

Stones & Bones

Jan. and Feb. 2014

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The Newsletter of the Alabama Archaeological Society

Thomas F. Moebes Sr. **(November 22, 1923 – October 21, 2011)**

Editor's note: Although it's been three years since Mr. Moebes' passing, an obituary was never published in the *Stones and Bones*. Hoyt Price of the Cullman Chapter offers the following send-off for this pioneer of Alabama archaeology.

Tom was born in Decatur, Alabama on November 22, 1923 to Thomas Benjamin Moebes and Mattie Lipscomb Moebes. He was a Navy veteran of World War II and the Korean War. After the war, he entered and graduated from Auburn University. Following this he enlisted in the U.S. Air Force, became an officer, and received electronic engineering training. As his career progressed, he became a Senior Electronic Engineer and contributed to the defense and space industry working for a time with NASA at Cape Canaveral.

An avid amateur archaeologist and collector of Indian relics, his interest spanned a lifetime. In his youth he was so intrigued by archaeology and surface collecting that he would walk two miles to the Tennessee River. There he would walk the banks of the river and its backwaters as well as adjacent fields searching for artifacts. Tom also explored the caves in Decatur and surrounding areas by aid of a torch or carbide light. In his youth he had explored Cave Springs and had discovered undisturbed evidences of prehistoric man. He later guided a team of archaeologists from the University of Alabama to and through the cave. Tom, Eugene Stewart, John Gustafson and other members of The Decatur Chapter of the Alabama Archaeological Society would later participate in an archaeological dig at Cave Springs supervised and overseen by Jack Cambron. The dig was in progress on July 20, 1969, the day that America landed on the moon. The team of amateur archaeologists temporarily improvised a connection of a black and white television at the cave entrance so that they, along with another estimated 600 million worldwide television watchers, could witness the lunar landing and walk. While

they were working on the dig, Tom exclaimed, "It's quite an irony, that we are extracting the knowledge of how man was surviving 10,000 years ago, while at the same time watching man landing and walking on the moon!" One may read about the Cave Springs excavation in an article authored by Tom Moebes in the *Journal of Alabama Archaeology*, Volume XX, Number 1, June, 1974.

As an amateur archaeologist, Tom studied with a continuous and relentless enthusiasm, seeking out every book he could find on prehistoric man and their cultures. He was an active member in the Decatur Chapter of the Alabama Archaeological Society and often presented programs there. He kept meticulous records of the artifacts he had found, labeling them, and charting on topographical maps the site locations in which they were found. Tom surface collected, but was a strict opponent of anyone digging without professional archaeological supervision. While Tom had a massive, impressive and valuable



collection of artifacts, he valued them more for their scientific value rather than their dollar value. He felt that amateur archaeologists working in conjunction with certified professionally trained archaeologists could contribute to the advancement of knowledge of prehistoric cultures.

By all standards, Tom had accumulated an impressive collection over the years. He built a large two story lodge and filled it with all of his artifacts. He displayed much of his collection on large shelves and cabinets on the walls. The majority of his arrowheads and spear points he displayed were sewn onto canvas and mounted into large window frames which he hung throughout the building. Almost nightly he had visitors, friends and fellow collectors that would come to see his assortment of artifacts. Ever hospitable, Tom welcomed them and spent many enjoyable hours discussing the various cultures. Many ideas, theories, facts, and much knowledge were shared during the visits. Some of Tom's artifacts are pictured in

Fundaburk's *Sun Circles and Human Hands*.

Tom's primary artifact collecting friend, other than family members, was John Gustafson, otherwise known as "Gus". They made many a trip together to hunt for artifacts. In the 1950s and 1960s, Tom was a contemporary of and knew and discussed Alabama archaeology with Jack Cambron, David Hulse, Jack Ray, Sam Mosley, Frank Soday, Jerry Carr, Spencer Waters, Eugene Stewart, Alfred Craig, Bill Butler, Roger Schaefer, J.P. Knudson, Richard Radford, and other founding fathers of The Alabama Archaeology Society. He was a man that was in the right place at the right time, and he enjoyed every minute of it.

