

Stones & Bones

Jan. and Feb. 2016

Volume 58, Issue 1

The Newsletter of the Alabama Archaeological Society

Meet a Member!

This issue's member interview is Victoria Springer. Victoria holds a PhD in Anthropology from Texas A&M University. Her research has focused on the relationship of Neandertals to modern humans using dental evidence. She is an adjunct instructor at Troy University in Montgomery and online and for the Air Command and Staff College online Master's program.

What's the most interesting artifact you've ever found?

While working at Hohle Fels cave in Germany, near the city of Ulm, I found a piece of an ivory carving from deposits dated to about 40,000 years ago. It was broken, but appeared to be the back legs of an animal. The site has many examples of early art in Europe.

Who influenced your decision to become an archaeologist?

I had many influential archaeology professors once I decided to go into anthropology. I started college as an art major, but transferred to anthropology when I realized I cared more about the people making the art than the art itself. My first field school with Dr. David Carlson solidified my choice. I loved that active learning in the field. Dr. Alston Thoms greatly influenced me in my ideas of the ethics of archaeology and the importance of local knowledge. Dr. Lori Wright helped send me down the biological route, studying the bones at sites instead of the stones.

What is the first site you worked on? What is the last one (or current one)?

The first site that I worked at was the Gault site in Texas with the Center for the Study of the First Americans at Texas A&M University. The site is located just west of Austin and has potential pre-Clovis deposits. Strangely, the last full excavation I worked on was another part of the Gault site complex, the Debra L. Friedkin Site. I've done some shovel testing with Dr. Kim Pyszka in Prattville since then, but have mostly stayed in the lab.

Fieldwork or labwork?

Hmmm, tough choice. It was fieldwork that really got me started in archaeology, but I end up spending more time in the lab studying bones. I think the older I get, the more I lean towards the lab, but my first love will always be fieldwork. Heading to a field site always gives me a sense of excitement and pure joy that I don't think the lab will ever produce.



What are you currently reading?

I've always got a few things open. Right now, I'm reading *Exploration Fawcett: Journey to the Lost City of Z*, the journal of Col. Percy Fawcett; *Bottle Creek: A Pensacola Culture Site in South Alabama* edited by Ian W. Brown; *Anthropologists in Arms: The Ethics of Military Anthropology* by Georgie R. Lucas, Jr.; and *Knitting Rules: The Yarn Harlot's Bag of Knitting Tricks* by Stephanie Pearl-McPhee. I like to have some archaeology, some different directions in anthropology, and some outside hobbies mixed in. The tour of Bottle Creek last weekend gave me a new appreciation on a small scale of what Fawcett's explorations in South America could have been like.

What is the most recent movie you've seen?

In the theater, *Star Wars: The Force Awakens*! At home on the DVR, *The*

Wedding Ringer.

Why are you a member of AAS?

While I am more of a biological anthropologist than an archaeologist, we all work together. Living and working in Alabama, I want to be involved with the local archaeology and history of the state. The AAS gives me that opportunity to learn more and meet amazing archaeologists and professionals in the field.

How many years have you been a member (approximately)?

Two.

If you would be willing to be interviewed for "Meet a Member", please email Kim Pyszka (kpyszka@aum.edu).



The 60th Annual Winter Meeting

If you missed the 2016 Winter Meeting at Blakely State Park in Spanish Fort you missed a good time! There were about 40 members at the reception Friday night at the University of South Alabama's Archaeology Museum; alas, we were missing a dozen members who emailed or texted that the freezing weather in north Alabama had delayed their departure time or resulted in cancelling altogether. Saturday morning however, we had had 86 attendees, including over a dozen university students from South Alabama, Troy, and even West Florida. Kudos to their professors for encouraging them to attend!

