

# Stones & Bones

Nov. and Dec. 2015

Volume 57, Issue 6

The Newsletter of the Alabama Archaeological Society

## Meet a Member!

Stuart McGregor is a biologist at the Geological Survey of Alabama, located on the campus of the University of Alabama, and currently serves as the Director of the Ecosystems Investigations Program. His specific areas of research interest departed from fishes some years ago, and he has focused most of his career on freshwater mussels, with another recent paradigm shift to studying the crayfishes of Alabama.

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

My only intact Paleo point, my pride and joy, a Pelican Point, found in Lauderdale County, AL c. 1982.

*Who or what do you credit for your interest in archaeology?*

My interest in archaeology stemmed from my inherent interest in history and was solidified the week I turned 16, when I came of age to acquire a night job as a janitor. The week I was to start work we had a huge rain event and streams were flooded. On the day I was to start work I had time after school to take a walk down to the creek in the woods behind my house to check out the scene. As luck would have it, a field in the bottom had recently been plowed, and a beautiful pink 'arrowhead' had been washed free of soil and was shining brightly against the dark, rich bottomland soil. I was hooked. And have been ever since!

*If you could go back in time for only 10 seconds – where, when, and why?*

I'd love to stand in the pre-impoundment Muscle Shoals of the Tennessee River and hear its song. It is/was perhaps the most aquatically diverse spot in North America and certainly provided lots of forage for early inhabitants.

*What are you currently reading?*

Back issues of The New Yorker (I have a hard time keeping up with my reading).

*What is the most recent movie you've seen?*

500 Days of Summer (I'm not always serious).

*Why are you a member of AAS?*

The articles on archaeology.

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

Almost 40.



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



## The Harper Middle School Site (1Ck236)

By Ben Hoksbergen

**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 Late Woodland period.

The Harper Middle School Site (1Ck236) is located on a ridge above the Tombigbee River near the town of

Jackson in Clarke County. The site was first recorded by Caleb Curren in 1987 as part of a survey by the Alabama-Tombigbee Regional Commission. Curren noted the presence of mussel shells and Late Woodland pottery (Curren and Lloyd 1987). Reed Stowe and Rebecca Lumpkin visited a portion of the site in 1994 as part of a survey for a proposed City of Jackson port facility (Stowe and Lumpkin 1994). They excavated two test units on the site and used a grader to cut six strip trenches across the site to look for features beneath the plowzone, but they didn't find much until after the survey when a large bell-shaped storage pit was uncovered. Stowe and Lumpkin excavated the feature and recovered Late Woodland pottery and faunal remains. Bill Turner of the Alabama Department of Transportation (ALDOT) revisited the site in the summer of 1995. He noted that the site had been impacted by previous construction of Highway 177 and use of the area for lumber storage, but artifacts were still abundant on the surface of the site, and there were indications of intact midden in some areas. Turner considered the site eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The site was revisited again in 1996 when ALDOT proposed to widen the section of Highway 177 along the site. The Center for Archaeological Studies at the University of South Alabama conducted a shovel test survey along the highway and further defined the boundaries of the Harper Middle School Site and confirmed the presence of intact midden and the potential for additional subsurface features (Shorter and Lawrence 1996).

The Center of Archaeological Studies began Phase II excavations on the site in November of 1997. Fifteen test units were initially excavated, and all but one uncovered prehistoric features (Shorter 1999). It was decided to proceed to a Phase III data recovery excavation on the portion of the site that would be impacted by widening of the highway.

All of the remaining disturbed midden was removed with a backhoe to expose the subsoil and any features that intruded into it. By the time all was said and done, around 1000 square meters of midden had been stripped, uncovering almost 500 pre-

historic pits and post holes!

Almost all of the features were associated with the McLeod phase, a Late Woodland phase centered on the Lower Tombigbee River. Ceramics were dominated by the fine sand-tempered McLeod series with McLeod Simple Stamped most common, followed by McLeod Plain, then McLeod Check Stamped. Minority types included Weeden Island "trade vessels" of Carabelle Incised, Deas Pinched, Tucker Ridge-Pinched, and Mound Field Net Marked. Unidentified cord marked and fabric impressed sherds were also recovered (Dumas 1999).

