

Stones & Bones

May and June 2016

Volume 58, Issue 3

The Newsletter of the Alabama Archaeological Society

Meet a Member!

This issue's member interview is Anna Lynn Mullican, née Rich. Anna is an archaeologist and the Cultural Resource Specialist for the Oakville Indian Mounds Education Center. This museum is owned by the Lawrence County School System. Her husband, Hood Mullican, practices law, and they live in Moulton, AL. In her spare time she enjoys gardening, cooking, antiquing, and traveling.

Who influenced your decision to become an archaeologist?

My high school history teacher, Mr. Joe Thompson, always talked about how fun it was each summer for him to attend the Alabama Museum of Natural History's Summer Expedition Program and to get a chance to work on archaeological digs throughout the state. He offered a scholarship essay contest each year to win a free week at camp. I won in 2001, when I was 16. I went to Moundville and participated in the excavation of Mound V, the earth lodge. While there I met Dr. John Hall, Rosa Newman Hall, Brian Rushing, and Dr. Jim Knight, who all took me under their wing. I haven't looked back since!

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

On that first excavation, a whole ceramic vessel was found preserved upside down in the unit I was working on. It was a late Moundville III Alabama River incised bowl with intricate tiny handles surrounding the rim and a swirling incised design. Inside, there were small amounts of charred nut fragments and braided cordage. It is still the most glamorous thing I have ever excavated. The kicker for me was once it was discovered, the task wasn't handed to someone more trained or more experienced. Dr. Knight guided me through the excavation step by step, first with a trowel, then with bamboo utensils. How could I not come back the next summer? I had been trained by the pros.

Fieldwork or labwork?

I mostly do labwork here at Oakville, usually collections that are brought in or from surface finds. But, I miss and love the

thrill of doing fieldwork and being the first to discover and touch an item that hasn't been handled or appreciated in hundreds or thousands of years.

If you could have lunch with any archaeologist (past or present) who would it be?

Can't just pick one! Past, I would say Harriet Boyd Hawes. She was an archaeologist specializing in Greek Minoan civilizations, but she was also a suffragette, war-zone nurse, professor, wife, mother... she had it all. What a rebel for the early 1900s! Presently, I would love to meet Dr. Sarah Parcak - her satellite archaeology work fascinates me. Maybe this lunch date is doable someday.... Sarah are you reading this?



What are you currently reading?

Archaeology reports on Thomas Jefferson's Monticello, specifically the kitchen and kitchen garden. I'm working on preparing a syllabus for teaching a Historic Archaeology course at the University of North Alabama for the fall. It's motivating me to get out in my garden more.

Why are you a member of AAS?

I can't think of a better way to be involved with the preservation of Alabama's history, to stay in touch with archaeology friends, and to meet new contacts. Also, being involved in AAS was highly encouraged by my graduate mentor, Dr. Ian Brown.

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

I officially became a paying member in 2007 after attending several events as an undergrad.

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



A Summary of the History and Archaeology of Alabama's Salt Works

by Ashley A. Dumas

When thinking about the Civil War in Alabama, one usually remembers Union General Wilson's raids, during which he famously burned the University of Alabama and destroyed the Selma Ordnance and Naval Foundry. The battles of north Alabama, of Mobile Bay and Blakeley, and the names of ancestral combatants still ring familiar to many Alabamians. These divisive events are not entirely history as, today, we are confronting a reconsideration of the meaning and legacy of the Confederate battle flag and memorial monuments. One of the last things that come to mind when people remember Alabama history and the Civil War is...salt. But that common white mineral, so difficult *not* to find in our foods today, was once in critical demand by armies and civilians during the Civil War. It was essential to preserve food, leather, and numerous other functions. I've presented on the production and use of salt at several AAS meetings over the years, and, in this article, I will focus on the role of salt as a commodity during the time of our state's written history and, in particular, at the Upper Salt Works in Clarke County.

When the vast inland seas of the Jurassic Period evaporated around 165 million years ago, they left behind enormous, thick deposits of salt in southeastern North America. Over time, the salt layers were covered by various layers of rock,

sometimes squeezed to the surface in the form of salt domes like those found on the Louisiana coast, sometimes exposed only in an oil well's deeply drilled cores. In some places, buried water seeps up through the salt and rock, dissolving their minerals, and appears on the surface as salty springs. Such a phenomenon is found in southwest Alabama in Choctaw and Washington counties but especially in lower Clarke County near the Tombigbee River. The salinity of the water from inland springs is generally several times higher than ocean water, making them desirable for the efficient extraction of salt using non-industrialized methods. However, some shallow bays, lagoons, and tidal marshes were salty enough to have attracted salt-makers in the past.

The earliest historical mentions of the salt springs in present-day Alabama are on 18th-century maps of the region. On a 1733 French map, "source de l'eau salee" is inscribed near the concentration of springs in Clarke County. The French may have known about the springs through their contact with the Naniaba and Tomé Indians, who lived near the springs and may have been descended from the Pensacola culture, whose people engaged in salt production. Choctaw Indians to the north were known to have received their salt from the Tomé. Given French interest in recording the location of the salines and the salt-making tribes, they probably sought salt as a preservative, for tanning deer skins, and other applications.

