

Alabama Archaeological Society

Stones & Bones

Volume 42, Issue 6

November/December 2000

Editor:

McDonald Brooms

Associate Editors:

Clarissa Eleam

Samantha Wolfe



Editorial Office:

40 Eldridge Hall
Troy State University
Troy, AL 36082

☎ 334-670-3638

Fax # 334-670-3706

Email: anthro@trojan.troyst.edu

AAS Winter Meeting Tentative Program

Friday Evening (Dec. 15)

5:30 p.m. Social gathering at the home of
Randy and John Cottier

Saturday (Dec. 16)

7:30 a.m. Registration

8:15 Welcome and opening remarks

8:30 **Symposium: Archaeology of
east-central Alabama and
adjoining Georgia**

*Creek archaeology of the Falls of the
Chattahoochee: Abercrombie Site, Coweta Town,
and Cusseta Town* [Frank Schnell]

*Recent excavations at the Singer-Moye Mound
Center, Stewart County, Georgia* [Margaret
Russell]

*The Creek square ground plan at the Ochillee
Site, Georgia* [Dean Wood and Sarah Cowie]

10:00 a.m. Break

10:15 **Symposium:** (cont.)

*Crossing the river: the archaeology of
downtown Columbus, Georgia* [Rita Elliott]
*Commonwealth Commune: digging the City of
Love (Muscogee County, Georgia)* [Daniel Elliott
and Tracy Dean]

*Archaeological investigations at Fendall Hall
(Barbour County, Alabama)* [Clarissa Eleam]

General session:

*Paleolithic points in the karst region of
southeastern Alabama* [Steve Moon]

Update on North Alabama rock art [Bart
Henson]

12:00 p.m. Lunch (convenient dining in food
court at Foy Union, close by) AAS Board of
Directors meeting (Foy Union)

Visit the AAS Web Page:

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

1:15 Business Meeting
Awards presentation: *Milton B. Harris Outstanding Service Award*

1:40 ***Symposium: Historic Forts in Alabama***

Historical perspective on forts located throughout Alabama Fort Appalachicola and Fort Mims

Recent excavations at Fort Mitchell [John Cottier]

Privies in case of siege: excavations at the Citadel, Fort Morgan [George Shorter]

General Session: (cont.)

5:00 Concluding remarks and adjournment.
Silent Book Auction concluded.

Sunday (Dec. 17)

8:00 a.m. Departure from Haley Center on field trip to **Fort Mitchell** and other sites

12:00 noon Arrival back at AU Campus

2001 Nominations for AAS Officers and Board of Directors

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:

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

Three Year Term -

Jim Lee
Van King
Lee Luis
Teresa Paglione
Bonnie Gums
Charles Hubbert
Joe Watkins

Van King, Past President

Correction

In the September/October 2000 issue of *Stones & Bones*, it was incorrectly reported that Dr. Lanny Bell's talk on "Body and Soul" was given at a Huntsville Chapter meeting. The talk was actually held by the North Alabama Archaeological Society.

AAS Chapter Recognition Award

In 1999 the Board of Directors of the Alabama Archaeological Society established an annual Chapter Recognition Award. The award was to be given annually at the Winter Meeting beginning in December 2000. Recognition requirements include:

At least 50% of the registered chapter members are also AAS members.

The chapter must meet at least five times a year.

President, or Vice-President, must attend all Board of Directors meetings.

Conduct, or participate as a chapter, in one activity during the year (fieldwork/labwork, community outreach, etc.) promoting archaeology or preservation.

Award applied for by the chapters at least two weeks prior to the Fall Board Meeting.

In establishing this award and the criteria, the Board believed that the real problem would be that all seven chapters would get the award annually. But this is not the case. None of the chapters applied for the award for this year and the main problem was the first criteria.

The society has many very interested and active members around the state, who are not members of their local chapters or who attend their local chapter meeting so infrequently that the chapter President doesn't know who is or is not an AAS member. We also have many local chapter members who attend meetings and participate in chapter functions but who are not AAS members. Over the next several months, the chapter presidents are going to contact all the AAS members in their local area and invite them specifically to the chapter meetings and encourage membership in the chapter. They will also be conducting a membership drive within their chapter to promote all the advantages of AAS membership including the newsletter, journal, statewide meetings, and fieldtrips.

The AAS membership dues are very reasonable and include two journals and six newsletters annually. If you are reading this, you know the value of membership, so this is really preaching to the choir, so please share this newsletter with a friend who is not an AAS member. Let them know the advantages of membership and encourage them to attend the Winter meeting in Auburn to check us out. AAS membership makes an excellent holiday gift-one size fits all.

Submitted by Judith Knight, Tuscaloosa Chapter. Email: jknight@uapress.ua.edu

Editor's Note: The TSU Chapter requires that all of its members also be members of the AAS. In fact, it's in our constitution. We recommend that all chapters adopt this requirement for membership.



Dive team at entrance to Belgreen Lake Cave. Left to Right: Dale Driskell, Ned Jenkins, Billy Hargett and Sonny Curren. Boyce Driskell sitting in entrance. Photo by Read Stowe.

Chapter News

The **Troy State Chapter** met October 2 to elect officers and plan several trips. Terri Jackson was elected president, Anderson Brooms vice-president, Clarissa Eleam secretary, and Samantha Wolfe treasurer. The chapter plans to travel to the Fort Toulouse Reenactment during the first week in November. We also discussed attending SEAC in Macon, GA.

The **East Alabama Chapter** met on September 12 for a presentation given by Dr. Gary Mullen entitled "Mesa Verde: Ancient Pueblo Culture of the American Southwest." The chapter also met on October 10 for a presentation given by Thomas Maher entitled "Archaeology at the Alabama Historical Commission."