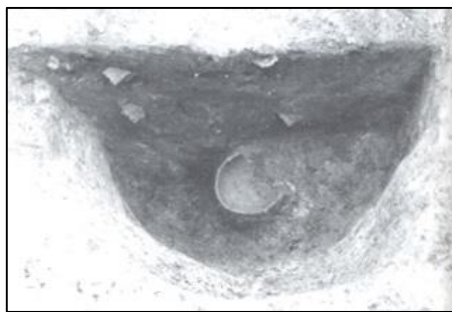
Lithics included small triangular and shallow side-notched arrow points, mostly made of white metaquartzite, but also chalcedony, chert, and Tallahatta orthoquartzite. A few presumably earlier large stemmed points were also recovered, suggesting a Late Archaic component on the site. A fragment of a petrified wood plummet was also recovered (Shorter et al. 1999).

Faunal material was somewhat poorly preserved but included the usual suite of endemic mammals, reptiles, and fish as well as around 500 shells from marsh clams (*Rangia* sp.). The botanical assemblage was dominated by hickory nuts, but also included other nuts, Eastern Complex (EC) grains including goosefoot, knotweed, and maygrass, berries including *Rubus* and sumac, and 31 specimens of maize (Shorter et al. 1999).

The features included storage pits, basin-shaped pits, and post holes. These were concentrated in three clusters possibly representing three distinct households or family groups. Curiously, no burials were identified, a pattern that seems to be characteristic of McLeod phase habitation sites (Shorter et al. 1999). And while post holes were abundant, no distinctive structural patterns could be discerned.

Five radiocarbon dates were run on carbonized material from features resulting in calibrated intercepts ranging at 2 sigma from AD 855-995 (Shorter et al. 1999).

The Harper Middle School Site along with three other sites that were excavated as part of the Highway 771 widening project are fairly typical of Late Woodland sites in the Lower Tombigbee. Late Woodland people there appeared to have lived in small semi-permanent villages and relied on hunting and gathering supplemented by incipient agriculture. The McLeod phase people seem to have maintained peaceful contact with Weeden Island groups to the southeast.



**Pit feature at 1Ck236 with a Weeden Island Incised bowl (from Shorter et al. 1999)**

## References

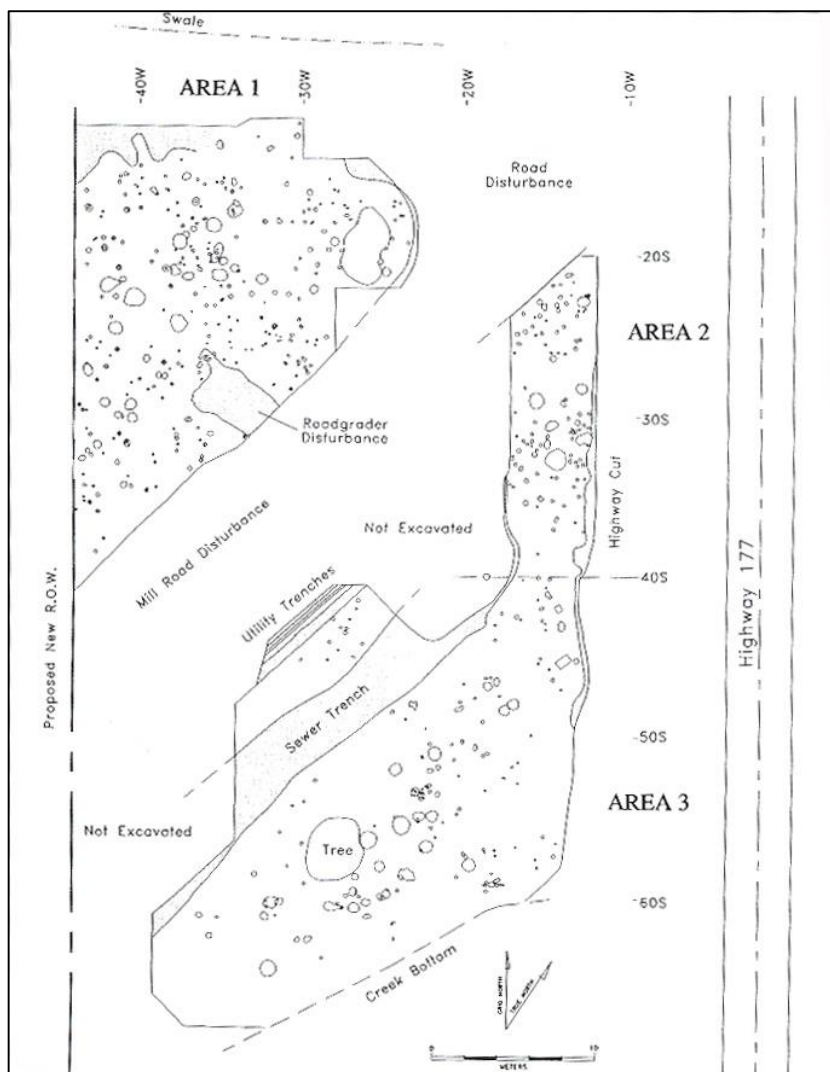
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**Excavation map of Harper Middle School Site showing features (from Shorter et al. 1999)**