Our first speaker was Bonnie Gums (USA) who talked about the surprising results of the archeology conducted for the Mobile River Bridge and Interstate 10. Several fairly intact historic sites representing an early to late 1800s residential neighborhood were investigated in this very urban and developed section of Mobile next to the river and the interstate. Steven Meredith (Panamerican Consultants) discussed his continued research into lithic technology and sources using private

collections with Paleo and Archaic projectile points from southwest AL. Next up was John Bratten (Univ. of West Florida). John discussed the discovery of the Tristan de Luna expedition ships that sank in 1559 in Pensacola Bay. Careful underwater excavations revealed obsidian flakes and Aztec pottery that belonged to Aztec warriors on the expedition, lead seals that have been traced to a single mine in Mexico, and ballast stones sourced from a Brazilian quarry site – proving once again how important the context of an artifact is to interpreting an archaeological site! Jason Mann (Troy Univ.) discussed some encouraging results using LiDAR (like sonar but from planes not ships) to identify landforms with high probability to contain archeological sites. Mike Federoff (Corps of Engineers, Mobile District) gave a very informative presentation on everything the Corps archeologists are involved in – from predicting water levels that expose riverine sites to assisting in the location and identification of human remains in Vietnam. Jason Gardner (Gulf South Past Recovery) proved you can use old Works Progress Administration (WPA) field records and photographs to add to the archaeological record at the Andrews' Place – 1Mb1. After lunch, we took a moment to remember one very special archeologist who passed away last March. Read Stowe taught at South Alabama and made friends with everyone wherever he was working – from 'biker bars' to the interior jungles of the Yucatan. As Read's life story was presented by his widow, Becky Stowe, there were several moments of laughter and numerous comments from his colleagues about the lives he touched and the sites he investigated – including Pine Log Creek and Bottle Creek – large Mississippian mound complexes in the Tensaw Delta.

The afternoon session of papers was replaced with concurrent tours of the Blakely battlefield and the historic Town of Blakely, including prehistoric shell middens along the waterfront. Finally, our keynote speaker was Mike Bunn (former Executive Director of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission in Eufaula and now Asst. Director at Historic Blakeley State Park) who discussed "The Battle of Fort Blakeley" – this last major battle of the Civil War took place over several weeks of siege but is remembered for the day's trench warfare that included several thousand Confederate and Union troops, including African American troops.

Sunday, about 40 of us braved the chilly winds resulting from a 45 minute

morning pontoon boat ride on the *Delta Explorer* to the Bottle Creek mounds on an island in the Tensaw River Delta. We were lucky the floodwaters had finally dropped enough to attempt the trip. (The rains we had all over Alabama at Christmas resulted in flooding in the Delta – the river is still slowly dropping to normal levels.) Once we reached the island it was a fun but muddy trek to the largest mound – across dry land with 6-8 foot high palmettoes and balancing on 12ft x 10 inch planks to cross over intermittent streams that were still full of rushing water. Many thanks to Greg Waselkov who led the trip to see several of the smaller mounds and the Mound A (45ft high) and imparted some of his knowledge about Bottle Creek and the 'colony' of Moundvillians who built and inhabited the site. Thanks also to Rick Fuller, who keeps finding more mounds to record and interpretations to

learn – and so continues the debate and Alabama's archaeological research!

Finally, some AAS business was conducted Saturday. Unanimous votes resulted in a new President – Van King (formerly 2nd VP), and our new 1st VP is Anna Mullican. Anna, a newcomer to the AAS Board, is the Cultural Resources Specialist at Oakville Indian Mounds Education Center in Danville (near Moulton). (She hosted an AAS Summer meeting a few years ago for us.) Jacquelyn Kirkland, our new 2nd VP, is the new Marketing and Public Relations Manager for the Alabama Historical Commission. Three new At-Large Board members were also voted into office: Stacye Hathorn, Ned Jenkins, and Teresa Paglione. All the remaining officers were re-elected.

No scholarships or research grants were awarded since we had no applications. The Public Education grant was awarded to Oakville Mounds Education Center.



Teresa Paglione holds some Mississippian pot sherds from the trail below Mound A at Bottle Creek

New Questions for Old Collections: The Andrew's Place Site 1Mb1

By John H. Blitz

Editor's note: This is the sixth installment of a feature in the *Stones and Bones* profiling an archaeological site in Alabama that exemplifies sites from a given time period or culture, starting with the Paleoindian, and going forward through time. If you know of a site that has contributed in a major way to our understanding of a particular time period or

culture or in some way typifies Alabama sites of a certain age or cultural affiliation, send me a manuscript! This edition focuses on a site from the Mississippian period.

