

# Alabama Archaeological Society

## Stones & Bones

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### Moundville Hosts AAS Summer Meeting

Dr. Vernon James Knight latest findings at Moundville are the focus of the AAS Summer Meeting, hosted by Moundville Archaeological Park on June 30, 2001. Archaeological society members will tour current excavations and the David L. DeJarnette laboratory, hear discussions of findings and see the Alabama Museum of Natural History's Expedition in action.

According to Betsy Gilbert, Education Outreach Coordinator for Moundville, "We're very excited to host the AAS Summer Meeting. I think everyone enjoying the program will be surprised at the new knowledge we've recently gained about the Moundville people."

"Another bonus is that society members will get a chance to see the Alabama Museum of Natural History's Expedition team in action," said Gilbert. "This program, geared towards educating high school students and teachers about archaeology or paleontology is in its 22nd year. Hundreds of students across Alabama have made science their careers after attending the Expedition."

A special presentation about the Civilian Conservation Corps' (CCC) contributions to

Moundville Archaeological Park tops off a well-rounded summer meeting. Bob Pasquill, archaeologist for the USDA Forest Service, is currently researching the CCC's activities in Alabama during the 1930s. During the Great Depression, hundreds of thousands of young men across the country were unemployed or underemployed. At the same time, uncontrolled environmental exploitation depleted millions of acres – either through deforestation or erosion. According to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the CCC was created to bring together these "two wasted resources, the young men and the land, in an attempt to save both." Presenter Bob Pasquill is developing an extensive collection of CCC artifacts and is developing a living history persona based on his research.

Summer meeting registration begins at 9:00 a.m. at the Nelson B. Conference Center on the banks of the Black Warrior River in Moundville Archaeological Park. Coffee and pastries will be served in the morning and AAS members can

**Visit the AAS Web Page:**

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

reserve a prepaid box lunch or bring their own lunch with them. The program is expected to last until 4:30 or 5:00 p.m.

Alabama Archaeological Society members can also camp Friday or Saturday night at Moundville Archaeological Park at a special rate. Normally \$10.00 per site per day, the camping fee has been reduced for society members to \$5.00 per night during the summer meeting. For more information call Betsy Gilbert or Monique Billeaud at (205) 371-2234, or email Betsy at bgilbert@bama.ua.edu.

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## AAS 2001 Committee Appointments

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### **Archaeological Resources Committee**

Jean Allan, Lee Luis (chair), Read Stowe, Craig Sheldon, Teresa Paglione, Tom Maher

### **Publications Committee**

Bart Henson, Carey Oakley (chair), Boyce Driskell, Eugene Futato (editor)

### **Archives Committee**

Amos Wright, Margaret Russell, Jim Lee

### **Publicity Committee**

Judith Knight (chair, 2nd VP), Anderson Brooms (photographer), Joe Watkins (webmaster), Phillip Carr

### **Finance Committee**

Phillip Koerper, Boyce Driskell, Judith Knight, Eugene Futato (treasurer)

### **Scholarship Committee**

Jim Knight (chair), Joe Copeland, Stephen Merideth

### **Education Committee**

Julie Lyons (chair), Linda Derry, Mac Brooms

### **Membership Committee**

Bill Fowler (chair), Charles Hubbert, Betsy Gilbert, Larry Beane

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## AAS Membership Committee Report

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The AAS Membership Committee for the Year 2000 was asked to consider ways by which the AAS might increase its membership, and also do a better job of retaining the members it already has. Although the Committee members have not been able to meet together during the year, owing to the great distances between their respective home towns, all members have been canvassed by telephone, by e-mail, or in person as to their thoughts on the issues at hand, and all have provided valuable input into the process of formulating a set of recommendations. Briefly stated, here are the Committee's recommendations:

1. More should be done to appeal specifically to youth. An invitation to join the AAS, or at least to come and check us out, could be posted in local schools. Programs aimed especially at kids could, perhaps, be made a part of the AAS annual meetings. Other things possibly could be done to make chapter activities more family-oriented.

2. Sponsor 2 to 4 one-day field trips around the state each year, open only to AAS members.

3. Make the Journal of Alabama Archaeology more readable and more avocational-oriented. Avoid jargon and technical language that is likely to be familiar only to the professional. Include more articles written by, or geared toward, the avocational archaeologists.

4. Set up booths and tables at special events around the state, and perhaps even consider doing programs and/or displays at shopping malls.

5. Get a mailing list of all Alabama libraries, including junior-high and high-school libraries, and send them a letter stating why it's important for them to join the AAS. Include an AAS brochure with application for membership, and possibly a list of past publications. Libraries may also put our brochures out on racks if we send them a stack of them.

6. Distribute AAS brochures to most practicing archaeologists in the state. Encourage them to

keep brochures on hand at all times and to sell the benefits of AAS membership when they deliver programs at schools, civic groups, etc.

7. Develop a tracking system to let us know where our efforts have been successful. We could add a line to the membership form, or send out a questionnaire to new members asking them where they heard about us, why they decided to join, etc. If we use a multiple-choice format, we can keep the information in a database.

8. Send a letter of personal appeal to all standing AAS members, asking them to find one person to join or renew in AAS. Offer an incentive to do so, e.g., give them one free Journal back-issue of their choice if they sign someone up.

9. Develop the AAS web page more fully. Display AAS goals, list of chapters with their meeting dates and places, list of officers and contact points, upcoming events, list of publications for sale (including "special offers"), and an e-mail membership application form. We could also include some newsletter teasers, as well as photographs of activities and/or artifacts, e.g., the "artifact of the month". In addition, we may want to investigate whether it would be feasible to get set up to accept internet credit-card payments for membership dues.

10. Do what we can to strengthen the chapters and to encourage them to become more visible to the public. Encourage them to publish meeting notices in their local newspapers and to submit interesting chapter news to *Stones & Bones*. Encourage them to, perhaps, sponsor a public-outreach event each year, e.g., a special school program, a mall display, or some sort of open-house event. Encourage professional archaeologists who live near active chapters to form closer ties with those chapters, get on the mailing list for the chapter's newsletter, attend occasional chapter meetings, and stay in touch with what's going on in their local chapter. And likewise, encourage chapter members to attend summer and winter AAS meetings.

The AAS Membership Committee understands that not every AAS member will agree with each of these recommendations. We also understand that many other AAS members may have

additional ideas of their own. Thus, we fully expect that there will be some debate in the coming weeks and months as to the relative merits of the various recommendations. It is our hope that, in the not-too-distant future, a broadly acceptable list of action items will be distilled from these recommendations and from the ensuing commentary.

Notwithstanding the above, it should be clear at this point that the real question is not how to increase our membership, but rather how to find the time and the motivation to do the things that need to be done to make it all happen. One thing seems certain – no single individual can do it all. It's going to take a concerted effort from everyone if we are going to make a real difference in the relevancy of the AAS to its members, and if we are going to succeed in reversing the current devastating downward trend in AAS membership.

