

Alabama Archaeological Society

Stones & Bones

Volume 47, Issue 1

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AAS Dues!!!

Dues for the 2005 year are now due. All 2004 memberships expired on December 31st. Please renew as soon as possible to remain a member of AAS. Membership forms can be found near the end of each issue of *Stones & Bones*.

Please mail payments to:

Alabama Archaeological Society

13075 Moundville Archaeological Park

Moundville, AL 35474

Cottonfield Meditations 4

Years ago while attempting to understand why Paleoindian sites are located where they are, I searched through the literature for a clue. I came upon an article by two archaeologists, Fred Plog and James Hill, in which they discussed an anthropological concept which they called the "mini-max" concept. Stated very simply, humans will strive to maximize the acquisition of a desired resource (target resource) and to minimize the effort expended to get it. Will you pardon me if I rephrase that statement in its most simple form? People will tend to do their work in the easiest way possible. It seems to me that the mini-max concept addresses that a piece of human nature.

One aspect of the concept, as it might apply to the location of Paleoindian sites, is proximity to the target resource. That is, if Paleoindians are after some particular resource that occurs in the river, they will put their camp close to the river. If they are after some resource that occurs at natural ponds, several miles away, they will put their camp close to the pond. If they were after a resource that occurred in the hill country 30 miles from the river, they would put their camp there. Why would they want to get up in the morning, walk miles to get to their destination, and in the evening carry their produce miles to get back home? Where I came from that "don't make no sense"!!

Paleoindian people were not crowded. They could camp pretty much anywhere they chose to. If their target was flint, they could go to the very best flint. If their target was prime rib, they could go to the best place to get prime rib. If their target was a big catfish, they knew where to get him. One of the things that remained constant, wherever they were, was a necessity for good clean

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

drinking water. So their sites are almost always near where a spring is, or once was.

It is my understanding that the term "niche-point" refers to a place in the environment where a given species of animal or plant can be reliably predicted to occur. Could it be that natural ponds and swamps were niche-points for species of animals that were the target of Paleoindian hunting excursions?

Now, if their target was a family reunion where they could get all their brothers and sisters together (along with a few good friends)...people who were normally spread out over a wide, wide area in different bands...for a little HooRaww...it had to be a different kind of place. It had to be a place where there was good hunting...and good fishing. It had to be a place where 250 or 300 people could live for a while, instead of 40. There are many reasons to believe Paleoindian people did that on an annual basis.

By applying this mini-max concept to the range of Paleoindian site locations it is possible to make some sense from the variety of sites they occupied. Site locations were the result of deliberate decisions on the part of Paleoindian leaders. There were many factors for them to consider in making those decisions. Unraveling the mystery of Paleoindian settlement locations is a complex process. The mini-max concept is just one way of approaching understanding.

Submitted by Charles Hubbert.

Stones & Bones Reminder

Please be sure to check your mailing labels to assure they are up to date and your renewed dues are accounted for. If not, please contact Eugene Futato 205-371-2266.

Chapter News

The Coosa Valley Chapter/JSU Archaeology Club held their joint monthly meeting on October 28, 2004, at 7:00 p.m. in Martin Hall on the Jacksonville State University campus. Dr. Philip E. Koerper, chapter president, welcomed new and old members and guests to the meeting. Twenty-one people were in attendance. Student club members needing to contact Rebecca Troyer, JSU club president, can do so by calling Dr. Harry Holstein.

Following the business meeting, Dr. Harry O. Holstein made several announcements which included:

1. Several JSU people presented at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in St. Louis. Hunter Johnson, Dr. Miriam Hill, Gail King, and Rebecca Troyer were some that presented.
2. Dr. Karen Henricks, Professor of Art at Jacksonville State University will speak at the next meeting scheduled for Thursday, November 18th in Room 142, Martin Hall on the JSU campus. Dr. Henricks will present a talk on Paleolithic cave art and art in general in the old world.
3. The U.S. Forest Service in charge of the Project in Tome (PIT) Program has been clearing and surveying for the last two weeks at the old Piedmont Springs Hotel. JSU students have been assisting.

Dr. Philip Koerper, following announcements, spoke on the "Central Plank Road History and Survey. Submitted by Harry Holstein.

East Alabama Chapter

On Tuesday, November 9th, two chapter members, Mike and Nida McKee, and their Indonesian friend Nofrijon Sofyan who is a graduate student in Material Engineering will be presenting this month's program. Mike is a professor in the Department of Chemistry, whereas Nida, an Indonesian, is a graduate student in Nutrition and Food Science. They will provide an introduction to the history, culture, and geography of Indonesia, followed by an account of a trip that Mike made to Baliem Valley in the remote central highlands of

West Papua (Irian Jaya). As part of the program they will be providing a taste of traditional Indonesian foods to help capture the alluring nature of Nida and Nofrijon's homeland. Submitted by the East Alabama Chapter.

