

Alabama Archaeological Society

Stones & Bones

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A Message from Our Past President

On November 29, 1999, our past president, Vernon James Knight, addressed the following letter to the Board of Directors. The editors here at *Stones & Bones* thought that the entire membership would benefit from Dr. Knight's message and believe that it should serve as a challenge for all of us during the course of the next year. The editors would like to say thanks for your hard work, Jim, and that your term as president has inspired us.

Dear Friends,

As the year draws to a close let me say, first of all, that I have been honored to serve the Society as its presiding officer. I wish to thank all who have supported me in trying to do the things we have done. Your comments have been overwhelmingly positive and productive. As I look back to the year's dealings, it is clear that the Board of Directors accomplished a great deal during 1999. In May, we adopted a bold plan to re-focus Society functions and thereby raise membership. In June, during one of the best attended summer meetings in recent memory, we

amended the AAS Constitution to improve continuity of officers. By our September meeting, we were beginning to see some results of our new initiatives. New Society awards were adopted and a Speakers Bureau has been formed. During the upcoming Board meeting in Selma, we will hear additional progress reports on some of our initiatives. Accordingly, before the December meeting, please take the time to re-read the details of the Plan we have adopted.

Let me merely reiterate that any progress we make is dependent on the involvement of the entire Board of Directors, and not merely on the actions of a few officers. I am encouraged by the recently posted slate of nominees for the year 2000 in the *Stones & Bones*; these are good choices to keep our initiatives going and to foster new ones. I would like to challenge those of you who are professional archaeologists never to forget that most of our constituency is artifact-oriented in its interests. And I would like to challenge those of you who are avocational

Visit the AAS Web Page:

<http://www.gulfmart.com/org/aas.htm>

archaeologists to work closely with sympathetic professionals, and to *insist* that the Society meet your needs.

Following up on the discussions of our September meeting, I would like to close with a few thoughts on the subject of AAS Chapters. In the past year, we have made some headway towards helping the regional Chapters function better. A Speaker's Bureau has been formed to assist program chairpersons with arranging their monthly programs. And a Chapter Recognition Award has been established to encourage Chapter activities. These are very positive developments. But as you no doubt know, more needs to be done.

At our last meeting, the consensus appeared to be that for the year 2000, the Board of Directors would take a hard look at the subject of AAS Chapters and how to help them. This has already proven a perplexing subject, and it may take several meetings to reach agreement on how to foster these groups. Here are some personal opinions.

You will recall that the Society was founded in 1955 by active, talented, amateur archaeologists, who conceived of Society Chapters as local branches where AAS members could interact on a monthly basis and participate in local archaeology. These AAS founders were the authors of the published objectives of the Society, which they wrote into the AAS Constitution in Article III. It is worth re-reading the first six of these objectives:

1. To promote interest in the study of the cultures of historic and prehistoric people in Alabama and neighboring states.

2. To encourage and engage in scientific archaeological research in such ways as area surveys, surface collecting, site mapping, studying, field and laboratory analysis of materials, comprehensive documentation and reporting.

3. To conduct, promote, and support archaeological excavations, directed only by persons qualified through study, training, and experience.

4. To promote the conservation of archaeological sites and to favor the passage of laws prescribing such.

5. To oppose the indiscriminate sale of antiquities and the manufacture and sale of fraudulent artifacts.

6. To encourage and develop a better understanding of archaeology through helpful association, by publishing newsletters and journals, and by having Chapter and State meetings.

I suspect that the present situation in which we find some of our Chapters would be barely recognizable to the avocational archaeologists who wrote these words. I am told that we have Chapters in which very few members are also members of the State Society. Moreover, we have had Chapter Presidents who are not members of the AAS. If we ask ourselves whether the Society still holds to its original objectives, and conclude that it must, then we must also conclude that the present situation with Chapters is untenable.

The notion of a Chapter of an organization whose members are not members of the parent organization is a paradox that requires fixing. Such a body of "non-members" cannot expect to be represented and to act with respect dues-paying members. What we want to do, of course, is to foster these local groups. The only way to effectively do that is for the local Chapter leadership to actively encourage State Society membership, in accordance with the alienation of local constituencies, many of whom now find satisfaction in alternative organizations. This simply has to be reversed.

I am opposed to any solution that would encourage the status quo by creating new categories of Chapters or Chapter membership, short of requiring Society membership as a condition for Chapter membership. We must find a productive way to return to the situation where all of our Chapters consist of groups of AAS members, without further alienating people. *It is a matter of asking, perhaps insisting, that our local leadership be strong advocates for the State Society.* Our membership fee is, after all, a

bargain as long as attractive activities and publications are being offered. Best wishes to you all, and I look forward to constructive discussions of this issue in the coming year.

Sincerely,

Jim Knight, President AAS

Past AAS Presidents

In our continuing effort to inform our more recent members about the AAS past, we are printing the following list of past presidents. The AAS was formed on November 17, 1954 in Decatur.

1955- Frank J. Soday- Decatur
1956- Frank J. Soday- Decatur
1957- Brittain Thompson- Birmingham
1958- Brittain Thompson- Birmingham
1959- Brittain Thompson- Birmingham
1960- Robert W. Work- Chapel Hill, N.C.
1961- Brittain Thompson- Birmingham
1962- A.W. Beinlich- Sheffield
1963- James W. Cambron- Decatur
1964- Steve B. Wimberly- Decatur
1965- Dr. A.G. Long- Guntersville
1966- Dr. E.M. Lindsey- Gadsden
1967- Thomas W. Cornell- Huntsville
1968- David Chase- Montgomery
1969- T.R. Gray- Homewood
1970- Mrs. J.A. Searcy- Tuscaloosa
1971- Amos J. Wright, Jr.- Huntsville
1972- Amos J. Wright, Jr.- Huntsville
1973- B. Bart Henson- Huntsville
1974- Charles E. Moore- Florence
1975- Marjorie Gay- Standing Rock
1976- Dr. Albert Trowse- Auburn
1977- Howard King- Cullman
1978- Mrs. Drusilla McGowen- Auburn
1979- Michael C. Wells- Birmingham
1980- Miss Dorothy P. Luke- Huntsville
1981- Joe Watkins, Jr.- Birmingham
1982- Mrs. Margaret Chase- Montgomery
1983- McDonald Brooms- Montgomery

1984- James W. Lee- Huntsville
1985- Dr. Harry O. Holstein- Jacksonville
1986- James Parker- Montgomery
1987- Carey Oakley, Jr.- Moundville
1988- Baker Dean- Opelika
1989- Mrs. Nancy M. Rohr- Huntsville
1990- Dr. Charles Ochs- Birmingham
1991- Dr. Boyce Driskell- Northport
1992- Phillip Koerper- Jacksonville
1993- Van D. King, Jr.- Horton
1994- Greg Rhinehart- Montgomery
1995- Joe Copeland- Florence
1996- McDonald Brooms- Troy
1997- Linda Derry- Selma
1998- Steve Meredith- Alabaster
1999- Dr. V.J. Knight, Jr.- Tuscaloosa

The above list was compiled by Jim Lee (Huntsville Chapter). Thanks Jim for your time and effort going through forty-four years of *Stones & Bones*.