All AAS members are encouraged to comment on the Committee's recommendations by contacting Bill Fowler at [wk.at.fowler@worldnet.att.net](mailto:wk.at.fowler@worldnet.att.net).

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## AAS Scholarship Winner

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The 2001 Alabama Archaeological Society Steven B. Wimberly Scholarship winner is Amanda Regnier, a graduate student at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa. Her project is titled "Investigating Migration through Ceramic Styles of the Moundville IV and Alabama River Phases in Central Alabama." Amanda will be testing the idea that the Protohistoric Burial Urn people on the Alabama River are directly descended from Moundville and migrated there following the breakup of the Moundville chiefdom. She will do this by comparing the pottery of the latest Moundville period with the Alabama River phase farther south. Amanda will present the results of her work at the annual meeting in December, 2001.

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## Speaker's List

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Please note that there is a new listing in the Speaker's List. Mr. Evan Peacock of the Cobb Institute of Archaeology is available to speak about environmental archaeology, the Woodland and Mississippian periods, microartifacts, and surveying on National Forests.

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## Lincoyer Monument

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The Calhoun County Commission has erected a monument to Lincoyer (also spelled Lincoya), the young Creek Indian whose parents were killed at the Battle of Tallasehatchee in 1814. Gen. Andrew Jackson adopted the young boy and he and his wife raised him at their home in Nashville. The monument is located off McCullars Lane in Ohatchee. Follow US 431 North to Highway 144. Turn left and follow the road two miles to McCullars Lane, turn right and go about two blocks and the monument will be on the left just before the creek. Hats off to the commission for taking on this project, especially Eli Henderson, commission chairman, who was largely responsible for getting the job done.

Submitted by Larry Smith.

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## What's Happening

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The **JSU Archaeological Resource Laboratory** continues to work on one large project (1Ca567). A small survey is scheduled to begin this week on Highway 411 and Phase II testing will take place at Davis Farm this spring. The above projects are funded through the Alabama Department of Transportation.

Submitted by Larry Smith.

John Cottier and students from **Auburn University** recently conducted Phase II investigations at two prehistoric Archaic/Woodland sites and one historic site in the Opelika Industrial Park. While all demonstrated some archaeological remains, these sites did not contain materials which would require additional investigations. However, some of the more interesting aspects of the research revolved around a historic "cabin" site located on a prominent hilltop. This site was small, with two rock chimney bases and an open well. An intensive metal detection survey and excavations recovered only a minor number of artifacts. Analysis of these artifacts based on functional categories suggests a limited socioeconomic status of the inhabitants during the 1860s-1870s.

After extensive historical background research, some facts were discovered which provide additional information on the site and its inhabitants. The land was an original land grant from the U.S. Government as based on the Creek Indian Treaty of 1832. The individual who secured this grant was James Maddox, who was born in Georgia around 1795, and moved into this portion of Alabama in the 1830s. He briefly served as postmaster of a small nearby postoffice, was an administrator for the sale of land of deceased Indians, was elected mayor of Oak Bowery in 1851, and died in 1852. Legal information indicates he was a wealthy landowner during these times and had 30 slaves in 1840, and 57 slaves in 1850. At the time of his death, he owned a tan yard, a shoe shop, a home in Oak Bowery as well as a plantation and home at Mt. Jefferson. This plantation includes the area associated with site 1Le266. The farm continued after the Civil War. In 1870, the 1,503 acres known as the Teresa Maddox (widow of James Maddox), Col. A.M. Maddox (oldest son of James Maddox) and Trammell Farm was sold, and members of the Maddox family moved to Texas. The site was abandoned around this time.

Reconstruction in the south was a difficult time for all parties, and numerous changes were taking place. The Reconstruction Period pitted the economic and political interest of an older

agrarian based culture of Southern aristocracy against a multitude of social and technological changes. Thus, changes in the economy of the region were rapid and a general pattern of sharecropping agricultural activities developed, replacing the plantation economy. The archaeological evidence supports the site as being a small farm complex of at least two household structures. While the houses were perhaps originally constructed as farm laborer's dwellings as part of a larger Antebellum plantation, they evolved into a simple tenant location during the 1870s. Identified deeds, wills, and other documents provided information useful for cultural reconstruction. Documentation of the diversity of the archaeological record of Alabama was accomplished in this case by the use of both archaeology and history.

The **Southern Research Cultural Resource Consultants** is conducting archaeological excavations at the Owens-Ware-Teague House in Montgomery. This Greek Revival antebellum home currently houses the offices of the Alabama Historical Commission. The house was built around 1848 by Berry C. Owens, a stable keeper. The house was sold to James A. Ware, a wealthy plantation owner who previously lived on his plantation on the outskirts of Montgomery. During the Civil War, the house was used for convalescing soldiers. From the front porch, the decree was read by General James H. Wilson placing the First Capitol of the Confederacy under marshall law on April 12, 1865. During later generations of the Ware's, the currently-standing kitchen and carriage house were built. In 1889, the house was sold to William Teague who owned a hardware business in Montgomery and eventually became mayor of the city. The hardware store building is still standing on Commerce Street. The Teague family lived in the house until 1955 when it was sold to the Montgomery Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber of Commerce did numerous alterations to the house. Evidence of this work was found in May 2000 when archaeologists with the Alabama Historical Commission conducted limited test excavations in the yard. One unit near the kitchen contained several thin layers of

construction debris such as sand and plaster. A second unit was conducted in an area thought to be the location of a privy, as hinted by a Sanborn map from the late 1800s. This unit contained evidence such as lime and underwear buttons to support this idea. The third pit was less informative although a large pipe was found running across the bottom of the unit. Southern Research plans to continue this study as a step leading to the restoration of the house and grounds. They are currently removing the gravel of the driveway and parking area and the underlying fill in order to locate any artifact midden or features in this area. They will also be excavating numerous excavation units around the property especially along the back portion where significant trash middens are known to occur. As part of the archaeological project, Southern Research will be conducting tours of the site. Please feel free to come and look around. If your party contains eight individuals or more, please call (334) 242-3184 in order to make a reservation.

Submitted by Daphne O. Battle.

On January 16, 2001, Daphne Owens Battle, an archaeologist from the **Alabama Historical Commission**, visited the Battle-Friedman House in Tuscaloosa in order to investigate a brick-lined pit beneath an outbuilding, possibly a detached kitchen and servant's quarters. The floor was recently removed in order to replace termite-damaged beams and floor boards. Staff of the Battle-Friedman House were unsure of the purpose of the feature and requested assistance in determining its significance. The AHC archaeologist was joined by Matthew Gage, an archaeologist from the Office of Archaeological Services.