Troy University

The Troy State Archaeology Chapter has had some big changes in the last month. For starters we are now called the Troy Archaeology Chapter, because of the University's recent name change. We also elected new officers for the year. The President is Allison Chamblee, Vice President is Lee Bedsole, and the Secretary/Treasurer is Shae Allison.

The club recently took a trip to Ft. Toulouse for their annual Heritage Days, where participants re-enact the days of when a fort actually stood on the grounds. The most interesting part was the recent excavations that were conducted this summer. What they had unearthed were some interesting features such as the wall of the first Fort Toulouse, and a beautiful profile of the moat. Some interesting artifacts were also found, such as a well preserved brass Jesus from a French crucifix. For more information on Fort Toulouse, visit www.living-history.net/Fort/FORTTOULOUSE. Submitted by Shae Allison

Southwest Chapter

The Southwest Chapter met on Tuesday, November 16, 2004, at the Center for Archaeological Studies at the University of South Alabama (USA). Our guest speaker was Ashley Dumas, PhD candidate at the University of Alabama, who talked about the prehistory and history of the salt works at Oven and Choctaw bluffs in Clarke County, which is the subject of her dissertation. Several SW Chapter members, including Traci Cunningham, Bonnie Gums, John Ellis, Jimmy Fox, Tom McCaskey, Jackie McConaha, Millie Mortillaro, Gerry Ollhoft, and Greg Waselkov, volunteered at Ashely's Oven Bluff excavations. New SW Chapter officers were elected at the November meeting and including Louis Scott as President, Francis Ashcraft as VP, Jimmy Fox as Treasurer, and Debi Lawrence as Secretary.

Many Southwest Chapter members helped out on two Saturdays and two Sundays in October and November in USA's attempt to locate the palisade wall of Fort Mims. We hope to go back sometime early next year to continue the dig. Volunteers included Donnie and Lottie Barrett, John Bongino, Bill Bradley, Chuck Coots, Traci Cunningham, John Ellis, Conner Floyd, Jimmy Fox, Bonnie Gums, Dennis Guy, Alice Ivas, Tom McCaskey, Jackie McConaha, Nancy and Charlotte Moore, Barry Nowlin, Robert Leslie Smith, Davis Smith and Greg, Linda, Nick, and Peter Waselkov.

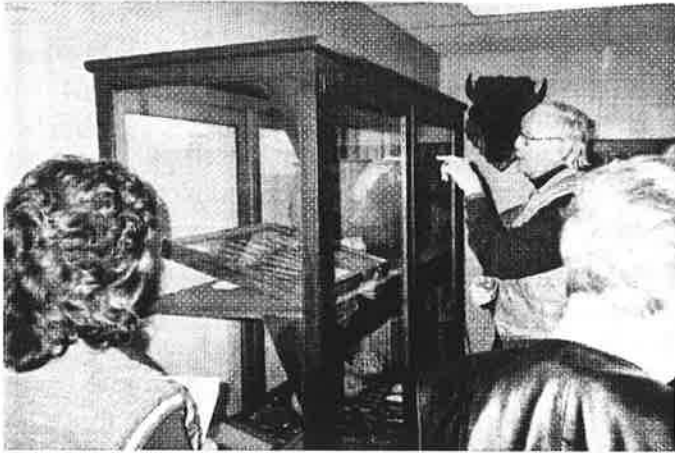
On three Saturdays in October and November, members of the Southwest Chapter, Traci Cunningham, Jimmy Fox, Bonnie Gums, Jackie McConaha, Nancy Moore, and Greg, Nick, and Peter Waselkov, helped clear the woods and rake leaves at Old Mobile in preparation for a ground penetrating radar survey (GPR) in the search for Fort Louis. Members of the Friends of Old Mobile, Ann Calagaz, William Carpenter, Joe and Sybil Horton, Joy and John Klotz, and Villie Moore, joined us for a grueling day of raking. Our Friends treated us to box lunches from Atlanta Bread Company. Dr. Jay Johnson and his crew from the University of Mississippi arrived Monday, December 13, to complete the week long GPR survey.

In December, Southwest Chapter President Louis Scott and former President Tom McCaskey volunteered their time at USA's Phase II excavations at the early twentieth-century Wilmer Hotel site, which once served the booming timber town of Wilmer, and was destroyed by fire in 1928 or 1929.

On Tuesday, December 14, 2004, Southwest Chapter member and USA archaeologist Bonnie Gums was the guest speaker at the monthly meeting of the Pensacola Archaeological Society (PAS). She spoke about USA's spring 2004 excavations of a Weeden Island (AD 700-900) shell midden site (1Ba21) in Orange Beach, Alabama. Many PAS members volunteered their time on the dig.

Submitted by Bonnie Gums.