Later in his life, after his collecting days were over, he became one of the founding members of a group called The Longboots, a small group of amateur and professional archaeologists dedicated to the preservation of knowledge of Alabama Indian cultures. For years the group would meet monthly at his home and classify artifacts, document the site location where they were found, and discuss new and old archaeological discoveries, theories, and ideas. Many a spirited debate ensued.

His friends will tell you that they will miss Tom's humor, intelligence, hospitality, storytelling and yarn spinning ability - but most of all his friendship. Others will miss the leadership that Tom often demonstrated on many of the projects and adventures that they participated in with him. Most everyone will recognize and respect his knowledge of archaeology and his efforts to help educate amateurs and the public on their responsibility to document and preserve scientific information. He was a great contributor to the collection of knowledge of North Alabama archaeology. Tom will be missed greatly by those who knew him.

Survivors include three sons, Tom Moebes Jr. of Spring Hill, Tennessee, Joe Moebes and Bob Moebes of Priceville; three daughters, Sue Jewellson of Priceville, Frances Mitchell of Montgomery, and Donna Treadway of Trinty; 13 grandchildren, 12 great-grandchildren, and four great-great-grandchildren.



Platform pipe from Cave Springs Site from Tom Moebes collection



Whelk bowl from Cave Springs Site from Tom Moebes collection

To Pre or Not to Pre: C-14 and DNA Answer the Question!

By Teresa Paglione

Recently the results of DNA analyses of individuals found in an archaeological context have been in the news. Just a few months ago, a comparison of DNA from a descendant of Great Britain's King Richard III's sister matched the skeletal remains in a "car park" in England - proving the long-list burial was in fact that of King Richard III. ("The Discovery of Richard III" University of Leicester, Richard III Society and Leicester City Council.) This month comes news that the complete genome has been sequenced from DNA taken from the tooth of a Mesolithic hunter-gatherer discovered in a cave in northwestern Spain in 2006. His DNA indicates he had dark (black or brown) hair and blue eyes, dark skin – and was probably lactose intolerant. ("Nature: International Journal of Science," published 1-26-2014)

While these and other DNA results are used to identify individuals, DNA is also utilized to identify populations through time – which results in the death or evolution of (previously) popular concepts in North American archaeology. For instance, DNA data found at archaeological sites has been chipping away at the "Clovis-First" theory over the last 20-30 years. The Clovis First theory holds that there is no 'good' evidence of humans in the New World prior to about 13,400 years ago. The longstanding

thought has been that the first Americans were nomadic peoples from Siberia; when sea levels sank in the last ice age, the Bering Strait became a land bridge that allowed hunter-gatherers and their prey to range eastward through an ice free corridor to America. In the 1930s, archaeologists found evidence of this Siberian Stone Age colony near Clovis, New Mexico, in association with mammoth skeletons – which until recently was widely acknowledged to be the earliest culture in the Americas.

...But then in 1997, confirmation of a very early South American site came from archeologists who originally had sought to discredit the early C-14 dates derived from a site in a peat bog in Chile. The Monte Verde site, excavated in the late 1970s and 1980s, shows the existence of a group of people that built structures and occupied the beaches and banks of a small stream about 14,800 years ago. ("The Settlement of the Americas: A New Prehistory" by Tom Dillehay.) More recently, several sites in the Americas have now been securely dated to "pre-Clovis times." The Paisley Cave in Oregon contained coprolites (human feces) that were C-14 dated to 13,000-14,340 years old. The Buttermilk Creek site in Texas and the Topper Site in South Carolina also contain lithic (stone) artifacts of a pre-Clovis people. Such evidence points to serious flaws for the 20th century's single migration theory and the 'Clovis First' theory....

