

Stones & Bones

May and June 2012

Volume 54, Issue 3

The Newsletter of the Alabama Archaeological Society

President's Letter

Good news for all citizens of Alabama. The bill to remove protection from all submerged historic and archaeological sites – except shipwrecks – once again failed to reach the floor for a vote on the last day of the legislative session. Unfortunately, the bill's proponents vow to try again next year. That being said, I believe we have made some headway in explaining to our law-makers why allowing the unfettered collection of artifacts from underwater sites is not a good method to "save" Alabama's heritage. Contrary to the misinformation "out there," please know that the present law only protects submerged sites in state, or public, waters; it does not now nor has it ever made it illegal to collect arrowheads, pieces of pottery, or old bottles, etc. from the private land. The present law allows diving on sites, but does not allow diving on sites with the intent to remove artifacts without a permit. (The permit, issued by the Alabama Historical Commission, is free.)

More good news – our summer meeting will be held at Moundville – date to be decided, but look for it the last two Saturdays of June or the first two Saturdays of July. There will be two on-going excavations we can tour: Erik Porth and the Office of Archaeological Research will be testing a portion of Mound P and Jeremy Davis will be conducting tests in the plaza area. The meeting will be similar to the format at Old Cahawba last year – making for a leisurely but informative day. John Blitz and Jim Knight will be presenting short lectures with slides (PowerPoint) on the archaeology of Moundville in the conference building in the morning; additional speakers may be added. We are also planning to have a "picnic lunch" of grilled hamburgers and hotdogs, chips, drinks and dessert. Please keep checking the website or Facebook page for updates.

Sincerely,

Teresa Paglione, AAS President

Coalition to Protect Alabama's History

The Coalition to Protect Alabama's History (C-PAH) is a non-partisan, grassroots organization dedicated to protecting Alabama's irreplaceable cultural heritage. C-PAH's primary mission is to educate citizens and lawmakers about the importance of preserving the unique remains of Alabama's history found in its archaeological sites, both on land and underwater. The members of C-PAH believe that proactive preservation and legislative efforts are necessary to preserve our non-renewable archaeological resources for generations to study and enjoy.

Our first project was to educate Alabama legislators about the devastating impacts that House Bill 54 and Senate Bill 81 would have had upon Alabama's underwater archaeological sites. These bills proposed changes to the existing Alabama Underwater Cultural Resources Act (AUCRA) that would have redefined "cultural resource," providing a loophole for treasure hunters to remove artifacts from Alabama's state-owned waterways. C-PAH sent several pieces of information to lawmakers informing them of the negative consequences these revisions would have on archaeological sites. We coordinated with other preservation organizations to enlist their help in contacting legislatures. C-PAH members made phone calls, traveled to the State House in Montgomery for personal meetings with legislators, and sent hundreds of emails, letters and faxes. Our efforts proved successful, as we found many legislators willing to oppose the bills. The Legislative session ended on May 17, 2012. HB54 died on the Senate floor without any real discussion. SB81 never made it out of its originating committee.

We have proven how effective we can be when we join forces. We are looking for new members, and we invite you to join the movement. Sign up to receive email alerts and instructions on how to help protect our archaeological

resources. Follow issues on our Facebook page. There is no membership fee! We only ask that you be proactive and participate when important issues arise

Please visit our web site at www.c-pah.org. To join C-PAH, please contact Cathy Meyer at cathy.meyer@c-pah.org or Ashley Dumas at ashley.dumas@c-pah.org.

"Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it's the only thing that ever has."

--Margaret Mead, anthropologist



AAS Outreach

If you are a frequent visitor to our AAS website – or even an infrequent one – you may have noticed we have a "Twitterfeed" on the page for announcements. The AAS Board uses the Twitterfeed to get the word out to our members regarding current events or activities throughout the state. Recent posts have included dates for the volunteer excavations at St. Stephens, date and time of the AAS Board quarterly meeting, volunteering at Fort Tombecke, the underwater archaeology law and proposed amendment and local news about chapter meetings and topics in Mobile and Auburn. If you have something of interest to post, please contact an AAS Board member or Teresa Paglione at tlpaglione@gmail.com.