Shown below is Charles Moore of Florence, Alabama, pointing out an unusual artifact at the Florence Museum to members of the Muscle Shoals Chapter. Photo by Howard King.



Shown below are members of the Birmingham Chapter at their December meeting examining artifacts that were surface collected by Steve Meredith. They were recovered along the Black Warrior River below Tuscaloosa. The Birmingham Chapter meets on the second Thursday of each month at 7 pm at the Emmet O'Neal Library in Mountain Brook. Photo by Howard King.



Notes from the Board of Directors Meeting

Dues collections for 2004 were lower than expected. In all, 71 members did not renew, about 30 more than usual. This resulted in a membership decline of 36. AAS is approximately 40 members below the number needed for financial stability. If membership does not increase, budget adjustments will be necessary.

The pottery grant ended on September 30th. The total project cost was \$3,968.01, half of which will be paid by the grant. The final report and documentation was submitted to the AHC by the specified deadlines. The report was accepted.

Work on the December 2004 Journal continues. The issue will focus on the history of the North Alabama Project, a 15-year research program undertaken by the AAS, the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, and the University of Alabama.

The society's grant programs were bolstered this year by a generous contribution from an archaeology consulting firm. \$1000 went to both the Public Education fund and Wimberly Fund. An anonymous donor also gave a generous unrestricted contribution of \$5,000 to the Society earlier this year.

A motion was made by Gene Hamby suggesting that the President form a committee to study state and local laws that effect collectors and to report back to the Board. The motion was approved by the board.

Highlights from the General Business Meeting of the AAS, December 4, 2004

President Phil Carr entertained motions to accept the amendments to the AAS By-Laws posted in the November/December Stones & Bones. Eugene Futato made a motion to accept the amendment that placed our policies and

procedures for grants in the Society By-Laws. This motion was voted on and approved.

Steve Meredith made a motion to accept the following amendment to the Society's By-Laws:

Change the name of the Steven B. Wimberly Scholarship fund to the Steven and Christine Wimberly Scholarship fund. (By-Laws, Section IX,D) The motion was voted on and approved.

President Phil Carr called upon the Nominating Committee to advance a slate of officers for the upcoming year. Bart Henson made a motion to accept the slate of officers. A vote was taken and the motion was approved. The following slate of officers were elected:

President: Hunter Johnson

First Vice-President: Howard King

Second Vice-President: Richard Kilborn

Secretary: Linda Derry

Editor/Treasurer: Eugene Futato

Editorial Assistant: Matthew Gage

Editorial Assistant: Ned Jenkins

Editorial Assistant: Phil Carr

Newsletter Editor: McDonald Brooms

Assistant Newsletter Editor: Clarissa Williams

Assistant Newsletter Editor: Stephen Williams

Assistant Treasurer: Lance Richardson

Board of Directors at Large (expires 2007):

Gary Mullen

Van King

Ashley Dumas

Charles Moore

Other officers will include:

Alabama Historical Commission Representative: Craig Sheldon

Immediate Past President: Phil Carr

President Carr asked Joe Watkins to come forward to present the Milt and Bea Harris Award to Eugene Futato. Joe read the following statements about Eugene from former recipients of the award.

He has truly been the glue that has held us together for so many years. For the past 26+ years he has served as Editor of the Journal of Alabama Archaeology. This is an exceedingly demanding position that he has accomplished with a high level of dedication and commitment to the

Society. He has produced a Journal that exhibits the highest degree of professionalism- A scholarly journal for Alabama Archaeology, one in which we can all be proud. In addition...he has taken on the duties of Treasurer of the Society maintaining our financial records and our publication sales. In short, he has managed the AAS office.

Through all this he has provided an exceptional service to the Society and it is most appropriate that he be honored. (Jim Lee, 1999 recipient)

I can think of no one more deserving of the Milt and Bea Harris award than Eugene. (Bart Henson, 2002 recipient with Betty Henson)

No one else comes to mind as more deserving and I cannot think of anyone who has contributed more of his personal time and resources to AAS. His many years of dedicated service to the Society speaks for itself. Every board meeting I have attended, if Eugene could not be there, his report would be, and his reports reflect dedication and diligence. (Joe Watkins, 2003 recipient)

Submitted by Linda Derry.

50th Anniversary Meeting of the Alabama Archaeological Society

Below is Herman Stringer (with headdress) from Cullman, Alabama, demonstrating to members of the AAS the use and operation of a "blow gun". Photo by Howard King.



Below, the atlatl is demonstrated by Dr. Paul Gray (middle) of Huntsville, Alabama. Many members of the AAS tried their hand at hitting a target with this ancient weapon. Photo by Howard King.



Shown above are flintknappers Don Wilcox from Huntsville, Alabama (foreground), Mark Norton from Tennessee and Van King from Horton, Alabama. The three men were the center of attention as they made various artifacts at the 50th Anniversary of the AAS. Photo by Howard King.