Enter the 21st century, when technology exists to analyze genetic evidence to evaluate migrations of peoples into the Americas. Based on 20th century data, including DNA and linguistics, studies of

the DNA in current Native American populations (including Inuit and Eskimo) indicate that the Americas were settled in three separate migratory events:

- 1) 15-18,000 years ago via a Pacific route (Alaska to southernmost South America);
- 2) 12-14,000 years ago across the ice-free corridor of Bering Land Bridge; and
- 3) 4,000 years ago with groups moving eastward across Canada.

Recently, DNA evidence of European individuals has been identified in the genetic mix of prehistoric North America (Kennewick Man and others). And so a prehistoric Atlantic Crossing from Europe is surely on the horizon... Oops – It is already here: "Across Atlantic Ice: The Origin of America's Clovis Culture" (by Dennis J. Stanford and Bruce A. Bradley). According to the Solutrean hypothesis or "North Atlantic Ice-Edge Corridor Hypothesis," people associated with the Solutrean culture migrated from Ice Age Europe to North America more than 20,000 years ago, bringing their own methods of making stone tools with them.

I have some reading to do....

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Founding of a Southern City on the Banks of the Black Warrior: Archaeological Investigations into the Historic Tuscaloosa, Bank of the State Site

By Matt Gage, Brandon Thompson,
Robert Mellown, and Gene Ford

(Originally published in "Museum
Chronicle". The University of Alabama
Museums Fall 2013. No. 45)

When John Click arrived at the shoals of the Black Warrior River, his first impression must have been a sense of prophetic fortuity. Click was likely born in Virginia ca. 1760 and had served as a dragoon in the Continental Army before moving to Alabama in 1816-17. His was one of the first log houses built in the town and was placed at a crucial location, overlooking the northernmost point of travel on the river (hence the name of the adjacent village of Northport). The shoals precluded upstream travel except during periods of exceptionally high water, and in the years to come, overland transport to Tuscaloosa and Northport to access water transport to the Gulf and other markets became common for farmers and merchants living between the Tennessee Valley and the Black Warrior. Click likely foresaw much of this, and his planning was impeccable. His cabin would sit at the end of the Byler Road, the primary means of overland transportation between Tuscaloosa and the Tennessee Valley. In 1819, Governor Bibb signed into law a bill authorizing John Byler to build the turnpike that would connect the markets and producers of the lands to the north with the head of navigation. Click was sitting on prime real estate.

By 1822, the road was finished, and Click undoubtedly profited from his position - but the benefits were short-lived. Click never acquired a deed to the property, and when the streets were laid and the City was surveyed into a grid of blocks, the land on which he had built his cabin was purchased out from under him. John McKee, Indian Agent to the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee; who soldiered under John Coffee in the First Creek War and later worked with Coffee as a Land Surveyor; who served as an Alabama Congressman from 1823-1829; and who was the Register of the Tuscaloosa Land

Office, purchased Lot 113 of Block 15 on speculation in 1823.

McKee had already developed a reputation as a shrewd businessman and prominent public figure. He had been instrumental in gaining the support of the Chickasaw and Choctaw in the American conflict with the Red Stick Creek during the Creek War of 1813-1814. He had also negotiated with the Choctaw for their 1816 Treaty and would later serve as a commissioner for the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek in 1830, the first treaty signed after the establishment of the Indian Removal Act of 1830. The treaty required the Choctaw to cede all lands east of the Mississippi to the United States.

Click's presence in Tuscaloosa is only briefly mentioned in the various annals of Alabama's history. However, recent excavations led by Brandon Thompson of the UA Museum's, Office of Archaeological Research and the research of Dr. Robert Mellown have shed some light on Click's influence on the founding of the City. What he left behind on Block 15 includes some of the most intriguing features found during the excavations. One included a shallow pit filled with rich organic sediments and the earliest historic materials found on the site. The other was a deep, hand-dug well located northwest of the house site. The well had been filled in with a brick-based root cellar built on top. A two foot deep, brick-lined chamber in the northwest portion of the floor served as cold-storage at a time when refrigeration was ages away. Underneath the floor, the filled-in well contained several bottles and stoneware fragments from the early 19th century. Artifacts tell a great deal about the people who left them behind and the times in which they lived. In the early 19th

