

Stones & Bones

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The Newsletter of the Alabama Archaeological Society

President's Letter

Happy Spring everyone! It seems odd that it is spring already – especially with the current cold spell. I was in the field today, and believe me when I say that it didn't feel like spring outside! Even so, we all know that hot weather is just around the corner...and that means the AAS Summer Meeting is not far away (place and time to be determined at the next AAS Board meeting in April).

As a friendly reminder, AAS renewals for 2013 are now due. We rely heavily on our membership dues to support the organization and the publication of the society's journal. Speaking of the journal, I hope everyone is enjoying the latest issue of the *Journal of Alabama Archaeology* (Vol. 56, No. 2, 2010), which was recently mailed to members whose dues were current as of the official publication year. Many thanks to the authors, our editors, and to Big Canoe Press for their assistance with this issue! If you did not receive your copy, or if you are a more recent member that would like to purchase a copy of this 'back issue', please contact our treasurer. As I noted in the last newsletter, the next Journal issue (2011) will be a double-issue featuring a site report on the Paleoindian Belle Mina site by Blaine Ensor. If all goes well, this issue will go out later this year, and we will be close to catching up on our publications.

As many of you already know, and I was saddened to learn, Horseshoe Bend National Military Park was recently forced to cancel their 199th anniversary event due to funding cuts caused by the federal sequester. I know that the park staff and the historical community were all truly disappointed by this frustrating situation. As the park approaches its 200th anniversary, let us hope that Congress can finally work together to avoid a repeat of this year. Regardless of national financial crises, the AAS, in conjunction with other archaeological and historical groups in the state, will continue to focus on *Becoming Alabama* and the 200th Anniversary of the War of 1812 and the Creek War. This April marks the 200th anniversary of the US occupation and annexation of West

Florida, and April 15th marks the Spanish surrender of Mobile to American forces.

Upcoming Events. Just as a reminder, the annual Spring French and Indian Encampment at Fort Toulouse/Ft Jackson will be held on April 20-21st. Also, our friends with the Alabama Historical Association have asked me to relay that they will be holding their 66th Anniversary Meeting on April 11-13, 2013, at Lakepoint Resort State Park in Eufaula, Alabama. This three-day event will feature papers on the history of Alabama, as well as tours of historical attractions in the vicinity (including Fort Mims). Registration information is available at their website (<http://www.archives.state.al.us/aha/aha.html>).

For other upcoming events, please continue to watch our website, as well as our Facebook and Twitter feed. In the near future, I also hope to have an email feed up and running with monthly updates. If you know of any upcoming events that might be of interest to our members, please feel free to forward them to my attention.

Sincerely,

Eric Sipes, AAS President



Tours to Bottle Creek Indian Mounds

Two tours were made in November and December 2012 to the Bottle Creek site, the largest Mississippian chiefdom (AD 1200-1400) on the north-central Gulf coast with eighteen earthen mounds. This pristine archaeological site is located on Mound Island in the beautiful Mobile-Tensaw Delta and is only accessible by boat. Our tour began on the *Delta Explorer* for a 45-minute cruise up the Tensaw River piloted by Blakeley State Park crew. Once on Mound Island, the 1.5 hour walking tour, including climbing the largest mound that stands 45 feet high, was led by Dr. Greg Waselkov, Director of the Center for Archaeological Studies at the

University of South Alabama. Bottle Creek tours have been offered once or twice each year since 2003 and over 750 people have participated.