Shown in the previous column is Judith Knight (University of Alabama), speaking to members of the AAS at the 50th anniversary meeting on the life, career, and accomplishments of archaeologist David DeJarnette. He was a very important part of the AAS's goals in supporting and researching Alabama's archaeological History. Photo by Howard King.



Shown below is Bart Henson (Huntsville) speaking to members at the AAS 50th Anniversary meeting. He spoke on the many accomplishments of Ed Mahan who contributed much to the research of Paleo Man in North Alabama and his help in the formation of the Huntsville Chapter. Photo by Howard King.



Shown below, Dr. Phil Carr welcomes everyone to the 50th anniversary of the AAS meeting. Photo by Howard King.



Above is Hoyt Price (Cullman, AL) speaking about the members of AAS who have been instrumental in it's formation. Photo by Howard King.



Shown in the previous column is Teresa Paglione, giving a presentation concerning artifact collecting. She also answered many questions from the audience. Photo by Howard King.

Shown below is Mr. John Gustafson (Decatur, AL) discussing the gradual and complete destruction of the Quad Site. John showed many pictures and maps of this major Paleolithic site showing how this site was deflated and destroyed by the back waters of Wheeler Dam on the Tennessee River. Photo by Howard King.



Shown above is Steve Meredith (University of Alabama) discussing the many contributions of Steve and Christine Wimberly at the 50th anniversary meeting of the AAS. The Wimberly's were professional archaeologists that worked with the WPA on projects in Alabama in the early 1930's and 40's. They provided much leadership and persistent commitment to the many local amateurs and to the AAS in the early years of it's existence. Photo by Howard King.

AAS Membership Drive

As noted in the highlights of the Board of Directors meeting held on December 4th, our membership is down, so much so that our treasurer has predicted that we are 40 members below the viability point for our estimated 2005 budget. We are in a critical situation. Something has to go up, either our membership or our dues. While our dues are the lowest of any of the archaeological and historical associations around, we would be a more viable society if our membership went up instead of our dues. Just think, if every member would be responsible for getting just one new member, we would double our numbers by March. You, our members, can do this easily enough. Talk to those individuals that have not renewed in the past year to join back up. Tell them about the improvements made to the journal. I know that a number of people quit paying their dues because they were not getting their journals. Inform these absentee members that the journal is back on schedule and better than ever.

Another source of new members are those folks that attend local chapters but are not members of the AAS. Here we have a captive audience that we are not taking advantage of. These people are obviously interested in archaeology, they just need the incentive to join. Chapter presidents should make it a responsibility to address this problem at every meeting until all local members have joined us.

Most of us know at least one person that is interested in Alabama archaeology but is not a local chapter member or an AAS member. Talk to them about our journal, newsletter, and winter and summer meetings. Give them a membership form and ask that they join. Show them your journals and newsletters. Let them know what they are missing and emphasize our low dues.

Something that everyone can do to increase our membership is give a subscription. Give a subscription to a friend, relative, or better yet, a local school. School libraries around the state would love to get our journals and newsletters. This is also a great way for students to find out

about the AAS which would result in the potential of more memberships.

If people do not know about us, they are not going to join us. It is up to our leadership and each one of our members to get the word out.

Submitted by the Editor.

New Members

Bea Lowery, Trussville AL
Jeff Sherard, Tuscaloosa AL
Dr. Steven Leach, Decatur AL
Katrina Williams, Decatur AL
Cynette Sams-Horn, Somerville AL

Renewals

University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa AL
American Museum of Natural History,
New York NY
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville AR
Auburn University, Auburn AL
Jack Bergstresser, Birmingham AL
Library - Serials Section, Binghamton NY
University of Alabama, Birmingham AL
Tony Boudreaux, Chapel Hill NC
BYU Library, Provo UT
Dick Brunelle, Sharpsburg GA
Robert Camp, Hanceville AL
Carnegie Museum of Natural History,
Pittsburg PA
Jennifer Charles, Maylene AL
University of Chicago, Chicago IL
Mark & Jennifer Cole, Athens AL
M/M Joe Copeland, Florence AL
Ashley Dumas, Tuscaloosa AL
Emory University, Atlanta GA
Florida State University, Tallahassee FL
Bill & Anita Fowler, Birmingham AL
Gadsden Public Library, Gadsden AL
Jason Gardner, Eight Mile AL
Marjorie Gay, Five Points AL
Paul Gray Jr., Huntsville AL
Kristen Gremillion, Columbus OH
Clyde Hadley, Natchez MS
Alison Hadley, Lexington KY