The Battle-Friedman House was built in 1835 by Alfred Battle, originally from North Carolina. The Greek Revival house is a two-story brick structure and covered with cement etched to create the appearance of stone blocks. A tall, two-story porch extends across the front of the house and is supported by six large square columns. The house also features a bricked outbuilding, possibly a detached kitchen and servant's quarters, which is located to the west or rear of the main house. In

1875, the house was sold to Bernard Friedman whose son gave the City of Tuscaloosa the house in 1965. The Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society leases the property and maintains it as a museum and cultural center (Alabama Historical Commission 1972, Gamble 1987:351-352, and Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society 1978: 47).

The brick outbuilding was renovated into a single bedroom apartment and has been rented to a single tenant for several years. Upon the tenant's departure, Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society staff realized the structure suffered from extensive termite damage. They plan to replace the wooden components of the house such as the floor, support beams, and window sills. When the floor was pulled up, a deep, brick-lined hole was discovered beneath the structure. Local rumor indicates that a well may have existed beneath the structure (Brown, personal communication 2001).

The brick-lined pit is located beneath the northern side of the brick outbuilding and is elongated to the east-west. The pit measures 2.0 meters wide by 2.75 meters long at the top by 3.25 meters deep at the top and tapers slightly toward the bottom. The masonry appears to be of a lower quality than the masonry of the buildings and is covered sporadically by hard water deposits. No steps or ladders were found to access the pit. The narrow and deep dimensions of the pit appear to preclude its functioning as a cellar or ice storage pit. Investigations of the solid bottom of the pit indicated that the feature was not a well. The bottom of the pit was stepped to create a ledge of compact subsoil on the north side of the pit. The archaeologists were unable to determine the purpose for the ledge. Due to the presence of the ledge along the north side of the pit and the tapering of the pit walls, the base of the pit is somewhat smaller than the opening.

A single shovel test was placed in the center of the pit to determine the original depth of the feature. The shovel test revealed a profile of 72 centimeters of brownish-red silt underlain by an artifact-bearing strata of silt that was 13 centimeters thick. The soil beneath the artifact layer appeared more compact and clay-rich and is likely

subsoil. The artifacts recovered from the shovel test include decorative glass, gold-painted porcelain, brick fragments, salt-glazed stoneware, and a machined nail. The nail was machine-made and of recent origin. The nail likely fell into the pit during the recent removal of the floor boards. The archaeological investigations into the nature of the brick-lined pit indicate that it is most likely a cistern. The artifacts appear to date to around the end of the nineteenth century due to the thickness and manufacturing style of the bottle base and the ceramics that were present. The artifacts may post date the use of the cistern as a water source for the house. Following the abandonment of the cistern, silt from the soil beneath the house was allowed to fall into the pit causing it to be partially filled. The shovel test did not encounter a brick bottom. The natural clay subsoil would have acted as an impermeable barrier that did not allow the water to drain from the pit.

Written by Daphne Owens Battle. Taken from The Alabama Association of Professional Archaeologists Newsletter Volume 7 Issue 1.

Alabama Historical Commission

1972 *Friedman Civic and Cultural Center*.

National Register Files, Montgomery, Alabama.

Brown, Hannah

2001 Personal communication. Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society.

Gamble, Robert

1987 *The Alabama Catalog: A Guide to the Early Architecture of the State*.

Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society

1978 *Past Horizons*. Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

The **University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Services** has recently completed archaeological testing of Site 1Ja637 near Bridgeport, Alabama. The site includes a Middle Woodland occupation of a terrace bounded by the Tennessee River to the east and an unnamed tributary and backwater swamp to the west. The 7+ hectare site was originally recorded during a reconnaissance survey of the property. When complete avoidance of the site proved impossible, a

research design for testing the site was developed. Approximately 44 sq.m. was hand and mechanically excavated. In addition, remote sensing of more than 600 sq.m. was performed in an effort to locate subsurface features within portions of the site that would not be directly impacted by industrial development.

A portion of the site was found to contain a partially intact Middle Woodland midden overlain by a plow zone. Wright Check Stamped and Limestone Tempered Plain/Eroded sherds, including a podal support, provided diagnostic markers for the site's Middle Woodland assignment. Other artifacts include microblades, bifaces, fragments of hafted bifaces, and debitage.

Interestingly, four deeply buried clusters of fired chert and quartzite were encountered. Each contained an amount of charcoal intermixed among the heated rocks. No diagnostics were encountered within any of these features to indicate their affiliation. However, their stratigraphic positioning below the Middle Woodland bearing strata suggests Site 1Ja637 may have served an even earlier occupation.

Written by Matt Gage and Scott Meeks. Taken from The Alabama Association of Professional Archaeologists Newsletter Volume 7 Issue 1.

Data recovery excavations were recently conducted at Site 1Bt91, a site located approximately 1.7 miles north-northwest of the town of Brooksville in Blount County, Alabama. The excavations were conducted at the proposed location of a bridge replacement along Rocky Hollow Road. Located 15 meters south of Brown's Creek, the site was identified by **Panamerican Consultants** (PCI) in August 2000 during the initial survey of the project area. Site 1Bt91 consisted of a high-density, subsurface aboriginal artifact scatter, including a Middle Woodland period component, and a nonaboriginal isolated find located on the south side of Browns Creek approximately 15 m south of the creek's waters. It occupied virtually the entire project area south of the creek (extending eastward into a pasture). The actual site boundaries, which no doubt extend beyond the project area, could not be determined due to

private property boundary. Based on the high concentration of artifacts recovered during the initial investigation, PCI personnel determined that the portion of 1Bt91 that existed within the bridge replacement project area was potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Because of the destructive nature of construction activities associated with the bridge replacement, it was deemed necessary to definitively discern the significance of 1Bt91 and its NRHP status.

Fieldwork during the Phase II project was conducted between December 12-20, 2000. First, the site datum and shovel tests from the initial Phase I investigation were located. Given the narrow confines of the project area, it was decided that the placement of test units could proceed without further shovel testing. Five 1x1 units were placed at the site in areas where shovel testing had indicated high artifact frequencies. Four units were placed on the east side of Rocky Hollow Road where artifact frequencies were highest, while one unit was placed on the west side of the road in order to attain more complete coverage of the site.

Artifact frequencies in all of the units can be characterized as high. With the exception of Unit 4, close to 1,000 artifacts were recovered from each unit. Most of these artifacts were lithic debitage that resulted from the production of stone tools, such as scrapers and projectile points. Other artifacts recovered included a small sample of aboriginal pottery, an assortment of stone tools, and a number of partial and whole projectile points. This, of course, is a cursory inventory of cultural material; a detailed analysis of the artifacts is presently being conducted, and a full listing of all cultural material will be included in the report.

The most significant finding during Phase II investigation was a basin-shaped feature identified in Unit 3. The feature was recognized at the interface between the topsoil and subsoil strata and measured approximately 70 cm in diameter and extended 45 cm into the sterile clay subsoil. Roughly three liters of the feature fill were reserved in order to perform flotation analysis. A



moderate amount of artifacts were recovered from the portion of the feature that was not retained for flotation. While this was the only feature identified in the excavations, it appears to be the result of cultural activity based on its content and morphology.

