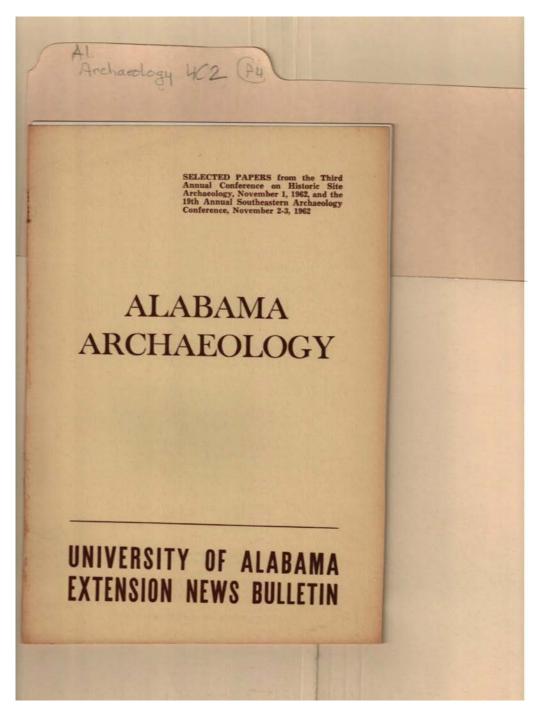
Image 1 r04c02-04-000-0100 Contents Index



**About** 

Names:

Historic Site Archaeology

Places:

University, AL

**Types:** 

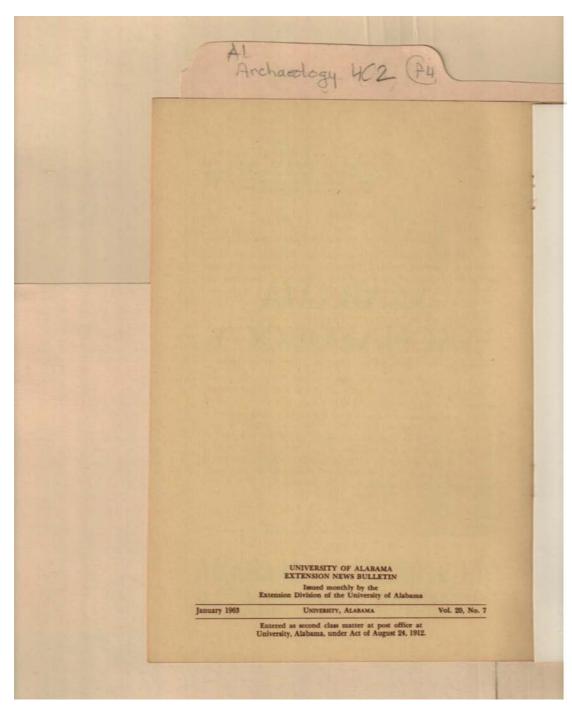
bulletin

**Dates:** 

Nov 01, 1962

Alabama Archaeology

Image 2 r04c02-04-000-0101 Contents Index About



### Names:

Extension News Bulletin

# Places:

University, AL

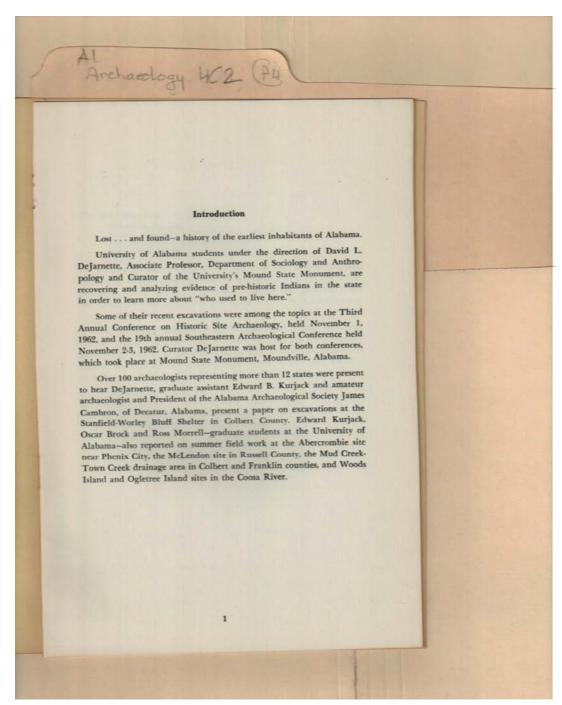
# **Types:**

bulletin

### **Dates:**

Jan 1963

Image 3 r04c02-04-000-0102 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



#### Names:

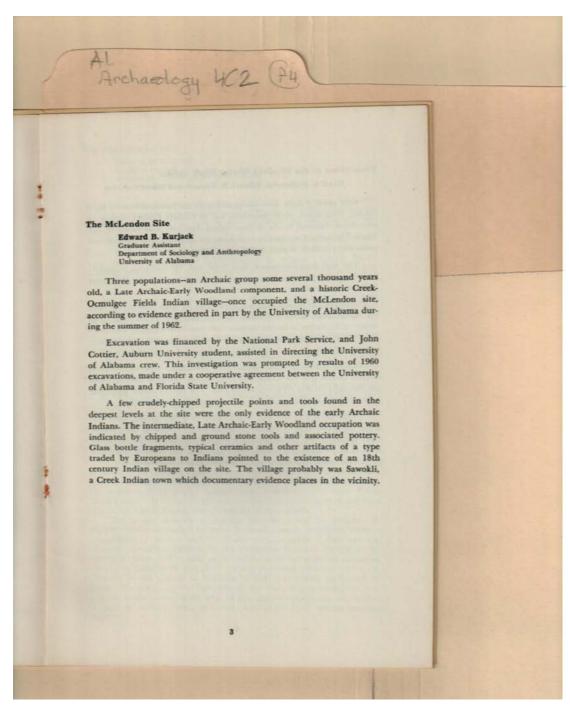
Brock, Oscar Cambron, James DeJarnette, David L. Kurjack, Edward B.

Morrell, Ross

Mound State Monument

### **Types:**

Image 4 r04c02-04-000-0103 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

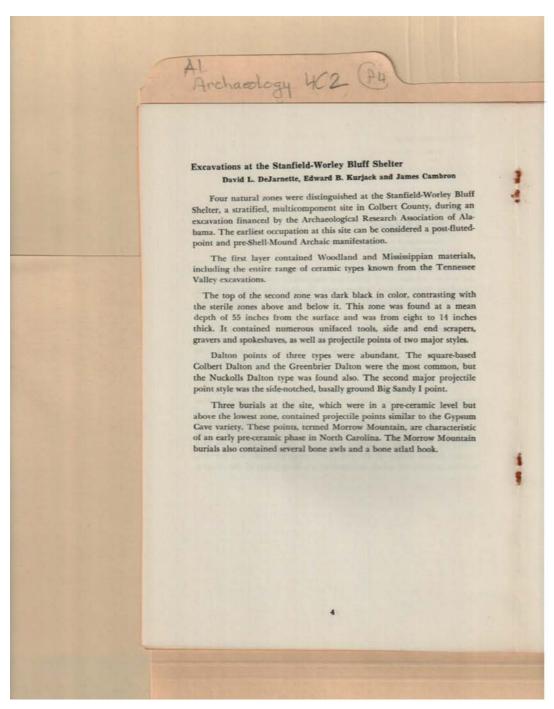
Cottier, John

Kurjack, Edward B.

McLendon Site

**Types:** 

Image 5 r04c02-04-000-0104 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



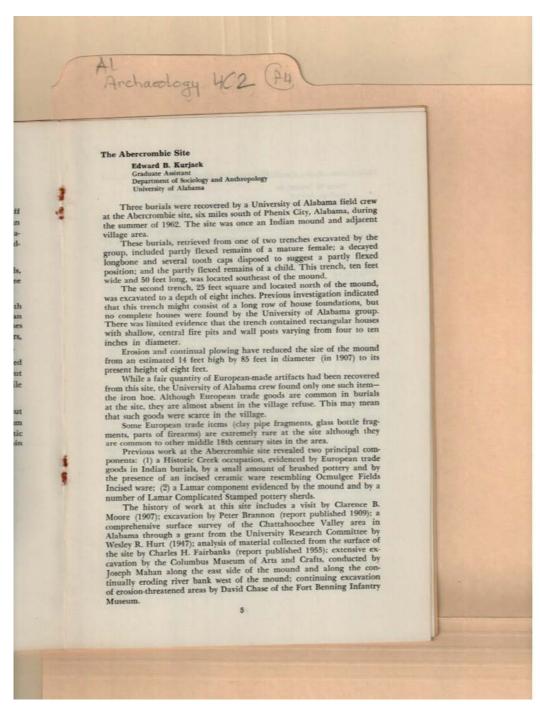
# Names:

Cambron, James DeJarnette, David L. Kurjack, Edward B.

Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter

### **Types:**

Image 6 r04c02-04-000-0105 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



### Names:

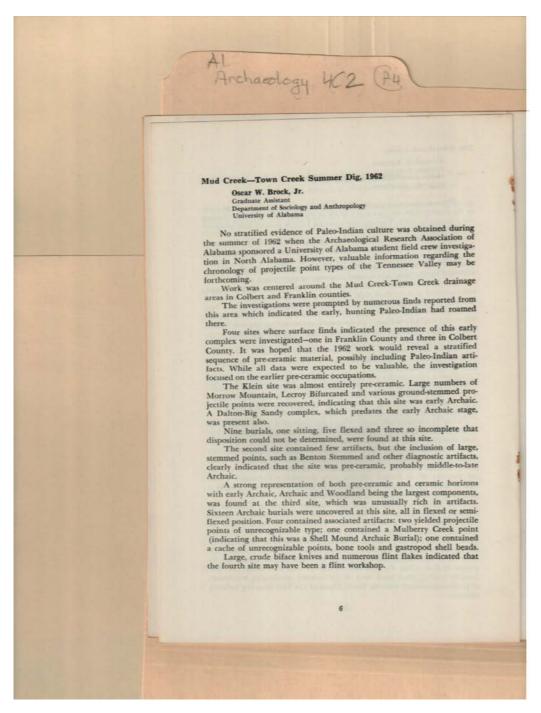
Abercrombie Site Brannon, Peter

Chase, David Fairbanks, Charles H.

Hurt, Wesley R. Kurjack, Edward B. Mahan, Joseph Moore, Clarence B.

### **Types:**

Image 7 r04c02-04-000-0106 Contents Index About



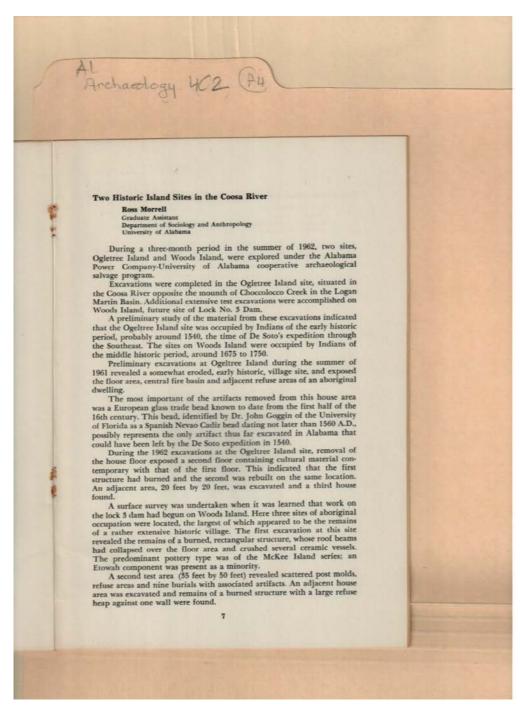
Names:

Brock, Oscar W., Jr.

Mud Creek-Town Creek Dig

**Types:** 

Image 8 r04c02-04-000-0107 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



Names:

Coosa River Sites

DeSoto,

Goggin, John, Dr.

Morrell, Ross

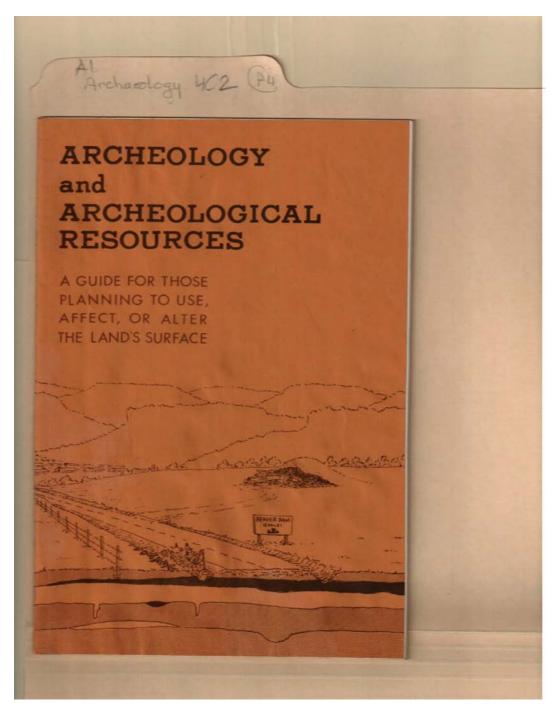
**Types:** 

r04c02-04-000-0108 Image 9

Contents

<u>Index</u>

**About** 



Names:

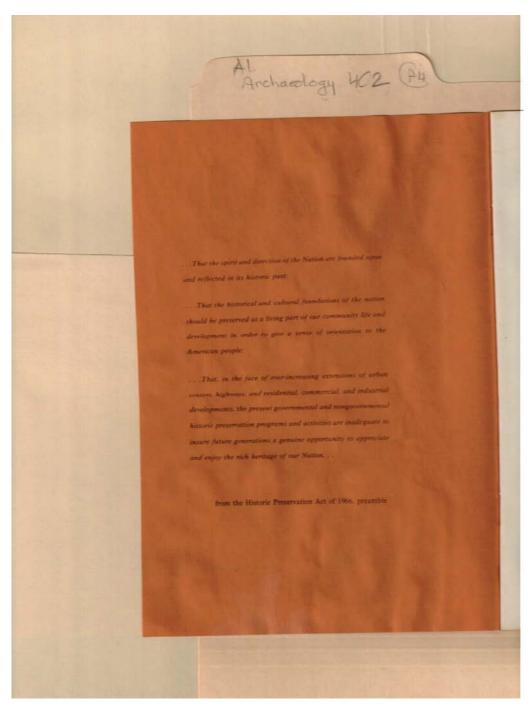
Archaeological Site Archeological Site Guide

Guide

**Types:** 

bulletin booklet

Image 10 r04c02-04-000-0109 Contents Index About

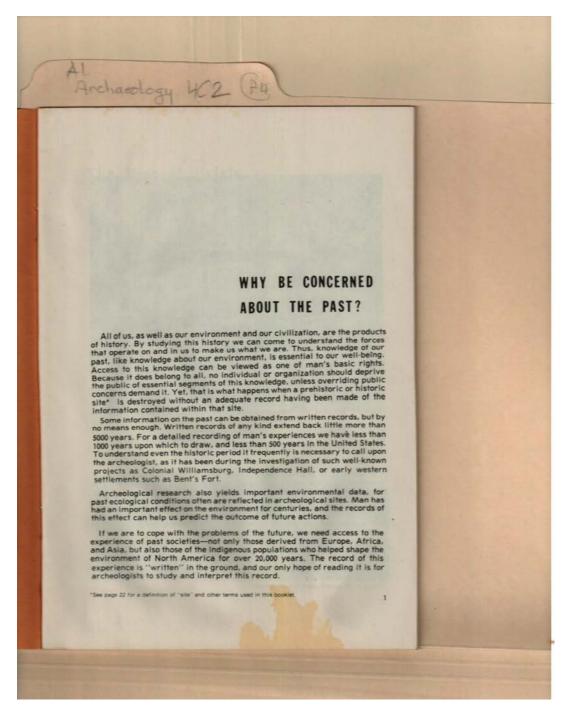


# Names:

Archeological Site Guide

# **Types:**

Image 11 r04c02-04-000-0110 Contents Index About



# Names:

Archeological Site Guide

### **Types:**

Image 12 r04c02-04-000-0111 Contents Index About



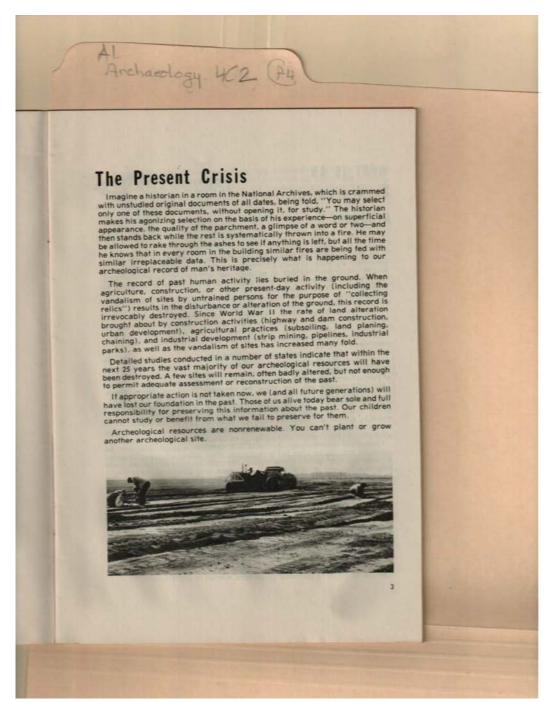
#### Names:

Archeological Preservation

# **Types:**

photo

Image 13 r04c02-04-000-0112 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



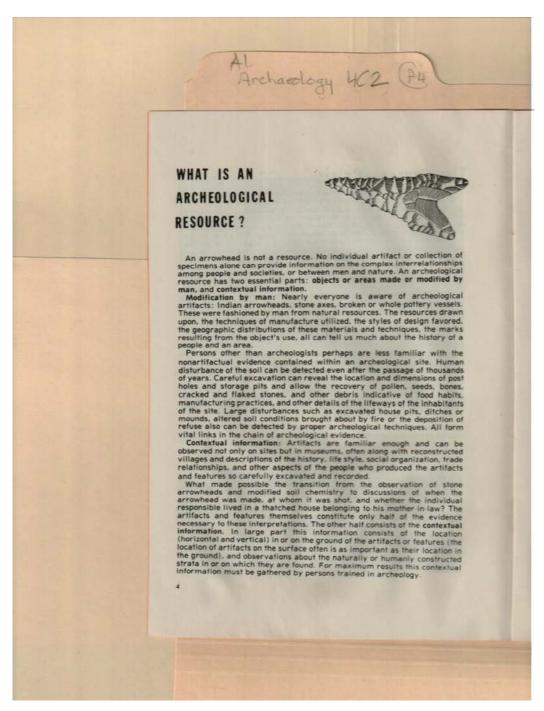
#### Names:

Crisis in Archeological Sites

### **Types:**

photo

Image 14 r04c02-04-000-0113 Contents Index About

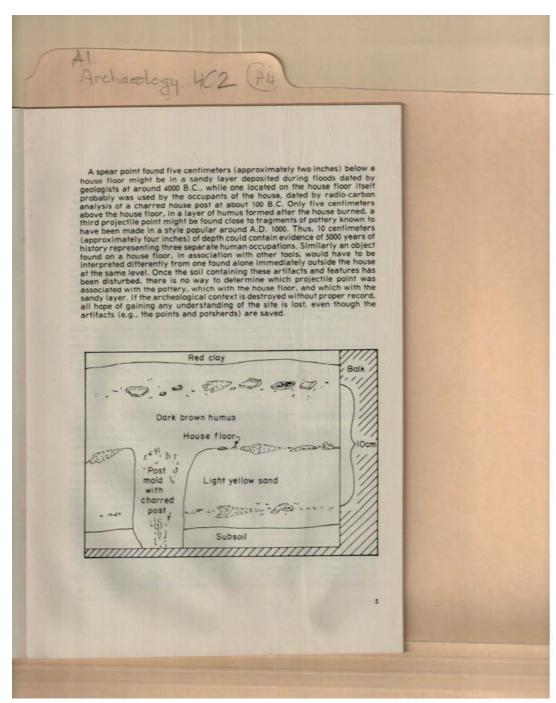


#### Names:

Archeological Resources

### **Types:**

Image 15 r04c02-04-000-0114 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



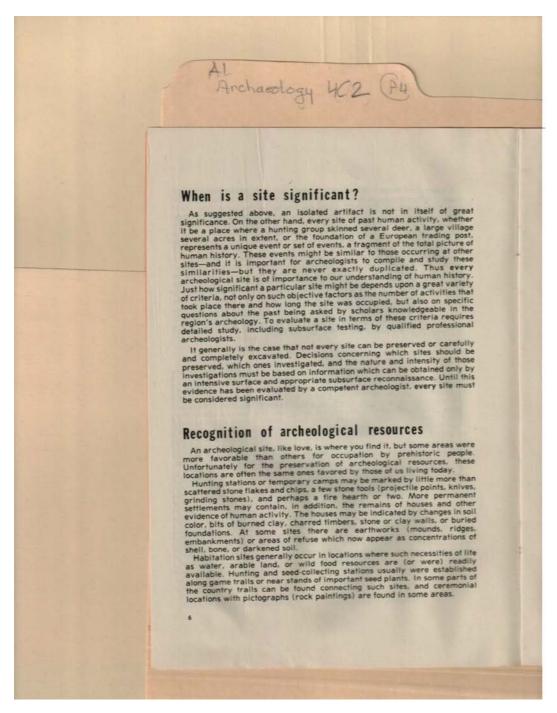
Names:

Site Exploration

**Types:** 

drawing

Image 16 r04c02-04-000-0115 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

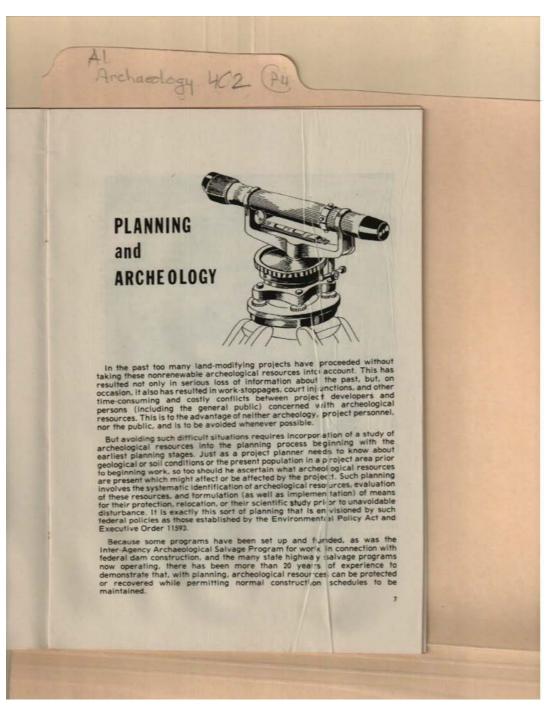


Names:

Site Exploration

**Types:** 

Image 17 r04c02-04-000-0116 Contents Index About

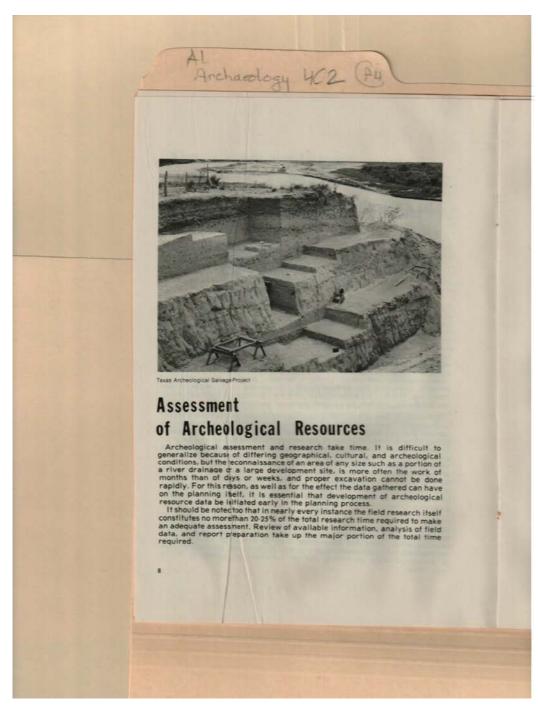


Names:

Site Modification

**Types:** 

Image 18 r04c02-04-000-0117 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



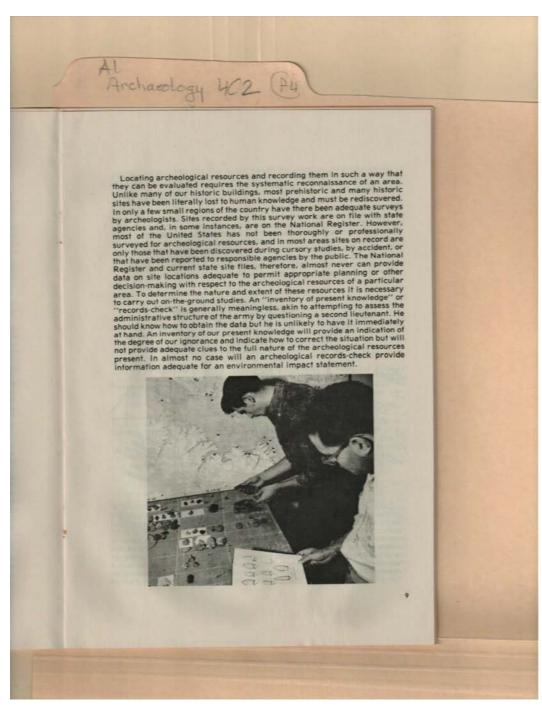
# Names:

Texas Project

# **Types:**

photo

Image 19 r04c02-04-000-0118 Contents Index About



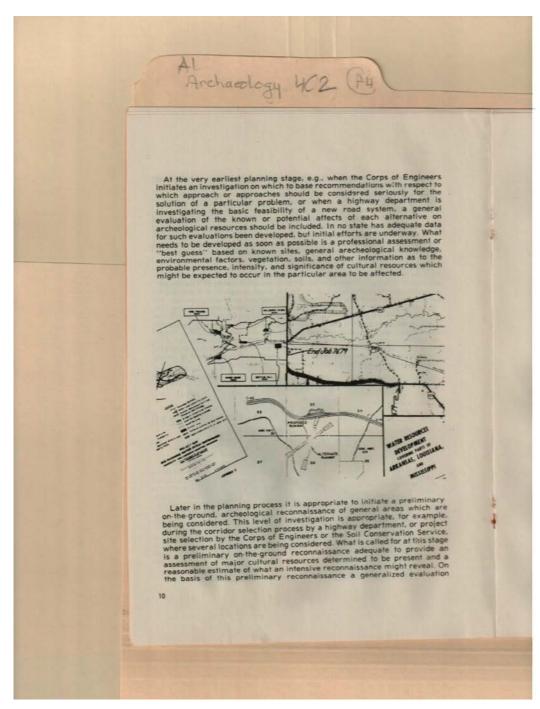
Names:

Site Exploration

**Types:** 

photo

Image 20 r04c02-04-000-0119 Contents Index About

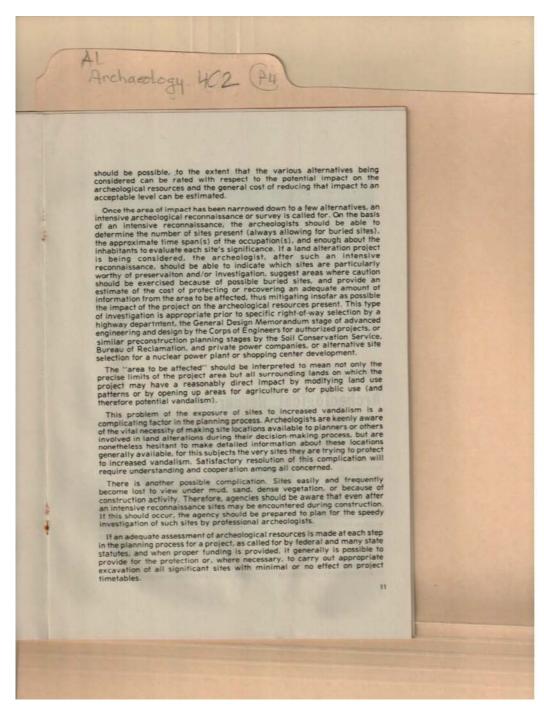


# Names:

Site Exploration

# **Types:**

Image 21 r04c02-04-000-0120 Contents Index About

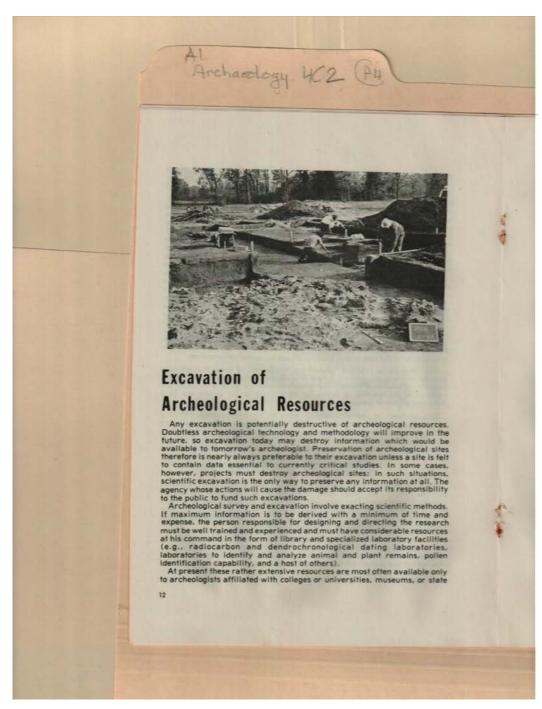


Names:

Site Exploration

**Types:** 

Image 22 r04c02-04-000-0121 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



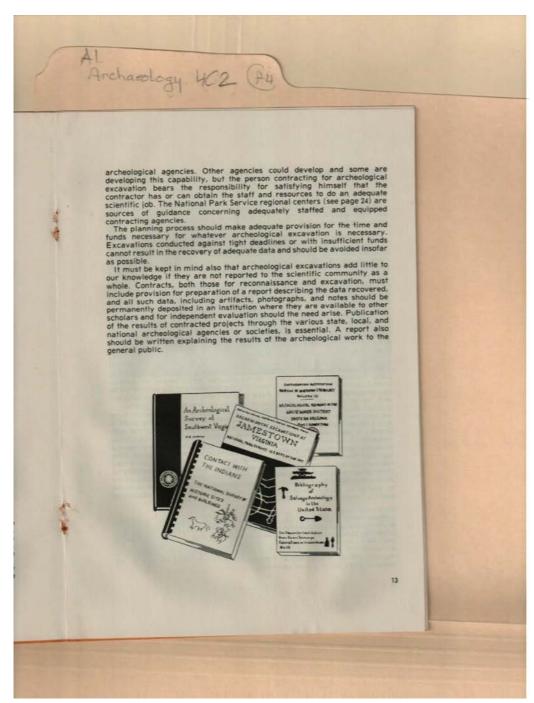
# Names:

Site Excavation

# **Types:**

photo

Image 23 r04c02-04-000-0122 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

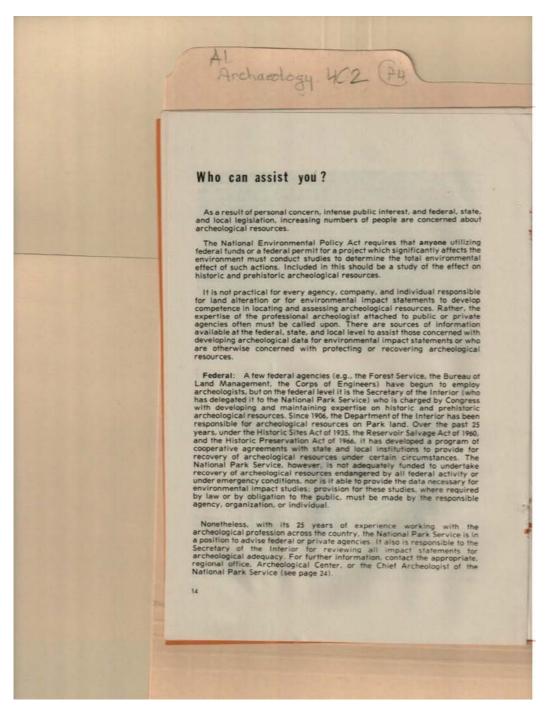


Names:

Site Excavation

**Types:** 

Image 24 r04c02-04-000-0123 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

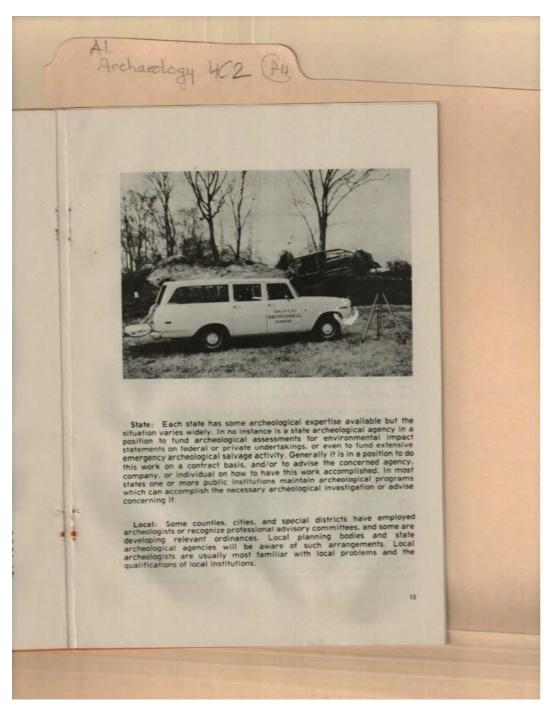


#### Names:

Archeological Resources

### **Types:**

Image 25 r04c02-04-000-0124 Contents Index About



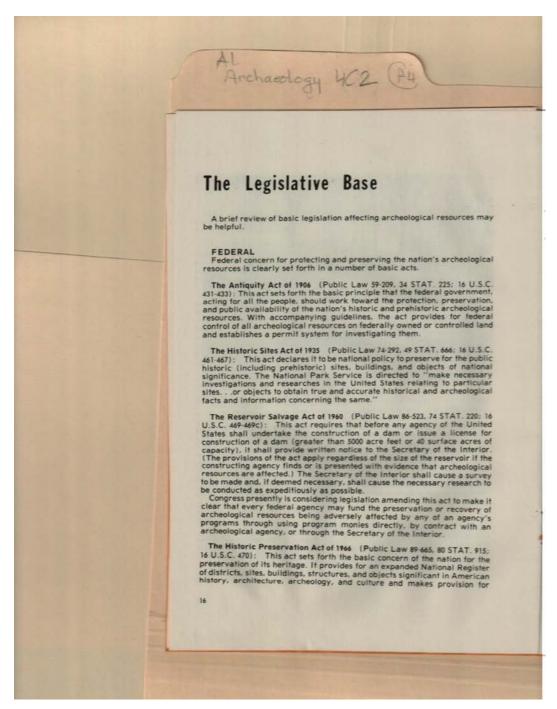
#### Names:

Archeological Expertise

# **Types:**

photo

Image 26 r04c02-04-000-0125 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