Ascending the big mound at Bottle Creek



War of 1812 Event at Historic Fort Mims

On Saturday and Sunday, March 16 and 17, the Fort Mims Restoration Association hosted a living history encampment and reenactment commemorating the Bicentennial of the War of 1812, and its effect on the Tensas Country at historic Fort Mims Park. Ongoing excavations in search of the east palisade of Fort Mims were open for viewing. The excavation of 2 by 2-meter units is the work of students enrolled in the University of South Alabama's spring semester Field Work in Archaeology taught by Greg Waselkov, assisted by Bonnie Gums. Excavating with us at the Saturday event were USA students Jeannie Alton and Kristi Bodine, and volunteers Hamilton Bryant III, Georgia Ann Conner, Traci Cunningham, Jimmy Fox, Jackie McConaha, and Frank Vogtner. USA's Center for Archaeological Studies had a display on previous work at Fort Mims and a book table with a selection of related history and archaeological studies. Jim Parker, director of Fort Toulouse/Fort Jackson State Park, presented a talk on Fort Montgomery and set up an exhibit of artifacts from that site.

Other events included a reenactment of the Bashi Creek ambush, period music,

craftspeople selling their wares, demonstrations of weaving, basketmaking, and blacksmithing, rides on mule-drawn wagons, and an heirloom and medical plant talk by botanist Fred Nation. About 300 people attended the two-day event, which was supported by the North Baldwin County Chamber of Commerce and the Alabama Historical Commission.



Jeannie Alton, Greg Waselkov, and Kristi Bodine shovel skimming a unit at Fort Mims



Reconnaissance Survey in Dallas, Marengo, and Hale Counties

By Cathy Meyer,
MRS Consultants, LLC.

MRS Consultants, LLC. was recently contracted by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) to perform a cultural resources reconnaissance survey for eleven Wetland Reserve Program (WRP) tracts in Dallas, Marengo, and Hale counties, Alabama. A pedestrian reconnaissance survey was conducted for the WRP tracts to determine the existence of cultural resources, including archaeological sites, historic structures, and cemeteries. Four tracts exist within Dallas County, and seven tracts are found within Marengo County with one tract extending into the southern portion of Hale County. Fieldwork was conducted during the winter of 2012.

The goal of the Phase I survey was to identify and inventory cultural resources existing within the WRP tracts. As outlined in the Scope of Work (SOW), the investigation was conducted at a reconnaissance level. An intensive, systematic survey was not feasible with the budget constraints of the project. The reconnaissance survey focused on high probability zones and previously recorded

sites. As one might expect for a wetland restoration property, floodplains and low-lying terraces characterize the WRP tracts. Much of the terrain is either inundated or is low and wet. Wetland areas are typically overgrown in forest or swamp vegetation, while terraces are typically contained in agricultural or fallow fields. Some of the tracts also contain upland zones, which typically consist of eroded upland slopes. Because so much of the properties have poorly drained soils, high probability zones were somewhat limited. It is also notable that many of these tracts have been plowed since the mid to late 1800s. The topsoil in many areas has either been depleted and/or mixed with the underlying subsoil. Soils are also very acidic, which degrades preservation (especially for prehistoric pottery and bone). These factors decreased the probability of finding significant, intact cultural deposits.

The reconnaissance survey visited three previously recorded archaeological sites (1Ds534, 1Ds536, 1Mo203), recorded twenty-one new archaeological sites in the Alabama State Site File (1Ds289-1Ds291; 1Mo205-1Mo220; 1Ha333-1Ha334), and documented one historic standing structure.

Site 1Mo212 was the most interesting site found during the survey. A moderate density scatter of artifacts was identified on the surface of an agricultural field. The site area measured approximately 175x100 meters. Aboriginal artifacts included sand-tempered sherds, plain shell-tempered sherds, Pensacola Incised sherds, debitage, and a hafted biface proximal fragment. Euro-American artifacts included undecorated whiteware, stoneware, a ceramic pipe bowl fragment, porcelain, milk glass buttons, and porcelain doll parts.

A rose-colored wire wound glass trade bead was also found, which is classified as a W1c type bead. Of the two shovel tests placed within the site boundary only one contained cultural material. The sand-tempered pottery indicates a post-Archaic occupation; however, it is undetermined which cultural period it is related to. The Pensacola Incised pottery and W1c trade bead are likely associated with the late 18th century. The historic materials may be later, dating to around the early-mid 19th century. The site is recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP; however, additional investigation is needed to make this determination.