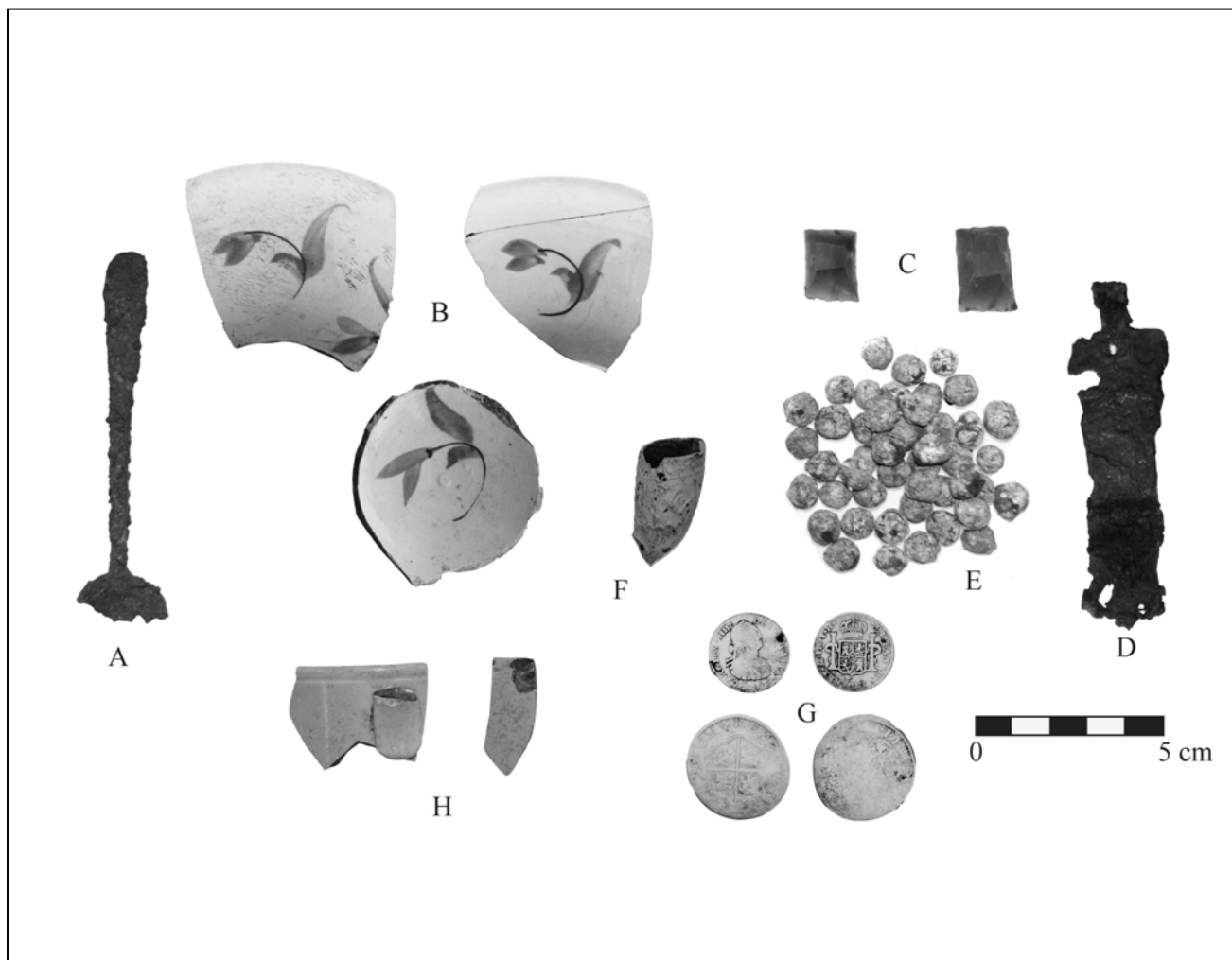
century, there were few mints operating in the United States. The 1792 Mint and Currency Act had established the need for a US mint, but after only less than two decades foreign coinage was stilled maintained as a viable currency. During the excavation of Feature 118, a shallow pit south of the house site, two Spanish coins, one a silver 1 *Real* dating to 1796 and minted in Guatemala City. The other is a shield-type Spanish colonial silver coin of a variety struck at Mexico, Santo Domingo, Lima, La Plata, Potosi, Panama, Cartagena, and Bogota between 1607 and 1734. The age of the coin is evident on the surface (larger of the two) where it has been rubbed smooth in the pockets of countless travelers as it worked its way north to be deposited in Tuscaloosa. The feature also contained British pistol flints, a musket butt plate, a fork, a kaolin pipe bowl with a Masonic symbol, lead shot of a large gauge, yellowware, and fragments of a hand-painted pearlware cup.