## for Responsible Collecting

By Ben Hoksbergen

The contribution amateur archaeologists and artifact collectors have made to Southeastern archaeology has been well-established, but it can't be over-stated – there is a finite number of professional archaeologists, and they simply can't cover all the ground out there. Non-professionals have graciously opened their collections and shared their data and have filled major gaps in our knowledge of the past.

The AAS was largely founded by non-professionals who laid the foundation for much of our understanding of Alabama cultural history, particularly in the Tennessee Valley where dedicated individuals like Jack Cambron and Tom Moebes and countless others kept archaeology alive in the intervening decades between the WPA reservoir surveys and the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act.

That being said, much valuable data has been lost by well-meaning amateurs who lacked a full understanding of proper recordation and curation procedures. In my own experience with gleaning information from private collections, I have observed several pitfalls that collectors regularly fall into that can diminish the utility of their collections for providing archaeological information.

My intention with this feature is to address some of these pitfalls and provide tips for non-professionals on how to maximize the information your collections can provide and how to preserve that information in such a way that it will be accessible for years to come. In many cases, this will boil down to an explanation of the standard procedures professionals use – none of which are particularly complicated or esoteric, but they may not be completely intuitive.

There is also often fundamental differences between the research questions professionals ask and the questions non-professionals are interested in. Certain research questions require certain data collection methods which may be simple to do, but if not practiced can render a collection useless for addressing those questions.

An informed collector community is an

invaluable part of the team in the quest for understanding our shared heritage!

### **Tip #1: Provenience is everything!**

Archaeologists can sound like stuck records with this mantra, and most non-professionals know this on some level and make a concerted effort to keep track of what artifacts came from what site. It's a fundamental of archaeology that the context of an artifact – where it was found, what it was associated with, how it was recovered, etc. is crucial for extrapolating significant information....but the devil is in the details on this one. Collectors typically come up with their own system for distinguishing their sites. That's a great first step and one that most professionals follow as well when they assign temporary site numbers to the sites they record, but unless there is some standardization that other people can understand, the information can be lost in a heartbeat. In corporate management theory, they call this the Mack Truck principle - if, God forbid, you are hit by a Mack Truck tomorrow, any information that you have not made readily accessible to other people, dies with you.

Which brings me to Tip #2...

### **Tip #2: Record your sites with the state site files!**

Fortunately for us, the Smithsonian already came up with a standardized system for recording our sites. It's called the trinomial system since each site number has three parts. The first part is the number of the state where the site is located, numbered from 1 to 50 in alphabetical order (the exceptions are Alaska and Hawaii which weren't yet states when the system was developed in the 1930s). This one is easy for us – Alabama is #1! Following the state designation, there is a two letter county designation. This is standardized for each state and usually pretty intuitive. Madison County, for example, is designated "MA", Tuscaloosa County is designated "TU", and so forth. The third part is the next consecutive number assigned by the state site file for each recorded site as they receive the site forms. So the first site recorded in Madison County was 1MA1, and the latest one recorded in Madison County is 1MA1834, so there have been 1834 sites recorded in Madison County to date.

Each state has a designated authority who manages the archaeological site file.