Written by Jon Marcoux. Taken from The Alabama Association of Professional Archaeologists Newsletter Volume 7 Issue 1.

**Panamerican Consultants** is also testing five sites surrounding the Gadsden Municipal Airport. Two of the sites, 1Et220 and 1Et229, are of particular interest due to their association with Camp Seibert, a major military chemical training facility which operated near Gadsden during World War II. Through a search of documents graciously provided by the Huntsville branch of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the two sites were linked to two training areas used during the camp's existence. Site 1Et220 was apparently a demolitions training area where soldiers were trained in the use and disarming of explosives. The only site feature that remained on this site was a depression, originally identified as a well depression after the Phase I survey. This feature matched a feature listed on a site layout map provided by the Corps as a "shell hole."

Site 1Et229 was also definitively associated with Camp Seibert. The initial survey recorded numerous concrete push piles; a raised, circular roadbed; a series of rock-lined pits; and a small, rectangular concrete feature originally identified as a training mock-up of a Japanese military fighting position known as a "pill-box." After reviewing some maps dating to the camp's operation, it was soon realized, with a little more horror, that the site could have been associated with training in chemical weapons. Fortunately, a site layout map dispelled, at least partially, our fears as this area was designated as a decontamination training area that did not use live chemical agents. This site is particularly interesting considering the fact that only a handful of military bases have ever been constructed primarily for training in chemical warfare.

Written by Jon Marcoux. Taken from The Alabama Association of Professional Archaeologists Newsletter Volume 7 Issue 1.

**Auburn University** continues excavations at Fort Mitchell (1813-1840) in Russell County, and several groups have visited the site during the excavations. The excavations have finished about 50 percent of the first fort, and have moved into the areas where the second fort overlaps the first fort. Excavations have identified the western gate of the first fort, which will help better understand the fort arrangement since we don't have a period map of the fort. We do have some descriptions which indicate the first fort had three gates, and suspect that the other gates are on the east and north sides. We have excavated several unusual features within the first fort, but most likely are not associated with the first fort occupation. These included two large trash-filled pits, with Indian pottery, domesticated animal bones, iron objects, brass civilian buttons, lots of ash from hearths, etc. These may be related to the Indian occupation of the forts, which took place between the first and second fort periods. Total contents of these features were removed to the university and floated or finescreened. Lots of small animal bone was recovered, though very little plant material was recognized, except for wood charcoal.

Written by John Cottier. Taken from The Alabama Association of Professional Archaeologists Newsletter Volume 7 Issue 1.

The **University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Services** conducted archaeological testing at Gaineswood (1Mo56), a mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival style mansion managed by the Alabama Historical Commission (AHC) as a house museum. The mansion, located in Demopolis, Alabama, was built between 1843 and 1861 by General Nathan Bryan Whitfield as his plantation residence. Speculation of the origins of the house suggest that it began as a log dogtrot built around 1822 by George S. Gaines, the renowned Indian factor and early Alabama entrepreneur. Gaines worked with the Choctaw on several treaties with the United States government. Even after



his retirement from formal service, his relations with the Choctaws remained strong. In 1830, he left his home in Demopolis and accompanied the Choctaw leaders, Leflore, Nitaketchi, and Mushulabbe, to lands west of the Mississippi River in Arkansas to explore for a possible site for a Choctaw reservation.

Gaines sold the property to General Whitfield in 1843 when the native of North Carolina moved his family to Demopolis. Whitfield named the property Marlmont, after the chalk formation that lies just below the surface. He later changed the name to honor the man who first owned the property.

As the architect, Whitfield transformed the house with highly ornate fixtures and decorations. What he could not make himself with his crew of local free and slave craftsmen, he had produced elsewhere and transported up the Tombigbee River to Demopolis. The architectural style of the house became a combination of Doric, Corinthian, and Ionic orders arranged into an unrivaled plantation mansion.

Investigations of the property were originally undertaken in 1973 by the University of Alabama. Jerry Nielsen and John O'Hear's work on the property provided insight into the sequence of construction and modification undertaken at Gaineswood (Nielsen 1973). In particular, these investigations focused on the intricate drainage systems, water storage facilities, and structural features buried throughout the property.

The recently completed testing project built upon these findings and describes more than 150 years of building, renovation, and restoration. Features related to the original treatment of the driveway west of the house were encountered. The cellar which once underlaid a structure on the southeast corner of the mansion was also found. It had been excavated directly into the chalk beneath the mansion. Judging from the materials scattered on the cellar floor, it is likely related to the original pantry and kitchen of Gaineswood.

Gaineswood's completion came at the start of the Civil War. The Whitfield family supported the Southern war effort, even providing Gaineswood as a temporary headquarters for Confederate Lt.

General Leonidas Polk. By the end of the war, Whitfield had lost his fortune and was forced to sell Gaineswood to his son, Dr. Bryan Watkins Whitfield.

The plantation was to remain in the family for several more decades. In 1896, the Doctor's sister, Edith James Whitfield (by then Mrs. Charles W. Dustan), purchased the property from her brother's heirs. She undertook major renovations of the house. In 1923, the house was acquired by Clarence Kirven who demolished the kitchen pantries, the dressing room, the bath, and a large brick smokehouse, replacing them with a new bath and kitchen.

The mansion and the property immediately surrounding it, including several outbuildings, former slave quarters, and an ornate gazebo, were acquired by the State of Alabama in 1967. The property was turned over to the AHC in 1971 and restoration was begun in 1975.

Aspects of almost each incidence of renovation and modification were encountered in the stratified deposits surrounding the mansion. Copper cuttings from restoration of the roof in the early 1970s and window putty from the AHC's work in 1975 were underlain by window leading from previous renovations and cut nails from the original construction of the mansion.

Gaineswood, in its current form is the creation, not only of General Nathan Bryan Whitfield, but also his son Dr. Bryan Watkins Whitfield, his daughter Mrs. Charles W. Dustan, Clarence Kirven, and most recently, the Alabama Historical Commission. The additions, modifications, renovations, and restorations undertaken by each of these stewards of Gaineswood has left its mark on the mansion and property. The materials and features encountered during the recent investigations evidences this sequence of change.

Written by Matt Gage. Taken from The Alabama Association of Professional Archaeologists Newsletter Volume 7 Issue 1.