The hand-dug well included late 18th and early 19th century glass bottles and refined earthenwares lying atop the wooden planking that kept the bottom and sides of the well from collapsing in upon itself and mud and sediment from being stirred up every time water was dipped out. The well was approximately 20 ft deep and was excavated through the red clay that makes up the subsoil under the site before reaching the water-bearing sandy deposits that served the inhabitants as an underground reservoir. At some point after Click left the property, the well was filled almost to the top, and the root cellar was built above. The cool soils and the influence of the underlying ground water perking into the soft sediment of the filled well would have maintained a relatively constant temperature of between 57 and 60 degrees Fahrenheit within the sunken chamber of the root cellar.

Whether McKee evicted John Click from the property after 1823 or he allowed him to remain as a tenant is unclear. It seems likely that his occupancy was relatively brief as records suggest that John Click moved east to Jefferson County and built a mill on the east side of Valley Creek between Powderly and old Hawkins Big Spring, near the present day community of Fairfield. Regardless, Click's house remained in use, albeit in later years as just a portion of a much larger frame house that encompassed the smaller log structure, until the early twentieth century when it was finally torn down to make way for the Burchfield Brothers Wholesale Grocery Company.

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Selected artifacts from Feature 118 at the Bank of the State Site. Clockwise from top left.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Iron Spoon | E. Lead Shot |
| B. Hand-painted Pearlware (1780-1830) | F. Kaolin Pipe Bowl with Masonic Embossed Symbol |
| C. Two British Pistol Flints (1790-mid 1800s) | G. Two Spanish Reales (1607-1734 [bottom] and 1785-1821 [top]) |
| D. Musket Butt Plate | H. Canaryware (1780-1835) |



Spring Events at Moundville

Spring is starting early and so are fun and educational programs at UA's Moundville Archaeological Park. Better still, no additional fees are charged over the park's basic admission for any of these events and programs.

"Saturday in the Park," a series of programs running during the warmer months, kicks off on February 22 with Education Coordinator, Betsy Irwin's discussion of the world's oldest cultivated plant -- the gourd. She demonstrates and presents the many different ways in which gourds have been used for both utilitarian items as well as art. Children can color their own gourd.

Moundville Archaeological Park hosts

"Saturday in the Park" as a free, weekly education enrichment opportunity for the community and beyond. On Saturday, March 1, Paula Nelson of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians presents "Mississippian Lifeways." Learn about ancient Southeastern Indian clothing and adornment while listening to traditional stories.

The park's largest spring event is the 14th annual Moundville Archaeological Park Knap-In which will be held March 7-9. Flint knapping is an ancient skill whereby rocks that break like glass are fashioned into spear and arrow points. In the last 20 years, this ancient art has been revitalized and is shared by hundreds of craftspeople called "knappers". Knappers demonstrate, gladly teaching others their art, as they replicate stone tools from

prehistoric times. This event is perfect for the history enthusiast or for those lovers of hunting, fishing and basic survival technologies.