In Alabama, the Alabama State Site File (ASSF) is managed by the Office of Archaeological Research at the University of Alabama. All new site forms are sent to the ASSF who then review the forms for consistency and accuracy and then assign a permanent trinomial to the site.

Other than consistency in recordation, there are many advantages to having a site recorded with the site file. For one thing, all the site file data gets entered into a database which researchers can access to do region-scale studies. An archaeologist might look up whether Clovis sites are associated with a particular landform, for example, or how Late Mississippian sites correlate with theorized routes of Spanish explorers.

Recording a site with the site file also gives it a better chance of being preserved. All federal projects require an archaeological survey prior to any ground-breaking, but some county or municipal governments only take archaeology into account if there is a site already recorded there.

And you don't have to worry about other collectors descending on your site as soon as it's filed with the ASSF. The site file can only be accessed on a need-to-know basis. Access is limited to those with a demonstrated research interest, and the researchers are carefully vetted. In fact, there is even a special exemption in the Freedom of Information Act for archaeological site locations!

And just because a site is recorded with the site file, it doesn't mean that the landowner is limited in any way with what they can do with their land. Private property is still sacrosanct, and no government or researchers can limit what a landowner chooses to do with an archaeological site on their land. The one exception to this rule is human burials. The Alabama Burial Law prohibits desecration of all human burials, even prehistoric graves on private land, but this is the case whether the site is recorded in the site file or not.

Filling out a site form is easier than you might expect. You can get blank site forms from any professional archaeologist, or ask your Chapter President. I'd be happy to email anyone an electronic version that they can fill out electronically or print and fill out by hand.

Since access to the site file is limited, one of the trickiest part for non-professionals is figuring out if someone has already recorded your site. If your site gets recorded twice, it's not the end of the world - the ASSF is supposed to catch that. If you want to nip that in the bud, though,

you can have a professional check the site file for you, or simply email a map showing your site location to the keeper of the site file. You can get their current contact information at the following website: <http://museums.ua.edu/oar/alabama-state-site-file-2/>.

The site forms include basic information about each site including location, landform, distance and direction to water, soil type, degree of disturbance, and age and nature of the archaeological deposits.

The location is recorded as both a legal description (Township, Range, Section) and UTM coordinates. You can get the legal description by looking at a USGS topo map or property plat map. These can be available electronically for free on websites such as [www.trails.com](http://www.trails.com) or from the USGS website at <http://nationalmap.gov/ustopo/>. You can also scale the UTM coordinates off topo maps, or you can calculate it automatically by hovering your mouse over your site location on the maps at [www.mytopo.com](http://www.mytopo.com). You can also use a GPS to get the coordinates, and if you already have the latitude and longitude of your site, you can convert it with various online calculators.

The site form also includes a spot for a topo map showing the site location. You can print any of the maps from the above websites and either scan them and import them into an electronic site form or do it the old-fashioned way and cut a paper copy of the map out and glue it in the space on the form.

Other geographical data on the site form such as nearest water source, distance to water, landform, site size, etc. you can scale off the topo maps or pace it out in the field. The soil texture class and soil type refer to the official USGS soil series which can be found using an interactive map at <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>.

Use your trusty copy of Cambron and Hulse's Alabama Point Type guide or another artifact typology such as an Overstreet guide to identify point types from your site. These can then be used to determine cultural affiliation (Paleoindian, Late Archaic, Mississippian, 19<sup>th</sup> century historic, etc.). There are plenty of online sources that can help you identify other classes of artifacts. Here are a few of my personal favorites:

For Native American pottery: <https://archaeology.uga.edu/gip/welcome>

For historic artifacts in general: <http://virtual.parkland.edu/1stelle1/len/archguide/documents/arcguide.htm>

For historic bottles:

<http://www.sha.org/bottle/index.htm>

For makers marks on bottles or glass insulators: <http://www.glassbottlemarks.com/bottlemarks/>

For makers marks on historic ceramics: <http://www.kovels.com/marks/pottery-porcelain-marks.html>

For bullet casings: <http://cartridgecollectors.org/?page=headstampcodes>

Even for beer cans: <http://www.rustycans.com/index.html>.

The basic rule is, include as much information as possible, but any information is better than none!