The **Huntsville chapter** meets on the fourth Tuesday at 7:00 pm at the Huntsville Library.

The **Florence chapter** meets on the second Monday at 7:00 pm at the Mound Museum.

The **Birmingham chapter** meets on the second Thursday at 7:00 pm at the AmSouth Bank Building in Mountain Brook.

The **Cullman chapter** meets on the third Thursday at 7:00 pm at the Cullman Library, 200 Clark St.

The Belgreen Lake Cave Expedition

During the summer of 1968, young archaeologists and students from the University of Alabama (Moundville) were excavating several bluff shelters near Hodges, Alabama. During this project, we met Mr. Athel Hargett who lived about halfway between Belgreen and Little Red's store in Glasgow Corner. Mr. Hargett often invited the crew over on Fridays after work to fish in a pond next to his house and play pool in his basement. While we were playing pool he would

have the fish fried and we would enjoy a big supper.

During one of those evenings Mr. Hargett told us that the water level in his pond would go up and down and he was convinced the water was connected to a lake in a nearby cave. subsequently, he asked us if we could determine if there was a connection between the pond and the cave lake.

After discussing the project, Sonny (Caleb) Curren, Billy Hargett, Boyce Driskell, Dale Driskell, Ned Jenkins and myself decided to explore the cave lake. We could justify it as archaeology since someone mentioned there was, or might be, a sunken dugout in the lake.

Several weeks later we assembled all the necessary gear: a twelve-foot aluminum boat, diving gear (two double-hose aqualung regulators), tanks, weights, etc.. However, we had one problem. . . what to do about underwater lights? We solved the problem by gathering up 6 or 7 flashlights from our archaeological field crews. Then we got the same number of large screw cap jars from Mr. Scott's store near Hodges and Mrs. Hester's store in Belgreen.

The next Saturday we arrived at the cave's mouth with all the equipment. We also found that word had spread throughout the area and a crowd from as far away as Old Nauvoo had formed outside the cave mouth; probably to see us disappear forever. It was going to be just like Floyd Collins! Certainly a tragedy was about to occur. The crowd had already passed around several bottles of wildcat whiskey and was eager to advise us on how to proceed into the "bottomless lake". One man told us he had once seen a boy, playing a banjo, go into the cave and not come out until he reached Birmingham.

We drug the boat and equipment down the entrance and paddled into the middle of the lake. We then attached a weight to the end of a stout string and tied jars containing turned-on flashlights at equal intervals down the line. The jars wouldn't sink so we had to add rocks to them.

Out on the lake, we had serious discussions centered on the possibility of lake

currents sucking us someplace, getting lost in passages, stirring up silt, etc.

Curren and I descended to the lake bottom which was covered with silt that practically "exploded" when disturbed. I looked up and noticed that expelled bubbles were collecting on an overhanging passage ceiling. We had entered a side passage. Believing that some of our fears were about to come true, we headed back to the jar line and returned to the boat. We hung on the side while the "dive tenders" paddled us back to the bank.

Upon exiting the cave, we found it was getting late and a bonfire, surrounded by locals, blazed at the cave entrance. As I helped haul the boat past the onlookers, one of the men raised up and asked how deep the "bottomless" lake was. I said it was about forty feet deep (actually I think it was about four flashlight jars). He became excited and bellowed out "My Lord, that's deeper than the Atlantic Ocean"!

We never did find out if the cave was connected to Hargett's pond. However, we weren't about to say anything to jeopardize those Friday catfish fries.

By Read Stowe NSS 4176

Reprinted from "Northwest Alabama Grotto Newsletter."

Panamerican Investigations

Panamerican consultants, Inc. (PCI) recently completed fieldwork at Blossburg (Graysville), Alabama. As part of mitigation efforts involving corridor X, PCI surveyed three sites connected with the beginnings of the coal mining industry in Alabama.

Blossburg, with its coal resources in the Pratt Seam of the Warrior coal field in northwest Jefferson county, was part of the initial development of the Birmingham Industrial District in the 1890s. Founded in 1889, mines located in and around Blossburg were operated by Sloss Iron and Steel Company, the Pratt Coal Company, and the Brookside-Pratt Company.



Milt Harris working at the "shaker table" at 1Fr324 in 1968. Milt and Bea Harris were associate editors of *Stones & Bones* and active members of the AAS during the 1960's and 1970's. Photo by Read Stowe, Archaeological Services, Inc.

Panamerican's investigations included architectural, historical, and photographic recordation of industrial remains at two mine sites and Blossburg's potentially eligible Historic District dating from 1900 to 1955. Oral history interviews of several Blossburg residents were also conducted to provide a social narrative of the early twentieth-century coal mining town. As well, a Phase II cultural-resource survey was conducted at 1JE503, the Brookside-Pratt Mining Company Commissary, located within the Historic District.

*Stacey Griffin, Architectural Historian
Panamerican Consultants, Inc.
(205) 348-1568, Fax (205) 348-9201*

Calendar of Events

The 99th Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association will be held November 15-19, 2000 at the San Francisco Hilton, in San Francisco, California. This year's theme is "The Public Face of Anthropology in the Millennium." For more information, visit www.aaanet.org, or call: (703)529-1902, ext. 3.

The Eighteenth Annual **Supper Meeting of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission** was held October 12 at the Columbus Iron Works Convention and Trade Center.

The **Kolomoki Festival** was held October 14 at Kolomoki Mounds State Park in Blakely, GA.