Former high school teacher and coach, Walter Gowan, demonstrates how to make and use ancient fishing equipment while historian and prehistoric pottery buff, Chip Wentz, discusses pottery and displays ancient vessel replicas. Bill Skinner, Moundville's resident expert on ancient tools and weapons, instructs interested passersby in knapping their own stone tools, along with professional knappers Guy Meador, Randy Beach, Ken Austin and Stanley Payne.

All tools, safety gear and rock needed to get new flintknappers started (or old flintknappers resupplied) are available for purchase. And, of course, there is a huge

variety of stone points, knives, wooden display cases and other handmade items for sale. In addition to knappers, several Native American artists are exhibiting their works at the event. Some of their works include baskets, shell carvings, decorated gourd containers and jewelry.

Friday and Saturday of the event a children's station is featured where kids can get their faces painted, grind corn, make crafts, and play Native American games. The Knap-In runs from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm on Friday and Saturday and from 9:00 am to 1:00 pm on Sunday.

The "Saturday in the Park" following the Knap-In, March 15, visitors can join celebrated artist, Dan Townsend. Although Dan uses modern tools to create his intricate shell carvings, he also explains ancient techniques. Townsend's exquisite jewelry is treasured by buyers all over the southeast. As an additional activity, kids can make their own shell bead necklace.

For more information on these events or other educational programming at Moundville Archaeological Park, call 205-371-8732.

Moundville is located 13 miles south of Tuscaloosa off Alabama Highway 69. Park admission is \$8 for adults, \$7 for seniors 55 years and older and \$6 for students. Children 5 years of age and younger and residents of Moundville are admitted free.



Brian Fagan to Speak at University of South Alabama

The Archaeology Museum and Jaguar Productions at the University of South Alabama are pleased to welcome Dr. Brian Fagan, one of the world's leading archaeological and historical writers, to campus on **Thursday February 6th**. Dr. Fagan will be delivering a free public lecture *The Attacking Ocean: Rising Sea Levels, Sea Surges, and Humanity* at **Laidlaw Performing Arts Center**, on USA's main campus at **7:00 PM**.

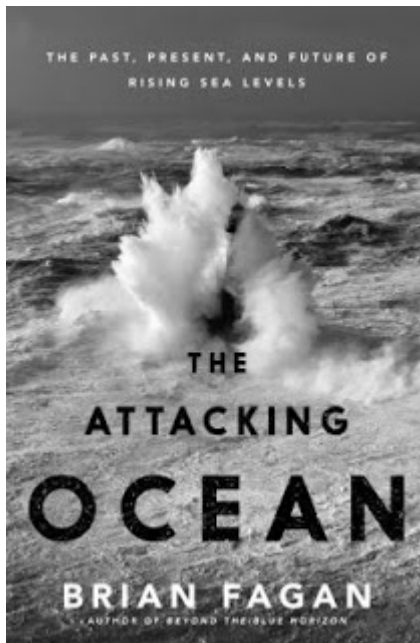
Brian Fagan was born in England and studied archaeology at Pembroke College, Cambridge. He was Keeper of Prehistory at the Livingstone Museum, Zambia, from 1959-1965. During six years in Zambia and one in East Africa, he was deeply involved in fieldwork on multidisciplinary African history and in monuments conservation. He came to the United States in 1966 and was Professor of Anthro-

pology at the University of California, Santa Barbara, from 1967 to 2003, when he became Emeritus. Since coming to Santa Barbara, Dr. Fagan has specialized in communicating archaeology and the past to general audiences through lecturing, writing, and other media. A former Guggenheim Fellow, he lectures about the past all over the world. His many books include three volumes for the National Geographic Society, including the bestselling *Adventure of Archaeology*.