In the AAS's Past... Our Founding Members

To foster an understanding of the AAS's past, the editors offer a series of articles on members that were instrumental in getting the society off the ground. We are all indebted to these individuals for their foresight, dedication, and hard work.

Our first article of the series is on someone that many of the long time members remember well, Mr. David L. DeJarnette.

David L. DeJarnette was born in Bessemer, Alabama, in 1907. He attended the University of Alabama from 1925 to 1929, where he earned a degree in electrical engineering. After graduation he was hired by the director of the Alabama Museum of Natural History, Walter B. Jones, as assistant curator. He was promoted to the position of curator of the museum by 1930.

DeJarnette participated in numerous field expeditions to collect archaeological, biological



David L. DeJarnette, founding member and long term promoter of the Alabama Archaeological Society.

and mineral specimens during his early years as curator. At the time DeJarnette was hired, the museum was engaged in acquiring the site of Moundville for preservation and study. Thus began a long association between DeJarnette and that site. He assumed various responsibilities in the excavation and development of Moundville over the next two decades.

In 1931, DeJarnette took charge of the Archaeological Survey of Alabama, which eventually evolved into the present Alabama State Archaeological Site File. Funded by a series of grants from the National Research Council, the first research problem of the survey was to establish whether a number of regional flat-topped mound sites were culturally related to Moundville. Among these were Hobbs Island and Florence Mounds on the Black Warrior, the Omussee Creek Mound on the Chattahoochee, and the Bottle Creek group in the Mobile Delta. Excavations were conducted at all these sites. The first Conference on Southern Pre-History convened in

Birmingham in December 1932, as a direct result of the early success of the survey.

David DeJarnette assumed a commanding role as division chief when the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and the Civil Works Administration began their large-scale Depression era program of excavations under the overall supervision of Major W.S. Webb in 1934. Thus "on loan" to the TVA, he coordinated the archaeological projects in the Pickwick, Wheeler, and Guntersville basins between 1934 and 1939. Following this research, he directed or coordinated Works Progress Administration projects at the Bessemer site and at various sites in Clarke, Mobile, and Baldwin counties.

DeJarnette served as captain in the 58th Coast Artillery Surface Warning Battery during World War II, tracing and mapping enemy movements in New Guinea and the Philippines.

After his discharge, he directed excavations at the Historic Creek Indian site at Childersburg, AL, in which he effectively proved that this locality was not the Coosa visited by Hernando de

Soto in 1540 as had been contended by John R. Swanton. This work was the basis of DeJarnette's Master's thesis. It was completed in 1958 and soon published, becoming a signal contribution to ethnohistorical archaeology.

His "Summary of Alabama Archaeology" was published in *Archaeology of Eastern United States*, J.B. Griffin's compendium. DeJarnette assumed direction of Mound State Monument in 1953 and there established a highly successful contract-archaeology program, which he operated until his 1976 retirement. During a succession of 20 field schools taught between 1957 and 1975, DeJarnette trained a generation of archaeologists. After being appointed to the faculty at the University of Alabama, he regularly taught sociology, cultural anthropology, and archaeology courses in the Department of Anthropology. He held the rank of Associate Professor from 1961 until his retirement.

During the 1950's, he helped to found and promote the Alabama Archaeological Society through active involvement with amateur archaeologists. Through the 1960's and most of the 1970's, he served as editor of the Society's journal, the *Journal of Alabama Archaeology*. During the 1960's and 1970's, the AAS sponsored many of the archaeological projects conceived and carried out under DeJarnette's direction, with the financial support administered through the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc., a body composed entirely of amateur archaeologists. Much of this effort went toward research on early Alabama inhabitants involving excavations of several bluff shelters, in North Alabama.

In particular, DeJarnette counted among his achievements the excavation of the Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter, a project entirely supported by the Alabama Archaeological Society between 1960 and 1963. This work dated and defined an Early Holocene Dalton presence, termed Transitional Paleo-Indian by DeJarnette.

After his retirement from academic life, DeJarnette spent more than a decade in a private consulting business based at his home in Orange

Beach, Alabama, occasionally enlisting the aid of some of his former students.

David L. DeJarnette died quietly at his home in Orange Beach, Alabama on January 16, 1991. He lived a full life, during which he oversaw the professionalization of archaeology in Alabama.

David L. DeJarnette was a perfectionist personally and professionally, a character trait that always served him well, even if among his charges it inspired a high degree of trepidation. But he was always amiable among his peers, and a consummate southern gentleman among friends. He enjoyed the comedy of living, and many treasure, as he did, anecdotes of his clowning and prankishness.

Submitted by: Vernon James Knight

Chapter News

The **Huntsville Chapter** meets the 4th Tuesday of each month at the Huntsville Public Library, 915 Monroe St. at 7:00 pm. The 2000 slate of officers are:

President - John Kmetz
Vice President - John Smith
2nd Vice President - Thomas Piff
Treasurer - Dawn Gillespie
Secretary - Phillip Johnson
Librarian - Georgia Dunn

Phillip Johnson was our speaker for the January meeting. His presentation was about prehistoric sites along the Big Spring Branch including: the Braham Spring site, the Jimmy Wadkins site, and the Tuscumbia Pond site all located near Huntsville. His presentation included photo's and artifacts surface collected from these sites. The sites are dominated by Paleo and Early Archaic materials. Everyone enjoyed the opportunity to examine the materials hands on.