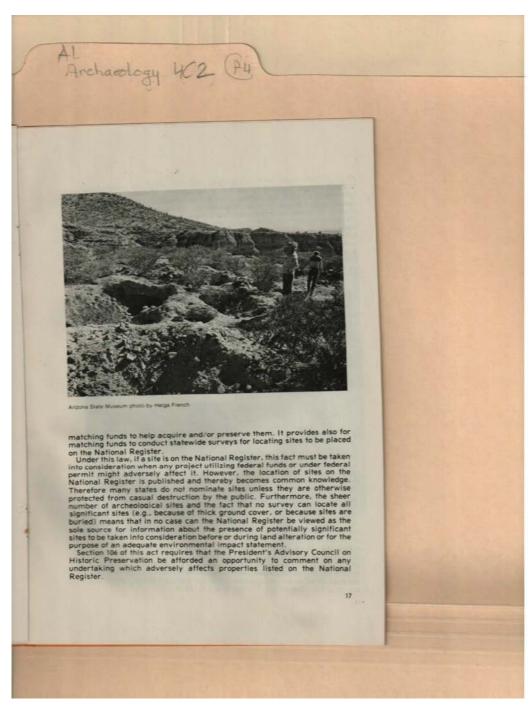


#### Names:

Archeological Legislation

### **Types:**

Image 27 r04c02-04-000-0126 Contents Index About

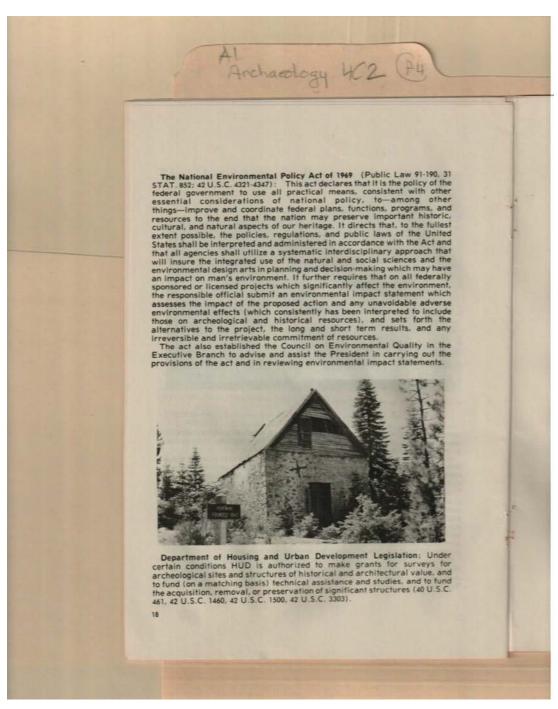


### Names:

French, Helga

# **Types:**

Image 28 r04c02-04-000-0127 <u>Contents Index About</u>



#### Names:

Environmental Policy

### **Types:**

Image 29 r04c02-04-000-0128 Contents Index About



#### Names:

Archeological Legislation

# **Types:**

# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 2, Folder 4 Alabama Archaeology, University of Alabama Extension News Bulletin, 1963 Image 30 r04c02-04-000-0129 Contents Index About

1	L Archaeology 4C2 (	P4
mainta consul 470i), contril sites, signifi The invent	ectural or archeological significance are inted for the inspiration and benefit of tation with the Advisory Council on Histor institute procedures to assure that Fedure to the preservation and enhancement structures and objects of historical, archance."  Executive Order further spells out that orry archeological and historical resourced by their programs, are to exercise due can	ic Preservation (16 U.S.C. eral plans and programs t of non-federally owned itectural or archeological t federal agencies are to es under their control or witton with respect to those
resour planni necesi The assist	d by their programs, are to exercise due to cos, give them appropriate and adequing, and do whatever is possible with regalary, recovering those resources. Secretary of the Interior is to providence to other agencies in their accomplishing agency procedures.  **MATIONAL REGISTER OF MISTORIC PLACES INVENTORS - NOWINATION FORM  (Type all emissis - complishe applicable sections)	nd to protecting and, when
	CADRON SETTLEMENT  ***DOWN THE PROPERTY    ***CONTRACT  *	United Colors  District
ST	Dever   Suries   Paint   Paint August   Indiant   Paint   Pa	on affecting archeological
resou prive usua prog resou Th nece and Publ	for not any state laws regulate di irces. In general these laws regulate di irces on state land, and in some instances, the land. The increasing corpus of state en ly pertains to archeological resources. In rams for the investigation, protection, an irces have been established, ese laws vary considerably from state to sarry. One source which reviews all state p federal legislation affecting archeological ic Archeology, by Charles R. McGimsey is, 111 5th Avenue, New York City, New York	and to different degrees, on vironmental legislation also some states effective state d recovery of archeological postate and local inquiry is rograms and cites both state if resources, as of 1971, is III, available from Seminar

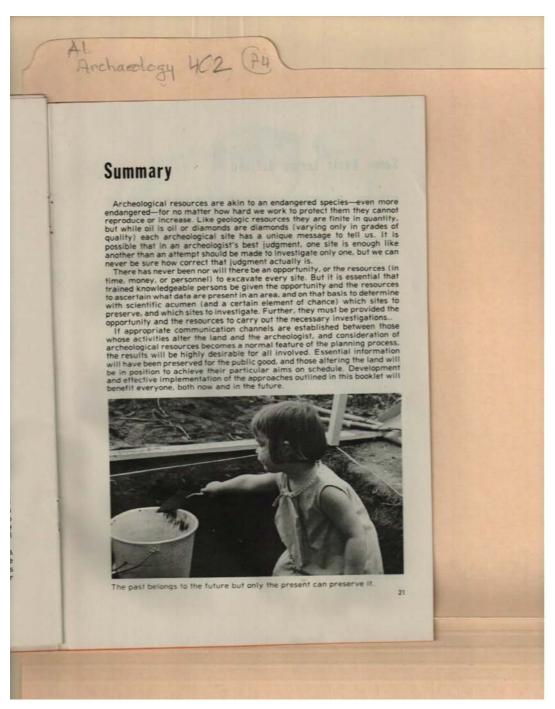
# Names:

Archeological Legislation

McGimsey, Charles R., III

# **Types:**

Image 31 r04c02-04-000-0130 Contents Index About

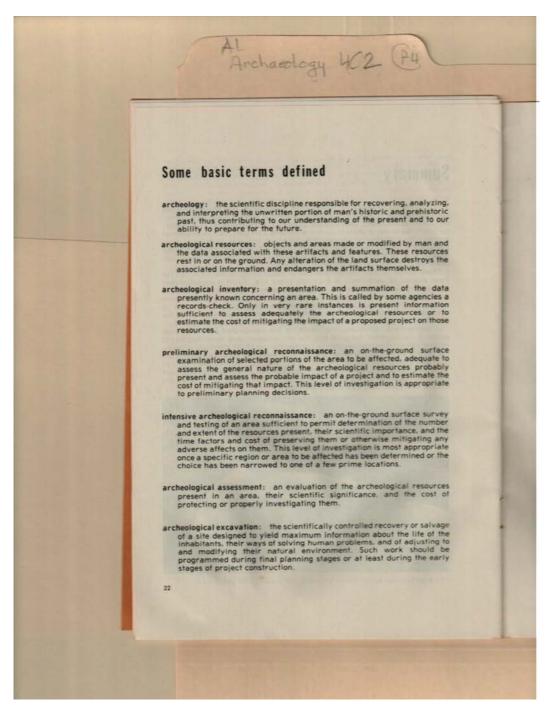


#### Names:

Archeological Resources

### **Types:**

Image 32 r04c02-04-000-0131 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

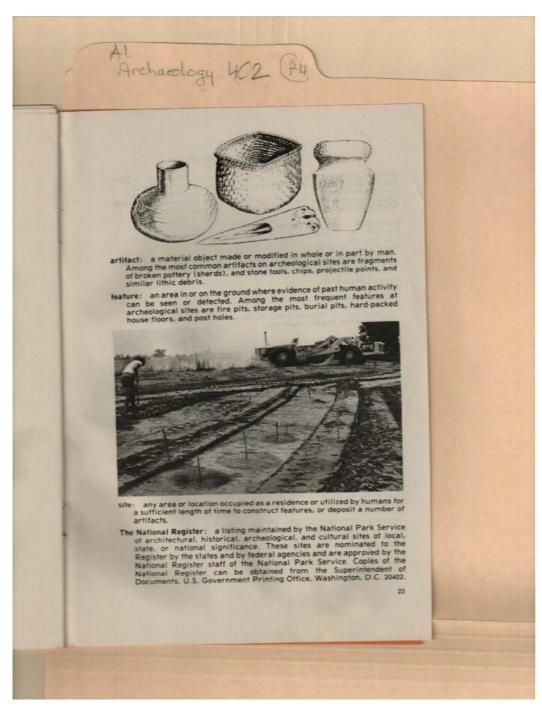


#### Names:

Archeological Definitions

### **Types:**

Image 33 r04c02-04-000-0132 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>