It should be noted that reconnaissance level surveys utilize subjective field methods. It is an imperfect science. The goal of the survey was to investigate areas that appeared to have the highest probability for containing archaeological sites. The drainage of soils was the overriding factor in making subjective field decisions. The field survey occurred during the winter when rain was fairly abundant; therefore, large portions of the tracts were either inundated or very wet and difficult to traverse. Therefore, it is certainly possible that a more intensive archaeological survey could record additional archaeological sites. However, MRS made a concerted effort to cover high probability zones as efficiently as possible with the budget allotted, but these tracts are being set aside as conservation easements, so impacts to any cultural resources should be limited. NRCS plans to conduct additional archaeological surveys for areas that will be impacted by construction activities, such as water control structures, dams, access roads, and ponds.



Pensacola Incised Sherds from 1Mo212

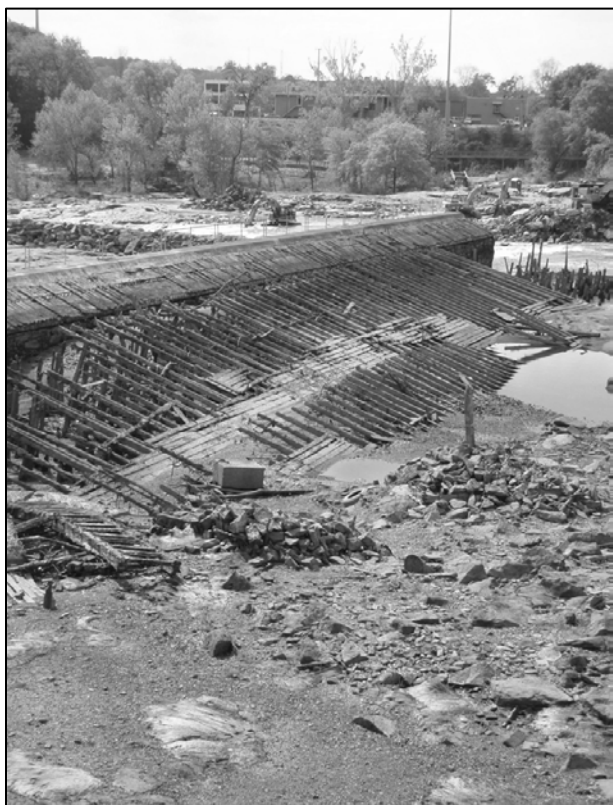
Historic Dams on the Chattahoochee River

By Dean Wood, Southern Research, Historic Preservation Consultants, Inc.

Two National Historic Landmark mill dams on the Chattahoochee River in Columbus, Georgia are being removed to make room for the new whitewater course. Before these historic features are removed, their physical remains are being recorded in detail so that future generations will remember and celebrate the industrial history of the river. The Eagle and Phenix dam was constructed in 1882 spanning the Great Gorge of the river. The City Mills dam, built in 1901, is located one mile upstream. Behind these masonry dams are at least six earlier wooden dams, raceways and numerous other industrial features that date from 1828 to 1869. The work is revealing a continually-adapting water distribution system that delivered water power to factories allowing Columbus to rank second only to Richmond, Virginia in industrial production during the Civil War. The work is ongoing and includes underwater archaeological surveys before the dams are breached, archaeological surveys of the newly exposed river bed, 3D laser scans, tree ring analysis of the wood timbers, and public history components.