The 2000 **Southeastern Archaeological Conference** will be held at the Crowne Plaza Hotel in Macon, Georgia from November 8-11, 2000. In addition to a full program of papers, SEAC 2000 will feature a keynote address by Dr. Leland Ferguson of the University of South Carolina who will be speaking on Africans and German Moravians - Cultural and racial alienation in the 18th and 19th century town of Salem, North Carolina. Outside events will include the traditional dance with live music, a reception at the Georgia Music Hall of Fame hosted by the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists, and a tour of Ocmulgee National Monument sponsored by the Society of Georgia Archaeology. Meeting registration is \$40 before October 2, 2000 and \$45 at the conference. Visit the SEAC website (www.uark.edu/campus-resources/seac/index.html) for registration forms and more information or contact: Dr. Adam King, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, PO Box 400, New Ellenton, SC 29809, (803) 725-1130, aking@sc.edu.

Speaker's Bureau

Each issue of the *Stones & Bones* includes a biographical sketch of one speaker in order that the Chapters will be knowledgeable of their individual research interests and archaeological experiences. **Dr. Ian W. Brown** is profiled in this issue.

Ian W. Brown lives in Tuscaloosa and has been a member of the AAS since 1973. He was born and raised in Upstate New York, attended Harvard University for college and earned his graduate degrees at Brown University. Upon receiving his Ph.D. in 1979, he moved to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and worked for the Peabody Museum for over a decade. In addition to doing archaeological research for the Lower Mississippi Survey, Brown curated a permanent exhibition in the Peabody's Hall of the North American Indian. He also served as the Peabody's Assistant Director and was instrumental in starting the Certificate in Museum Studies program in the School of Continuing Education at Harvard. In 1991, Brown came to the University of Alabama to teach in the Department of Anthropology and serve as a curator at the Alabama Museum of Natural History. He was promoted to Full Professor in 1993. While in Alabama, Brown's major concern has been in developing the Gulf Coast Survey, a program whose research focuses on the archaeology of the northern Gulf coastal plain. Over the years he has been ably assisted in this work by Richard S. Fuller, David Morgan, Hunter Johnson, and Tony Boudreaux. Major projects in the past decade have been conducted at the Bottle Creek site in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta, a survey of the Mound Island region, and excavations at the Anna site in Natchez, Mississippi. currently he is investigating the "Laboratory" on Avery Island, Louisiana, the building in which Tabasco brand pepper sauce was originally produced. Over twenty years previous Brown conducted research on the prehistory of Avery Island and the surrounding marsh, at which time he excavated the famous

Banana Bayou Mound and the Salt Mine Valley sites. As a result of the latter investigations, Brown became interested in the use of salt by the Indians of North America, a subject which he has written about extensively over the years. His interest in salt has most recently taken him to China where he has served as a consultant on a joint UCLA-Peking University project to investigate salt production in the Three Gorges region. Brown also has a strong interest in culture change and continuity in Indian lifeways, New England gravestones, and the history of archaeology. Currently he serves as the Chair of the Society for American Archaeology-National Historic Landmarks committee which provides him with an excellent perspective in important sites in our history.

Kennewick Man's Remains Still in Doubt

Found in 1996, Kennewick Man is one of the most complete skeletons found in North America. Radiocarbon-dating of the 380 bones and skeletal fragments place their age at between 9,320 and 9,510 years old.

The skeleton's skull has features that are dissimilar to those of modern American Indians. Anthropologists who studied the bones for the Interior Department have said Kennewick Man appeared to have the strongest connection to populations from Polynesia and southern Asia.

The discovery could support newer theories that the continent's earliest arrivals came not by a land bridge between Russia and Alaska—a long-held theory—but by boat or some other route.

In a setback to scientists, the U.S. Interior Department decided that Kennewick Man should be given to five native-American tribes who have claimed him as an ancestor.

The decision comes after four years of dispute between the tribes, who want the remains buried immediately, and researchers, who want to continue studying the 9,000-year-old bones.

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt said the remains were "culturally affiliated" with the five tribes and were found in the Columbia River shallows near the tribes' aboriginal lands.

However, the fate of the bones may be decided in court.

Eight anthropologists, including one from the Smithsonian Institution, have filed a lawsuit in federal court in Portland for the right to study the bones. The remains are being kept at the Burke Museum of Natural and Cultural History in Seattle. The lawsuit was put on hold pending the Interior Department research.

On October 25, U.S. Magistrate John Jelderks reactivated the 1996 lawsuit, setting in motion a case that could ultimately redefine the term "Native American."

The Justice Department's position is that any human remains or artifacts that predate Christopher Columbus' arrival in the New World in 1492 are by definition "Native American." During a status conference, Jelderks questioned whether he understood this position.

Under that theory, Viking remains from their five or more voyages to North America around 1000 A.D. would be given to modern-day tribes for reburial.

After the government lawyers confirmed their definition, Jelderks told lawyers for the tribes to consider whether they agree because of possible implications beyond this case.

Arguments for the case have been scheduled for June 19, 2001.

Taken from the Montgomery Advertiser, September 26, 2000 and Kennewick Man lawsuit to go forward, Thursday, October 26, 2000, the Associated Press, The Record Online.

New Publications

Groundbreaking essays in urban archaeology highlight the impact of towns and cities on the southern landscape.

The rapid growth and development of urban areas in the south have resulted in an

increase in the number of urban archaeology projects required by federal and state agencies. These projects provide opportunities not only to investigate marginal areas between the town and countryside, but also to recover information long buried beneath the earliest urban structures. Such projects have also created a need for a one-volume update on archaeology as it is practiced in the urban areas of the Southeastern United States.