Submitted by: Van King

The **Cullman Chapter** meets the 3rd Thursday of every month at 7:00 pm in the

Cullman County Library. The library is located South of Cullman City Hall and West of the Post Office. The 2000 slate of officers are:

President - Robbie Camp
Vice President - Howard King
Secretary/Treasurer - Eulis King
Recording Secretary - Brenda Camp

The January program was given by Ellis Whitt of Huntsville who gave a presentation on his ongoing research of the "Heaven's Half-Acre" Paleo Site(s). He refers to this rich paleo area as "Heaven's Hundred Acres." This site complex is predominantly Paleo and Early Archaic and is located around a Pleistocene pond or sink. Hundreds of Paleo points, including: Clovis, Cumberland, Beaver Lake, and Quad, have been collected from this area over the last 50+ years. Ellis has spent the past few years photographing and recording Paleo points from this area. His program also included epoxy cast replicas of the famous Wenatchee Clovis Points which have to be handled to be believed. His program was enjoyed by all.

Submitted by: Van King

The **East Alabama Chapter** January meeting program was presented by Teresa Paglione, archaeologist with the Natural Resources Conservation Service. Teresa recently received approval for funding of a 2-year project to investigate 50 archaeological sites along the Tallapoosa River to determine those which warrant nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The grant (\$3,350) is provided by the Alabama Cultural Resources Preservation Trust, administered by the Alabama Historical Commission (AHC). The original proposal was titled *"Preservation status and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nominations of archaeological resources along the Tallapoosa River in Macon, Elmore, and Montgomery Counties."* For convenience, it is abbreviated as the *TallSites Project*, referring to the "Tallapoosa River Sites." Co-sponsoring this project are our



April Smith, a Troy State University graduate and former employee of the Archaeological Research Center, sent us this photo of her standing outside the "Stones' Bones" restaurant somewhere in Indiana.

East Alabama Chapter of the Alabama Archaeological Society (AAS) and the Museum of East Alabama, Opelika, through which the funding will be directed. Teresa described the project and how members of our local chapter and the Montgomery chapter of AAS will be encouraged to participate as volunteers in investigating the Tallapoosa River sites on weekends during the coming year. This will be a great opportunity for our members to be involved in this important archaeological venture.

At our February meeting, George Shorter, Research Associate and Staff Archaeologist at the Center of Archaeological Studies, University of South Mobile, presented a program titled *Excavations at Port Dauphin Village: The 1702 French Colonial Port of Dauphin Island*.

Submitted by: The East Alabama Chapter

The Little Things

In the Fall Semester of 1999, the annual Moundville field school of the Department of Anthropology concentrated its attention on Mound V. Mound V is a low artificial platform that adjoins Mound B, the tallest mound at the site. On the northeast part of the summit, close to the surface, the students encountered numerous features, domestic debris, and daub indicative of nearby habitation. The one item found that most captured the attention of the students was a tiny owl figurine of clay, pictured here. It is free-standing, like a chess piece, and measures only 1 and 1/16 inch tall. Its use is unknown to us. It is not unprecedented, however. In 1905 Clarence B. Moore found a nearly identical miniature owl effigy in Mound F, pictured as Fig. 99 in Moore's *Certain Aboriginal Remains of the Black Warrior River*. Moundville is justly famous for its fancy artifacts, but sometimes it's the little things that fascinate us more.

Submitted by: Jim Knight



Small owl figurines recovered from Mound V at Moundville.

Public Education Outreach

Project Archaeology Workshops and Source Book

The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Services conducted five *Project Archaeology* teacher workshops in North and West Alabama during the summer of 1999. Dr. Boyce Driskell secured a grant award from the Alabama Humanities Foundation (AHF), the state program of the National Endowment for the Humanities, which provided matching funds for the implementation of the workshops. The program, directed toward 3rd through 5th grade and middle school teachers, trained and informed educators to use a new, innovative curriculum on archaeology and Alabama prehistory. Specially trained facilitators, which consisted of an archaeologist and an educator, served as instructors for each of the workshops. The teaching teams were assisted by Butch Fuller, a Native American who presents a living history demonstration of 18th and 19th Century Creek Indian life. Recently developed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), *Project Archaeology* is endorsed by the Alabama Historical Commission (AHC) and the Alabama Indian Affairs Commission. A second grant proposal had been submitted to the AHF for funds to conduct three teacher workshops during the summer of 2000.

Boyce and Susan Driskell authored a supplemental source book for the *Project Archaeology* curriculum, entitled *Discovering Archaeology in Alabama*. Editorial assistance was provided by the staff of the Heritage Education Program, BLM, and staff at OAS and the AHC. Presently in draft format, the book will be finalized soon.

Alabama Archaeology Website

In 1998, OAS received a grant from the Alabama Historical Commission to create a website about Alabama archaeology for

elementary school-aged children. Marla Spry, Ashley Dumas, and Wes Shaw are working on the web pages which should be completed by January 2000. The grant also included in-school presentations by a professional archaeologist at some of the less fortunate school systems in West Alabama. Thus far, Joseph Sharp and Ashley Dumas have given presentations to 4th graders at Gordo and Reform elementary schools in Pickens County and Moundville and Greensboro elementary schools in Hale County.

Submitted by: Marla J. Spry

What's Happening

The Fontaine-Maxwell-Bomar Site (1Tu834) in Downtown Tuscaloosa

In June 1999, OAS conducted archaeological investigation in the gravel parking lot behind the Bomar Feed and Seed Building which uncovered significant cultural deposits relating to the early history of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The monitoring project was conducted for Tuscaloosa County, who was renovating the historic Bomar Building for county offices. The County had received federal funding for the development and was required to abide by Section 106 guidelines regarding cultural resources. Beginning as a monitoring project, numerous historic features began to emerge and, under consultation with the Alabama Historical Commission, the project quickly proceeded into a Phase III mitigation. Removal of the overburden ultimately revealed building remnants, privies, wells, a railroad segment, and other cultural features associated with the Nineteenth and early Twentieth centuries.

Historical research has revealed the origins of the archaeological features. Site 1Tu834 resides in downtown Tuscaloosa at the corner of 7th Street and Lurleen Wallace Boulevard North, behind the old Bomar Feed and Seed Building. The original town layout of Tuscaloosa was established in 1821 and the block where the Bomar Building

resides was established in that original survey. Benjamin Fontaine, an early Tuscaloosa merchant, built a brick I house ca. 1830, which is where Site 1Tu834 is recorded. In 1842, the house was bought by Thomas Maxwell, a prominent Tuscaloosa merchant who owned the renowned *Bee-Hive* mercantile. Much later in the property's history, the Bomar Building replaced the brick I house and its outbuildings around 1920. Over the last 79 years, the Bomar Building has housed several businesses. The Bomar Feed and Seed business came into operation around 1938 and operated until the mid 1990's.