Once you have your site form filled out, mail it to:

**The Alabama State Site File  
Office of Archaeological Research  
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park  
Moundville, AL. 35474**

Or email electronic versions to:  
**sitefile@bama.ua.edu**

Once you have the process down, and have all these websites saved in your "favorites", you can knock out a new site form in 15 minutes flat! By following these steps, you will be helping us all learn more about the past, helping to preserve information about your sites, and making your mark on Alabama archaeology!

If you want more information, want an electronic site form, or want help recording a site, don't hesitate to contact me at [benhoksbergen@gmail.com](mailto:benhoksbergen@gmail.com)!

More tips to come....



## Winter Meeting in Mobile!

Save the dates from January 22 to January 24 for our 60<sup>th</sup> annual Winter Meeting! The meeting will be held at the Historic Blakely State Park in Spanish Fort and will include talks on Alabama archaeology from all around the state. There will also be tours of the Civil War Blakely battlefield and nearby archaeological sites including (weather permitting) the Bottle Creek mound site.

The featured speaker will be Bob Bradley of the Alabama State Archives, and a reception Friday night at the Archaeology Museum on the University of South Alabama campus is in the works.

There will also be a silent book auction, so if you need to make room in your

archaeology library, you can donate your books to a good cause! We hope to see you there! More details to follow... stay tuned to the website and twitter and facebook pages.



## Preservation through Revitalization: Reviving the Traditional Arts of the Poarch Band of Creek Indians

The Marx Library at the University of South Alabama is hosting an exhibit titled "Preservation Through Revitalization: Reviving the Traditional Arts of the Poarch Band of Creek Indians", through December 11. The exhibit created by Robert G. Thrower, Poarch Creek Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, focuses on the revitalization of traditional arts within the Poarch Creek Indian community and the fusion of contemporary media with traditional themes. Over the years, the Poarch Band of Creeks have offered many instructional classes taught by master American Indian artisans, creating various forms of traditional Southeastern Indian arts. Instructors provided through the Calvin McGhee Cultural Management Authority have included Margaret Baggett, Ruth Hogan, Betsy Gilbert Irwin, Melvin Manning, Jr., Jay McGirt, Doug Rogers, Whitney Smedley, Mary Smith, Wanda Sylestine, and Dan Townsend. Classes have been offered in shell carving, Historic Creek Indian clothing, Southeastern "puckertoe" moccasin manufacture, various forms of Creek basketry production, pottery, beadwork, and Southeastern patchwork. All artwork displayed is the work of artisans certified under the Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-644).

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# Chapter News

## News from the Cullman Chapter, by

**Robbie Camp:** The Cullman chapter met Thursday, October 15th and enjoyed a presentation by Jera Davis, Ph.D., Cultural Resource Specialist, University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research, Moundville, Alabama. Jera, along with other OAR staff members are in the process of reanalyzing, curating and recording the many artifacts salvaged in the Tennessee Valley during the excavations prior to the inundation by the network of TVA dams. Her presentation included an update on the status of the 3 year project and theories on some of the new information being revealed through the recent studies. A good crowd was in attendance to hear the presentation and share in her enthusiasm of this once in a lifetime study opportunity. The chapter would like to thank Jera, Matt Gauge, Eugene Futato and the rest of the OAR staff for sharing this important project with us. Several members brought some recently discovered artifacts to show and discuss with the group.

The Chapter met again Thursday, November 19th for the last meeting of 2015. Member Howard King presented a program on Big Bone Lick, a paleo era salt lick in Kentucky that he visited a few years ago and did quite a bit of research on the history of the site. Since the early 1700's, many tons of bones and tusks of now extinct animals have been recovered from the site and scattered all over the world, and many were lost in transport to other areas. Included was an extensive slide presentation on all of the displays in the museum and detailed maps of the animal trails of the area.

Several members brought a good showing of recently found artifacts and enjoyed sharing the stories of their finds. Our next meeting will be held on Thursday, January 21st, 2016 at 7:00 pm in the Community Meeting Room of The Cullman County Health Department.