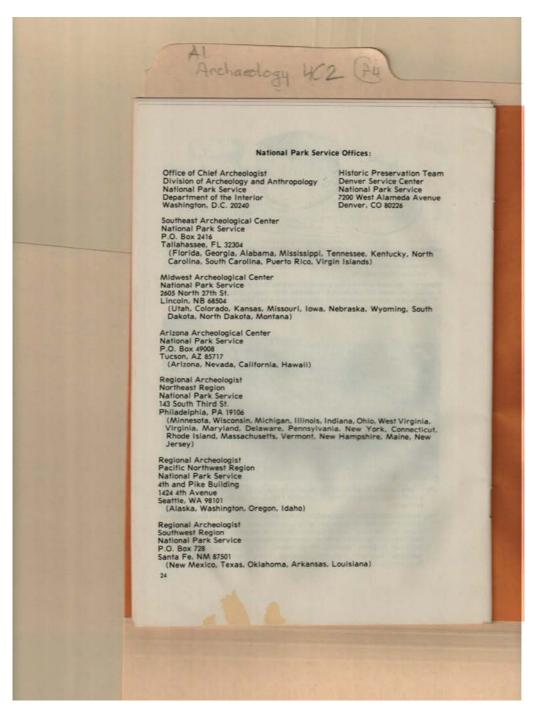


#### Names:

Archeological Definitions

# **Types:**

Image 34 r04c02-04-000-0133 Contents Index About

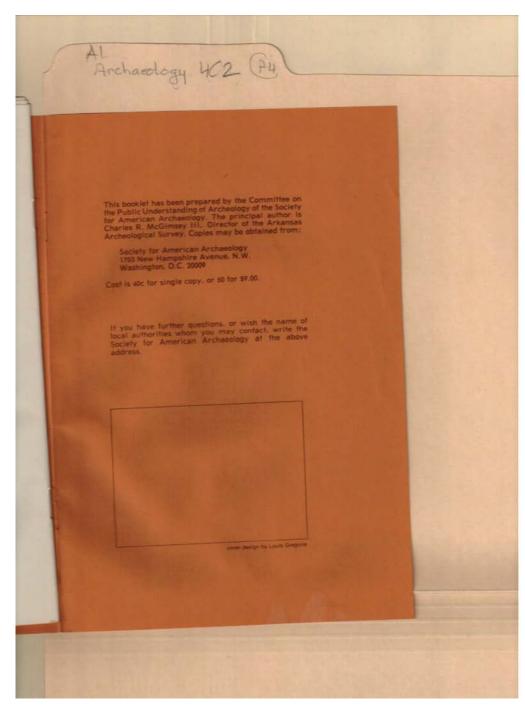


# Names:

National Park Service Offices

### **Types:**

Image 35 r04c02-04-000-0134 <u>Contents</u> <u>Index</u> <u>About</u>



# Names:

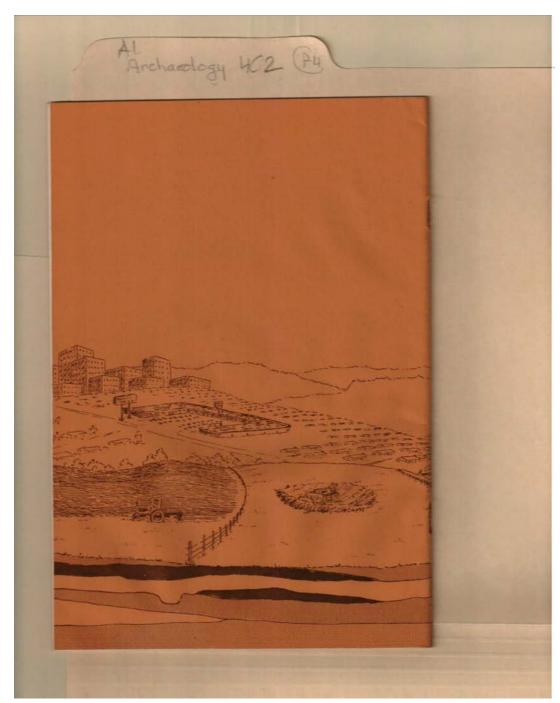
McGimsey, Charles R., III

# Places:

Arkansas

# **Types:**

Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 2, Folder 4
Alabama Archaeology, University of Alabama Extension News Bulletin, 1963
Image 36 r04c02-04-000-0135 Contents Index About

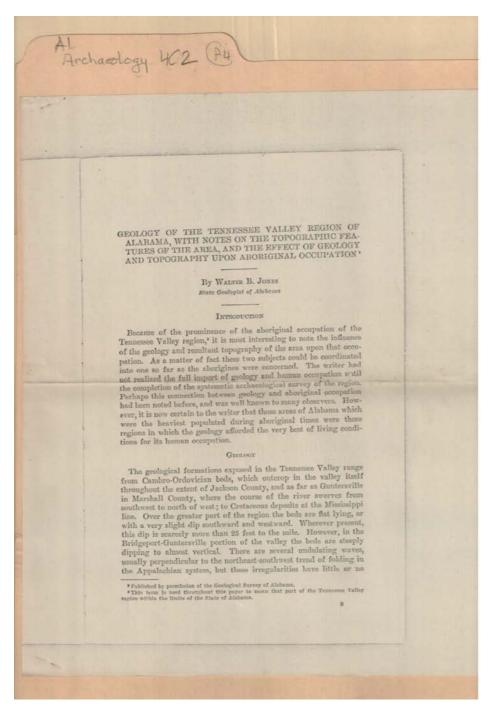


Names:

booklet cover

**Types:** 

Image 37 r04c02-04-000-0136 Contents Index About



Names:

Jones, Walter B.

Tennessee Valley Geology

**Types:** 

# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 2, Folder 4 Alabama Archaeology, University of Alabama Extension News Bulletin, 1963 Image 38 r04c02-04-000-0137 Contents Index About

	RUHEAU OF AN	ERICAN	ETHNOLOGY [Bus. 122	Jeone)
composition o	subject under di	scussion.	However, the thickness and area really do have a most see formations may be listed	For deser ready feature
as follows:	Formation	Thickness (Sect.)	Characteristics	inal a
Cretacuous	Tuscaloosa	200	Sand, gravel, and days.	the ni
	Un	conformity		Un with the T
Pennsylvanion.	Pottaville	300	Sandstone, shale, clay, and coal.	supp
Mississippian	Pennington Bangor	500	Variegated shales, mostly red and brown. Massive limestone, blue to gray,	prod Th other
	Hartselle	225 75-130	cherty. Course to medium grained sand- stone, blue to yellow to brown. Limestone, altering to shale in	the ;
	Bethel	20	western portion. Mannive, course-grained sand- stone. Limestone, changing to mart in	ferre
	St. Genevieve Tuseumbin (War- gaw and St.	300	western portion. Cherty limestone.	T
	saw and St. Louis). Lauderdale	225	Chert to eberty limestone.	that area the
Mississippian	Chattanooga	neonformi 0-40	Black shale	Thu the:
or Devonian.	The state of the s		DAYNO TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	Coll
Silurian	Red Mountain	conformil 200		day with
Suammerer			Red ore, variegated shales, lime- stone.	land of 1
Ordovicisn	Newala	sconformit 800	Massive bedded limestons.	T in ()
	Longview	500	Limestone, cherty in places.	A resu
Cambrian or Ordovician	Chepultepee Copper Hidge	2,000 1,100	Chert to cherty dolomite.	the so l
No lower rock	ts exposed.			Und
				wild

#### Names:

Formations in Tennessee Valley

### **Types:**

chart

# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 2, Folder 4 Alabama Archaeology, University of Alabama Extension News Bulletin, 1963 Image 39 r04c02-04-000-0138 Contents Index About