David Hally, Athens GA
 Tozzer Library, Cambridge MA
 Houston-Love Library, Dothan AL
 Indiana University, Bloomington IN
 Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville AL
 University of Kentucky, Lexington KY
 Richard Kilborn, Hartselle AL
 Ed Kilborn, Decatur AL
 Gail King, Sterrett AL
 Pal Kittle, Florence AL
 Vernon Knight Sr., Birmingham AL
 Steve Lamb, Geneva AL
 Susie Lanier, Lanett AL
 Chuck Lapp, Pensacola FL
 Keith Little, Jacksonville AL
 Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge LA
 Jean & Bill Lucas, Freeport FL
 Lawrence Maples, Huntsville AL
 Robert Marley, Geneva AL
 Thomas McCaskey, Pensacola FL
 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI
 Middle Tennessee State University,
 Murfreesboro TN
 University of Mississippi, University MS
 Mississippi State University,
 Mississippi State MS
 University of Missouri, Columbia MO
 Auburn University, Montgomery AL
 New York Public Library, New York NY
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 SE Missouri State University,
 Cape Girardeau MO
 University of Southern Mississippi,
 Hattiesburg MS

Southern Illinois University, Carbondale IL
 Linda Stiefelmeyer, Cullman AL
 Technical Services Department, Mobile AL
 Robert Terry, Hoover AL
 University of Texas, Austin TX
 Jeff Thomson, Owens Cross Roads AL
 University of Toronto, Toronto Ontario
 Troy University, Troy AL
 Tulane University, New Orleans LA
 Valdosta State University, Valdosta GA
 University of Vermont, Burlington VT
 University of Virginia, Charlottesville VA
 William Walters Jr., Williamsport MD
 University of Washington, Seattle WA
 Wayne State University, Detroit MI
 State University of West Georgia,
 Carrollton GA
 Wheeler Basin Library, Decatur AL
 Nancy White, Tampa FL
 Stephen & Clarissa Williams, Troy AL
 State Historical Society of Wisconsin,
 Madison WI

Donations

MRS Consultants donated to the Wimberly
 and Education funds. Robert Terry donated to the
 Mahan fund. Fund totals are:

Mahan:	\$958.00
Wimberly:	\$1490.50
Education:	\$1315.00
Pottery Book:	\$1685.00

Thanks everyone for your continued support!!



A Houston County Site in the Coastal Plain of Georgia



Bob Brooks discovered this magnificent Kirk serrated knife in 2002 in Houston County, Georgia. This masterfully crafted artifact is no doubt the work of a master knapper. Only slight evidence remains of the original blade struck from a core. The blade is very thin and has percussion flaking to shape the initial blade. Very fine secondary pressure flaking was carried out on opposite sides of the blade creating large serrations. This knife measures 1 1/2 inches wide, 5 inches long and a scant 3/16 of an inch at its thickest point. There are two resharpening episodes evident. Use wear is also evident on the top and bottom of opposite sides of the blade. The material is Coastal Plain Chert. This bi-face has very heavy patina that has developed to a white chalky appearance. The base is well ground and slight grinding occurs in the notches. A very rare specimen indeed. (See Cambron and Hulse 1990, page 74-75 / McAvoy 1997, page 185)

In the Coastal Plain of Virginia on the Nottay River, Kirk serrated points have been dated to 7,800 to 7,600 and have been found associated with pitted nutting stones. (McAvoy 1997, page 185). No direct evidence of this association at the discovery site of this specimen has been noted by the author. However, many mortices with grinding stones have been found. Beasley (this paper),

Chad Childs (2002, personal communication), Mark Oliver (2002, personal communication).

Many more discoveries await this truly spectacular Houston County Site.

Cambron and Hulse
1990 Handbook of Alabama Archaeology
page 74

McAvoy, Joseph M. - Lynn D.
1997 Archaeological Investigations of Site 44
sx Cactus Hill, Sussex County, Virginia.

Childs, Chad 2002, Personal Communication

Oliver, Mark 2002, Personal Communication



reverse side of Savannah River knife



This bi-face (shown on the previous page) is a masterfully crafted Savannah River Knife, discovered by Chad Childs in Houston County, Georgia in 2002.

The knife has percussion flaking to the center of the blade showing large wide flake scars. There is evidence of a single resharpening episode on one side of the blade. There is very light grinding on the haft. The material is a fairly high quality Coastal Plain Chert that "in the author's opinion" has been heat-treated. Hints of red are evident at the distal end and base. The knife has patinated to a glossy white, cream and red. This Savannah River knife measures 2 3/8 inches wide, 4 1/8 inches long and 3/8 inch at it's thickest point.

The discovery site of this knife mirrors that of the Virginia Coastal Plain. In as much that most of the larger Savannah River points have percussion flaking with little or no retouch. At the Cactus Hill site in Virginia, the larger forms are not generally found in the same features as the smaller Savannah forms. (McAvoy 1997, Appendix A), a trend also noted by the author at this Houston County Site. Many thanks are due to Chad Childs and Mark Oliver for allowing me to pursue a hobby I love and to quench my thirst for knowledge.