Dr. Fagan will be lecturing on his most recent book, *The Attacking Ocean: The Past, Present, and Future of Rising Sea Levels* (2013). *The Attacking Ocean* tells the story of the complex relationship between human societies and rising sea levels over the past 15,000 years. This is not about climatology, but, instead, a summary of what we know about the impacts of climbing sea levels on humanity since the end of the Ice Age, some 15,000 years ago.

A book signing will follow the lecture. Dr. Fagan's book is available for purchase at the Archaeology Museum Shop.

"This lecture fulfills part of the Archaeology Museum's main mission," notes Barbara Filion, the museum's Education Curator, "learning from the past to help better inform our future. Our specific focus this year is the environment, so Dr. Fagan was a natural fit."



This public lecture is made possible thanks to the generous contributions of Archaeology Museum members as well as Jaguar Productions and the University of South Alabama Anthropology Club.

The University of South Alabama is pleased to partner with community organizations to co-sponsor this event including: the Mobile Bay Sierra Club, Dauphin Island Sea Lab and Mobile Bay National Estuary Program.

To learn more about event co-sponsors please visit:

The Archaeology Museum

www.southalabama.edu/archaeology/museum

Jaguar Productions

www.southalabama.edu/jaguarproductions

Mobile Bay Sierra Club

<http://alabama.sierraclub.org/mobilebay>

Mobile Bay National Estuary Program

www.mobilebaynep.com

Dauphin Island Sea Lab

www.disl.org



New Monograph on the Widows Creek Site from Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research

Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research recently published Special Investigation 2, *The Widows Creek Site: A Contextual Study of Site Chronology, Formation, and Use* by Keith J. Little, Hunter B. Johnson, and Russell Holloway. The report discusses stratigraphic distributions of ceramics and a substantial bank of 45 radiocarbon dates, which not only provide a good overview of Woodland chronology at the site but also pose important questions regarding ceramic chronology in the Guntersville Basin. In addition, analyses related to site use and formation indicate that site formation processes track well with previous propositions regarding climate and site use at riverbank shell midden sites in the middle Tennessee Valley of northern Alabama. By and large, the studies of site chronology, formation, and use furnish important contexts for future studies of the Widows Creek site and a good beginning point for further unraveling of the complexities of ceramic chronology in the Guntersville Basin.



Chapter News

News from the Cullman Chapter by Robbie Camp: The Cullman Chapter met Thursday, January 16th and enjoyed a night of "show and tell". Members brought artifacts that were unusual, unidentified, exceptional or had an interesting story pertaining to finding it. It was a fun night enjoyed by all in attendance. The upcoming state meeting and several artifact shows were discussed and plans to attend are in the works. Our next meeting will be held on Thursday, February 20th at 7:00 pm at the Cullman County Health Department Community Meeting Room.

News from the Huntsville Chapter by Ben Hoksbergen:

Following a break for the holidays, many of the Huntsville Chapter members reunited on January 21 for a lecture event sponsored by our sister organization, the North Alabama Chapter of the Archaeological Institute of America. The presenters were Steven and Kathleen Holen, a husband and wife team who co-direct the Center for American Paleolithic Research, a nonprofit dedicated to discovering evidence of the earliest humans in the Americas. The Holens' main fields of research include using experimental archaeology to understand breakage patterns in bone which can indicate ancient human activity even if other artifacts are not present, and analysis of private and museum collections that might point to important sites that can be studied to address questions of Pleistocene human settlement in the Americas. Through careful excavation and analysis of Pleistocene sites like the La Sena Mammoth Site in southwest Nebraska, the Holens have built a case for human occupation in the Central Plains as early as 34,000 BP.

The cold snap last week curbed attendance for the Chapter meeting on January 28, but the Chapter will meet again on February 26 for a presentation by Ben Hoksbergen on Old World lithic technologies and how they might relate to various Paleoindian lithic industries. Ben will bring along his teaching collection of Old World lithics as a visual aid.