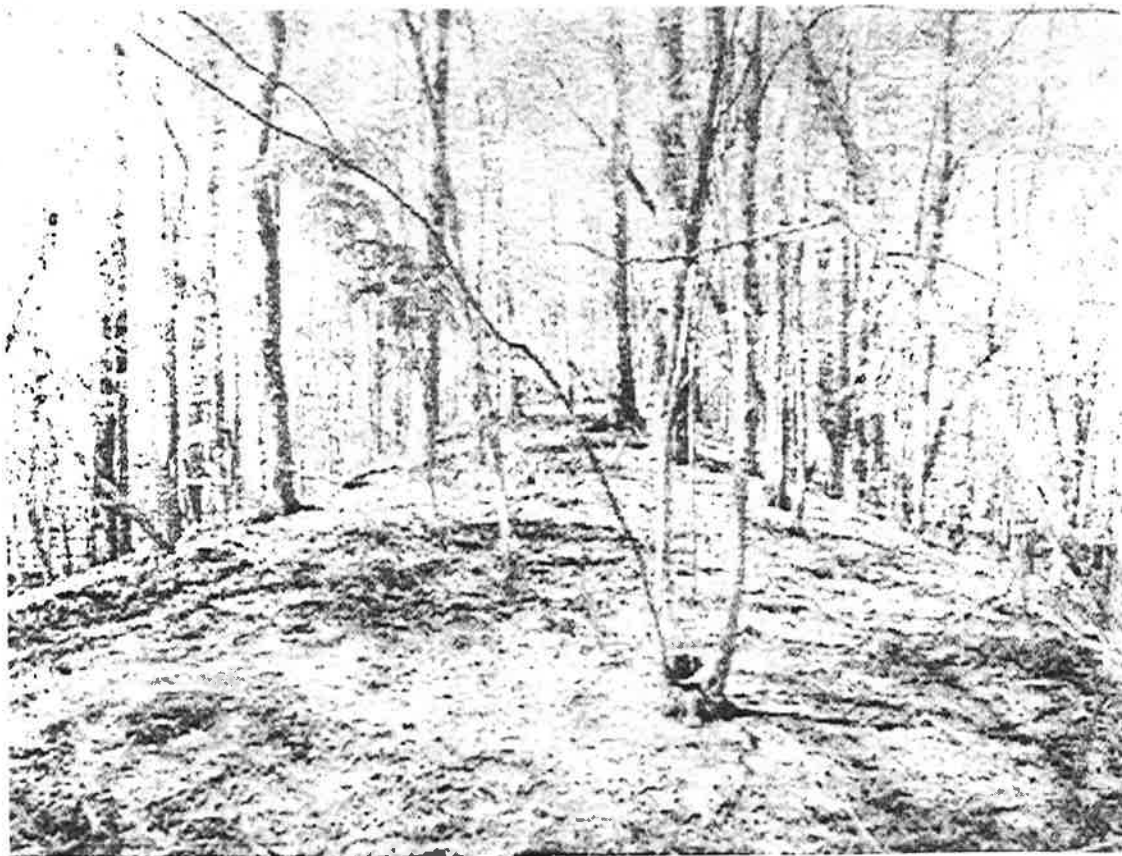
The **Alabama Natural Resources Conservation Service** is engaged in an on-going activity to identify the early transportation efforts of Cahawba during and after it was the (first) state capital. A cultural resources survey prior to the engineering and installation of certain farming practices resulted in the identification of an historic railbed. The raised railbed was tested and profiled to determine soil composition and early engineering practices in the project area. Plans call for walking and mapping the entire 8-10 mile railbed in the near future (with landowners' permission for areas outside the project limits).

A Memorandum of Agreement was signed between AL NRCS and the Alabama Historical Commission to prepare a report for the general public detailing the history of the completed railroad and a previously abandoned rail line as well as toll roads and plank roads leading to and from Cahawba in the nineteenth century.

Submitted by Teresa Paglione.



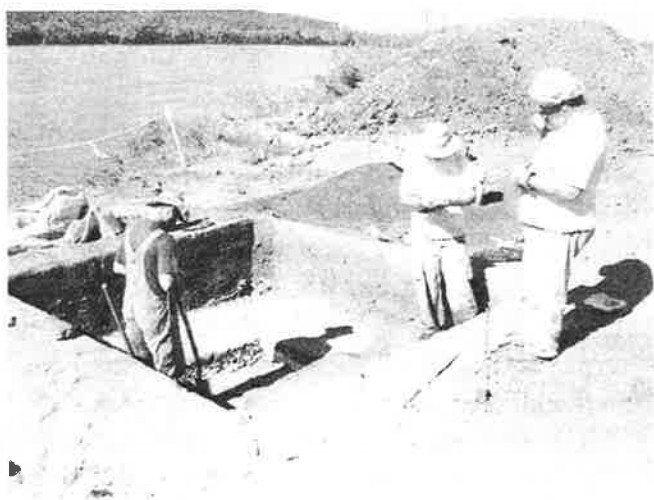
1850's Brick Culvert



Typical view of the railbed in the woods.

Prior to the funding for the construction of grade stabilization measures for an NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) project to protect a county road, the project area had to be tested to identify cultural resources. **Southern Research** is under contract with the local co-sponsor of the EWP project to determine if a known archaeological site (1Ja643) is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Submitted by Teresa Paglione.



An excavation unit at 1Ja643.

In March, 2001 the Troy State University Archaeological Research Center conducted Phase II testing at 1Br137. The site was originally recorded by Lee Luis. Because it was believed to contain undisturbed cultural deposits, The Alabama Department of Transportation requested that Phase II testing of 1Br137 be recommended. The purpose of these investigations was to determine if cultural resources eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places would be affected by the proposed replacement of the Sikes Creek Bridge on State Road 10.



Waterscreening at 1Ja643.

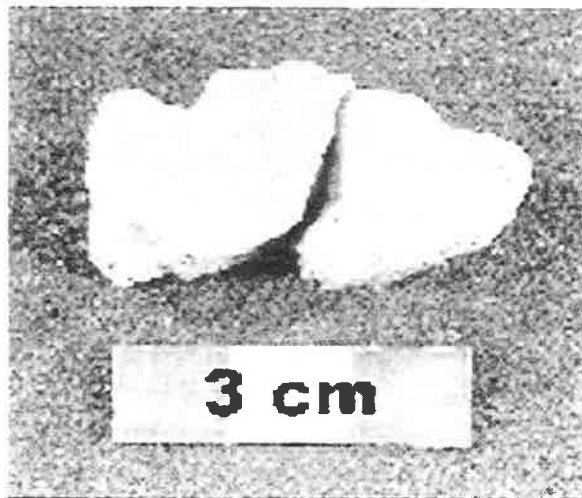
Four 2 x 2 m. units were set up east to west along the right-of-way. Lithic artifacts recovered include an Early Archaic Pinetree projectile point. The majority of the lithics encountered were made from coastal plain chert.

The ceramic assemblage extends from fiber tempered plain to Weeden Island. A small number of sherds belonging to the Deptford period were recovered. Other ceramic types represented were Walnut Creek Complicated Stamped, Weeden Island Punctate, and Wakulla Check Stamped. The majority of the ceramics recovered are sand tempered plain.