The University of Alabama Museums, Office of Archaeological Research, is one of the largest curation facilities for archaeological collections in the Southeast. The research potential of these collections continues to be a source for learning about ancient Alabama. A massive collection from the Andrew's Place site, 1Mb1, in Mobile County, is one such collection. UA undergraduate students enrolled in a Laboratory Methods in Archaeology class

taught by Dr. John Blitz and graduate student Grace Riehm are analyzing a sample of this material.

According to available documents, archaeologists from the Alabama Museum of Natural History with assistance from the WPA excavated Andrew's Place in 1940. The site was a shell midden, 1000 feet by 400 feet, adjacent to salt marsh on the Gulf. Portions of the site had been mined for shell to surface roads. Excavation blocks, most measuring 25 feet by 25 feet, were lettered A through M. The blocks were isolated by trenches, gridded into 5 foot squares and excavated by arbitrary levels. The depth of the deposit averaged 2.5 feet. The midden was composed of oyster shell, bone and earth strata separated by sand layers apparently deposited by storm surges. You can see some original photographs of the site and some examples of the artifacts in the collection at: http://www.museums.ua.edu/oar/NEH/MobileBay_GC/Andrews.htm.

The major occupation of the site was by the Mississippian period Pensacola archaeological culture ca. AD 1200-1300, but Wakulla and McLeod pottery is also present. Steve Wimberly published a brief description of the site in 1960. Jason Gardner wrote a Master's thesis at the University of Southern Mississippi classifying pottery from two excavation blocks by type-variety and vessel shape. However, most of the collection, filling 251 boxes, has not been studied.

The Andrew's Place site has the potential to throw light on some interesting questions about Mississippian life on the Gulf Coast. One unresolved question concerns regional culture history. Noting that the Andrew's Place site has the early Mississippian pottery type Moundville Incised as well as the local Wakulla check-stamped pottery and other indigenous pottery that preceded Mississippian, Rick Fuller defined the Andrew's Place phase as the earliest Mississippian occupation in the Mobile Bay region and estimated that it dated to AD 1100-1250. Observing that the Andrew's Place phase appeared to represent contact between peoples with different pottery traditions, he proposed that Mississippian groups had moved from the interior to the coast during this time. Jason Gardner pointed out that there was no pottery in his sample from Andrew's Place that represented a transitional or "hybrid" style that might indicate adoption of the foreign Mississippian pottery-making methods by the local population. So the social and historical circumstances that originated the Pensacola archaeologic-

al culture, either movements of people, a more extended interval of interaction, or some other dynamic, remains unresolved. A more refined chronology might help. Grace Riehm is evaluating the chronological utility of the Pensacola pottery classification typology with samples from Andrew's Place and other regional sites, using the combined methods of frequency seriation and stratigraphic sequence, a procedure known as percentage stratigraphy.

Pensacola differs from better-known interior Mississippian populations due the coastal setting. Another unresolved issue is the nature of these coastal settlements. There are two competing perspectives. One interpretation of coastal Pensacola shell midden sites is that they are temporary seasonal occupations, probably in the spring and summer. The alternative proposal is that they are sedentary or multi-season settlements. The well-preserved faunal bone from Andrew's Place and other UA Museums collections might provide the answer.

A sample has been drawn from the collection, and the students have been assigned different materials to classify, quantify, and interpret: pottery type-variety for a relative ceramic chronology of changing decorative styles, pottery vessel shape and size to determine pottery function, effigy pottery adornos for insights into the symbolic world of the ancient inhabitants, stone, bone, and shell artifacts for clues about site activities, and faunal bone for measures of subsistence and seasonality. Blitz, Riehm, and a student editor will compile and edit the results and hopefully, a report can be published.