Archaeology of southern Urban Landscapes will assist practitioners and scholars in the burgeoning fields of urban and landscape archaeology by treating the south as a distinctive social, geographic, and material entity and by focusing on the urban south rather than the stereotypical south of rural plantations. The case studies in this volume span the entire Southeastern United States, from Annapolis to New Orleans and from colonial times to the 19th century. The authors address questions involving the function of cities, interregional diversity, the evolution of the urban landscape, and the impact of the urban landscape on southern culture. By identifying the relationship between southern culture and the South's urban landscapes, this book will help us understand the built landscape of the past and predict future growth in the region.

Contributors: Shannon Lee Dawdy, Linda Derry, Patrick H. Garrow, Robert A. Genheimer, Bonnie L. Gums, Audrey J. Horning, J.W. Joseph, Terry H. Klein, Christopher N. Matthews, Paul R. Mullins, George W. Shorter, Jr., Amy L. Young, Martha A. Zierden.

Amy L. Young is Assistant Professor of anthropology at the University of Southern Mississippi.

376 pages, ISBN 0-8173-1030-4, \$29.95, paperback

Chicago Distribution Center, 11030 S. Langley, Chicago, IL 60628; Phone (773) 568-1550; Fax (773) 660-2235 or 800-621-8476; www.uapress.ua.edu.

20% discount expires November 10, 2000.

Who Were the First Americans?

The Monte Verde site in southern Chile dates back to 14,700 years ago. About 30 people lived at this creekside camp now preserved in a peat bog. Although work started on this site in the 1970s, the date was not accepted by the general community of archaeologists until 1997. Artifacts recovered included portions of baskets, tents and points four inches long, one-half inch wide and perfectly symmetrical, being of the finest workmanship.

The diversity of languages in the Americas could have arisen only after humans had been in the New World for at least 20,000-30,000 years. Geneticists comparing DNA markers found in modern Native Americans and Siberians, indicate the ancestors of Native Americans left Siberia at least 30,000 years ago. This fits the pattern of modern humans leaving Africa for Europe and Asia some 50,000 to 60,000 years ago.

How the first Americans came here and where they came from are hot topics. The current prevailing theories are the traditional one of following the ice free corridors through North America. Another is following the western coastline by boat all the way to South America. Early man is known to have used boats as early as 40,000 years ago when he reached Australia. Less accepted theories are that he may have traveled through the South Pacific to South America, since all the major islands are populated, or even made a North Atlantic crossing.

An adult female, 13,500 years old, found in Southeastern Brazil resembles Africans and Australian aborigines more than Asians or Native Americans.

Evidence is mounting from early sites that the first Americans may not have been the big game hunters as earlier believed. Remains of small animals and other foods appearing at these early sites indicate they sought and found other sources of food.

Some of the early sites are:

Kennewick, WA	9,500
Santa Rosa Island, CA	13,000
Clovis, NM	13,000
Los Tapiales, Guatemala	12,900
Tibito, Columbia	13,600
Pachamachay, Peru	13,900
Monte Verde, Chile	14,700
Los Toldos, Argentina	14,600
Lapa Vermelha, Brazil	13,500
Pedra Furada, Brazil	30,000
Taima-Taima, Brazil	12,500
Topper, SC	artifacts found under Clovis
Cactus Hill, VA	18,000
Meadowcroft, PA	12,900

Of course, there are many archaeologists not willing to accept anything older than Clovis, but the evidence is accumulating that the first Americans came over 20,000 to 30,000 years ago.

Extracted from an article titled "Who Were the First Americans?" September 2000. Scientific American.

Contributed by Amos J. Wright, Jr.,
Huntsville Chapter.

Book Review

Archaeology of The Moundville Chiefdom

Archaeology of the Moundville Chiefdom was published by the Smithsonian Institution Press in 1998. It was edited by Vernon James Knight Jr. and Vincas P. Steponaitis. The book was originally presented at the fifty-eighth annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology and is a collection of eight essays by various authors who are extremely knowledgeable about the Moundville culture and its intricate details. Knight and Steponaitis who are also authors of several of the essays, compiled the essays into this book after discovering how much new information had been uncovered about Moundville at the meeting. Each essay discussed

a different aspect of life for the members of the Moundville culture. Ranging from population trends to outlying sites of the Moundville Chiefdom, each topic is unique in that each has its own author and interesting point of view. The editors begin by presenting their thoughts on the history of the Moundville site and then backing up their hypothesis with examples from the following chapters.

Chapter 1

Chapter one is entitled "A New History of Moundville" and is written by both Vernon James Knight Jr. and Vincas P. Steponaitis. It deals with exposing the falsities of the previous theories of the history of Moundville. It begins by giving a brief description of the physical layout of the Moundville site as well as discussing the discovery of a possible palisade wall surrounding Moundville proper. Knight and Steponaitis then move on and divide the time frame for Moundville into five phases based on ceramic chronology. These five phases are West Jefferson (AD 900-1050), Moundville I (AD 1050-1250), Moundville II (AD 1250-1400), Moundville III (AD 1400-1550), and Moundville IV (AD 1550-1650) in order from earliest to latest. Each phase's division is based upon changes of pottery styles which the authors discuss in great detail. The authors then go on to give their interpretation of the growth and history of Moundville. It too is divided into five phases which they refer to as intensification of local production (AD 900-1050), initial centralization (AD 1050-1200), regional consolidation (AD 1200-1300), the paramountcy entrenched (AD 1300-1450), and collapse and reorganization (AD 1450-1650). Their theory is basically that horticulture was intensified during the West Jefferson phase in order to support larger populations. Then between Early Moundville II and Late Moundville II phases the vast majority of the Moundville site was erected. Between the Late Moundville II and the Early Moundville III phases, almost the entire site was abandoned, leaving the elite ruling class only. Finally, between Late Moundville III and Early Moundville IV the site is all but extinct. The authors use this view of the history and a

discussion of each growth phase to give a fully detailed view of the Moundville Chiefdom's history from start to finish.