The majority of the features found at the site appear to be associated with the Fontaine-Maxwell occupations. Brick foundation remains may represent a portion of the I house. A total of 113 features was identified during the field investigations. Two privies, located beside each other, yielded dense quantities of cultural material, most of which appears to date to the Fontaine and Maxwell occupations. One well was excavated to a depth of approximately 6.5 meters, and another well was mechanically excavated to a similar depth. A segment of a railroad track was also uncovered immediately adjacent to the Bomar Building. This is probably a later feature (post 1920) related to the businesses of the Bomar Building.

Analysis of the cultural material has proceeded over the last several months. Over 25 boxes of material has been processed. The collection includes an outstanding array of early-middle Nineteenth Century table wares, i.e. shell edged wares (blue and green), dipped wares (annular, mocha, common cable, catseye), polychrome and blue painted wares, and transfer printed wares (blue, flow blue, brown, purple, red). Large vessel fragments are present, many of which have been partially reconstructed. The glass collection is equally impressive, containing numerous pharmaceutical bottles, wine bottles, and table glass.

Research at the Fontaine-Maxwell-Bomar site ultimately will provide insight into two of Tuscaloosa's most prominent Nineteenth Century businessmen, Benjamin Fontaine and Thomas

Maxwell, which ultimately will enhance our understanding of Tuscaloosa's history. The archaeological deposits are considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP) under Criterion C. Furthermore, the archaeological deposits can be considered a contributing resource to the Downtown Tuscaloosa Historic District, which is already an NRHP district. The Fontaine-Maxwell-Bomar site has yielded an impressive collection of cultural material. Interpretation of the collection not only will make a significant contribution to the history of Tuscaloosa, but will also contribute to the archaeological database of Nineteenth Century Alabama.

Contributed by: Catherine C. Meyer.

Undergraduate Archaeology Dust Cave Summer 2000

June 12 - August 4, 2000

Join an interdisciplinary team of scientists, students, and volunteers as they explore the deeply stratified remains of some of the earliest inhabitants of the Tennessee Valley in northwest Alabama. **Live** with other participants in a tent camp near the Cave as you experience the day to day operation of a long-term field project in Southeastern Archaeology. **Learn** as you work alongside professional archaeologists, biologists, and geologists through actual participation in daily dig activities as well as through scheduled classroom sessions in the field camp. **Research** your own student project and report the results on the Internet. All in all, a unique undergraduate experience awaits highly motivated students who wish to experience archaeology in action.

Students who are presently enrolled in a baccalaureate degree program are eligible to participate in The University of Alabama field school. Each student will be enrolled in two undergraduate courses for a total of **12 semester**

hours of credit.

Courses include:

Anthropology 269: Field Archaeology
(six semester hours)

Anthropology 450: Topics in Archaeology
(six semester hours)

***Enrollment limited to 12 students. Credit can be transferred at the discretion of the student's own university.

Student expenses for the field school include:
(excluding travel and incidentals)

Tuition.....	\$1,368.00
Fees.....	\$53.50
Food.....	\$500.00
TOTAL....	\$1,921.50

***Note: Financial support to partially or fully offset the above fees may become available.

For more information see our homepage on the world wide web at www.dustcave.ua.edu or address inquiries/request application materials from:

Dr. Boyce Driskell, Program Director
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park
Moundville, AL 35474
phone: (205)371-2266
fax: (205)371-2494
email: bdriskel@bama.ua.edu

Application deadline is April 1, 2000!!!

South Carolina Needs Volunteers

Archaeologists haven't found the first homes built in the first permanent English settlement south of Virginia. Maybe you will. The state is looking for volunteers to take part in a 10-week archaeological dig that begins May 15. Stan

South is expected to return in this latest dig; he found evidence of the settlement's palisades (1968-71).

For more information or to volunteer, call Elise Eubanks, Park Archaeologist, at (843)852-2970. You need to be able to commit to at least a week; no previous archaeological experience required - you will be given training and guidance. For more "on-line" information:

<http://www.charleston.net/pub/news/architect/archol0207.htm>

Submitted by: Teresa Paglione

Volunteers Needed for Spring

The University of Alabama's Department of Anthropology is looking for volunteers to help with an archaeological survey of the Black Warrior Valley near Tuscaloosa and Moundville in the spring and summer of 2000. Fieldwork will begin in mid-May and last until June or early July. For more information, contact:

Scott Hammerstedt
Department of Anthropology
University of Alabama
Box 870210
Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0210
(205) 348-5947
scott.hammerstedt@mail.ua.edu

Conference Calendar

March 24-26, 2000 - Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference will be held at the Princess Royale Hotel, 9100 Coastal Highway, Ocean City, Maryland. Contact Roger W. Moeller, Archaeological Services, PO Box 386, Bethlehem, CT 06751; E-mail: alchemy@wtco.net or alchemy@siftings.com

April 5-9, 2000 - The 65th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology will

be held at the Philadelphia Marriott, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Contact Society for American Archaeology, 900 Second St. NE, Suite 12, Washington, DC 20002; 202-789-8200; Fax: 202-789-0284; E-mail: meetings@saa.org; Website: <www.saa.org>

May 14-18, 2000 - American Association of Museums will hold its annual meeting in Baltimore, MD. Contact: 202-289-1818; Fax: 202-289-6578; Web: <www.aam-us.org>

Prairie Conference

On May 19 and 20, 2000, a conference entitled "**Blackland Prairies of the Gulf Coastal Plain: Culture, Nature, and Sustainability**" will be held at Mississippi State University, in Starkville. This interdisciplinary conference will feature archaeologists, geologists, botanists, paleontologists, biologists, ecologists, and educators among others. Its purpose is to bring together various parties interested in the unique prairie ecosystems of the central Southeast, to examine the role that humans have played in shaping those ecosystems over time, and to make management recommendations for the future use of the prairies in a sustainable manner. Archaeologists scheduled to speak include Frank Schambach, Evan Peacock, and Janet Rafferty. Biological anthropologist Homes Hogue also will be speaking. Topics of particular interest to archaeologists include: the role of Native Americans in the spread of osage-orange in Arkansas; prehistoric human impact in the Black Prairie of Mississippi as determined from land snail remains; environmental factors conditioning Late Prehistoric settlement patterns in the Mississippi/Alabama Black Belt; and environmental reconstruction using small mammal remains and leaf impressions in daub.