Cambron and Hulse

1990 Handbook of Alabama Archaeology,
page 114.

McAvoy, Joseph M. - Lynn D.

1997 Archaeological Investigations of site 44
sx 202 Cactus Hill, Sussex County,
Virginia.

Photo and article submitted by Robert Beasley.

National Park Service's 2005 Archaeological Prospection Workshop

The National Park Service's 2005 workshop on archaeological prospection techniques entitled Current Archaeological Prospection Advances for Non-Destructive Investigations in the 21st Century will be held May 16-20, 2005, at the Hope-Well Culture National Historical Park in Chillicothe, Ohio. Lodging will be in Comfort Inn in Chillicothe, Ohio. This will be the fifteenth year of the workshop dedicated to the use of geophysical, aerial photography, and other remote sensing methods as they apply to the identification, evaluation, conservation, and protection of archaeological resources across this Nation. The workshop this year will focus on the theory of operation, methodology, processing, interpretation, and on-hands use of the equipment in the field. Special topic for this year is the introduction of geophysical techniques in archaeological excavations. In addition to the workshop, there will be an equipment fair on Friday (May 20th) with the major geophysical equipment manufacturing attending. There is a tuition charge of \$475.00. Application forms are available on the Midwest Archaeological Center's web page at www.cr.nps.gov/mwac/. For further information, please contact:

Steven L. DeVore, Archaeologist, National Park Service, Midwest Archaeological Center, Federal Building, Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508-3873. Phone: 402-437-5392, ext. 141. Fax: 402-437-5098. Email: steve_de_vore@nps.gov

Submitted by Steve DeVore.

Clovis Lithic Technology at the Belle Mina Site, 1Li92, Limestone County, Northern Alabama

Archaeologists in North America have long recognized a distinctive fluted biface known as the Clovis point--representative of an early, if not the earliest, Paleo-Indian manifestation within the continental United States. The presence of distinctive "fluting" on the Clovis lanceolate bifacial form has allowed relatively easy recognition of Clovis components in the archaeological record. As technological studies progress, including experimental replication of Clovis biface technology, additional aspects of Clovis biface technology have been illuminated and used in the identification of Clovis components. Among these are the consistent occurrence of *outrépasse'* (plunging or reverse hinge) flaking and also end-thinning in Clovis biface manufacture enabled by careful platform isolation including preparatory grinding/abrasion of platforms. Recognition of these technological qualities has contributed to our overall understanding of Clovis biface technology in general, and has allowed greater recognition of Clovis components where the traditional Clovis fluted point is lacking. The identification of a prismatic blade technology as well as a distinctive "blade-flake" technology as important aspects of Clovis stone tool production has further enhanced our ability to identify Clovis flaked stone assemblages.

Site 1Li92 or Belle Mina is a virtual single component Clovis occupation located west of the small town of Belle Mina in southern Limestone County. It is situated on an upland landform north of the Quad site and Tennessee River in northern Alabama. The site has provided us with excellent examples of *outrépasse'* flaking and end-thinning related to Clovis point manufacture. Examples of *outrépasse'* flaking on Clovis point preforms, including manufacture errors, are shown in the first row of the accompanying figure. Consistent use of intentional *outrépasse'* flaking that originates

from one or more lateral margins is apparent on Clovis bifaces at 1Li92. The second row provides examples of bifacial end-thinning on Clovis preforms with associated manufacture errors. End-thinning is a technological term related to biface reduction for the purpose of this study. Fluting is defined morphologically and applies to the final end-thinning removal(s) or negative channel flake scars preserved on completed Clovis points. With the discovery of additional Clovis sites, the association of prismatic blade cores and blade tools with Clovis technology has become gradually accepted. The first three specimens in the last row are whole and partial Clovis blade-flakes. The last specimen is a large Clovis expanding flake. Blade-flakes were used by Clovis people in the manufacture of bifaces and to make unifacial implements. While blade-flakes do not technically qualify as "true-blades", they nevertheless are indicative of a systematic method of blade-flake detachment from a prepared core. In fact, the majority of blade-flake production at site 1Li92 is related to prepared bifacial core reduction, a common Clovis flake production technique employed across the North American continent. Blade-flakes, both retouched and unretouched, were instrumental in contributing to the distinctive "blade-like" appearance of the Clovis flaked stone assemblage.