Chapter 2

Chapter two is entitled "Population Trends at Moundville" and is written by Vincas P. Steponaitis. The purpose of this chapter is to dispel the false beliefs about Moundville and how the chiefdom grew population wise. The initial view of Moundville's history was that the population grew steadily throughout the first four phases and then declined rapidly during the Moundville IV phase. This was based upon the number of burials that were found in relation to each phase's time frame. From the archaeological evidence gathered the author states that we do know that most of the burials occurred during the Moundville III phase, but he believes that is when the fewest people lived there. He bases his theory on the midden deposits that are found on the site. He states that after reviewing the findings of three different documented excavations of Moundville, the majority of the midden deposits occurred during the Moundville I phase and Early Moundville II phase. This he points out is contradictory to what the burial analysis says because this time is when the fewest burials occurred. Steponaitis goes through a brief discussion of the excavations, including many detailed charts showing the statistics of each one of the findings for midden deposits and burials alike. In the end he draws this conclusion: The site of Moundville proper was inhabited by a few people in the beginning. Then, as the resources allowed, the population expanded at an expedient rate. However, due possibly to conflicts between commoners and the ruling elite, the commoners left the site leaving only the ruling class behind. The interesting thing is that he proposes Moundville remained a ceremonial place and the people living outside of Moundville were still buried at the site. This is the reason, he states, for the dramatic increase in burials and the major decline of midden deposits during Moundville III. The population then slowly but steadily declined as people moved away from the Mississippian

way of life until Moundville was completely abandoned.

Chapter 3

Chapter three is entitled "Moundville as a Diagrammatic Ceremonial Center" and is written by Vernon James Knight, Jr. This chapter deals with the architectural structure of Moundville which Knight calls a "diagrammatic ceremonial center". He says that it is a "center in which public architecture is deliberately arranged in such a manner as to evoke and reinforce key social distinctions". This deliberately arranged architecture in Moundville is what Knight calls the "plaza-periphery group". This is the fifteen mounds in the center of Moundville that forms a ring around a central mound. Knight goes on to state that not only are the mounds arranged in the shape of a parallelogram, but that they have bilateral symmetry along a north/south axis as well as along an east/west axis. He also points out that the arrangement of mounds is relevant to the social order of the chiefdom. The largest and most lavishly decorated graves are in the northern central area. The extravagance of the grave offerings decline as you move along the ring towards the southern area. The mounds also interchange from a habitational mound to a burial mound and decrease in size following a southern path way through the mounds. This, Knight proclaims, is clear evidence of a social hierarchy within the ruling elite inside the Moundville Chiefdom. Knight then discusses the Chickasaw camp square as an "ethnographic analogy". He cites many similarities between the camp square and the plaza periphery group. His discussion of the camp square sheds new light into the connection between the architecture and the sociopolitical organization of the Moundville Chiefdom.

Chapter 4

This chapter is entitled "Domestic Life on the Northwest Riverbank at Moundville" and is written by C. Margaret Scarry. Scarry deals with the everyday life of the people outside the ruling elite in this chapter. Scarry herself was in charge of some of the excavations along the northwest riverbank and knows a great deal about the

CALL FOR PAPERS
ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
WINTER MEETING

Auburn University, Auburn, AL
December 16, 2000

This form is provided for your convenience in submitting titles and abstracts for presentations at the AAS Winter Meeting to be held at Auburn University, Auburn, AL, on Saturday, December 16, 2000. Feel free to photocopy this form and make it available to others who may be interested in presenting a paper. Please submit this information as early as possible, prior to the **deadline** for acceptance on **November 22**.

Title: _____

Author(s) and institutional affiliation where applicable: _____

Individual who will be making the presentation: _____

Mailing address: _____

Telephone: _____ e-mail address: _____

Time requested for making presentation: 10 min. ____ 15 min. ____ 20 min. ____ 30 min. ____

Projection equipment needed: slide projector ____ overhead projector ____ PowerPoint® ____
Other _____

ABSTRACT: (200-500 words; continue on separate sheet if necessary)

Send to: Gary R. Mullen, Program Chair
AAS Winter Meeting 2000
Department of Entomology & Plant Pathology
Auburn University, AL 36849-5413

e-mail: mullegr@auburn.edu
Telephone: (334) 844-2554
Fax: (334) 844-5005

AAS Winter Meeting
Auburn University, Auburn, AL
December 15-17, 2000

This year's AAS Winter Meeting will be held Friday-Sunday, December 15-17, at Auburn, AL. Hosting the meeting is the East Alabama Chapter of the AAS and the Archaeology Program at Auburn University.

The festivities will begin **Friday evening** with a **social get-together** at the home of Randy and John Cottier, 174 Woodfield Drive (Auburn) beginning about 5:30 p.m.-- until whenever. Everyone who can is encouraged to make plans to arrive early enough Friday to join in for some catching up with one another and great socializing! In store will be heavy hors d'oeuvres and barbecue made from the late David DeJarnette's special recipe. This is a very informal affair, so dress casually. Driving instructions to the Cottiers' home are provided below. If you have questions or wish to contact the Cottiers, their home phone number is (334) 887-8815.

The **formal program** will be held on Saturday in **Thach Hall**, Room 112, on the AU Campus. Thach Hall is located on Thach Avenue directly north of, and across the street from, Haley Center, the tallest building on campus. **Parking** is available in the large parking lot on the south side of Haley Center and in parking lots northwest of Thach Hall. **Registration** will begin at 7:30 a.m., with the **welcome** and formal meeting scheduled to start at 8:15 a.m. The registration fee will be \$7.00. Two **themes** will highlight the meeting: (1) *Archaeology of east-central Alabama and adjoining Georgia*, and (2) *Historic forts in Alabama*. A fine group of speakers have been invited to make presentations, as outlined in the tentative schedule below. Additionally, we hope to have as many other presentations as possible on other topics broadly related to Alabama and southeastern archaeology.