## News from the East Alabama Chapter,

**by Teresa Paglione:** The East Alabama Chapter meets on the second Tuesday of each month, however we are on break in December. In November, our speaker was Mickey Lollar (UNA) who presented "America's Ancient City Turns 450: A Brief History of St. Augustine." For our October meeting, we watched a PBS NOVA special (available on-line) – "Petra – Lost City of Stone." Our list of 2016 speakers includes Dr. Kim Pyszka (AUM)

and Jason Mann (Troy U). Our meetings are free and open to the public. We meet at 7pm at the Lee County Historical Society's Pioneer Park in Loachapoka – about 6 miles west of the Auburn campus on Hwy 14

## News from the Huntsville Chapter, by

**Ben Hoksbergen:** The Huntsville Chapter met on October 27 for a talk by Anna Mullican of the Oakville Indian Mounds Museum and Travis Rael of Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research who discussed the Oakville Mounds Site in Lawrence County. Anna discussed the history of the mounds and the programs the museum offers in collaboration with Lawrence County Public Schools, and Travis spoke about recent excavations he directed in the platform mound on the site.

We met again November 24 for a talk by Kim Pyszka of Auburn University at Montgomery who gave an interesting presentation about her recent work in the historic community of Cane Hill in Arkansas. Kim is collaborating with the Arkansas Archaeological Survey and Historic Cane Hill, Inc. on a major grant project to research Cane Hill and restore its historic character.

The Chapter does not meet in December, but meetings will resume on January 26 for a talk by Scott Shaw who will be sharing information on cave archaeology in north Alabama including some of the cave sites he's recently discovered and surveyed.

The Huntsville Chapter meets the fourth Tuesday of each month from September through May at 7pm on the first floor of the Main Branch of the Huntsville-Madison County Public Library.

## News from the Muscle Shoals Chapter,

**by Charles Moore:** After a summer break, the Muscle Shoals Chapter resumed monthly meetings at the Southall-Moore Home at 209 East Tuscaloosa St. in Florence. On September 14<sup>th</sup>, Hunter Johnson brought us a timely report on his excavations at the base of the Indian Mound in Florence. Several examples of Woodland pottery were found along with a few sherds of Alexander sand-tempered pottery (from deep strata zones). Fourteen members attended the interesting report on this timely project. We then, also planned a chapter field trip to Mound State Monument during October. For our regular October meeting, Robert Perry, an elder of the Chickasaw Nation, brought us an interesting lecture on the history of the tribe as well as a talk on his making of a Turkey feathered cape. The Chief of the

Chickasaw Nation asked Robert to research and make such a cape. Mr. Perry traveled extensively in order to make an accurate example, which he completed and it is now displayed at the Museum of the Chickasaw Nation in Ada, Oklahoma.

Twelve members attended the October meeting. Then on October 23 seven members of our chapter drove to Moundville, where Eugene Futato showed us through the Lab at Mound State Park, and allowed us to see some of the Museum's collection from the Pickwick Basin as well as many artifacts from other parts of the Southeast. What an enjoyable day we spent in Moundville! On November we were treated to a Native American food and medicine gathering, preparation, and demonstration with examples. Terry McGee and Anita Flanagan, both of whom are members of the Oka Kapoosa Native American Board, made excellent presentations and answered many questions in a two hour meeting. Twenty five members and guest attended our November meeting. For December we plan a "show and tell" program preceded by Christmas snacks.

## News from the Southwest Chapter, by

**Bonnie Gums:** At our October meeting Dr. Greg Waselkov highlighted three recent discoveries in a talk titled "Towasa, Townhouses, and Crayfish," at the Archaeology Museum at the University of South Alabama. These included our volunteer excavations in Orange Beach over the last two years that uncovered a site occupied around AD 1700 apparently by the elusive Towasa Indians. Dr. Waselkov also described his search for a painting of the Cherokee town of Toqua in 1797, which turned up in the National Library of Australia. And he discussed an amazing stone pipe, a crawfish effigy, found on Dauphin Island in 1922. A museum-quality replica is on display at the Archaeology Museum, loaned by Theodore Vaughan, Jr., son of the pipe's discoverer.

For Halloween, Dr. Lesley Gregoricka, USA Assistant Professor of Anthropology, presented "The Walking Dead: Vampire Bones and Burials in Eastern Europe," sponsored by the Archaeology Museum and Mobile Medical Museum. Dr. Gregoricka discussed vampires in popular culture, the origins and biological basis of the vampire myth, and her own bioarchaeological work with the skeletons of individuals buried as vampires in 17th century Poland.