Testing Type-Varieties: A Master's Thesis on Percentage Stratigraphy Seriation as an Evaluation of the Pensacola Ceramic Classification in the Mobile Bay Region

By Grace E. Riehm

Since the beginning of the twentieth century, archaeologists have been interested in the role ceramics play in identifying archaeological cultures. In the Southeast, there has been particular interest in the

Mississippian period, which contains elaborately decorated ceramics that coincide with increasing sociopolitical complexity. The Pensacola archaeological culture is the coastal derivative of the Mississippian period from approximately AD 1275-1700. Geographically, it spans from the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico from the Choctawhatchee Bay in Western Florida, across Mobile Bay in Alabama, and to the Mississippi Sound in Southeastern Louisiana. In many ways, it is much like the rest of the Southeast during the Mississippian period. People living in the region were sedentary agriculturalists with a hierarchical social and political organization. The ceramic assemblage is predominantly shell-tempered pottery with some sand tempering to the east, which shows evidence of strong associations with Moundville in the Black Warrior River Valley and Plaquemine culture in the Lower Mississippi River Valley. Like other areas of the Southeast, the nearly 400-year time span is further sub-divided into a series of phases that are based on the regional relative ceramic chronology. Unlike other parts of the Southeast, however, the relative ceramic chronology for the Pensacola region has remained relatively unevaluated since it was crystalized by Fuller and Stowe in the early 1980s. Fuller and Stowe used an intuitive understanding of the sequence of type-varieties and cross-dating techniques to define phases. Although their intuitive ceramic chronology has remained valuable for archaeologists, it is time to further test the accuracy of the chronological utility of ceramic types to define phases.

My thesis research will provide a means of evaluating the chronological utility of the existing descriptive ceramic classification for the Mobile Bay region of the Pensacola archaeological culture by using frequency seriation to place ceramic types in an order that optimizes historical utility. Frequency seriation alone, is not sufficient to understand change through time. The best way to measure gradual diachronic change is percentage stratigraphy, which is a frequency seriation method with excavation levels used as the comparative assemblages along a y-axis and artifact types or attributes as the means of grouping along the x-axis. The resulting diagram arranges type-variety percentages by level. If the type-variety conforms to the popularity principle and demonstrates an increasing and then decreasing percentage up through the levels, then it represents a chronologically sensitive type. Although frequency seriation and other

statistical methods somewhat lost favor around the rise of radiocarbon dating, scant radiocarbon dates in Southeastern archaeology only have value if you they can be placed in perspective with a precise relative ceramic chronology.

For this study, all decorated pottery from Shell Bank (1Ba81), which was excavated in the 1940s, and D'Olive Creek (1Ba196 and 1Ba251), which was excavated in the 1970s, were analyzed for descriptive type-variety. Additionally, the analysis of ceramics at Andrew's Place (1Mb1) by Jason Gardner for his 2005 master's thesis at the University of Southern Mississippi is incorporated as a comparative assemblage. Permission to borrow and use the collection was obtained from the Office of Archaeological Research, where all three collections are curated. Once types were identified and tabulated, data was arranged through pivot tables and entered into a frequency seriation performed using the Excel macro created by Tim Hunt and Carl Lipo. The seriation of type-varieties can then be used to address the current ceramic phase chronology for the Pensacola archaeological culture.

Analysis of the data is currently underway. Preliminary results suggest that some types will likely demonstrate more chronological utility than others, demonstrating the provisional condition with which archaeologists should emphasize decades-old ceramic sequences. As I move forward with this research, I hope to validate the type-varieties that could serve as diagnostic types for ceramic phases and reconsider the position of those that present less chronological sensitivity. My results will be formalized in my upcoming master's thesis at the University of Alabama and presented at the Society for American Archaeology conference in Orlando this April.



The Making Archaeology Public Project

By Ashley A. Dumas, Ph.D.

On October 15, 1966, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed into law the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The NHPA made historic preservation a part of American legal policy in response to the growing recognition that "(a) the spirit and direction

of the Nation are founded upon and reflected in its historic heritage; (b) the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people..." The NHPA established State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, and the Section 106 Review Process. To commemorate and celebrate the 50th anniversary of the NHPA, dozens of preservation groups around the nation are working together to assess its work, to educate the public about its benefits, and to ensure that future historic preservation efforts will engage a diverse public, legislators, and students. More information on the NHPA and 50th anniversary projects can be found at <http://www.preservation50.org>.