If you wish to make a presentation and have not already submitted a title, please fill out the **Call-for-Papers** form accompanying this issue of *Stones & Bones* and send it to the Program Chair, Gary Mullen, by the **November 22 deadline**. Please get your submittals in early to ensure placement in the program. *Students are especially encouraged to submit papers.*

As has traditionally been the case for many years, Jim Lee will be overseeing the **silent book auction** of a wide variety of books on all kinds of archaeological topics. For auction will be books contributed by a diversity of publishers, in addition to old and used archaeological books, reports, and other printed materials that members and other participants will have available for sale.

Sunday morning, John Cottier will be leading a **field trip** to the site of **Fort Mitchell**, located about 5 miles south of Phenix City, where he and his students are continuing excavations begun earlier this year. This will be an opportunity to see not only the fort location but also other historic sites of interest in the immediate area. Departure will be from Haley Center at 8:00 a.m. Sunday morning for the 1-hour caravan drive to the site. Concluding the tour about 11:00, we should be back at Haley Center by noon. Maps and driving instructions will be available at the meeting on Saturday for those who may wish to go directly to Ft. Mitchell on their own Sunday morning.

Overnight Accommodations: *Please note:* Saturday, December 16, is Graduation Day at Auburn University. As a result, overnight accommodations in the local area will be limited at

that time, particularly on Friday night. You are therefore encouraged to make your reservations as early as possible. To assist you, *a list of motels and other accommodations in the Auburn-Opelika area, with telephone numbers, is posted on the AAS web page (<http://www.gulfmart.com/org/aas.htm>)*.

Directions to Auburn University: If you are coming via **I-85** from Atlanta or Montgomery, take **Exit 51** (Auburn, Hwy 29); proceed north on Hwy 29 past Wal-Mart Super Store and on to your first traffic light at University Drive (shopping center with Winn Dixie on your right). Continue north on Hwy 29 to Auburn to the second traffic light at Sanford Avenue, marking the southeastern corner of the AU Campus. Continue on Hwy 29 (becomes College Street) 2 blocks to Thach Avenue; turn left onto Thach Avenue. **Thach Hall** (site of the meeting) is located on your right at the third intersection (Duncan Drive), directly across the street from Haley Center, a red-brick building and tallest structure on campus. The meeting will be held in Thach 112.

Directions from Hwy 280: Turn south on to Hwy 29 and follow it into downtown Auburn (ca 5 miles), where it becomes College Street. Continue through the couple blocks of the downtown area and through the main intersection at Magnolia Avenue. Proceed from there one block to Thach Avenue (marked on the left by the AU Chapel and ahead on the right by a large red-brick building, the AU Library). Turn right on to Thach Avenue. **Thach Hall** (site of the meeting) is located on your right at the third intersection (Duncan Drive), directly across the street from Haley Center, the tallest structure on campus. The meeting will be held in Thach 112.

Directions to the Cotters' home for the social gathering Friday night: If coming via **I-85**, follow above instructions for getting to the AU Campus, taking Exit 51 and following Hwy 29 north into Auburn. Turn right on to Woodfield Drive, conspicuously marked by a large, open construction site with an artificial lake on your right, just before the intersection. Follow Woodfield Drive less than a quarter mile to the Cottier's house at **174 Woodfield Drive** (on your right). The house is set back from the road.

If coming via **Hwy 280**, follow instructions to the AU Campus. Continue through town on College Street (Hwy 29 south) ca. 1 mile to Woodfield Drive. The turn is conspicuously marked by the large, open construction site with the artificial lake just past the intersection on your left. Turn left on to Woodfield Drive, and follow it to the Cottiers' house at **174 Woodfield Drive**, less than a quarter mile on your right. The house is set back from the road.

If you have suggestions or comments to make concerning the upcoming Winter Meeting, please feel free to contact any one of the following individuals who are serving on the local planning and program committee: Gary Mullen (chair), Randy and John Cottier, Teresa Paglione, and Margaret Russell. Gary can be reached by telephone at (334) 844-2554; Fax (334) 844-5005; or E-mail mullegr@auburn.edu

specifics of the area. Through her findings and that of other archaeologists she draws the conclusion that the people living in this area were of the Moundville I phase. She begins by spending some time reviewing the excavations that took place which encompassed a vast area of mitigation. Scarry then takes a look at the statistics of the actual artifacts found and relates this to what it meant to live along the riverbank. To do this, Scarry begins an in depth discussion of what she believes is the actual lifeways of the inhabitants of the riverbank. She points out that these people were living outside the palisade walls and were more than likely farmstead communities. Scarry talks about the subsistence pattern as being mainly horticultural with an emphasis on corn. Hunting and gathering still played a role but not nearly as much as in early times of inhabitation. Scarry then moves on to say that through the analysis of the domestic architecture, the area was never really inhabited by a large number of people. She ends her discussion by reviewing several aspects of these people's lives to come up with an estimate of their social status. Through an examination of food storage, household distribution, and craft production she comes to the conclusion that these people were higher up in the hierarchy. She does point out that the conclusion is not final and that several aspects could lead one to believe that they may not have been as high up as originally thought.