In April, several members of the AAS Board (Margaret Russell, Ned Jenkins, and Teresa Paglione) hosted a booth with artifacts, books, posters and literature about archaeology in Alabama and AAS at Geneva's (38th!) Festival of the Rivers. Several attendees brought their artifacts for us to identify, and the mayor and the Living History event organizers expressed an interest in AAS returning to Geneva sometime in October to focus more specifically on archaeology, including another artifact identification event. If you are interested in inviting

members of AAS to a local or community event in your area, please contact an AAS Board member or Teresa.

In May, Teresa Paglione presented an archaeology workshop at Little River State Park (near Atmore) to Boy Scouts interested in earning an archaeology badge. Troops came from Brewton, Pensacola, and Atmore. To earn their badge, the Scouts are required to spend at least 8 hours with an archaeologist and visit at least one archaeological site as well as learn about three other archaeological sites and then answer specific questions about the sites and what archaeological excavations have revealed about the past. If anyone is interested in finding an archaeologist to help Scouts earn an archaeology badge, please contact an AAS Board member or Teresa.

After Four Centuries, Portuguese return to Central Alabama

by Linda Derry,
Site Director, Old Cahawba

Selma Rotarians recently welcomed a Portuguese exchange group of five women which included 27-year-old archaeologist Raquel Henriques (with scarf in center of photo).

Raquel's one wish for her visit to Selma was to visit the Old Cahawba Archaeological Park, and her enthusiasm pulled her travel companions along for a special presentation and tour. In an attempt to make Alabama's history relevant to these special guests, Linda Derry, the site director, mentioned the many Portuguese that accompanied Hernando de Soto on his historic trek through central Alabama. When shown a list of the Portuguese that reportedly joined the expedition, these modern visitors noted that they were very familiar with all the family names. In addition, one of these visitors was a cork farmer from Elvas - as in the Chronicle of the Gentleman of Elvas, which is an account of the Soto expedition published in 1557 in Portuguese. Many American archaeologists in the search for sites associated with the expedition have used a translation of this account.

In the visitor center, the women considered a replica of a 16th century helmet, explaining to the park staff why this would have been Spanish rather than

Portuguese. Before the group left Old Cahawba, Linda encouraged archaeologist and historian Raquel Henriques to hunt for yet undiscovered documents about this major event in Alabama's history when she returned home; Raquel, in response, discussed the many archives in her country that might contain relevant historic documents. The women plan to visit Fort Morgan later this spring before returning home to Portugal.



Selma Rotarians in back, Altson Fitts and John Nettles - left to right, Sofia Martins; Linda Derry, site director; Maria Jose Rodrigues; Maria Paula Cortes Tavares; Raquel Henriques; and Ana Margarida Gomes



Recent Research by the Center for Archaeological Studies, University of South Alabama

by Raven Christopher, Bonnie Gums,
and Greg Waselkov

Holy Ground Battlefield (1LO210). The Creek Indians were a powerful nation in the late 1700s and early 1800s, with a traditional homeland and hunting grounds covering much of what became Alabama. Civil war among the Creeks arose when a faction known as the Redsticks rejected American interference in traditional Creek ways of life. The Creek War of 1813-1814 became part of the larger War of 1812, with battles between Redsticks and Americans and their Creeks allies, at locations such as Burnt Corn, Fort Mims, Fort Sinquefield, and Horseshoe Bend.

Ikanachaki, the Holy Ground, was founded in the spring or summer of 1813 by Creek religious prophet Josiah Francis as a refuge for his Redstick followers. The village of some 150 houses was destroyed by an American army led by General

Ferdinand Claiborne on December 23, 1813. The village was burned and never reoccupied. The site of Holy Ground (1LO210) was discovered in April 2010 during the Creek Battlefield survey project funded by the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program. Soon after its discovery, Jessica Crawford, Southeast Director of The Archaeological Conservancy, negotiated the site's purchase to preserve it for future generations.