In order to encourage student attendance, there is **NO REGISTRATION FEE** for the conference. We would appreciate an e-mail if you plan on attending so that we can make arrangements

accordingly. A block of rooms is being held at the University Inn at Starkville (662-323-9550). The conference will be held in Harned Hall on the MSU campus, and will begin ca. 8:30 Friday morning.

If you would like more information on the meeting, or if you plan on attending, please contact Evan Peacock by phone (662-325-1663) or e-mail (peacock@anthro.msstate.edu). We look forward to seeing many of our archaeological colleagues at what should prove to be an interesting and informative interdisciplinary conference.

Submitted by: Evan Peacock, Cobb Institute of Archaeology

Moundville Knap-In

**A Stone Tool Making Meet
March 30 - April 1, 2000**

Calling all anthropology types, outdoor sportsmen, bow hunters, and lithic enthusiasts! See how Native Americans made arrowheads, spear points and hundreds of other stone tools. Flintknapping is an ancient technique for shaping stone into usable objects.

The Moundville Knap-In hosts knappers from around the country who demonstrate their art and sell their wares. Spear throwing and primitive bow shooting contests put the final touches on a fun-filled outing at Moundville Archaeological Park. The Tuscaloosa Bow Hunters Club will also hold their meet at the park that weekend.

Admission is \$4.00 for adults; \$2.00 for students. Call (205)371-2234 or 371-2572 for more information.

Submitted by: Betsy Jones
University of Alabama Museums

Creek and Cherokee Indian Exhibit - Atlanta History Museum

An exhibit titled "*Native Lands: Indians and Georgia*" is now on display at the Atlanta History Museum, where it will be showing until January 2001. Among the items for viewing are original historical documents, clothing crafted by Creek and Cherokee women, and household objects carried on the Trail of Tears. In addition, the depiction of a Creek town scene offers a fascinating glimpse of life in the 1700s, while an 1800s Cherokee family hearth scene reveals the later use of European materials and trade goods. Complementing the gallery exhibit will be unique outdoor food gardens and structures (e.g., corn storage house) re-creating Mississippian, Creek, and Cherokee agriculture. Curator of the exhibit is Sarah Hill whose specialty is the Cherokee. Many historians and archaeologists in the southeastern states and Oklahoma have served as consultants in the planning of this exhibit, including Kathryn Braund and Greg Waselkov. Also collaborating in the development of the exhibit have been the following Native American communities: Cherokee Nation, Tahlequah, OK; Eastern Band of the Cherokee Nation, Cherokee, NC; Poarch Band of Creek Indians, Atmore, AL; and Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Okmulgee, OK. A 2,500-square-foot component of the exhibition will travel to the sites of collaborating tribes beginning January 2001.

Taken from: February 2000 East Alabama Chapter Newsletter

New Publications

A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida

This work was originally published by Bernard Romans in New York in 1775. Romans was a British surveyor who traveled extensively in Florida and Georgia and in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. He also made an expedition down the Tombigbee River and provided the first professional map of the region for the British Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the early 1770s. His book provides information not only on the Indian tribes of the South, but also on the native flora and fauna and little known tidbits of history about the region. The new edition of this book by Kathryn Braund includes a biographical essay on Romans, an essay on the importance of Romans's book as a source for the study of the eighteenth-century South, annotations of the original work, several maps, and all the original illustrations (including Romans's famous sketches of Indians). This book was published by the University of Alabama Press in 1999.

(1-800-621-2736)

Ms. Braund is currently working on a new annotated edition of James Adair's History of the American Indians, which was originally published in London in 1775. It is to be published by the University of Alabama Press, with an expected release in 2001.

Taken from: February 2000 East Alabama Chapter Newsletter

Bioarchaeological Studies of Life in the Age of Agriculture: A View from the Southeast

Edited by Patricia M. Lambert

Investigations of skeletal remains from key archaeological sites reveal new data and offer insights on prehistoric life and health in the Southeast.

The shift from foraging to farming had important health consequences for prehistoric

peoples, but variations in health existed within communities that had made this transition. This new collection draws on the rich bioarchaeological record of the Southeastern United States to explore variability in health and behavior within the age of agriculture. It offers new perspectives on human adaptation to various geographic and cultural landscapes across the entire Southeast, from Texas to Virginia, and presents new data from both classic and little-known sites. The contributors question the reliance on simple cause-and-effect relationships in human health and behavior by addressing such key bioarchaeological issues as disease history and epidemiology, dietary composition and sufficiency, workload stress, patterns of violence, mortuary practices, and biological consequences of European contact. They also advance our understanding of agriculture by showing that uses of maize were more varied than has been previously supposed. Representing some of the best work being done today by physical anthropologists, this volume provides new insights into human adaptation for both archaeologists and osteologists. It attests to the heterogeneous character of Southeastern societies during the late prehistoric and early historic periods while effectively detailing the many factors that have shaped biocultural evolution.

"These authoritative, provocative, and wide-ranging studies of human skeletons provide perspectives on life and death in the prehistoric Southeast that are impossible to obtain through other kinds of archaeological investigations."

---George R. Milner, Pennsylvania State University

Contributors

Patricia S. Bridges
Debra L. Gold
Dale L. Hutchinson
Keith P. Jacobi
Patricia M. Lambert
Clark Spencer Larsen
Elizabeth I. Monahan
Lynette Norr
Mary Lucas Powell

Marianne Reeves
Lisa Sattenspiel
Margaret J. Schoeninger
Mark R. Schurr
Leslie E. Sering
David S. Weaver
Matthew A. Williamson

Patricia M. Lambert is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Utah State University.

296 pages, 6 1/8 * 9 1/4, 37 illustrations, 4 maps, \$29.95 paper

Contact www.uapress.ua.edu for an order form.

Submitted by: Judith Knight

Old Mobile Archaeology

by Gregory A. Waselkov

The Center for Archaeological Studies has recently published the first in a popular series of Archaeology Booklets. Old Mobile Archaeology highlights over a decade of archaeological research at the original French town of Mobile and the colonial village of Port Dauphin. Illustrated with over seventy color and black-and-white images of artifacts, excavations, historic maps, and drawings, this booklet will appeal to readers of all ages who are interested in archaeology and Alabama's rich colonial history. The Old Mobile Archaeology booklet can be ordered through the Center for Archaeological Studies website:

<http://www.southalabama.edu/archaeology/oldmobile/>

or by contacting the

Center for Archaeological Studies
HUMB 34
University of South Alabama
Mobile, AL 36688-0002
(334) 460-6911

Book Review

The Emergence of Pottery: Technology and Innovation In Ancient Societies

Edited by William K. Barnett and John W. Hoopes

Smithsonian Series in Archaeological Inquiry
Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington
and London 1995

This collection of essays represents the efforts of twenty five scholars from around the world. Discussions of early pottery types from around the globe begin with the famous Jomon pottery of early Japan then moves to Asian, North African crafts and then transverse Eurasia and Europe. The global focus continues as the topics shift to the Americas from the famous early Valdiva of Ecuador to obscure and unreported sites and reports in the Amazon of South America.