Section 106 of the NHPA states that any federally-funded project, including those that require permits from federal agencies, must go through a review process to ensure that taxpayer money will not contribute toward the destruction of cultural sites that are on, or eligible for, the National Register. The implementation of Section 106 has created thousands of jobs for archaeologists, architectural historians, preservationists, and people in supporting roles, such as accountants, assistants, project managers, and others. It has also led to the discovery and excavation of many thousands of archaeological sites. Perhaps just as importantly, Section 106 has led to the documentation of many thousands of archaeological sites that otherwise would remain unknown or be destroyed. The impact that Section 106 has had on our knowledge of the past is immeasurable.

One of the most ambitious NHPA 50th anniversary projects is the Making Archaeology Public Project (MAPP), whose goal is to demonstrate the positive impacts that the Section 106 Process has had on public life. MAPP is a library of videos from each of the 50 states that highlight some of the amazing discoveries made because of Section 106. When you visit the MAPP website, <http://www.preservation50.org/mapp>, you will see that many of the videos are still in production, including Alabama's. I highly recommend that you take a few minutes to watch those for Georgia, Louisiana, and Kentucky. Each one is 12-15 minutes long, and all are high-quality productions worthy of your time and, for the teachers out there, for use in your classroom.

The subjects of Alabama's MAPP video

were chosen after consultation with a wide variety of archaeologists in the state. Our video will include three 5-minute segments. The first, by Dr. John H. Blitz, will discuss discoveries made at the Lubbock Creek site (1Pi12/1Pi33) during the Tennessee-Tombigbee waterway project. This will be followed by a segment by Dr. Greg A. Waselkov on colonial life at the Rochon plantation (1Mb161), which was excavated in advance of new bridge construction over the Dog River. Finally, Ben Hoksbergen of Redstone Arsenal, prepared a segment on insights into the lives of enslaved African-Americans through excavations at Oaken-dale Plantation (1Ma639) in north Alabama. Thus, in 15 brief minutes, Alabama's MAPP video will cover Alabama's prehistoric, colonial, and ante-bellum eras; multiple ethnic groups; and each of its major cultural geographic regions. The video script is complete and will go into production in the next month. We hope that all Alabamians will be proud of it and come to better appreciate why we need the National Historic Preservation Act.



Experimental Archaeology Talks in Huntsville, March 1

Kevin Brownlee is the Curator of Archaeology at The Manitoba Museum. He will give two public talks at the University of Alabama in Huntsville (UAH) on Wednesday, March 1. As Curator, he continues to work on the issues that interested him in his graduate work in which he wrote a thesis: "Bone and Antler tools from the Victoria Day Site (Manitoba): Building Bridges with First Nation Communities through Experimental Archaeology."

In his day talk, "How We Know What We Know," at 11:10 a.m. in Wilson Hall 168 (the UAH Art History lecture hall) Brownlee will discuss the field of experimental archaeology. He has had numerous experiences with replication and testing of various tools and technologies. Such techniques detail how to build a birch bark canoe, and to make pottery and use the pots for cooking. The artistic side of these technologies will also be apparent.

In his evening talk at 7:30 p.m. in Chan Auditorium of the UAH Business Administration Building, Brownlee will present a case study from the mid-1990s in which three burials were exposed due to hydroelectric flooding on the Winnipeg

River in southeast Manitoba, Canada. Research on ancestral remains is controversial, often pitting archaeological interests against those held by indigenous peoples. The diverse array of tools buried with these people led the indigenous community to consider a full analysis of the remains and personal belongings. Between 1998 and 2015, Brownlee worked collaboratively with Sagkeeng First Nation to carry out comprehensive analyses and reburial of the individuals and their belongings. A condition of allowing analysis was that the results would be shared with the local indigenous community, particularly the youth.



16th Annual Moundville Knap-in Features Hands-on Activities for All Ages

UA's Moundville Knap-in, March 11 and 12, is a great event for anyone interested in Native Americans, ancient technologies, or outdoor sports such as hunting and fishing. Held at Moundville Archaeological Park, 13 miles south of Tuscaloosa, stone toolmakers, artists, and ancient technology experts from around the country hammer out stone points, carve intricate pieces, throw spears, and shoot bows. Kids can get their faces painted, grind corn or play Native American games.