University of South Alabama staff and student assistants carried out limited test excavations at Holy Ground under the direction of Greg Waselkov and Craig Sheldon (AUM professor emeritus). Between March 12 and 16, 2012, two excavation areas were opened in the locations of Creek houses. The site has never been plowed, and Creek potsherds and other artifacts were found just below the forest's thick humus layer. Evidence of burned structural debris, including daub and wood charcoal, and the remains of a hearth at each structure were also discovered within the top few inches of soil. Burned pottery sherds came from Chattahoochee Brushed jars with pinched rims and from incised bowls. Other than broken olive green wine bottles and cast iron kettles, the few recovered European and American-made household and personal trade goods hint at the Redsticks' rejection of the use of such items. This limited excavation retrieved a wealth of information on the nature of Redstick housing, weaponry, household contents, and food remains, little to none of which appears in the historic documents.

Public archaeology was a big focus of the Holy Ground project, and during our week in the field, 187 members of the public visited the site including 121 students and teachers from public and private schools in Lowndes County. A temporary interpretive exhibit set up on site provided visitors with information about the Creek War, the battle at Holy Ground, and the archaeological project. After a site tour, students participated by helping with excavation and screening for artifacts. This project was funded by a 2012 Historic Preservation Grant from the Alabama Historical Commission.

The Old Federal Road Project. The Old Federal Road formally began in 1805 as a post road across the Creek Indian Nation, between Milledgeville, Georgia and Fort Stoddert, Mississippi Territory. Most of this route falls within modern-day Alabama, between Fort Mitchell in Russell

County and Mount Vernon in Mobile County. Long before this road was utilized by the United States, it was part of an intricate network of Native American paths. Between 1811 and 1836, the Old Federal Road was the principal transportation route between the eastern seaboard states and Mobile, New Orleans, and points west. Dozens of forts, taverns, stands (the hotels of frontier America during the early Republic), post offices, and plantations grew up beside the road, and many important historical events occurred along the way, including the capture of Aaron Burr in 1807 and several battles of the Creek War of 1813-1814. With the removal of most American Indians from the region in the 1830s, the Old Federal Road remained a principal conduit for immigrants entering Alabama and the lower South through the 1840s, until it was superseded by other roads, river navigation by steamboat, and railroads in subsequent decades. Today, determined travelers can still follow segments of Old Federal Road, although many sections have been destroyed by urban development or lost in the changing landscape.

In 2009, the Center for Archaeological Studies began a two-year archaeological survey of the entire Alabama portion of the Old Federal Road, with funding provided by a Transportation Enhancement grant from the Alabama Department of Transportation. The original route of the Old Federal Road was identified from historic maps, first-generation land survey plats (circa 1810s-1840s), and other primary documentation. Travel accounts, correspondence, and land records were consulted to pinpoint early settlements, forts, taverns, and other historic places. A report on the project authored by Raven Christopher and Greg Waselkov will be available soon, and they are writing a guidebook to the Old Federal Road in collaboration with historian Kathryn Braund

Among numerous sites identified during the survey is the site of Samuel Moniac's store (1MT490). Moniac, a wealthy man of Creek and Dutch descent, operated the store along the road in the early 1810s. The store also functioned as a stop for postal riders and a resting place for weary travelers on the Old Federal Road. Redstick Creeks burned down the store during the Creek War of 1813-1814. Moniac rebuilt his store, but likely sold the property by 1820. The Pintlala Historical Association funded a small-scale excavation of the site in May 2011, during

which several artifacts dating to the years of Moniac's occupation were recovered, including cut nails, British ceramics, and Creek pottery. The excavation also served as a Public Archaeology event and was visited by local schools and members of the Pintlala community.



Archaeologists and volunteers excavating at Samuel Moniac's store on the Old Federal Road

Fort Mims (1BA218) and Old Mobile (1MB94). The University of South Alabama's spring semester archaeology field methods class taught by Greg Waselkov was held at Fort Mims, site of a

major battle of the Creek War of 1813-1814, and Old Mobile, site of the 1702-1711 French colonial capital on the Mobile River. At Fort Mims, a park administered by the Alabama Historical Commission, 12 units were excavated in the area of the east gate of the fort. Unfortunately, those excavations revealed much of this area to be previously disturbed, although a few artifacts, such as Creek Indian pottery, olive green bottle glass, and lead shot were found. At Old Mobile, on property owned by Mobile County and protected by a preservation easement held by The Archaeological Conservancy, unit excavations expanded the area around Structure 31, a soldiers' barracks located near Fort Louis. One shallow pit feature was excavated that contained a few sherds of native and Spanish colonial ceramics, pieces of French roof tiles, and a clay Micmac-style pipe fragment. We also excavated five 1 by 2-meter units in a trench searching for the town's cemetery, but no evidence of graves has yet been found. Twenty-four students participated in this year's field methods classes at Old Mobile, which have been conducted there every spring since 1989.