In summary, artifacts that are considered by most researchers to be diagnostic of North American Clovis flaked stone technology are well-represented at site 1Li92. The lithic assemblage from Belle Mina demonstrates that Clovis biface technology routinely employed *outrépasse'* flaking and systematic end-thinning during Clovis fluted point manufacture. Although *outrépasse'* flaking may occur in other North American Holocene biface technologies, its sporadic occurrence there is generally thought to be incidental or fortuitous. However the systematic use of end-thinning does not appear to be restricted to Clovis hafted biface manufacture. This technique also appears to have been used during Dalton point manufacture as recently suggested by analyses of Dalton bifacial artifacts from the Sloan site in Arkansas and the Olive Branch site in southwestern Illinois. This

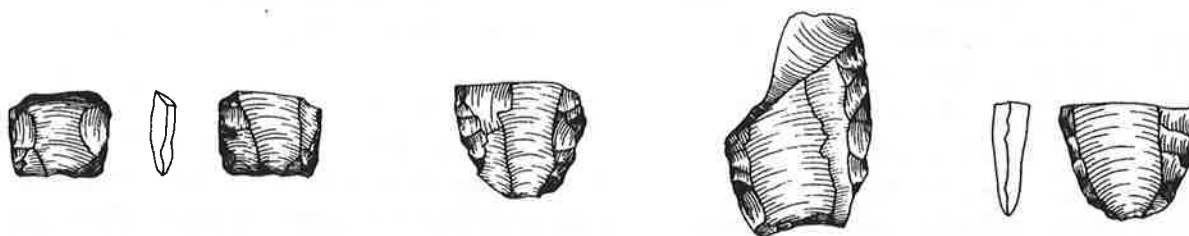
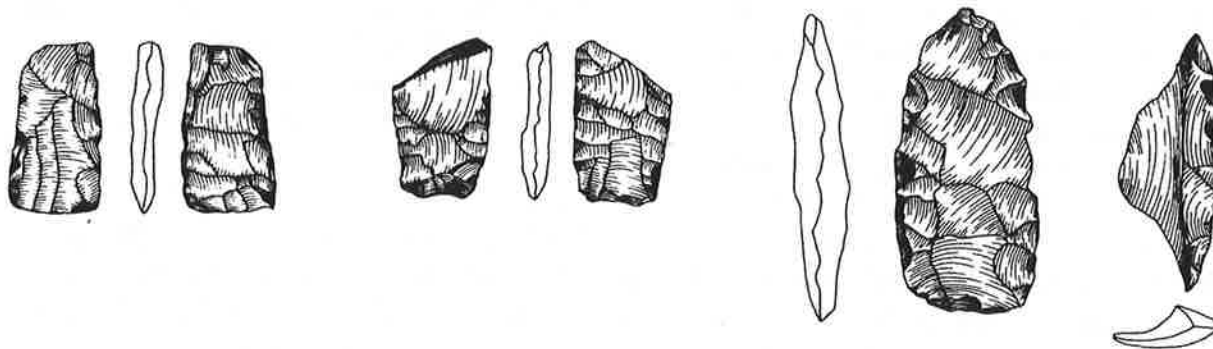
suggests that end-thinning in Dalton biface production may have its origin in Clovis stone biface technology. The final morphological flute(s) that are a hallmark of finished Clovis points are rarely preserved on completed Dalton points.

The regular use of prismatic blades and blade-flakes derived from both conical/wedge-shaped cores and bifacial cores is apparent at 1Li92. These blanks were used in the manufacture of both unifacial and bifacial tools during the Clovis occupation. Like biface *outrapasse'* flaking and end-thinning, prismatic blade manufacture is not limited to Clovis flaked stone technology. It also occurs in later Paleo-Indian and other Holocene lithic assemblages. However, the systematic use of blade-flakes derived from prepared cores does seem to be uniquely Clovis at this time. It should be noted that all of the illustrated artifacts are deeply patinated and made from blue-gray Ft. Payne chert. Intentional heat alteration may have been a part of Clovis biface manufacture at 1Li92. Detailed and systematic analysis of Clovis stone artifact assemblages from sites such as 1Li92 hold promise in increasing our understanding of the earliest occupants of North America and their origin. Text and figure submitted by H. Blaine Ensor.

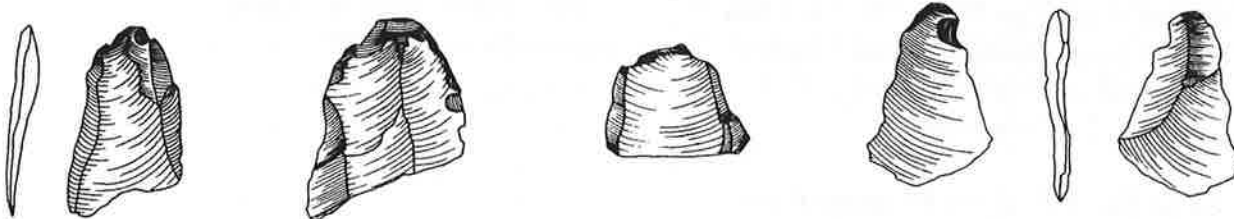
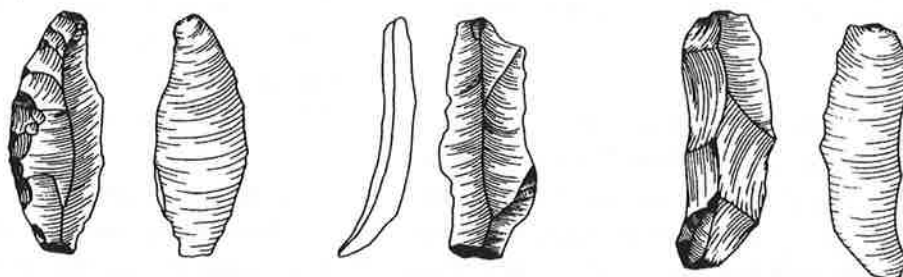
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CLOVIS FLAKED STONE TECHNOLOGY-1LI92