The age and function of the earliest ceramics from around the world take on new meaning as surprising candidates for the earliest pottery in the Americas emerge from heretofore unknown origins to the general public as well as scholastic sources. More than two dozen world class archaeological investigators and authors including John W. Hoopes, A. C. Roosevelt, and Kenneth E. Sassaman convey new meanings and fresh messages concerning current thinking on the topic of the origins and spread of prehistoric ceramic containers.

This book serves as a virtual "global handbook" of ceramic archaeology. The reader now has a remarkable collection of essays focusing on technological innovation and change as well as delving into the very dynamics of group interaction and motivation for adoption of new tools and processes. Exploring pottery production in the contexts of the origins of agriculture, the development of sedentism and exchange systems, and its role in social and economic structures we discover that the earliest ceramics were not containers but figurines. Also it becomes apparent through case studies that the invention of

pottery is dependent neither on agricultural production nor sedentism and that pottery was developed for different reasons in different contexts.

Fresh perspectives are now given by the authors such as a more functional approach to understanding early pottery types as opposed to simply characterizing just clay and temper. Historically ceramic analysis has focused often only on time and space relationships and only rarely considered the many other kinds of information that could be obtained from pottery analysis. Pots were tools and they were made to be used. Also the notion that we should expect early pottery to be simple or crude is undermined as we discover that cruder or coarser ceramics may appear later, in some contexts, indicating that pottery had by then become commonplace in various societies.

This is a book that belongs in the personal library of both the professional and amateur archaeologist. Simply being exposed to the varied subjects and international focus should cause the reader to enjoy a challenging excitement and fresh enthusiasm for a most popular subject - the emergence of pottery.

Submitted by:

Michael C. Poe

Archaeological Research Systems

Mobile, AL

Kennewick Man Over 9000 Years Old and Native American According to NAGPRA Law

**Cultural Affiliation Studies underway to
analyze evidence of Shared Group Identity
with present day American Indian Tribes**

The Department of the Interior announced its conclusions on the first two questions Interior is answering for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: whether the human skeletal remains found in the Columbia River (known as the Kennewick Man) are to be considered Native American.

The Department of the Interior considers the Kennewick remains "Native American" for the purposes of the **Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA)**. The decision is based upon recent radiocarbon dating, analysis of a lithic point embedded in the left hip and other anthropological and sediment analysis performed in February, 1999.

In early September, 1999, two small bone samples were extracted from the metatarsal and tibia of the skeletal remains. These samples were divided in half and four samples were then sent for independent analysis and dating to three radiocarbon laboratories: the University of California at Riverside; Beta Analytical in Miami, Florida; and the National Science Foundation Accelerated Mass Spectrometry Facility at the University of Arizona in Tucson.

Two of the dates from the three laboratories produced radiocarbon dates that closely matched an original radiocarbon date done in 1996. The date from Beta Analytical of 8410 +/- 40 B.P., adjusted or calibrated on scientific formulas taking into consideration changes in atmospheric carbon, yields a likely chronological age of the bones between 9510 and 9320 B.P.

"We believe that these are the bones of an ancient man who lived most of his life and died in the Pacific Northwest more than 9000 years ago," said Dr. Francis P. McManamon, Chief Archaeologist for the National Park Service and Chief Consulting Archaeologist for the Department of the Interior. "His age shows that he was here more than 8000 years before the arrival of European exploration of our hemisphere. The sediment adhering to his bones and the shape of the Cascade point in his hip provide additional evidence consistent with the radiocarbon dates. For these reasons, Kennewick

Man is to be considered Native American for the purposes of the NAGPRA."

As defined in NAGPRA, "Native American" refers to human remains and cultural items relating to tribes, peoples or cultures that resided within the area now encompassed by the United States prior to the historically documented arrival of European explorers. This definition exists irrespective of when a particular group may have begun to reside in a particular area, and irrespective of whether any or all of these early indigenous Americans were or were not culturally or biologically affiliated with present day Indian tribes.

The Interior Department is now in the midst of studies to address the issue of cultural affiliation or shared group identity between Kennewick Man and any present day tribes that have historically inhabited the area in the State of Washington around the confluence of the Columbia and Snake Rivers, where Kennewick Man's remains were found. At the present time, five tribes: the Umatilla, Colville, Wanapum, Nez Perce, and Yamaka have claimed the human remains as their ancestor.

The months taken in providing radiocarbon dating results were attributable to very low amounts of human collagen detectable in the bone samples. This phenomenon is consistent with very ancient human bone. Both the University of California at Riverside and the National Science Foundation Accelerated Mass Spectrometry Facility at the University of Arizona found it necessary to run repeated tests in order to verify results and have noted that the level of collagen was below normal levels considered optimal by their laboratories. It should also be noted that it is likely that other carbon intruded into the tibia bone, yielding an ancient date that was more recent than the radiocarbon dates of the metacarpal bone tested in 1996 or the metatarsal samples from 1999.

The chronological date now accepted will be an important aspect of cultural affiliation studies that are now underway. During December and January the National Park Service contracted four experts to report on archaeological, linguistic,

ethnographic, bio-archaeological, and traditional historic information. These experts are:

Dr. Kenneth Ames; archaeological information. Dr. Ames is a Professor of Anthropology at Portland State University in Portland, Oregon.

Dr. Steven Hackenberger; bio-archaeological and mortuary archaeological information. Dr. Hackenberger is Chairman of the Department of Anthropology at Central Washington University in Ellensburg, Washington.

Dr. Eugene Hunn; linguistic information. Dr. Hunn is a Professor of Anthropology at the University of Washington in Seattle, Washington.

Dr. Daniel Boxberger; traditional historic and ethnographic information. Dr. Boxberger is a Professor of Anthropology at Western Washington University in Bellingham, Washington.