Students in University of South Alabama's 2012 field methods classes at Old Mobile

Visit AAS on Facebook and Twitter!

War of 1812 Event at Historic Fort Mims

On Saturday and Sunday, March 17 and 18, 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 at the location of the east gate of Fort Mims were open for viewing and were very popular with people of all ages. The excavation of twelve 2 by 2-meter units is the work of students enrolled in the University of South Alabama's spring semester Archaeological Field Methods classes taught by Greg Waselkov, assisted by Bonnie Gums. Excavating with us at the Saturday event were USA students Angie Bednarski, Jeremy Culver, and Chad Waltman, and volunteers Frank Vogtner, Nick Waselkov, and Peter Waselkov. 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. AAS president Teresa Paglione hosted a table with information about archaeology and gave away free posters from the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. Other events included a reenactment of the Bashi Creek ambush, period music, craftspeople selling their wares, demonstrations of river cane basketmaking by members of the Poarch Band of Creek Indians, rides on horse-drawn wagons, and an heirloom and medical plant tour led by botanist Fred Nation. Over 600 people attended the two-day event, which was supported by the North Baldwin County Chamber of Commerce and the Alabama Historical Commission.



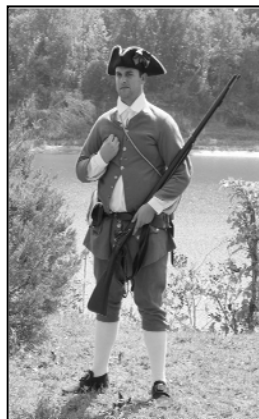
Greg Waselkov, Frank Vogtner, and Angie Bednarski work on the east gate excavations at the Fort Mims event

University of West Alabama Field School

The University of West Alabama is conducting an archaeological field school at Fort Tombeche between May 21 and June 15. Led by Ashley Dumas, the excavations will focus on uncovering the French-period (1736-1763) remains of the fort's palisade wall, bread oven, and barracks. Work at the site in 2010 revealed many French and Choctaw Indian artifacts. On Community Day, Saturday, June 9, there will be tours of the site and living history demonstrations, but the public is welcome to visit or volunteer at any time during the project.



Fort Tombeche Community Archaeology Day



On Saturday, June 9 from 10:00 to 4:00, the Fort Tombeche Community Archaeology Day will be going on at the Fort Tombeche Site near Epes, Alabama. The University of West Alabama's Black Belt Museum staff and students, along with the Alabama Archaeological Society, invite the community to a unique opportunity to see archaeology in action at the 18th century site of Fort Tombeche. View a live historical firearms demonstration at 11:00, 1:30, and 3:30. Enjoy living history programs and join archaeologists as they uncover history! This is a free event.

For more information, please contact Dr. Ashley Dumas at adumas@uwa.edu or call (205) 652-3830.

The Archaeology Museum Launches Science Café

Dr. Phil Carr, Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of South Alabama, spoke at the first Science Café hosted by the university's Archaeology Museum. The event took place at True Midtown Kitchen, in Mobile, on March 29. Science Café is an innovative national program aimed at engaging the community in conversations about science topics relevant to our times. Science Cafés are designed to take place in casual and lively venues in order to welcome interested people who may, or may not, typically get involved with scientific discussions. They are not exclusive club meetings with long lectures aimed at scientists or science majors. The format generally involves a short 30-minute talk on a topic after which the audience is invited to participate in a conversation inspired by the talk. The Science Café format has spread around the globe, successfully adapting to different cultures and audiences.