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Any person currently enrolled in a BA or MA granting program and a member of the AAS may submit a paper for the student paper award. Only single-authored papers are eligible and the paper must be presented at the annual winter meeting. The paper should be written for presentation to a general audience consisting of amateurs, professionals, and students. The length of the paper should be such that it can be presented in a 15-minute time slot and additionally should include references cited to aid in judging. Papers must be submitted in advance of the meeting for judging by a committee appointed by the AAS Board of Directors and a completed registration form should accompany the submission.

Submit three double-spaced copies of the paper to the AAS Student Paper Award Committee by November 15th. The author will insure that the same version of the paper reviewed for the competition is offered for presentation at the annual meeting. Only one paper submitted per applicant may be considered for the award. Mail the entry to: Dr. Philip Carr, AAS Student Paper Award, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, HUMB 34, University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688-0002.

The winner of the Student Paper Award will be announced at the Annual Business Meeting of the Alabama Archaeological Society associated with the Winter Meeting. The winner must pick up the book prize at the meeting. The committee reserves the prerogative to defer the award in the event of a shortage of competitive entries.

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The Alabama Archaeological Society will award two scholarships this year in the amount of \$250.00 each to two students actively engaged in an archaeological research project. Proposals for the scholarships must be submitted to the Scholarship Committee by October 31st. The Scholarship Committee will review the proposals and make recommendations to the Board of Directors at the Winter BOD meeting. The Board of Directors will vote on the proposals and an announcement of the recipients will be made at the Winter Meeting.

Minimum criteria for the grants are: 1) the student recipients must be a member of the Alabama Archaeological Society, 2) the research project that the student is involved with must be located in the state of Alabama, 3) the student must be an undergraduate or a graduate student enrolled in a college or university in the State of Alabama with an active anthropology program, 4) the student must submit a letter of endorsement from an anthropology program, and 5) the student will be required to present a paper on his or her research project at the Winter meeting.

Public Education

The Alabama Archaeological Society will award public education grants this year in the amount of \$500.00. Single grant awards shall not exceed \$500.00. Proposals for the grants must be submitted to the Public Education Committee Chairman by October 31st. The Public Education Committee will review the proposals and make recommendations to the Board of Directors at the Winter BOD meeting. The Board of Directors will vote on proposals and make an announcement of the grant recipient (s) at the Winter Meeting.

Minimum criteria for the grants are: 1) the project director/grant administrator must be a member of the Alabama Archaeological Society, 2) the public education project must be located in the State of Alabama, 3) the project director or his or her representative will be required to give a presentation on the project at the Winter meeting.

Research Grant

The Alabama Archaeological Society will grant an award of \$500.00 this year to a deserving archaeological research project. Grant proposals must be submitted to the Archaeological Resources Chairman by October 31st. The Archaeological Resources Committee will review the proposals and make recommendations to the Board of Directors at the Winter BOD meeting. The Board of Directors will vote on the proposals and an announcement of the recipient shall be made at the Winter Meeting. Minimum criteria for the grant are: 1) the project director/grant administrator must be a member of the Alabama Archaeological Society, 2) the project must be located in Alabama, 3) the project director or his or her representative will be required to present a paper on the archaeological project at the Winter meeting and, 4) the project director or other personnel working on the project must submit a written report for publication in the Journal of Alabama Archaeology within twelve months of receiving the grant.

Scholarship Committee Chair

Dr. James Knight
University of Alabama
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Public Education Committee

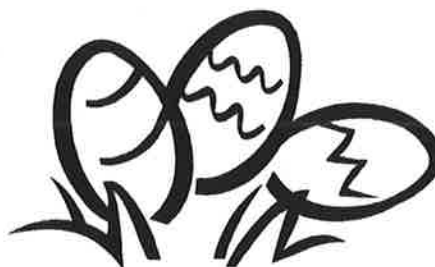
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Do you have any interesting artifacts that you would like to share with the members of the Alabama Archaeological Society? If you do, please send a description of the artifact and a color photo (black and white is fine if that's all you have) to the 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.

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