"The Department of the Interior is very grateful to the four experienced professionals who have so graciously agreed to add these important studies to their existing workload at their Universities," Dr. McManamon said. "Under normal circumstances, the National Park Service would expect to have at least a year to gather and analyze the information they will provide. We have been ordered by the District Court in Oregon to come to conclusions based on these studies by March 24, 2000, and we will do everything possible to meet this deadline."

The Department of the Interior has not yet determined whether DNA is possible, given the low levels of collagen in the bones.

Submitted by: Teresa Paglione, taken from http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/kennewick/doil_13_00.htm

Now Pay Attention Class!

The following were selected from lists of answers from 16 year olds, compiled by the 1998 GCSE examiners.

*Queen Elizabeth was the "Virgin Queen." As a queen she was a success. When she exposed herself before her troops they all shouted "hurrah."

*Soon the Constitution of the United States was adopted to secure domestic hostility. Under the Constitution the people enjoyed the right to keep bare arms.

*The sun never set on the British Empire because the British Empire is in the East and the sun sets in the West.

*Queen Victoria was the longest queen. She sat on a thorn for 63 years. She was a moral woman who practiced virtue. Her death was the final event which ended her reign.

*Louis Pasteur discovered a cure for rabbits. Charles Darwin was a naturalist who wrote the Organ of the Species. Madam Curie discovered radio. And Karl Marx became one of the Marx brothers.

Donations Recieved

A. Lee & Mary I. Swetman, Daphne AL made a donation to the **Wimberly Scholarship Fund**.

The following people made donations to the **Public Education Fund**:

Linda Derry, Selma AL
Marjorie Gay, Five Points AL
Alan Gruber, Ackworth GA
O.D. Hartley, Huntsville AL
Julie R. Lyons, Selma AL
Teresa L. Paglione, Auburn AL
Read & Becky Stowe, Lucedale MS

Your donations are greatly appreciated!!!

Donations can be made to the grant programs any time during the year. Donations to the **Stephen B. Wimberly Scholarship Fund** provide the financial support necessary for the

Student Scholarship program, while donations to the **Edward C. Mahan Fund** are used to fund research grants. Funds for the Public Education grants are provided by the **Public Education Special Projects Fund**. Due to the current low balances in both the **Public Education** and **Edward C. Mahan Funds**, donations to either of these funds would be especially appreciated.

Please send your donations to:

AAS

13075 Moundville Archaeological Park
Moundville, AL 35474

Current Fund Balances

Wimberly Scholarship Fund	\$522.50
Edward C. Mahan Fund	120.00
Public Education Fund	-220.00

New Members

Todd & Rhonda Katz, Birmingham AL
Jean & Bill Lucas, Freeport FL
Amanda L. Regnier, Tuscaloosa AL
Gregory M. Hiede, Tallahassee FL
Tom Sever, Toney AL

New Life Member

Joe E. Basenberg, Mobile AL

1999 Renewals

M/M Miles L. Motes, Sylacauga AL
Valdosta State University, Valdosta GA

2000 Renewals

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Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville AL
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Samford University, Birmingham AL
Margaret & John Scarry, Chapel Hill NC
Simon Fraser University, Blaine WA
Edward S. Smith Jr., Birmingham AL
Marvin Smith, Valdosta GA
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W.H. Talbot Jr., Anniston AL
George Thurlow, Huntsville AL
Troy State University, Troy AL
Tulane University, New Orleans LA
US Army Corps of Engineers,
Nashville TN
Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem NC
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Gregory A. Waselkov, Mobile AL
Wheeler Basin Regional Library, Decatur AL
Nancy M. White, Tampa FL
State Historical Society of Wisconsin, WI

2001 Renewals

Steve Burleson, Birmingham AL
D/M Charles W. Ochs, Birmingham AL
Jim W. Parris, Adamsville TN

Speaker's Bureau

The following individuals have volunteered to present programs on a variety of topics at Chapter meetings. Please contact them directly. It is expected that more will be announced in future newsletters.

Carey Oakley
13075 Moundville Archaeology Park
Moundville, AL 35474
Office 205-371-2266
Fax 205-371-2494
COakley@bama.ua.edu
General archaeological topics

Paul D. Jackson
924 26th Avenue East
Tuscaloosa, AL 35404
Office 205-556-3096
Fax 205-556-1144
Panam@dbtech.net
Cultural resource management, Late
Woodland, prehistory in NW Alabama

Julie Lyons
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Selma, AL 36701
Home 334-872-9874
Fax 334-872-2244
GLyons@compuserve.com
Old Cahawba, historic archaeology, public
archaeology, Project Archaeology education
programs. Central Alabama, Mississippian/
Protohistoric periods

Linda Derry
719 Tremont Street
Selma, AL 36701
Office 334-875-2529
Fax 334-875-2529
Cahawba@zebra.com
Site of Cahawba, historical archaeology

Eugene Futato
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park
Moundville, AL 35474
Office 205-371-2266
Fax 205-371-2494
Efutato@bama.ua.edu
Archaeology of North Alabama, Iron Age
and Bronze Age Israel

Craig T. Sheldon
301 Tuskeena Street
Wetumpka, AL 36092
Home 334-567-8942
Office 334-244-3378
Shelcra@sciences.aum.edu
Historic Creek Indians; archaeology of the
historic Creek Indians; archaeology of the
Lower Tallapoosa Valley; preserving your
collection.

Hunter B. Johnson
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Moundville, AL 35474
Office 205-371-2266
Fax 205-371-2494
Hjohnson@bama.ua.edu
Mississippian settlement and social
organization; Pride Place (1Tu1); Middle
Woodland Copena, Flat-top mounds; Lower
Mississippi archaeology; Plaquemine culture.

McDonald Brooms
100 Lake Ridge Lane
Mathews, AL 36052
Office 334-670-3639
Fax 334-670-3706
mcbrooms@trojan.troyst.edu
Alabama Coastal Plain archaeology;
prehistory of Alabama; Southwestern
archaeology; Mesoamerican archaeology
(travel restricted to SE or Central Alabama on
weeknights because of teaching schedule)

Bruce D. Bizzoco
1769 Russet Woods Lane
Birmingham, AL 35213
Home 205-425-0222
Office 205-391-2966
Bizzoco@bellsouth.net
General archaeology; frauds, myths, and
fantastic archaeology (the pseudoscience of
archaeology); epistemology; Charles Darwin
and evolution; Classical fencing, history of
armor (weapons)

Speakers List (cont.)