Our November speaker was George Shorter, discussing "Old St. Stephens Archaeology, the Last 15 Years." Today a

ghost town in Washington County, Old St. Stephens began as a Spanish colonial fortress in the 1780s. Transferred to American control in 1799, the town grew slowly, but rivaled Mobile's population with 3,000 inhabitants by 1817, when it became Capital of Alabama Territory, the first capital of Alabama. By the 1820s the city went into decline and was nearly abandoned by the Civil War. Excavations began at the site of the Globe Hotel in 1999 and over the years, several limestone foundations, including the Globe Hotel, have been uncovered and thousands of artifacts recovered, almost entirely with volunteers.

## Member News

### New Members

Virgil Beasley, Tuscaloosa, AL  
 Kelly and Tyler Hamlin, Huntsville, AL  
 Maddie Hoaglund, Birmingham, AL  
 Harry King, Gulf Shores, AL  
 Kenneth E. Phillips, Skippersville, AL

### Renewals

Donald B. Ball, Louisville, KY  
 Lionel R. Barrett, Jr., Nashville, TN  
 Dick Brunelle, Sharpsburg, GA  
 Brent Catchings, Auburn, AL  
 James Causey, Cragford, AL  
 Beth Davis, Wetumpka, AL  
 V. Keith Fleming, Jr., Port Townsend, WA  
 Paul W. Gray, Jr., Huntsville, AL  
 Rodger Hare, Grove Hill, AL  
 Harvard University, Tozzer Library,  
 Cambridge, MA  
 Tommy Hudson, Canton, GA  
 Jim and Judy Knight, Tuscaloosa, AL  
 Roger and Vally Nance, Topanga, CA  
 James W. Parker, Wetumpka, AL  
 Heather R. Puckett, Pike Road, AL  
 Victoria Springer, Millbrook, AL  
 Tulane University Library, New Orleans, LA  
 University of Arkansas Library,  
 Fayetteville, AR  
 University of Chicago Library, Chicago, IL  
 University of Georgia Library, Athens, GA  
 University of Texas at Austin Library  
 Austin, TX  
 University of Virginia, Alderman Library,  
 Charlottesville, VA

## Donations and Gifts

It has been a little while since we had any contributions to report. Gary Mullen, however, has recently made a sizeable donation to the AAS investment fund. Our Investment Fund is small, \$4,074.61, and consists of a CD that mainly contains the Life membership dues collected since the fund was established. Funds can be transferred out of investment only by a super-majority of the Board of Directors.

There has been very little contributed to our grant funds this year, and none of the funds have reached to the level of an award. It appears that this year, no AAS Grants will be awarded.

## Fund Balances

Education Fund: -\$294.13  
 Mahan Fund: \$402.35  
 Wimberly Fund: \$283.12

## AAS Chapters

### 2015 Chapter Presidents

**Troy:** Jason Mann  
 jmann@troy.edu

**Cullman:** Robbie Camp  
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**East Alabama:** Teresa Paglione  
 tlpaglione@gmail.com

**Muscle Shoals:** Gerald Hester  
 GeraldRH@aol.com

**Huntsville:** Ben Hoksbergen  
 benhoksbergen@gmail.com

**Southwest Chapter:** Bonnie Gums  
 bgums@southalabama.edu

**Coosa Valley:** Phillip Koerper  
 pkoerper@jsu.edu

## Join or Renew Today!

You can pay AAS membership dues or make donations to AAS online at  
**[www.alabamaarchaeology.org](http://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](mailto: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. 30<sup>th</sup> this year. Specific details can be viewed on the website at [www.alabamaarchaeology.org/grants](http://www.alabamaarchaeology.org/grants).

# Stones & Bones

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*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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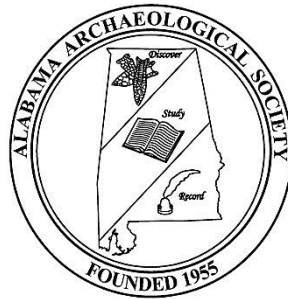
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NEWSLETTER