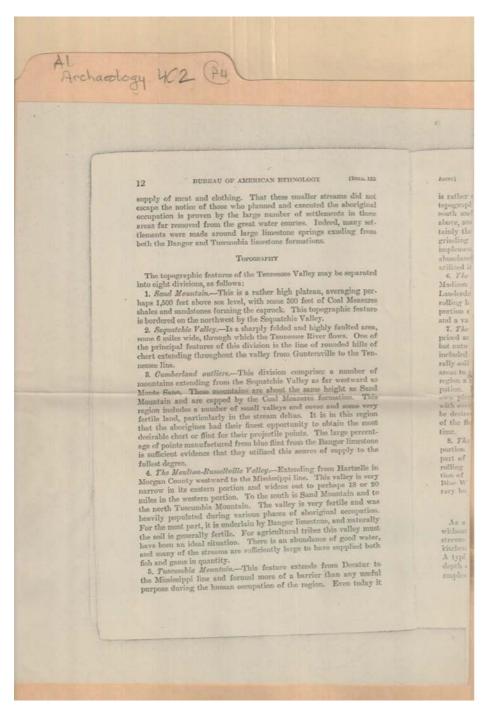
For the purpose of this paper it would not be deemed necessary to describe these formations in greater detail than the description already given in the stratigraphic column. However, there are some features of the formations which have a direct bearing upon aboriginal occupation which might be discussed more fully. The coarse gravel beds in many parts of the Tuscaloosa formation have provided the aboriginal finit worker with a splendid source of supply of pebble hammers.  Undoubtedly the Pennington formation provided the pottery makers with at least some of their clays. Bodies of clay weathering out of the Bangor, Gasper, St. Geneview, and Tuscumbia formations likely supplied the bulk of the clays used in the manufacture of pottery during aboriginal days, as well as providing raw materials for clay products at the present time.  The source of finit used in projectile points, spear heads, knives, and other implements, was from the cherty portions of Bangor and Tuscumbia formations, and from the Lauderdale chert itself. Even in the portion of the valley from Guntersville to Bridgeport, where altered and the portion of the valley from Guntersville to Bridgeport, where there are thousands of feet of cherts exposed, the aborigines preferred manufacturing their implements from the nodules of chert occurring in the Bangor limestone, outeropping near the top of the mountains on either aide of the walley.  The Lauderdale chert is highly significant and very important, in that the resistance of this formation to crossion gives rise to the great area of shallow water, called "Mussel Shoals" on the old maps, where the aborigines were able to secure all sorts of foods in abundance. That these foods were utilized to the maximum degree is attested by the great shell mounds and reduce heaps of Lauderdale Lawrence, and Colbert Counties. The very fact that Lauderdale chert itself to shouls on the old maps, where the aborigines with a delightful and convenient home, and a sense of security which they could not have on the mainlan	tions may be listed ready g features in all occurs may be listed ready g features in all occurs may be listed ready g features in all occurs may be listed ready g features in all occurs may be listed the about hammer.  I dead of the same of the same supplied with at the Ban supplied during a product.  The same of the ready product in a pollow to brown, altering to shale in portion.  I dead of the same of the sa	the purpose of this paper it would not be deemed necessary to a these formations in greater detail than the description algiven in the stratigraphic column. However, there are some sof the formations which have a direct bearing upon aborigroupation which might be discussed more fully. The coarse beds in many parts of the Tuscaloosa formation have provided riginal flint worker with a splendid source of supply of pebble as subtedly the Pennington formation provided the pottery makers least some of their clays. Bodies of clay weathering out of 1900, Gasper, St. Genevieve, and Tuscumbia formations likely a the bulk of the clays used in the manufacture of pottery aboriginal days, as well as providing raw materials for clays at the present time.  Surce of flint used in projectile points, spear heads, knives, and applements, was from the cherty portions of Bangor and Tusformations, and from the Lauderdale chert itself. Even in the of the valley from Guntersville to Bridgeport, where we thousands of feet of cherts exposed, the aborigines premanufacturing their implements from the nodules of chert up in the Bangor limestome, outcropping near the top of the more either side of the walley.  Lauderdale chert is highly significant and very important, in resistance of this formation to erosion gives rise to the great
For the purpose of this paper it would not be deemed necessary to describe these formations in greater detail than the description already given in the stratigraphic column. However, there are some features of the formations which have a direct bearing upon aboriginal occupation which might be discussed more fully. The coarse gravel beds in many parts of the Tuscalcosa formation have provided the aboriginal flint worker with a splendid source of supply of pebble hammers.  Undoubtedly the Pennington formation provided the pottery makers with at least some of their clays. Bodies of clay weathering out of the Bangor, Gasper, St. Genevieve, and Tuscambia formations likely supplied the bulk of the clays used in the manufacture of pottery during aboriginal days, as well as providing raw materials for clay products at the present time.  The source of flint used in projectile points, spear heads, knives, and other implements, was from the Lauderdale cheer in the portion of the valley from Guntersville to Bridgeport, where there are thousands of feet of cherts exposed, the aborigines preferred manufacturing their implements from the nodules of chert cocurring in the Bangor limestons, cuteropping near the top of the mountains on either side of the walley.  The Lauderdale cheer is highly significant and very important, in that the resistance of this formation to erosion gives rise to the great area of shallow water, called "Musses Stooks" on the old maps, where the aborigines were able to secure all sorts of foods in abundance. That these foods were utilized to the maximum degree is attested by the great shell mounds and refuse heaps of Lauderdale, heart did not crode readily further provided a harps number of shands, which were to this day very fertile, and which undoubtedly furrished the aborigines with a delightful and convenient home, and a sense of security which they could not have on the mainland. Needless to say, all of the islands were occupied at one time or another. Seven-mile Island, west of Floreace, has 21 s	tons may be listed ready g features in all occurs may be listed ready g features in all occurs of the about the state of the about the state of the about the state of the sta	the purpose of this paper it would not be deemed necessary to a these formations in greater detail than the description algiven in the stratigraphic column. However, there are some sof the formations which have a direct bearing upon aborigroupation which might be discussed more fully. The coarse beds in many parts of the Tuscaloosa formation have provided riginal flint worker with a splendid source of supply of pebble as subtedly the Pennington formation provided the pottery makers least some of their clays. Bodies of clay weathering out of 1900, Gasper, St. Genevieve, and Tuscumbia formations likely a the bulk of the clays used in the manufacture of pottery aboriginal days, as well as providing raw materials for clays at the present time.  Surce of flint used in projectile points, spear heads, knives, and applements, was from the cherty portions of Bangor and Tusformations, and from the Lauderdale chert itself. Even in the of the valley from Guntersville to Bridgeport, where we thousands of feet of cherts exposed, the aborigines premanufacturing their implements from the nodules of chert up in the Bangor limestome, outcropping near the top of the more either side of the walley.  Lauderdale chert is highly significant and very important, in resistance of this formation to erosion gives rise to the great
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Undoubtedly the Pennington formation provided the pottery makers with at least some of their clays. Bodies of clay weathering out of the Bangor, Casper, St. Genevieve, and Tuscumbia formations likely supplied the bulk of the clays used in the manufacture of pottery during aboriginal days, as well as providing raw materials for clay products at the present time.  The source of flint used in projectile points, spear heads, knives, and other implements, was from the cherry portions of Bangor and Tuscumbia formations, and from the Lauderdale chert itself. Even in the portion of the valley from Guntersville to Bridgeport, where there are thousands of feet of cherts exposed, the aborigines preferred manufacturing their implements from the nodules of chert occurring in the Bangor immestone, outcropping near the top of the mountains on either side of the valley.  The Lauderdale chert is highly significant and very important, in that the resistance of this formation to erosion gives rise to the great area of shallow water, called "Mussel Shoals" on the old maps, where the aborigines were able to secure all sorts of foods in abundance. That these foods were utilized to the maximum degree is attreated by the great shell mounds and refose heaps of Lauderdale, Lawrence, and Colbert Counties. The very fact that Lauderdale chert did not crode readily further provided a large number of islands, which are to this day very fertile, and which undoubtedly furnished the aborigines with a delightful and convenient home, and a sense of security which they could not have on the mainland. Needless to ray, all of the islands were occupied at one time or another. Seven-mile Island, west of Florence, has 21 sites which can be identified at the present time.  The significance of the Red Mountain formation is largely embodied in the supply of red paint which the natives secured from its outcrops. A large number of wild appear and the provent time.  A large number of wild appear that many villages were so located as to take full advantage of	shale, clay, and coal.  shale, clay, and coal.  shales, mostly red  shales, mostly red  shales, mostly red  shales, mostly red  shales, clay and coal.  The se  cother in  cother in  countries  to yellow to brown  altering to shale in  there ar  connegrated and-  changing to mart in  cother  the area of that the  area of the about  That the  the grea  Colbert  readily  day ver  with a de  they con  lands w  of Flore  The si  in the su  A lary	subtedly the Pennington formation provided the pottery makers least some of their clays. Bodies of clay weathering out of ggor, Gasper, St. Genevieve, and Tuscumbia formations likely it the bulk of the clays used in the manufacture of pottery aboriginal days, as well as providing raw materials for clays at the present time.  Some of flint used in projectile points, spear heads, knives, and aplements, was from the cherty portions of Bangor and Tusformations, and from the Lauderdale chert itself. Even in tion of the valley from Guntersville to Bridgeport, where we thousands of feet of cherts exposed, the aborigines premanufacturing their implements from the nodules of chert gg in the Bangor immestone, outcropping near the top of the time on either side of the walley.  Auderdale chert is highly significant and very important, in resistance of this formation to erosion gives rise to the great
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Wheeler Basin Archaeology

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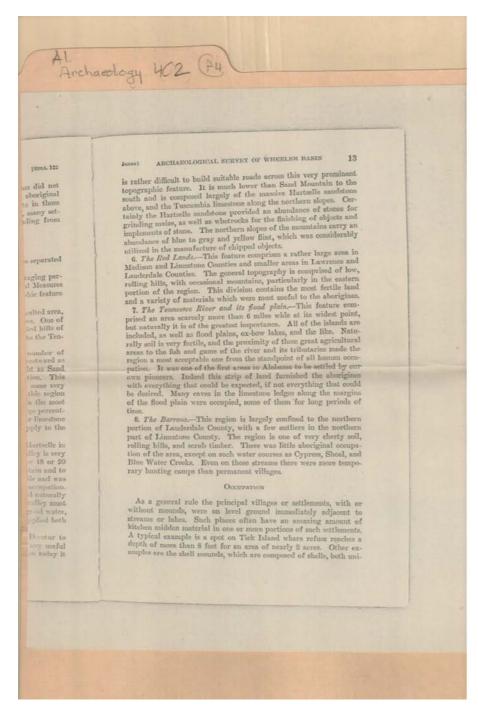


#### Names:

Topography of Tennessee Valley

#### **Types:**

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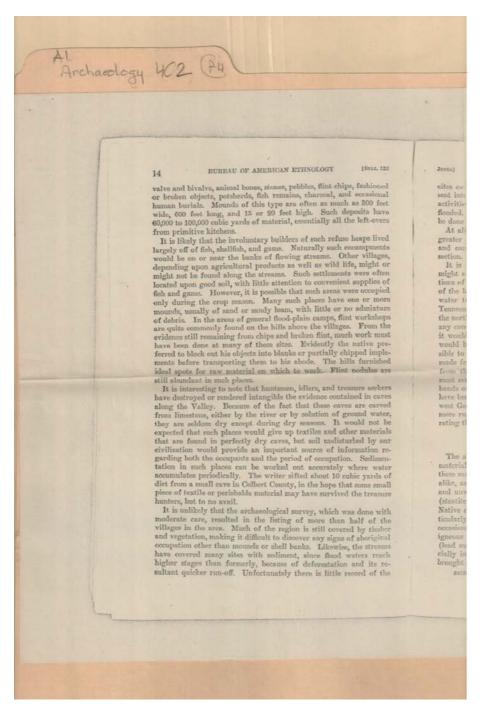


### Names:

**Indian Occupation** 

#### **Types:**

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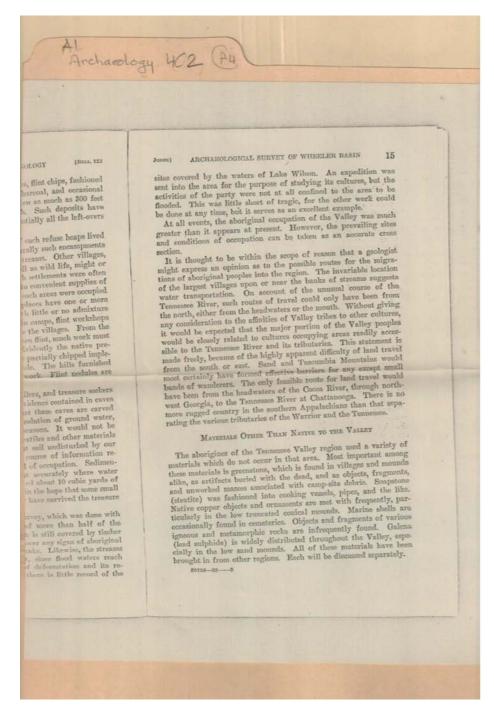