Artifacts from a wide temporal range were recovered at 1Br137. However, due to the sparsity of cultural material, this site is not considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. It was recommended that construction activities proceed as planned.



Early Archaic Pinetree point found at 1Br137.



Fiber tempered pottery found at 1Br137.

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## Old Cahawba Festival

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The 22nd annual Old Cahawba Festival will be held Saturday, May 12 at Old Cahawba from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. There will be all day entertainment and an Arts & Crafts fair for only \$5 per carload. Come spend the day, and help save Alabama's First State Capital.

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## Chapter News

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The April meeting of the **East Alabama Chapter** was held Tuesday, April 10 at 7 p.m. at the Natural Resources Conservation Service. The guest speaker was Bob Pasquill of the USDA Forest Service, Montgomery. The topic was The Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942.

Bob Pasquill is an archaeologist/historian with the title of Forest Heritage Program Manager. He has worked as a volunteer staff member of the University of Alabama's Museum of Natural History Summer Expedition since 1987. As an active participant in Living History programs for many years, he has portrayed a variety of individuals including a French Marine at Fort Toulouse, a tavern keeper, an independent correspondent for southern newspapers following the Army of Tennessee, a Revolutionary War surgeon's mate, and the assistant to Colonel Benjamin Hawkins visiting the Creek Nation. His present research interests are focused on the Civilian Conservation Corps, about which he spoke and displayed an interesting assemblage of collected materials.

The **Cullman County Chapter** met February 15 at the Cullman County Library. The program was given by Mr. Charles Moore of Florence, AL. He spoke about Dennis Stanford's theory regarding the relationship between the Clovis technology and that of Solutrean artifacts found in Western Europe. Mr. Stanford suggests that Early Man in America migrated from Europe instead of Asia. Mr. Moore and his wife recently had the opportunity to visit part of Southwestern France to learn more about the Solutrean and shared this information with the group.

This year's officers are as follows: President--Robbie Camp, 1st Vice-President--Bill Fowler, 2nd Vice-President (Program)--Kenneth E. Smith, Newsletter Editor--Howard King, Secretary--Ron Morrow, Treasurer--Howard King, and Board of Directors--Jim Doherty, W.C. Peinhardt, Alan Powell.

The March meeting was held on the fifteenth with Bart Henson of Huntsville giving a program

on petroglyphs and pictographs. It was also discussed to have the annual field trip sometime in June as long as it does not interfere with the State Archaeological Summer Meeting.

The April meeting was held on the nineteenth with the program being given by Dr. Boyce Driskell of Moundville Archaeological Park. For the past ten or more years, Dr. Driskell has conducted a dig during the summer months at Dust Cave along Coffee Slough next to the Tennessee River in Lauderdale County, Alabama.

The **Huntsville Chapter** held its January meeting on the 23rd at 7 p.m. Bart Henson of Huntsville gave a program on Prehistoric Rock Art of Alabama and the surrounding area. Bart is one of the leading authorities on the subject and continues to add to the list of glyph sites. As always, his presentation was enjoyed by all.

This year's officers are as follows: President--Ellis Whitt, 1st Vice-President--Bart Henson, 2nd Vice-President--Phillip Johnson, Secretary--Van King, Treasurer--Thomas Piff, and Historian--Georgia Dunn.

The February program was given by Bill Varnado on archaeology in caves. Bill is a retired NASA engineer who's main interest and hobby has been spelunking. His interest in caving over the past 40+ years has made him one of the leading experts in the underworld. Bill shared his experiences in recognizing and discovering evidence of prehistoric peoples in caves. His talk was enjoyed by one of the largest attending meetings in quite some time.

Howard King of Cullman presented the March program which was on the archaeology of Cullman County. Howard, along with his late father Eulis, have recorded well over a hundred sites in Cullman County alone. Noone is more knowledgeable of the prehistory of Cullman County. His most informative talk was augmented by the display of artifacts collected from the area.

The **JSU/Coosa Valley Chapter** will soon have a new meeting place. Work is progressing on Martin Hall at JSU, which will house the new resource lab, offices, and a space for curation of artifacts. All future meetings of the chapter will be

held in Martin Hall, which should be ready by the beginning of Fall term, 2001.

The chapter may have the youngest member in the state. Jessica Hill, age 5, is the official slide projection operator for the club, and she's been doing it now for over a year. She's the daughter of JSU archaeologist Chris Hill and Angela Morgan of the Anniston Museum of Natural History.

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## Chapter Meeting Times

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The **Huntsville Archaeological Society** meets every 4th Tuesday at 7 p.m. at the Huntsville Library.

The **Florence Archaeological Society** meets every 2nd Monday at 7 p.m. at the Mound Museum.

The **Birmingham Archaeological Society** meets every 2nd Thursday at 7 p.m. at the Am-South Bank Building in Mountain Brook.

The **Cullman Archaeological Society** meets every 3rd Thursday at 7 p.m. at the Cullman County Library.

The **East Alabama Archaeological Society** meets every 2nd Tuesday at 7 p.m. at the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

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## Field Trip

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The Birmingham, Cullman, Florence and Huntsville Chapters have tentatively scheduled a field trip for Saturday, June 9. Mr. Bart Henson has agreed to lead a tour of some recently discovered petroglyphs still in excellent condition. These petroglyphs may be in danger of being vandalized and may not be available for study in the future. All members of the Alabama Archaeological Society in good standing are welcome to attend. So far, the tentative plan is to meet at the Florence Mound Museum, go to the Tusculumbia Museum of Art to view a larger rock that has been put on display there for protection, and then travel to the

other locations Bart knows about. Those planning to attend will need to bring their own lunch. Exact times have not been worked out as of publication. Those interested may contact one of the above mentioned chapters for final details, or visit the AAS Web Page.

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## Obituaries

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**Sarah Brannon** was the widow of Carl F. Brannon. He joined the Alabama Archaeological Society in 1961. The membership was changed to joint life in 1963.

**James F. Deetz**, world-renowned historical archaeologist, died of pneumonia on November 25, 2000 in Charlottesville, VA. He was born in Cumberland, MD and received his undergraduate training in anthropology at Harvard University, where he graduated in 1957 and earned his PhD three years later. Deetz began to teach anthropology at Harvard in 1957 and led excavations of Pilgrim's houses near the original landing site around Plymouth. He found a lifelong interest when introduced to efforts to establish Plimoth Plantation, a reconstruction designed as an outdoor history museum in Plymouth, Mass. The museum was meant to bring to life the story of the Pilgrims in the year 1627, just before they dispersed throughout what became known as Plymouth Colony.

Deetz was one of the country's foremost specialists in colonial North America. His studies, spanning several decades, focused on the earliest English settlements in New England and Virginia. He was counted among the "new" American archaeologists who sought to build a general theory of anthropological archaeology. He advocated a definition of culture "as a mental construct not directly observable, but understandable through its various objectifications, be it ritual practice, social structure or the material world." Influenced by structuralism, Deetz sought to discern patterns underlying historical finds that reflected changes in past human behavior, values and thought. He and his colleague, Ted Dethlefsen, published a

series of papers on stylistic changes in old New England gravestones. He also wrote articles on ceramics, the "ethnogastronomy" of Thanksgiving and African-American settlers at Plymouth.