The Chattahoochee River in Columbus, Georgia flows free for the first time in over 150 years after the Eagle and Phenix Mill dam was breached in March 2012



Thousands of long leaf pine timbers were used to construct earlier wooden dams in 1844, 1856 and 1869



When the water receded, older wooden mill dams were exposed behind the 1882 Eagle and Phenix Mill Dam (far left)



Archaeologists from Southern Research, Historic Preservation Consultants, Inc. record an early wooden dam thought to date to 1844

Africatown Listed on the National Register

Africatown in Mobile was listed as an historical archaeological district in the National Register of Historic Places on December 4, 2012. Located approximately three miles north of downtown Mobile, the archaeological component is part of a larger nomination that included 455 buildings covering an area of approximately 921 acres. It is the first African American historical archaeology site to be listed in Alabama.

This predominately African-American neighborhood was established just after the Civil War by the Africans brought over in 1860 to work on the Meaher plantations outside Mobile. Purchased illegally in present day Benin and smuggled into Mobile Bay in a hidden compartment on the *Clotilda*, they were one of the last groups of African slaves brought to the continental United States before the Civil War. Enslaved for approximately five years, they gained their freedom at the end of the war and set about forming their own community, even self-segregating from U.S.-born freed slaves.

Much of the original community survives as an archaeological site adjacent to the present community. As such, the district could provide valuable information on how displaced Africans retained remnants of their culture and traditional way of life in America. Archaeological materials unearthed in Africatown could be direct links to the historic material culture in the African homelands of these Meaher slaves.

The archaeological section of the nomination was prepared by Jack Bergstresser.



Call for Papers for Journal of Community Archaeology and Heritage

Linda Derry, site director of the Old Cahawba Archaeological Park near Selma, has been asked to serve on the editorial board of a new international journal, the *Journal of Community Archaeology and Heritage*. Naturally, she is hoping that many of our own AAS projects will be featured in this journal. Unlike other public archaeology journals, this one is actively

seeking contributions from members of volunteer/avocational communities, along with professional submissions, so it is uniquely suited to our society's mission. If you are interested in submitting, review the official "CALL FOR PAPERS" printed below.

Also, the editors are actively in looking for suitable images for the cover of this new journal. At this point, they are thinking about using several images in one cover graphic, similar to another Maney journal, *Public Archaeology*. If you have a candidate photo, send Linda a low-resolution version for a preliminary look. Linda's email: cahawba@bellsouth.net.

CALL FOR PAPERS: Journal of Community Archaeology & Heritage

A detailed Call for Papers devised by the journal's editors is now available at: http://www.maneypublishing.com/web/cah_call_for_papers

The editors are seeking contributions to the journal in the following subject areas:

- * Strategies for community engagement with archaeology
- * Critical/theoretical assessments of participatory archaeological practices and projects
- * Collaborative/community-led curation, conservation, or stewardship
- * Archaeology and heritage as case studies of volunteer/avocational programs



Share Your Story with the Black Belt Oral History Project!

The Black Belt Oral History Project, a University of West Alabama and Center for the Study of the Black Belt initiative, is currently collecting interviews from residents of the Alabama Black Belt. The project is featured at <http://centerforblackbelt.org> under "Units" and "Black Belt Oral History". Interviewers will travel to meet participants. Interested parties can contact:

Vanessa Ricaurte
oralhistory@uwa.edu
(205)652-3828

Cultural Exchange and the Alabama National Guard

By Heather R. Puckett, Cultural Resources Manager, Alabama Army National Guard

The Alabama Army National Guard (AL ARNG) consults annually with Federally-recognized Native American Tribes who have ancestral ties to lands in Alabama. These annual Government-to-Government Consultation meetings have been held since 2004 and are used to address upcoming projects and proposed activities, as much as to build relationships with the Tribes.

Our last meeting was held at Camp Minden, Louisiana, in May 2012, where Mr. Charles Coleman, Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, presented AL ARNG representatives with a pair of stickball sticks in recognition of the service of the military and the AL ARNG's efforts to preserve important cultural resources.