News from the Muscle Shoals Chapter by Charles E. Moore:

For our December meeting of December 9, the Chapter held its annual "Show and Tell" program. Members brought some of their more interesting and outstanding artifacts and told the story about the history and context of their finding them and about how the artifacts were made and used. Of our eighteen members attending, about eight told the stories and everyone enjoyed and learned from these stories. Christmas snacks and drinks were served.

Our January meeting was held on January 14 at the Indian Mound and Museum in Florence. After snacks and drinks, with seventeen attending, Charles Moore reported on the progress of building the new museum. It appears that the new building will again be located at the base of the Florence Indian Mound. The building will be somewhat larger, and the displays will be better presented.

Charles then gave a paper about the de Soto expedition after the battle of Mabila and their journey north along the Black Warrior River with camp stops around Northport (Zabusta per Rangel), then a northwest trip over to the Sipsy River and then north to around Fayette (Apafalaya per Rangel). From there according to Google, on to The Chicsa Province to the Chicsa River (Tennessee River per Donald E. Sheppard). After battles on both sides of the Tennessee the expedition continued to around Lawrenceburg, Tennessee where they spent most of the winter of 1540/41. Desoto wanted to spend the winter north of the Tennessee River which was very difficult to cross, so that his then demoralized troops would have a difficult time getting back to the Coast where supply ships awaited.

AAS Chapters

2013 Chapter Presidents

Troy: Joel Jackson

jjackson39792@troy.edu

Cullman: Robbie Camp

robbie@alabamaprinting.com

East Alabama: Teresa Paglione

tlpaglione@gmail.com

Muscle Shoals: Gerald Hester

GeraldRH@aol.com

Huntsville: Ben Hoksbergen

benhoksbergen@gmail.com

Birmingham: Steven Meredith

mered003@gmail.com

Southwest Chapter: Carey Geiger

careygeiger@bellsouth.net

Coosa Valley: Phillip Koerper

pkoerper@jsu.edu

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

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Alabama Archaeological Society
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park
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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 Hunter Johnson, Hunter@TVAREsearch.com, or Hunter Johnson, Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research, 2211 Seminole Drive, Suite 302, Huntsville, AL 35805

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:

benhoksbergen@gmail.com

or via U.S. mail to:

Ben Hoksbergen
3699 US Hwy. 72
Paint Rock, AL 35764

Alabama Archaeological Society

President: Eric Sipes, sipes.eric@gmail.com

1st Vice President: Linda Derry, cahawba@bellsouth.net

2nd Vice President: Stuart McGregor, stuman41@comcast.net

Secretary: Heather Puckett, heather.r.puckett@gmail.com

Treasurer: Eugene Futato, efutato@bama.ua.edu

Assistant Treasurer: Brandon Thompson, branthompson@hotmail.com

Journal of Alabama Archaeology Editor: Ashley Dumas, ashleydumas@usa.net

Journal Editorial Assistants: Steven Meredith, mered003@bama.ua.edu; Ned Jenkins, toulouse1@bellsouth.net

Stones & Bones Editor: Ben Hoksbergen, benhoksbergen@gmail.com

Stones & Bones Assistant Editors: Teresa Paglione, tlpaglione@gmail.com; Jason Mann, jmann@troy.edu

Web Editor and Photo Archivist: Jason Mann, jmann@troy.edu

AHC Representative: Craig Sheldon, csheldon@aum.edu

Board of Directors:

Terms expire 2014:

Hunter Johnson, hunter@tvaresearch.com

Richard Kilborn, RLKilborn@charter.net

Charles Moore, moore_enloec@yahoo.com

Terms expire 2015:

John Hall, jhall@uwa.edu

Van King, melvanmd@hopper.net

Cathy Meyer, cathy.mrsconsultants@yahoo.com

Kristi Shuler, kas0007@auburn.edu

Terms expire 2016:

Matt Gage, mdgage@alan.ua.edu

Margaret Russell, srussell@eufaula.rr.com

John Van Valkenberg, joycevan@knology.net



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Alabama Archaeological Society
3699 US Highway 72
Paint Rock, Alabama 35764