His several books, clearly written in an accessible style, include *Invitation to Archaeology*, *In Small Things Forgotten: The Archaeology of Early American Life* (both still widely read) and, most recently, *The Times of Their Lives: Life, Love and Death in Plymouth Colony*.

Taken from *Anthropology News*, March 2001.

**Richard S. ("Scotty") MacNeish** was killed in a car accident on January 16 while driving between the archaeological sites of Lamanai and Caracol in Belize. He was 82, and had put in nearly 6000 days of fieldwork in his long career, after receiving a Ph.D. from Chicago in 1949. He was Director of the Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology in Andover, Massachusetts, and famous for finding early maize in the Tehuacan Valley of Mexico.

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## New Publications from the University of Alabama Press

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Classics in Southeastern Archaeology  
Stephen Williams, Series Editor

**The Southern and Central Alabama Expeditions of Clarence Bloomfield Moore**  
Edited and with an Introduction by  
Craig T. Sheldon, Jr.

Covering 19 years of excavations, this volume provides an invaluable collection of Moore's pioneering archaeological investigations along Alabama's waterways.

In 1996, The University of Alabama Press published *The Moundville Expeditions of Clarence Bloomfield Moore*, which covered a large part of Moore's early archaeological expeditions to the state of Alabama. This volume collects the balance of Moore's Alabama expeditions, with the exception of those Moore made along the



Tennessee River, which will be collected in the next volume focusing on the Tennessee basin, as well as the Green and Ohio Rivers.

This volume collects:

**Certain Aboriginal Remains of the Alabama River** (1899);

**Certain Aboriginal Remains of the Tombigbee River** (1901);

a portion of **Certain Aboriginal Remains of the Northwest Florida Coast** (1901);

**The So-Called 'Hoe-Shaped Implement'** (1903);

**Aboriginal Urn-Burial in the United States** (1904);

**A Form of Urn-Burial on Mobile Bay** (1905);

**Certain Aboriginal Remains of the Lower Tombigbee River** (1905);

**Certain Aboriginal Remains on Mobile Bay and on Mississippi Sound** (1905);

a portion of **Mounds of the Lower Chattahoochee and Lower Flint Rivers** (1907);

a portion of **The Northwest Florida Coast Revisited** (1918);

Craig Sheldon's comprehensive introduction focuses both on the Moore expeditions and on subsequent archaeological excavations at sites excavated by Moore. Sheldon places Moore's archaeological work in the context of his times and against the backdrop of similar investigations in the Southeast. Sheldon discusses practical matters, such as the various assistants Moore employed and their roles in these historic expeditions. He provides brief vignettes of daily life on the Gopher and describes Moore's work habits, revealing professional and personal biographical details previously unknown about this enigmatic archaeologist.

Craig T. Sheldon, Jr. is Assistant Dean of Liberal Arts and Associate Professor of Anthropology, Auburn University at Montgomery in Alabama.

320 pages, 10 x 14, illustrated

ISBN 0-8173-1019-3 \$39.95 paper

Contemporary American Indian Studies series  
J. Anthony Paredes, Series Editor

**Source Material for the Social and Ceremonial Life of the Choctaw Indians**

John R. Swanton

Forward by Kenneth H. Carleton

This comprehensive, informative work has become the standard on the life ways of the Choctaw.

Long considered the undisputed authority on the Indians of the southern United States, anthropologist John Swanton published this history as the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology (BAE) Bulletin 103 in 1931. Swanton's description is drawn from earlier records—including those of DuPratz and Romans—and from Choctaw informants. His long association with the Choctaws is evident in the thorough detailing of their customs and way of life and in his sensitivity to the presentation of their native culture.

Included are descriptions of such subjects as clans, division of labor between the sexes, games, religion, war customs, and burial rites. The Choctaws were, in general, peaceful farmers living in Mississippi and southwestern Alabama until they were moved to Oklahoma in successive waves beginning in 1830, after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek.

This edition includes a new forward by Kenneth Carleton that places Swanton's work in the context of his times. The continued value of Swanton's original research makes **Source Material** the most comprehensive book ever published on the Choctaw people.

John R. Swanton received one of the first Ph.D.s awarded in this country, from Harvard University in 1900, and was head of the first DeSoto Commission in 1936. Kenneth H. Carleton is Tribal Archaeologist for the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians in Philadelphia, Mississippi.

Published in Cooperation with the Birmingham Public Library.

320 pages, 6 x 9

ISBN 0-8173-1109-2 \$29.95 paper



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## Indian Artifacts on the Antiques Roadshow

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Collecting Native American artifacts is nothing new, and neither is selling them. Recently, the television show, Antiques Roadshow published an article on its website denouncing the selling of Native American artifacts, especially funereal objects, as "a dangerous field to collect in." This article lists several things a collector needs to know concerning the legal and ethical issues in dealing with Native American artifacts.

Taking Native American artifacts from federal land, including national forests, parks and Bureau of Land Management land is forbidden by a series of laws passed in 1906, 1966, 1979 and 1992. Most states have issued their own laws forbidding the taking of such artifacts from state land as well. There are also laws dealing with pre-Columbian art and removing native works from other countries. Under these anti-"pot hunting" laws, those who dig up artifacts from federal or state lands can be fined hundreds of thousands of dollars and face jail time. If someone purchases, even unknowingly, these illegally excavated objects, the objects may be seized without financial compensation.

In recent years, enforcement of these laws has been stepped up due to the ever increasing amounts of money an artifact may now bring. Indian artifacts now often sell in excess of \$5,000. This has created an incentive for unscrupulous dealers to excavate them illegally.

Pot hunters know that they are likely to find the best objects in Indian graves. Recently, someone brought two Anasazi pots to the Antiques Roadshow. One had a "kill hole" indicating it was ritually buried. These two pots were bought prior to the 1906 cut-off date and so were not under the jurisdiction of the federal laws restricting the removal of Indian property from federal lands. However, buying artifacts that were originally taken from graves raises ethical as well as legal issues.

Check with a local museum, or with reputable dealers, scholars and appraisers before a purchase is made. A buyer should always get a letter of certification that authenticates where an object came from and when it was found. That way the buyer can sue if the seller has lied. Potential buyers should also keep in mind that it is also worth getting these letters for artifacts of lesser value because they will appreciate in value and museums will not purchase artifacts without such documentation.

Taken from "Antiques Roadshow/Tips of the Trade-Native American Artifacts."