Mr. Coleman, a retired Army Captain, serves as the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, a federally-recognized tribe and sovereign nation. Mr. Coleman began his military service at age 15 when he joined the Kansas National Guard. Upon learning his age, the Company Commander assigned him flag duty. After graduation from Bacone College in Oklahoma, Mr. Coleman enlisted in the Army Security Agency at Fort Devens, Massachusetts. With duty stations in Korea, Okinawa, and Laos, he was later assigned to Malta at a NATO Naval Command Post, serving as the only US Army Officer on the island. In addition to his military duty, he served on a polo team headed by British War Hero, General John Frost (of *A Bridge Too Far* fame), and also coached football and baseball.

Following the Vietnam War, he was assigned to a research and development team in Arlington, Virginia, and also visited the National Security Agency at Fort Meade. In 1973, he retired from the Army as a Captain, finished graduate work and coached at Central State University (University of Central Oklahoma), with degrees in social studies, psychology and a minor in physical education. He also pursued a doctorate in comparative cultures at University of California, Irvine. He later coached in Arcadia, California, and worked with street gang children, returning to Oklahoma in 1997 where he served as the Dean of Students at Bacone College.

Currently, Mr. Coleman is an advocate of the Army Corps of Engineers Veterans' Curation Program, recognizing the importance of our military service members and the contributions that they can make to the preservation of cultural resources. Mr. Coleman has graciously agreed to assist the AL ARNG with the production of a military history of the southeastern Native Americans, pending funding through the Legacy Resources Management Program.

In February 2013, Mr. Coleman visited with Major General Perry Smith, The Adjutant General of the AL ARNG. At that time, MG Smith and Mr. Coleman discussed the shared interest of Alabama's cultural heritage. MG Smith also presented Mr. Coleman with a plaque signifying his being named an honorary Colonel in the Alabama National Guard.

AL ARNG looks forward to meeting again with Mr. Coleman and the other Federally-recognized Tribes later this year.



Charles Coleman, Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, demonstrates the defensive crossing of stickball sticks made by Mr. Jimmy Deere



Re-Survey at Redstone Arsenal Leads to a Better Understanding of Prehistoric Chert Exploitation

By Ben Hoksbergen, Cultural Resources Manager, Redstone Arsenal

In 2011, after over 30 years of archaeological survey, Redstone Arsenal fulfilled its legal obligation to inventory historic properties on all 38,125 acres of the installation. Since then, Redstone Arsenal archaeologists have been focused on cleaning up discrepancies in the various surveys, standardizing site definitions, re-delineating sites, and resurveying areas with unexpected gaps in archaeological site densities.

Much of the initial clean-up work focused on early 20th century historic archaeological sites. Historic maps and aerial photographs were overlaid on modern aerial imagery in GIS to pin-point those location which showed houses or other features on the historic imagery.

Since the surveys were "completed" in 2011, 98 new sites have been identified and recorded, and well over 100 previously-recorded sites have been revisited and reevaluated. Among nearly half of the previously-recorded sites that were resurveyed, site boundaries were dramatically expanded, and in several cases, redelineation revealed that what had originally been recorded as multiple small sites actually represented single large continuous artifact scatters. Among around 20% of the revisited sites, the National Register eligibility of the sites was changed from ineligible to eligible as new data was documented that suggested the site met the criteria for eligibility. Only two of the revisited sites that were originally determined eligible were found to be ineligible upon reevaluation.

To date, 955 archaeological sites have been recorded on Redstone Arsenal. Although it is becoming more and more rare to find unrecorded sites on the installation, five new sites have already been found this month.

These most recently-discovered sites were found as part of an effort to gain a better understanding of prehistoric chert exploitation in this part of the middle Tennessee River Valley. As the survey data has become more refined, patterns are beginning to emerge in the locations of prehistoric lithic workshops. Upon overlaying the site locations on geological maps, it became clear that early-stage lithic workshops were concentrated along outcrops of the lower Monteagle Limestone (formerly St. Genevieve Formation).