#### Names:

Bureau of American Ethnology

#### **Types:**

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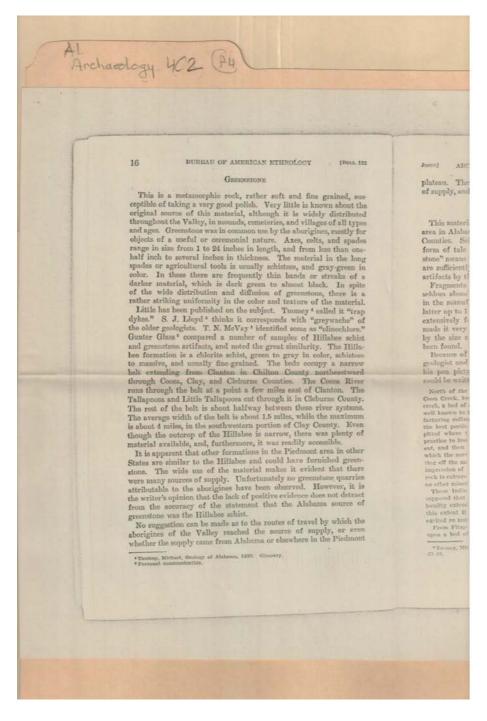


Names:

Non-Native Materials

**Types:** 

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Names:

Greenstone

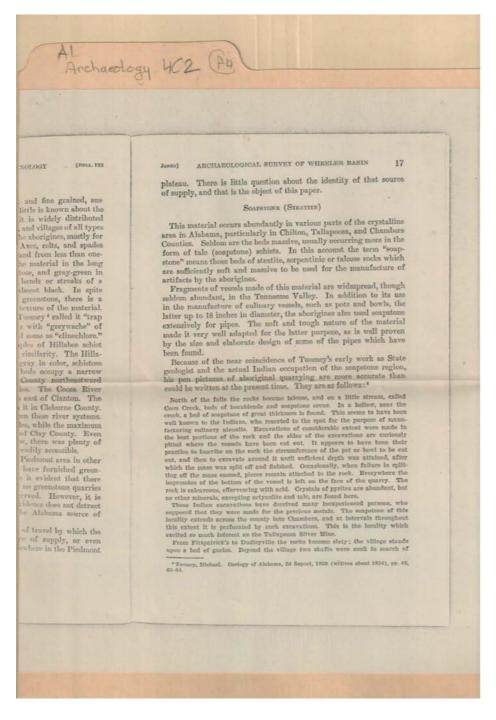
Lloyd, S. J.

McVay, T. N.

Tuomey,

**Types:** 

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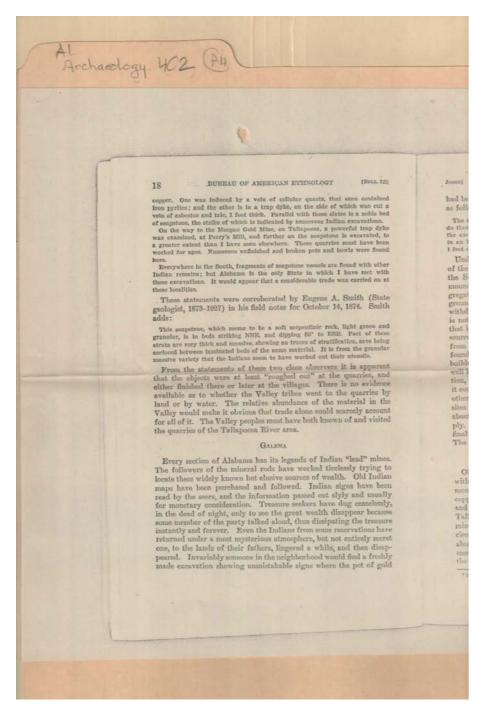
Names:

Soapstone

Tuomey, Michael

**Types:** 

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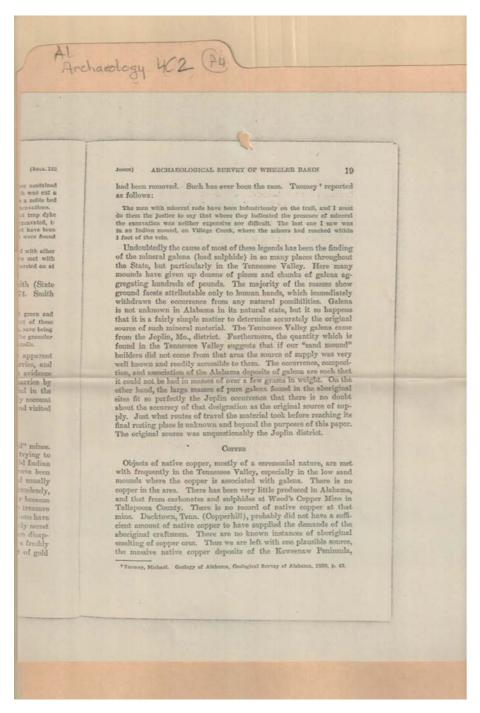
Names:

Galena

Smith, Eugene A.

**Types:** 

Image 47 r04c02-04-000-0146 Contents Index About



Names:

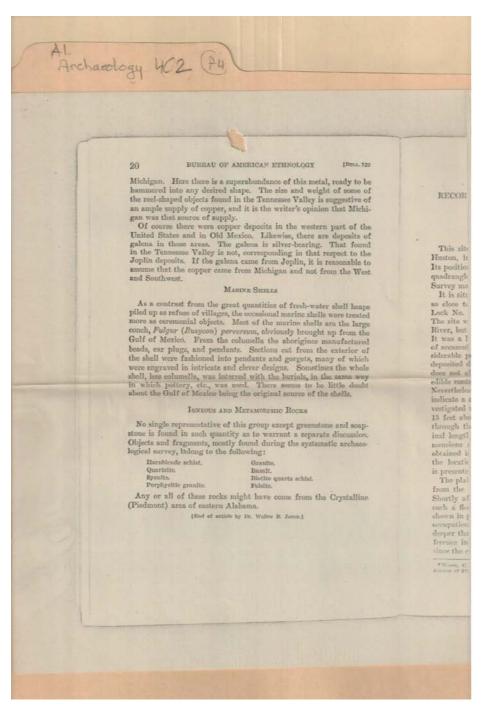
Copper

**Types:** 

booklet

Tuomey, Michael

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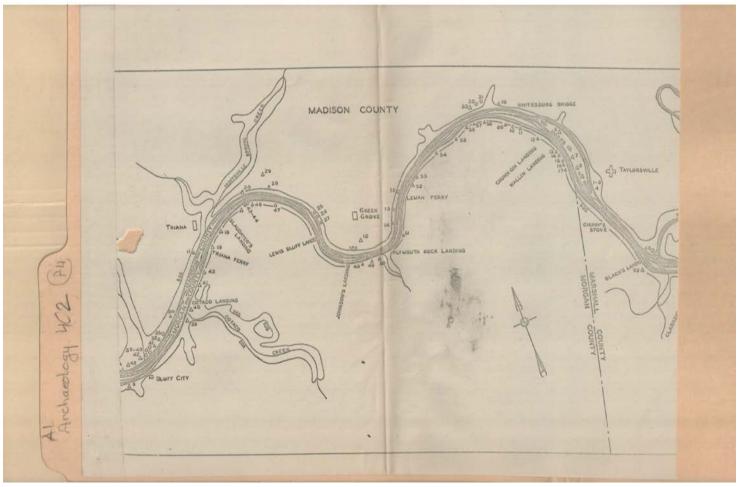
#### Names:

Igneous & Metamorphic Rocks

Jones, Walter B., Dr. Marine Shells

#### **Types:**

# Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection: Series 4, Subseries C, Box 2, Folder 4 Alabama Archaeology, University of Alabama Extension News Bulletin, 1963 Image 49 r04c02-04-000-0148 Contents Index About



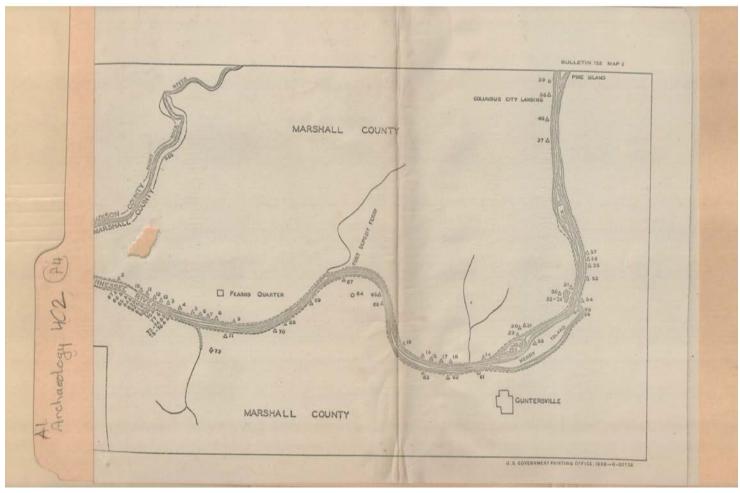
Names:

Madison County Sites

**Types:** 

map

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Names:

Marshall County Sites

#### **Types:**

map

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### **Frances Cabaniss Roberts Collection**

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