Submitted by Teresa Paglione

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## Newnan's Lake Canoes

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Last May scores of Indian dugout canoes were discovered in the exposed shoreline of drought-receded Newnan's Lake. Radiocarbon results show that the canoes range in age from 500 to 5,000 years old. The majority of the canoes are between 3,000 and 5,000 years old.

By some counts, 103 canoes were found. Most of them are less than 20 feet long and one to two feet across. They were found over a two-week period during the height of the drought last spring. Each canoe's location was carefully mapped and wood samples were sent off for testing.

The discovery of the canoes was accompanied by a summer-long controversy. Loggers were removing old timber from previous operations from the dry lake bottom and reportedly crushed at least seven canoes. These activities were caught on videotape by protestors and on August 28, Florida Governor Jeb Bush suspended such logging on Newnan's and all of Florida's freshwater lakes.

Taken from "Indian Dugout Canoes Uncover Facts about Area" by Bob Arndorfer.

Submitted by Teresa Paglione

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## New Members

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Ellis E. Whitt, Huntsville AL  
Owen H. Stallworth Jr., Hoover AL  
Frank & Angela Atkins, Huntsville AL

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## 2001 Renewals

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Doris H. Allegri, Fairhope AL  
William O. Autry Jr., South Bend IN  
Anderson Brooms, Mathews AL  
Mack Brooms & family, Mathews AL  
Milton L. Brown, Mobile AL  
Jennifer R. Charles, Maylene AL  
John W. Clark, Austin TX  
Coastal Environments Inc., Baton Rouge LA  
Michael J. Connolly, Hazel Green AL  
M/M Joe B. Copeland, Florence AL  
Marvin L. Ellis III, Montgomery AL  
H. Blaine Ensor, Memphis TN  
Thommy & Marilyn Hudson, Norcross GA  
Fred E. Johnson, Sheffield AL  
Phillip Johnson, Huntsville AL  
Howard King, Cullman AL  
Vernon J. Knight Sr., Birmingham AL  
Bettye R. Lessley, Sylacauga AL  
Jean & Bill Lucas, Freeport FL  
Mintcy D. Maxham, Chapel Hill NC  
Jerald T. Milanich, Gainesville FL  
M/M James H. Miller, Florence AL  
U. of Mississippi Library, University MS  
Tim S. Mistovich, Mary Esther FL  
James R. Morehead, Fort Walton Beach FL  
Wallace C. Morey, Hoover AL  
Dan F. Morse, Panacea FL  
M/M Donald E. Noel, Boaz AL  
Leland W. Patterson, Houston TX  
William H. Pentecost, Glencoe AL  
Aljerald Powers, Sylacauga AL  
Amanda L. Regnier, Tuscaloosa AL  
Christopher Rodning, Chapel Hill NC  
Robert L. Saidla, Huntsville AL

Frank T. Schnell, Columbus GA  
Larry Smith, Jacksonville AL  
William R. Walters Jr., Williamsport MD  
W. Rex Weeks Jr., Tempe AZ

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## 2002 Renewals

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Reginald R. Cain Jr., Phenix City AL  
Dana Chandler, Wedowee AL  
Patrick Livingood, Ann Arbor MI

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## Donations Recieved

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The following people made contributions to the **Edward C. Mahan Research Fund:**

Mack Brooms & Family, Mathews AL  
Howard King, Cullman AL

The following people made contributions to the **Wimberley Scholarship Fund:**

Mack Brooms & Family, Mathews AL  
Gary R. Mullen, Auburn AL

Mack Brooms & Family of Mathews AL made a contribution to the **Public Education Fund.**

Your donations are greatly appreciated!!!

Donations can be made to the grant programs any time during the year. Additional information regarding these funds may be found on page 20.

**Please send your donations to:**

AAS  
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park  
Moundville, AL 35474

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## Speaker's Bureau

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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  
P.O. Box 10244  
Birmingham, AL 35202  
Office 205-733-7600  
Fax 205-985-2951  
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  
511 Dixie Drive  
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

Evan Peacock  
P.O. Box AR  
Mississippi State, MS 39759  
662-325-1663  
*peacock@anthro.msstate.edu*  
environmental archaeology, Woodland and  
Mississippian period, microartifacts, surveying  
on National Forests

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  
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park  
Moundville, AL 35474  
Office 205-371-2266  
Fax 205-371-2494  
*Hjohnson@panamconsultants.com*  
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.troy.st.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 Lacandonas 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  
Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology  
University of South Alabama  
HUMB 34  
Mobile, AL 36688-0002  
Office 334-460-6907  
Fax 334-460-7925  
*Pcarr@jaguar1.usouthal.edu*  
Middle Archaic hunter-gatherers; Great Basin  
archaeology; lithic analysis; cultural resource  
management

Richard A. Diehl  
Box 870210  
Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0210  
Office 205-348-7550  
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 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**

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 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 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 Chair**

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

#### **Public Education Committee**

Linda Derry  
Old Cahawba  
719 Tremont Street  
Selma, Alabama 36701

#### **Research Committee Chair**

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

### **AAS Chapter Presidents**

Bill Fowler- Birmingham Chapter  
1308 Sumar Road  
Birmingham, AL 35213  
*wk.at.fowler@worldnet.att.net*  
205-592-2990

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

Anderson Brooms- Troy State Chapter  
6 Lake Ridge Lane  
Mathews, AL 36052  
334-613-0686 (Home)  
334-670-3638 (Work)

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

Ellis Whitt- Huntsville Chapter

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

### **2000 Alabama Archaeological Society Officers & Board Members**

#### **OFFICERS:**

President - Gary Mullen  
1st Vice President - Betsy Jones  
2nd Vice President - Judith Knight  
Secretary - Linda Derry  
Treasurer - Eugene Futato  
Assistant Treasurer - Julie Lyons  
Journal Editor - Eugene Futato  
Associate Editors - Ned Jenkins, Carey Oakley, Boyce Driskell  
Newsletter Editor - McDonald Brooms  
Associate News Editor - Clarissa Eleam, Samantha Wolfe  
Photographer - Anderson Brooms

#### **Board Of Directors:**

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Jim Lee  
Van King  
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Teresa Paglione  
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Jim Knight

Two Year Term -

Bart Henson  
Steve Merideth  
Bill Fowler  
Howard King  
Tom Maher  
Joe Copeland

One Year Term -

Rick Fuller  
Gary Mullen  
Charles Moore  
Margaret Russell  
Amos Wright  
Ian Brown  
Greg Rhinehart  
Michael Poe

### 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.

Happy  
Memorial  
Day!

### 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  
Mother'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  
Father's Day!

**THE DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSIONS FOR THE JULY/AUGUST  
ISSUE OF STONES & BONES IS JUNE 15TH.**



### Available Publications

#### Available Issues of *Journal of Alabama Archaeology*

Vol. 20-31, each issue ( <i>two issues per volume</i> ) .....	\$3.50pp
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#### *Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter Excavations (Journal of Alabama Archaeology)*

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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

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