The bedrock strata in this part of the Tennessee Valley dip slightly to the south away from the center of the Nashville Dome which was eroded to form the Central Basin and Highland Rim physiographic districts. At the north end of the Arsenal, the base of the Monteagle Formation outcrops on the sides of Madkin and Weeden Mountains at an elevation of around 750 feet above sea level. At the south end of the Arsenal, the lower Monteagle Formation outcrops around 620 feet in elevation at several Highland Rim outliers including Lehman's Bluff, Bell Bluff, and Bradford (Beartail) Mountain.

The lower Monteagle is characterized

by beds of chert that occurs as spherical to amoebic nodules which naturally fracture into large tabs and blocks. These blocky fragments litter the slopes below the outcrops and seem to have been the focus of prehistoric chert procurement activities. The chert itself is a distinctive dark gray (N4) to bluish gray (5PB 5/2, 5B 5/1, 5PB 5/1, N5) lustrous material with occasionally lighter-colored inclusions of crinoids and fenestrate bryozoa fossils. It patinates dramatically to a dull light gray (5B 7/1) to yellowish gray (5Y 8/1) or almost white.

This chert is ubiquitous in prehistoric assemblages in Madison, Limestone, and Morgan Counties. In the archaeological literature, this material is frequently lumped under the rubric "Bangor chert", possibly because some of the earliest geological surveys lumped the Monteagle, Tuscumbia, and other formations with the Bangor Limestone. As currently defined, the Bangor Limestone outcrops at higher elevations and is more heavily-exposed to the east and upriver in Jackson and Marshall Counties where it yields amoebic bedded nodules of an opaque dark gray (N3, 10B 3/1) to black (N1, 5GY 2/1) chert with occasional broad mottles of light gray (10YR 7/1) to very pale brown (10YR 7/4). At higher elevations within the Bangor Formation, a light-colored chalcedony occurs. Occasional pieces of this material are found in Tennessee River gravel bars on Redstone Arsenal, but it is not heavily-represented in local lithic assemblages.

Downriver from Redstone Arsenal, the lower Monteagle chert gives way to chert from the Tuscumbia Formation which outcrops at the mouth of Flint Creek in Morgan County. Gravel bars in this area contain occasional pieces of Bangor and lower Monteagle cherts eroded from outcrops upstream, but the dominate chert at sites like the Quad Site appears to have originated from the Tuscumbia Formation. Beginning just upstream from the mouth of the Elk River, the Tuscumbia gives way to the Fort Payne Formation which supplied the bulk of the raw material for the prehistoric populations of the Pickwick Basin.

So far, 34 sites have been identified on Redstone Arsenal associated with procurement and early reduction of chert along the lower Monteagle outcrops. Work is underway to resurvey areas between the 620 and 750 foot contours on the lower slopes of the uplands where this chert might outcrop. These areas have historically been under-surveyed due to excessive slope and rock outcrops, but these characteristics were clearly insufficient to dissuade prehistoric quarrymen.

Chapter News

News from the Cullman Chapter by Robbie Camp: The Cullman Chapter met Thursday, February 21st at the Cullman County Health Department Community Meeting Room. Archaeologist Mark Norton from Manchester, Tennessee presented a program on Paleoindian sites along the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers that he has been researching for over 20 years. Discussions were held on point types recovered, materials used, and similarities of the locations of paleo sites. He briefly touched on the use of LIDAR and how it has opened some new thoughts at Pinson Mounds. Despite foul weather, a good crowd came out to hear Mark's presentation. Several members brought some beautiful paleo artifacts to share with the group.

The Chapter was asked by the Cullman County Library to participate in the 2013 "Dig into Reading" summer reading program at schools throughout the county in the month of June. Volunteer speakers were assigned to various schools to make a presentation on the importance of scientific archaeological excavations and what can be learned from controlled "digging".