Chapter 5

This chapter is entitled "Of Time and the River: Perspectives on Health During the Moundville Chiefdom" and is written by Mary Lucas Powell. Powell uses samples of burials within the Moundville site to do her statistical analysis of the health of the population. She divides the skeletal remains into three categories based on social status. She bases her divisions of social status on the grave offerings found with each body. The three categories are referred to as elite, non-elite, and residual. She also divides each group into sub-categories based on age and sex. Powell then takes a synchronic view of health over the entire Moundville existence. To

do this she looks at certain indicators of health in the remains of the individuals; adult body size, physical development, dental health, iron-deficiency anemia, trauma, and infectious disease. Based on the findings, Powell adds that overall the Moundville people were fairly healthy. Powell concludes that although there were some differences in health between the status groups as well as the different sexes, it was not as much as originally thought. Powell then moves along to discuss a diachronic view of the people's health. To do this she used the same indicators as were used in the synchronic view. The conclusions were similar in both findings and nothing really stood out as surprising. In the end Powell points out the overall health of the Moundville chiefdom was surprisingly well for a culture of its size and time span.

Chapter 6

This chapter is entitled "Human Subsistence at Moundville: The Stable-Isotope Data" and is written by Margaret J. Schoeninger and Mark R. Schurr. The authors open their arguments with a briefing on the stable-isotope form of gathering information from bones of humans and animals. They discuss their methods and materials used in the laboratory process. They then review their findings utilized several graphs and charts. The authors point out that four questions could be answered by the analysis of the results;

1. Was there a change in diet over time?
2. Was there a difference in the people's diet due to status differences?
3. Was there a difference in diet based on sex?
4. If there was a difference in diet, was it the result of the decline of Moundville's power?

Their overall results indicate that there was an increased dependence on maize as the Moundville culture progressed through time until probably Moundville III, where the dependence of maize seemed to drop just slightly. Secondly, the authors state that there was no apparent differences in the diets of various people based on belonging to different status groups and

seemingly no difference based on sex. The authors then tackle the fourth question. They present several different arguments that attempt to explain why Moundville lost its power. They conclude that the diet of Moundville as a whole played a significant role in the downfall of the chiefdom itself.

Chapter 7

This chapter is entitled "Outlying Sites within the Moundville Chiefdom" and is written by Paul D. Welch. Welch presents a view of life as a whole outside the Moundville site itself. He brings up the point that the Moundville area of control was not really that large. In fact, it was only about fifty kilometers from North to south and five to ten kilometers from East to West. Welch says that although some people were residents at the Moundville site itself, the majority of the Moundville chiefdom's population resided in the control zone mentioned above. Welch goes on to say that there were two different types of sites known as farmsteads and secondary mound sites. Welch then gives a brief description of what a farmstead site is like and then goes into a description of sites that have been found. The sites he included are Mill Creek, Oliver, Big Sandy Farms, and Powers. Welch then does the same thing for the secondary mound sites. Welch then proceeds on to discuss the settlement pattern of the people who lived in these sites. The information given in this section is similar to the information given throughout the book. The farmstead sites were inhabited first. Then came the secondary mound site which acted like a central gathering place for several of the farmstead neighbors. Then as the ruling elite became the only inhabitants of Moundville the power of the secondary mounds grew. Welch points out that this may have contributed to the downfall of the Chiefdom. The Secondary mound sites and the farmsteads are eventually abandoned. Welch concludes by pointing out that the future of the research revolving around Moundville should be focused on the excavation of these farmsteads and secondary mound sites.

Chapter 8

This chapter is entitled "The Oliver Site and Early Moundville I Phase Economic Organization" and is written by Lauren M. Michals. Michals looks at the differences between the Oliver site and the Asphalt Plant Site in order to establish a difference in the economic and political power of the two sites. Michals comes to the conclusions that the Oliver Site people were probably poorer than the inhabitants of the Asphalt Plant site. Michals states that the clearest indicator of wealth and power of an individual is the presence of nonlocal grave goods. Throughout her discussion of both the Oliver site and the Asphalt Plant site she focuses on this aspect and the presence of pottery styles which could also help clarify the picture. Michals then moves into a discussion of the socioeconomic differentiation between the two sites. Michals concludes that the Oliver site was probably occupied by lower-status individuals, but that it could have possibly changed over time. Michals ends by stating that farmstead sites need to have more attention paid to them in the future.

Conclusion

The purpose of this book was to reverse the beliefs that many people held about the history of the Moundville chiefdom. The main part of this belief was that the Moundville culture began in Moundville I, paramounted in Moundville III, and declined during Moundville IV. This, according to the book, is false. The main point that is stressed throughout the book is that Moundville culminated its power in Moundville I. It then changed sometime later in either Moundville II or Moundville III to only housing the elite while the commoners moved to farmsteads and secondary mound villages. This is the major theme carried throughout the book.

I believe that the editors do an excellent job of stressing their point. It was very interesting to have a change of pace through each chapter and to read a different scholar's work. One of the things that stood out as I read was the fact that some chapters were focused on the entire Moundville culture, while others zeroed in on some more detailed aspects of life. While each chapter

covered the topic and presented data in a fashion that was relatively easy to comprehend, some chapters were slowed down by too much discussion over minute differences in statistical analysis. It seemed at times that some information was repetitive. The book definitely caters to those who have a fairly advanced knowledge of the Moundville chiefdom. Although I am not such a person, I thoroughly enjoyed reading the book and feel that I now have a much better understanding of the Moundville chiefdom as a whole.

Although this is not a book for casual reading, any serious student of Southeastern archaeology should add it to their library.

Submitted by Anderson Brooms, Troy State University Chapter.

Recent Additions to the Alabama Site File

Listed below are the numbers for sites added to the Alabama Archaeological Site File during the third quarter of the year (July through September, 2000). This update is provided so that our members can be informed about what is happening throughout the state.

There were 187 completed records.