Flintknapping is an ancient technology used by nearly all Stone Age people. Native Americans made most of their weapons and many of their tools from stone prior to Europeans arriving in the New World. Very quickly, native people set aside flintknapping in favor of metal implements to the point where the technology was almost lost. In the last 50 years, however; hundreds, if not thousands of people have revived the process, passing their knowledge down from one person to another in much the same way as the ancients did.

Flintknapping is based on the principle of how glass breaks. Imagine what a windowpane looks like when it's been shot with a BB pellet. Where the BB goes into the pane the hole is small. As the pellet goes through the glass, a cone shaped piece pops out. Using these laws of physics, knappers create any number of tools or weapons. Spear and arrow points, knives, scrapers, drills and spokeshaves are just a few things Indians from our area made using this technology.

There are about as many different ways

knappers use only tools made out of stone or bone to fashion their points. Others use copper covered, lead weighted billets they call "boppers" to hammer on their stone. Lapidary knappers use rock saws and heavy duty electric grinders to preshape their pieces prior to removing flakes.

A children's area, where kids can make crafts, play games and have their faces painted will be open and running both days of the knap-in. Other outdoor demonstrations and displays include ancient hunting and fishing equipment, basketry and pottery firings. Visitors will also get a chance to test out a spear thrower or toss rabbit sticks in the nearby target range. Juanita Gardinski, of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, is providing food concessions including some longtime favorite Native American foods like frybread, Indian tacos, buffalo stew, catfish, and hominy. Other Choctaw crafts such as basket making and beadwork will also be demonstrated as will the Southeastern Indian tradition of shell carving. Premiere shell carver Dan Townsend of Tallahassee, Florida demonstrates, exhibits, and sells his one of a kind pieces.

Visitors can be sure that all of the event's demonstrators and exhibitors will be glad to see them. They love what they do and enjoy sharing their knowledge with other people. Visitors over the age of 12 are encouraged to sit down and learn to make a stone point. All the tools needed, safety gear and rock 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.

For more information, call 205-371-8732 or email llasco@ua.edu. We hope to see you there!



Chapter News

News from the Cullman Chapter, by Robbie Camp: The Cullman chapter met Thursday night, January 21st and enjoyed a very informative program presented by Tennessee archaeologist Mark Norton. Mark presented a slide presentation on a wonderful collection of stone statues that are now on display at the Tennessee Museum in Nashville. Pieces are included from several museums and private collections and will be returned to the loaning parties in May of this year. All are from the north-central area of Tennessee. Mark discussed the statues and their origins with

also mentioned that 4 Tennessee statues had been given to Thomas Jefferson who had a great interest in artifacts. After his death, these pieces were either thrown away or destroyed. The next chapter meeting will be on Thursday, February 18th at 7:00 pm. Redstone Arsenal Cultural and Resource Manager and Archaeologist Ben Hoksbergen will be presenting the program.

News from the East Alabama Chapter, by Teresa Paglione: The East Alabama (Auburn-Opelika) chapter meets at 7pm on the 2nd Tuesday of the month at the Lee County Historical Society's Pioneer Park in Loachapoka. In January, we showed a video hosted by The Archaeology channel (<http://www.archaeologychannel.org>) under their "Strata: Portraits of Humanity" selection. The video shows how Dan Elliot and colleagues (LAMAR Institute) set out to document Carr's Fort, a fortified farmstead used during the American Revolutionary War. The fort originally was commanded by Captain Robert Carr and housed his 100 patriot troops. In February of 1779, the woods of north Georgia were bristling with small skirmishes between the patriots and the British. The battles helped determine the outcome of the Revolutionary War. A report – "The Search and Discovery of Captain Robert Carr's Fort and Its Revolutionary War Battlefield, Wilkes County, Georgia," LAMAR Institute Publication Series, Report Number 189 (http://www.thelamarinstitute.org/images/PDFs/publication_189.pdf).