News from the Huntsville Chapter by Ben Hoksbergen:

The Huntsville Chapter met Tuesday, February 26 for a presentation by their own Dr. Paul Gray on aboriginal use of spearthrowers (atl-atls) including a discussion of recent evidence for atl-atl use among early Paleoindians. Paul brought several examples of impressive reproduction atl-atls he has made, and a few of the members brought bannerstones, boatstones, and other atl-atl weights from their collections.

On March 19, several Chapter members joined the North Alabama Chapter of the American Institute of Archaeology for a presentation by University of Alabama archaeologist and AAS member Jim Knight on his work in Cuba on the archaeology of the Arawakan chiefdoms there.

The next meeting will be at 7:00 pm on April 30 at the usual location in the meeting room on the first floor of the Main Branch of the Huntsville-Madison County Public Library.

ATTENTION!!!

Our society is dependent on the money from dues to cover costs of printing and mailing for our newsletter and journal. If you know anyone who did not receive the last Stones and Bones, it's probably because their dues aren't current. Please give them a friendly reminder, and we'll gladly send them the back issues for the year once their dues are paid!

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Join or Renew Today!

You can pay AAS membership dues or make donations to AAS online at
www.alabamaarchaeology.org

Or, send a check made out to
"Alabama Archaeological Society"

to

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13075 Moundville Archaeological Park
Moundville, AL 35474

DUES

Type	U.S.	Foreign
Annual Associate (under 18 years of age)	\$15.00	\$20.00
Annual Individual	\$25.00	\$30.00
Annual Family	\$30.00	\$35.00
Annual Institutional	\$50.00	\$55.00
Annual Sustaining Individual	\$35.00	\$40.00
Annual Sustaining Joint	\$40.00	\$45.00
Life Individual	\$500.00	\$600.00
Life Joint	\$600.00	\$700.00

AAS Research Grant

The AAS will grant an award of \$500 this year to a deserving archaeological research project. Grant proposals must be submitted to the Archaeological Resources Chairman by October 1st. The Board of Directors will vote on the proposals and announce the winner at the Winter Meeting. Minimum criteria for the grant are: 1) the project director/grant administrator must be a member of the AAS; 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; 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.

Public Education Grant

The AAS will award public education grants this year in the amount of \$500. Single grant awards shall not exceed \$500. Proposals for grants must be submitted to the Chair of the Public Education Committee (see below) by October 1st. The Board will announce the grant recipient(s) at the Winter Meeting. Minimum criteria for the grants are: 1) the project director/grant administrator must be a member of the AAS; 2) the public education project must be located in the state of Alabama.

AAS Scholarships

The AAS will award up to two scholarships this year in the amount of \$250 each to undergraduate and/or graduate students attending an Alabama college or university. Scholarship nominations are to be submitted to the Archaeological Resources Committee Chair (see below) by October 1st. Each eligible student nominee must have an academic sponsor who must submit the nomination on the student's behalf. The nomination must take the form of a letter addressed to the Chair of the Archaeological Resources Committee. The letter must clearly identify both the nominee and the academic sponsor and must include pertinent contact information for both. The nomination letter must indicate the academic degree being sought and progress made to date toward that degree. The letter should include and discuss all the information necessary for the committee to evaluate the nominee. The sponsor should summarize the academic credentials and achievements of the nominee in the body of the nomination letter. The student must also be a member of the AAS.

Submit applications and questions to Erin Phillips, phill018@crimson.ua.edu, or Erin Phillips, Department of Anthropology, University of Alabama, P.O. Box 870210, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487

Additional details are available on the AAS website at:

www.alabamaarchaeology.org/aasgrants

Stones & Bones

Editor: Ben Hoksbergen; Assistant Editors: Teresa Paglione and Jason Mann

Stones & Bones is published bi-monthly at the beginning of January, March, May, July, September, and November. The deadline for submitting articles is the end of the month prior to publication. Articles, questions, and comments can be sent via email to:

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or via U.S. mail to:

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