<u>County</u>	<u>New Sites</u>
Autauga	8
Baldwin	2
Barbour	1
Calhoun	1
Chilton	1
Colbert	1
Hale	4
Jefferson	1
Madison	82
Russell	38
Tallapoosa	7
Tuscaloosa	43

New Members

William K. & Tracy Perkins, Selma AL
Thomas M. West Jr., Birmingham AL

2000 Renewals

Kandi Detwiler, Chapel Hill NC
Alan Gruber, Ackworth GA
Curtis Hill, Jacksonville AL
Stacy T. Kunz, Murfreesboro TN
Auburn University, Montgomery AL
Mark R. Norton, Pinson TN

2001 Renewals

Nancy Rohr, Huntsville AL
William B. Stepp, Huntsville AL



Excavations at Fendall Hall, Summer 2000. The archaeological testing at Fendall Hall will be one of the reports given at the upcoming AAS Winter Meeting in Auburn on December 16.

Speaker's Bureau

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

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

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

Julie Lyons
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

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@bama.ua.edu
Mississippian settlement and social
organization; Pride Place (1Tu1); Middle
Woodland Copena, Flat-top mounds; Lower
Mississippi archaeology; Plaquemine culture.

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

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

Speakers List (cont.)

Joe Watkins
29336 One Blvd.
Orange Beach, AL 36561
Home 334-980-5687
Watkins@zebra.net
Maya sites of Palenque, Yaxchilan,
Bonampak, Uxmal, Chichen Itza; lifestyles of
the Lacandonos 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

Jim Knight

Public Education Committee

Julie Lyons

Research Committee Chair

Read Stowe

AAS Chapter Presidents

Stephen Meredith- Birmingham Chapter
P.O. Box 1466
Alabaster, AL 35007
smeredith@wwisp.com
205-664-2739

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

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

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

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

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

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

Judith Knight- Tuscaloosa Chapter
Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
205-348-1568
jknight@uapress.ua.edu

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

**Alabama Archaeological
Society dues for the year 2001
are due by January 1.**

2000 Alabama Archaeological Society Officers & Board Members

OFFICERS:

President - Van King
1st Vice President - Gary Mullen
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:

Three Year Term -
Bart Henson
Steve Merideth
Bill Fowler
Howard King
Tom Maher
Joe Copeland

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

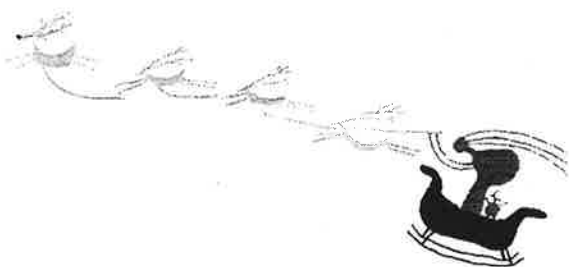
One Year Term -
Jim Lee
Van King
Lee Luis
John Van Valkenburg
Bonnie Gums
Charles Hubbert

Jim Knight, Past Pres.

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.

MERRY
CHRISTMAS!



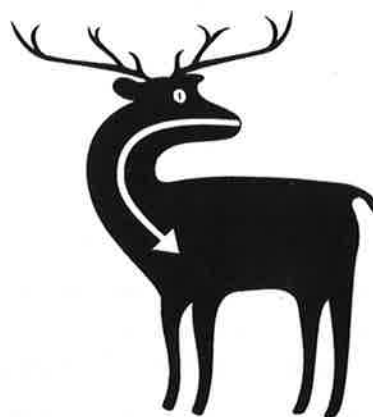
READ ANY GOOD BOOKS LATELY?

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
THANKSGIVING!

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.



**THE DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSIONS FOR THE JANUARY/
FEBRUARY ISSUE OF STONES & BONES IS DECEMBER 15TH.**

Available Publications

Available Issues of *Journal of Alabama Archaeology*

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

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

Vol. VIII Nos. 1 & 2 - Reprint.....	\$7.50pp
-------------------------------------	----------

The Archaeological Sequence at Durant Bend, Dallas County Alabama

Special Publication 2	\$6.00pp
-----------------------------	----------

Archaeological Investigations at Horseshoe Bend

Special Publication 3	\$8.00pp
-----------------------------	----------

<i>Handbook of Alabama Archaeology Part I, Point Types</i>	\$15.00pp
------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------

Membership

The form below may be used for any or all of the following: applying for membership, payment of annual membership dues, change of address, or donations. Please be sure to print your name and address clearly, and check the appropriate boxes. All checks should be made payable to: **Alabama Archaeological Society**. Send the membership form and/or publication orders to:

Alabama Archaeological Society
Archaeological Services
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park
Moundville, AL 35474

The Alabama Archaeological Society Membership Form

☐ NEW MEMBERSHIP

☐ ANNUAL DUES PAYMENT

☐ CHANGE OF ADDRESS

☐ DONATIONS

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Zip _____

☐ Life (individual).....\$340.00

☐ Sustaining (individual).....\$25.00

☐ Joint Life (husband & wife).....\$400.00

☐ Sustaining (couple).....\$30.00

☐ Annual (individual).....\$17.00

☐ Annual (institutional).....\$25.00

☐ Annual Family (husband, wife,
children under 18).....\$20.00

☐ Associate (students under age 18).....\$14.00

☐ Steven B. Wimberly Scholarship Fund \$ _____

☐ Edward C. Mahan Research Fund \$ _____

☐ Public Education Special Projects Fund \$ _____

*All donations are tax deductible.

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



STONES & BONES
NEWSLETTER

Alabama Archaeological Society
40 Eldridge Hall
Troy State University
Troy, AL 36082-0001

Non-Profit Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No.99
Troy, AL 36082