Joe Watkins
29336 One Blvd.
Orange Beach, AL 36561
Home 334-980-5687
Watkins@zebra.net
Maya sites of Palenque, Yaxchilan,
Bonampak, Uxmal, Chichen Itza; lifestyles of
the Lacandones of Chiapas, Mexico, in the
1960's.

Larry Beane
3589 County Road 822
Collinsville, AL 35961
Home 256-523-5849
Office 256-997-9129
Fax 256-845-9605
Russell Cave/Little River archaeology; tools
and weapons demonstrations; flintknapping
(travel restricted to NE Alabama, Birmingham
north to Huntsville and points east)

Jim Knight
72 Coventry
Tuscaloosa, AL 35404
Office 205-348-5947
Vknight@tenhoor.as.ua.edu
Moundville; Historic Creeks; history of
Alabama archaeology; Woodland cultures of
the Tennessee Valley; Coosa River Valley
archaeology; Mississippian art and
iconography

Ian Brown
3811 Derby Downs Drive
Tuscaloosa, AL 35405
Office 205-348-9758
Fax 205-348-7937
Ibrown@tenhoor.as.ua.edu
Bottle Creek archaeology; the personal side of
field work; mounds of the Mississippi Valley;
archaeology in Russia; studying salt in China;
The Indian in Art; Romance and Reality

Harry Holstein
Jacksonville State University
Jacksonville, AL 36265
Office 256-782-5656
Fax 256-782-5336
Holstein@jsucc.jsu.edu
NE Alabama; Alabama prehistory; general
archaeology; DeSoto/DeLuna; general
anthropology; Native American Indians

Matthew Gage
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park
Moundville, AL 35474
Office 205-371-2266
Fax 205-371-2494
Gage@bama.ua.edu
Moundville; Mississippian; Remote sensing;
Core drilling techniques

Boyce Driskell
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park
Moundville, AL 35474
Office 205-371-2266
Fax 205-371-2494
Bdriskel@bama.ua.edu
Dust Cave; Paleoindian and Archaic in the
mid-South; Egypt and the Nile Valley

Phil Carr
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Middle Archaic hunter-gatherers; Great Basin
archaeology; lithic analysis; cultural resource
management

Richard A. Diehl
Box 870210
Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0210
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Fax 205-348-9292
Rdiehl@tenhoor.as.ua.edu
Mesoamerica; Olmec; Toltecs; La Moudarra

Van D. King, Jr.
3905 Bright Star Road
Horton, AL 35980-7563
Office 205-466-3201
melvanmd@hopper.net
Flint knapping, lithic resources, ceramics of
the Tennessee Valley, Stone (steatite) vessel
quarries from Alabama to Newfoundland, Site
destruction along the Tennessee River.

In addition: The Alabama Humanities Foundation
has an extensive Speakers list. Visit their website at
www.Bham.net/ahf or call 205-930-0540 for a complete
list of speakers and topics.

AAS Chapter Presidents

Stephen Meredith- Birmingham Chapter
2240 Highway 17
Montevallo, AL 35115
205-665-4633
205-365-8278 (cell)

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

James Thomas- Troy State Chapter
Route 2, Box 142
Goshen, AL 36035
334-566-3855 (Home)

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

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

Barry Waters- Florence Chapter
P.O. Box 635
Rogersville, AL 35652
256-247-3793

John Kmetz- Huntsville Chapter
20 Arvida Drive
Laceys Spring, AL 35754

John William (Bill) Adkinson- Tuscaloosa Chapter
3020 Culvert Road
Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
205-345-4758

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

Alabama Archaeological Society dues for the year 2000 are past due. Please pay them promptly in order to retain membership for 2000!



2000 Alabama Archaeological Society Officers & Board Members

OFFICERS:

President - Van King
1st Vice President - Gary Mullen
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Secretary - Linda Derry
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Associate Editors - Ned Jenkins, Carey Oakley, Boyce Driskell
Newsletter Editor - McDonald Brooms
Associate News Editor - Kathy Gilchrist, Samantha Wolfe
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Michael Poe

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John Van Valkenburg
Bonnie Gums
Charles Hubbert

Jim Knight, Past Pres.

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 January 31st. The Scholarship Committee will review the proposals and make recommendations to the Board of Directors at the Spring BOD meeting. The Board of Directors will vote on the proposals at the Spring meeting and an announcement of the recipients will be made by March 31st.

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 1999 Winter meeting.

Public Education Grants

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 January 31st. The Public Education Committee will review the proposals and make recommendations to the Board of Directors at the Spring BOD meeting. The Board of Directors will vote on proposals at the Spring meeting and an announcement of the grant recipient (s) shall be made by March 31st.

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 Grants

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 January 31st. The Archaeological Resources Committee will review the proposals and make recommendations to the Board of Directors at the Spring BOD meeting. The Board of Directors will vote on the proposals at the Spring meeting and an announcement of the recipient shall be made by March 31st. 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

Margaret Russell
P.O. Box 353
Eufaula, AL 36702

Public Education Committee

Linda Derry
Old Cahawba
719 Tremont Street
Selma, Alabama 36701

Research Committee

Jean Allan
P.O. Box 278
Double Springs, AL 35553

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.

*Happy St.
Patrick's
Day!*

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.

*Happy
Easter!*

**THE DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSIONS FOR THE MAY/JUNE
ISSUE OF STONES & BONES IS APRIL 15TH, 2000!**

Available Publications

Available Issues of *Journal of Alabama Archaeology*

Vol. 20-31, each issue (two issues per volume)	\$3.50pp
Vol. 32 & up, each issue (two issues per volume)	\$6.00pp
Vol. 40 (Dust Cave), two issues per volume	\$18.00pp
Vol. 44 (Alabama Ceramics), two issues per volume	\$18.00pp

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

Vol. VIII Nos. 1 & 2 - Reprint.....	\$7.50pp
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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>	\$15.00pp
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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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☐ ANNUAL DUES PAYMENT

☐ CHANGE OF ADDRESS

☐ DONATIONS

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☐ Annual Family (husband, wife,
children under 18).....\$15.00

☐ Associate (students under age 18).....\$9.00

☐ Steven B. Wimberly Scholarship Fund* \$ _____

☐ Edward C. Mahan Research Fund* \$ _____

☐ Public Education Special Projects Fund* \$ _____

*All donations are tax deductible.

**Residents of foreign countries, including Canada and Mexico, please add: \$2.00 for Annual Individual, Institutional, or Associate; \$20.00 for Life; and \$25.00 for Joint Life



STONES & BONES
NEWSLETTER

Alabama Archaeological Society
40 Eldridge Hall
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