"Human Evolution and Technology – from Stone Tools to Cyborgs!" was Carr's topic for this first Science Café, which was attended by over 50 people. His talk focused on ways in which the origins of humanity and technology are linked and explored the future of human evolution and technology.

"I am excited to be the first speaker in a lively series to bring the latest scientific findings out of the ivory tower and into culinary hotspots," Carr said. "I especially value the opportunity to explore the role of technology in human evolution – past, present, and future – with our local residents as the USA Archaeology Museum begins this new venture."

The Science Café is part of the Archaeology Museum's initiative to increase community interaction with members of the University's faculty.

The next one will be held on May 24 at 7:00 PM at True Midtown Kitchen. Dr. Shelley-Tremblay Associate Professor of Psychology, University of South Alabama will be speaking on "The Violent Brain: From School Shootings to Psychopaths". The Museum is also partnering with The Dauphin Island Sea Lab to address the topic of climate change in upcoming Science Cafés. If you want to know more about upcoming exciting programs by The Archaeology Museum, please visit www.usouthal.edu/archaeology/special_events.html.

The Archaeology Museum Holds a Let's Move Didactic Bike Tour!

by Barbara Filion

The University of South Alabama Archaeology Museum held its first annual Let's Move Didactic Bike Tour on Saturday, April 7. This unique tour combined exercise, learning, and food, as well as a sneak peek at the new USA Archaeology Museum slated to open in October.

The Let's Move Didactic Bike Tour was held as part of *Let's Move Museums & Gardens*, a national initiative dedicated to solving the problem of childhood obesity within a generation by promoting physical activity and healthy eating. The weather could not have been more perfect as over 25 participants met at The Archaeology Museum and rode to the Mobile Botanical Gardens, the Mobile Art Museum, and looped back to The Archaeology Museum. Accompanying the riders were experts in the fields of archaeology, geology, and botany who spoke about specific features along the ride and during the stops. The experts included Dr. Phil Carr, Associate Professor of Anthropology; Dr. Douglas Haywick, Associate Professor of Geology; Dr. Brian Axsmith, Professor of Biological Sciences; and Bill Finch, local gardening columnist and Executive Director of the Mobile Botanical Gardens.

After the ride, participants were treated to a healthy Three Sisters Chili lunch and were among the first to see what the museum will look like when it opens in the fall!



Dr. Doug Haywick, Professor of Geology at the University of South Alabama, speaks about the sedimentary rock oolite at the Let's Move Didactic Bike Tour event

News from Brierfield State Park

by Jack Bergstresser

Melanie Heath, an undergraduate history major at the University of Montevallo, is the current recipient of the Garnet M. Garvin Internship in Historical Archaeology. Melanie has been working at the Garvin Lab at Brierfield State Park. She is analyzing and recording the cultural assemblage recovered from the Slave Quarters site at Tannehill State Park in a series of digs conducted between 2007 and 2010. Having just completed the basic inventory of this important collection, Melanie has begun cataloging the historic ceramics. She is recording a wide range of attributes including body type, morphology, decorative techniques and so forth. Her work will contribute to the growing body of comparative data on 19th century archaeological sites related to African American history in Alabama spanning the highly significant transitional period between late antebellum slavery and post Civil War emancipation. Melanie is a student of Dr. Ruth Truss who consistently finds and sends outstanding interns our way.



Intern Melanie Heath sports a handsome mustache as she analyzes artifacts at Brierfield State Park

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Visit AAS at
www.alabamaarchaeology.org

Recent Research at Redstone

by Ben Hoksbergen

Fieldwork has just been completed on a project to salvage data from several eroding prehistoric features along the Tennessee River at Redstone Arsenal in Madison County, Alabama.

Erosion along the riverbank has worsened at some sites in recent years as climatic irregularities have resulted in more erratic fluctuation in the water levels of Wheeler Reservoir. Dozens of prehistoric features have been exposed in the cut banks as a result. Redstone Arsenal has been aggressively pursuing funds to salvage data from these features before they are washed away.