Our speaker on February 9th is Jason Mann (Troy University). Jason will be repeating his AAS Winter meeting presentation – "LiDAR Based Archaeological Site Extraction and Recognition(LASER) Method." Our speaker March 8th will be Kim Pyszka (AUM) who will give an update on the investigations she has been conducting in Charleston, South Carolina and East Alabama.

On another note, the Chapter is saddened to learn of the passing of our very long-time member and former secretary, Caroline Dean. Miss Caroline, as we called her, was president of the Alabama Wildflowers Society. In 2008 she received a National Wetlands Award from the Environmental Law Institute for work in education and outreach. She faithfully attended our meetings for many decades – up to the age of 94! She was 97 when she passed away January 19th at her home in Opelika.

Member News

New Members

Falicia Gordon, Tuscaloosa, AL
Wanda Jenkins, Vestavia Hills, AL
Anetta Schott, Crofton, MD

Renewals

American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY
Appalachian State University, Boone, NC
Auburn University, Auburn University, AL
Auburn University-Montgomery, Montgomery, AL
William O. Autry, Jr., South Bend, IN
Erin Boyer, Birmingham, AL
Ronald C. Brister, Bartlett, TN
Drew Buchner, Memphis, TN
Glenn R. Drummond, Notasulga, AL
Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL
Patsy G. Hanvey, Gadsden, AL
Kareen Hawsey, Tuscaloosa, AL
T. R Henderson and Family, Headland, AL
Don Hudson, Auburn, AL
Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS
Joe D. Parrott, Huntsville, AL
Penn State University, University Park, PA
Samford University, Birmingham, AL
Morris W. Schroder, Huntsville, AL
A. Lee and Mary I. Swetman, Daphne, AL
William H. Talbot, Jr., Anniston, AL
Troy University, Troy, AL
Tulane University, New Orleans, LA
University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL
University of Toronto, Toronto, CAN
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA
Ted Urquhart, Mary Esther, FL
Daniel R. Turner, Rainbow City, AL
Valdosta State University, Valdosta, GA
Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, NC
Lamar Wilson, Dadeville, AL
Kay and Dean Wood, Shiloh, GA

Donations and Gifts

We received a number of substantial donations to support our Annual Meeting in January. The cultural resource management firms working in Alabama continue to support AAS programs. We received support for our recent meeting at Historic Blakely State Park in Spanish Fort. Donations were received from (alphabetical order) Coastal Environments, Gulf South Past Recovery, MRS Consultants, Panamerican Consultants, Robert E. Perry and Associates, Southern Research Historic Preservation Associates, and Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research. These donations permit us to reduce registration fees and provide snacks, drinks, and reduced price lunches at the meetings. We also want to thank those people and organizations that contributed books and posters for the silent auction.

As they do every year, A. Lee and Mary I. Swetman supported the AAS grant programs. Along with their dues, they include a donation to each of the three funds. This makes six consecutive years (eight of the last nine) the Swetmans helped support our grant programs. According to the AAS bylaws, the grants are restricted to donations. No dues or other regular AAS funds may be used for this purpose. Without additional contributions, grants will not be awarded this year.

We appreciate all of you and thank you for your support of AAS and its programs!

Fund Balances

Education Fund: -\$274.13
Mahan Fund: \$422.35
Wimberly Fund: \$303.12

AAS Chapters

2015 Chapter Presidents

Troy: Jason Mann

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Cullman: Robbie Camp

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Muscle Shoals: Gerald Hester

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Huntsville: Ben Hoksbergen

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Southwest Chapter: Bonnie Gums

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Coosa Valley: Phillip Koerper

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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

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

NOTICE: AAS will be accepting applications for grants and scholarships up to Oct. 30th this year. Specific details can be viewed on the website at www.alabamaarchaeology.org/grants.

Stones & Bones

Editor: Ben Hoksbergen; Assistant Editor: 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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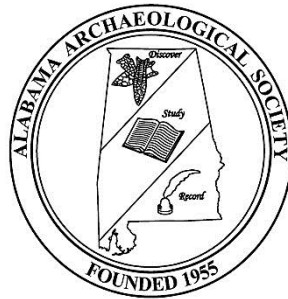
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Alabama Archaeological Society
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NEWSLETTER