Archaeologists from Redstone Arsenal, Alexander Archaeological Consultants, and CCI spent several weeks this spring excavating what was left of some of these features including a Middle Archaic fire-cracked rock concentration AMS dated 7470 ± 40 BP (photo below), a Late Archaic shell pit dated 3460 ± 30 BP, a possible Gulf Formational shell midden dated 2920 ± 30 BP, and a Late Woodland Flint River culture midden.

Four prehistoric burials were also saved from erosion in consultation with the 17 federally-recognized Native American tribes that have historic ties to north Alabama.

While the excavation is finished, and reporting of the data is underway, Redstone Arsenal is seeking additional funds for more specialized analysis including geomorphological analysis, and faunal analysis – particularly of the large samples of freshwater mollusk shells. Funds are also being sought for salvage of the remaining features and sampling of any additional features that are exposed over the next year.



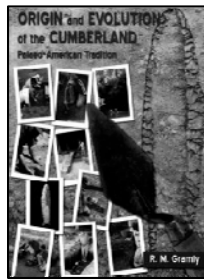
Middle Archaic fire-cracked rock feature exposed about 4 meters below the top of the modern Tennessee River bank

New Book on the Paleoindian Cumberland Tradition

A new book by Richard Gramly has just been published by Persimmon Press and the American Society for Amateur Archaeology. The book is entitled *Origin and Evolution of the Cumberland Palaeo-American Tradition* and is the second in a series of publications stemming from the ASAA fieldwork at the Phil Stratton Site in western Kentucky. The book explores Gramly's controversial model of Paleoindian chronology that places Cumberland among the earliest Paleoindian traditions.

Origin and Evolution is available for a limited time through the ASAA website.

For the last three years, Gramly and other members of the ASAA have been conducting small excavations on sites with potential Cumberland components in Colbert County, Alabama. Gramly intends continue work there for the next several years examining among other things the chronological placement of the Cumberland Tradition.



Chapter News

News from the Huntsville Chapter by Ben Hoksbergen:

The Huntsville Chapter met on April 24 at the Huntsville – Madison County Public Library. The speaker for the night was Huntsville Chapter Vice President, Jeannine Windham, who discussed some of her recent work analyzing prehistoric faunal assemblages from sites in the Middle Tennessee River Valley and how the findings shed light on site use and settlement patterns throughout the Late Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian Periods.

The Chapter met again on May 22. Chapter President, Ben Hoksbergen spoke about preliminary findings from recent work conducted on Redstone Arsenal to salvage data from prehistoric features that were eroding out along the Tennessee River bank. In the business meeting after the talk, members discussed upcoming archaeology events, possible participation in the Burritt Museum's Dirt Detectives Day Camp, and a potential National Archaeology Day event in October at Redstone Arsenal.

The Chapter meets every fourth Tuesday of the month at 7:00 pm at the Huntsville-Madison County Public Library. Chapter meetings are held every month except for the summer months of June through August. The next meeting will be held on September 25.

News from the Cullman Chapter by Robbie Camp: The Cullman Chapter met on Thursday, April 19th at 7:00 pm. OAR archaeologist Kareen Hawsey presented a very informative program on the Lost Creek site (1Wa186) on highway 69 in Walker County. A late woodland period, West Jefferson Phase complex was excavated and studied prior to the replacement of a bridge on Highway 69 at Lost Creek. The site consisted of numerous features including post holes, storage pits, and artifacts. Kareen also fielded questions about several other sites she has had the opportunity to work on. We really enjoyed her enthusiasm and knowledge about her profession.

A short discussion was held on potential places to visit for the annual summer chapter field trip. It was postponed to the May meeting to make a final decision.

The chapter held its last meeting before the summer break on Thursday, May 17th at the Cullman County Health Department Community Meeting Room. AAS president and NRCS archaeologist Teresa Paglione presented a program on the latest technologies used in locating and analyzing archaeological sites. GPR, LiDAR, electrical resistivity, and magnetics were some of the topics discussed along with how the newer interpretive software programs are opening new doors for gathering site information. Teresa presented a great program, and the chapter extends our appreciation for her efforts.

The Chapter does not meet during the summer months but plans to try to participate in summer excavations, field trips, and the AAS summer meeting at Moundville. The next chapter meeting will be held Thursday, September 20th.



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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: Bonnie Gums 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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