Three concentrations of Clarke County salines became known as the Upper, Central, and Lower salt works, reflecting their relative positions along the Tombigbee River Valley. In the early nineteenth century, the salines were exploited by individuals using large iron kettles to evaporate the brine into crystallized salt. This seems to have been primarily a cottage industry, with the resulting salt for food preservation or for cattle. Most people purchased salt that was imported cheaply from England as ship ballast. The economic potential for Alabama's salines, however, was not overlooked, a point best emphasized by the fact that, in the 1819 enabling legislation for the formation of the State of Alabama, all saline lands were reserved for the ownership and lease by the State. This legislation was prescient.

During the Civil War, Union General Winfield Scott's blockade of Southern ports was having its intended smothering effect by 1862. Cotton could not get out to English mills, and European imports, including cheap English salt, could not get into the South. Capture of Southern rail-

roads further impeded the movement of necessary goods and supplies. This might have been little more than an inconvenient loss of a table condiment if it weren't for the fact that refrigeration would not be widely available for another thirty years. Considering the old expression "an army marches on its stomach" and that salted pork and hard tack were mainstays of military rations in the nineteenth century, it is easy to see why the Confederate Army needed a source of salt within its borders. By 1863, millions of Southern civilians also began to suffer from the growing "salt famine", and inflation of salt prices became a subject of political concern. Salines across the South became boom towns.

The state operated extensive salt works in Clarke County at the Upper Salt Works, where dozens of furnaces were constructed to evaporate brine. Associated with the salt works were a hospital, cemetery, commissary, and likely numerous housing units for workers. Most of the workers were slaves on lease from their owners. Supervisors and other white personnel at the salt works were exempt from military service. A typical furnace consisted of a trench about 30 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 3 feet deep. Brick walls lined the furnace trenches and extended several feet above the surface. Shallow iron pans were set on iron bars across the trench. At one end was a fire box and, at the other, a chimney. Occasionally, two parallel furnaces would be served by a single, large chimney. Hollowed cypress logs were sunk deeply into salt springs, and the water was pumped through cypress pipes directly to the furnace pans or into cisterns.

Although the state owned the section of

land with the most salines in that part of Clarke County, there were other productive springs outside state-owned sections. Just across the property line, companies and individuals operated or leased furnaces with the intent of profiting from the demand for salt. Archaeological surveys in the area suggest that these furnaces were not laid out in as orderly a manner as those on state property. They were also more often made of locally-quarried limestone and lesser quantities of brick. At the northernmost extent of the Upper Salt Works is an unusually well-preserved furnace that exemplifies the resourcefulness of some salt makers. The double-trench furnace had a limestone chimney at one end and trenches lined with limestone and brick. Excavations revealed that the fireboxes at the ends of the trenches were primarily brick. These materials are scattered about the site, but the southernmost trench still contains a portion of its furnace pan. Instead of the usual rectangular iron pans or kettles, this furnace contains two half-cylinder lengths of steel. They are two halves of a steam ship boiler that was split lengthwise and still rests in its brick supports.

Several AAS field trips involving dozens of volunteers have contributed to the archaeology of the salt works. There are few artifacts associated with the furnaces themselves. Apart from the brick and limestone, we have recovered only a few pieces of stoneware jugs, buttons, and scraps of iron. Most of the iron pans and other hardware, and even much of the limestone and brick, was salvaged. The iron was gathered shortly after the salt works were abandoned with the surrender



Steel boiler salt furnace, Upper Salt Works, Clarke County

of Mobile in 1865. The patterns of furnace construction and their distribution across the landscape can reveal much about the industry, especially after comparison to similar sites in the South and Midwest. What we have learned so far is that these structures were substantial and required specialist knowledge to construct and operate.

Although archaeological research on Alabama's historic salt works has focused on Clarke County, it should be pointed out that there were also salt works in Baldwin County on Bon Secour Bay. I am not sure about when they were established, but there are records and maps documenting their use during the Civil War. Like contemporaneous salt works on the Florida panhandle, the Bon Secour operation took advantage of the high salinity in the bay. Water would have been pumped into an above-ground, wooden cistern where the solution concentrated and impurities settled out. It was then channeled into furnaces, probably made of brick.

The State of Alabama still owns much of the original salt lands that it claimed in 1819, but they are known to most people today as the Fred T. Stimpson and Upper State Game Sanctuaries. The history of salt in Alabama and across the South is a fascinating example of mineral wealth and its impact on society, and it needs a thorough telling. I am currently working on a manuscript to fulfill this need. In the meantime, archaeological work at the salt works would benefit from a LiDAR survey to document all of the furnaces, cisterns, dummy rail lines, roadways, and other features. A large-scale survey to locate the ancillary structures associated with the salt works would be useful for understanding the scale of production, conditions for workers, and the nature of a short-term, intense industry. Perhaps another AAS field trip is in order!

Further reading:

Davis, Walter A.

2000 The Saltworks of Clarke County. *Clarke County Historical Quarterly* 25(2)

2011 The Steamboat Cotton Plant and the Salt Works in Civil War Times. *Clarke County Historical Quarterly* 35(4).

Krouse, T. J.

1958 Clarke County Saltworks. *Alabama Historical Quarterly* 20:95-100.

Lonn, Ella

2003 [1965] *Salt as a Factor in the Confederacy*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa

A Monolithic Ax? Fragment from ???

by Jason Mann

Recently while looking through a box of artifacts that were donated to Troy University many years ago, I discovered an artifact which appears to be a fragment of a greenstone monolithic ax. Unfortunately, there was no provenance attached to the artifact. Monolithic axes are extremely rare and usually they are only found on the best and most impressive Mississippian sites,

like Moundville. To make matters worse, there was not even a notation about who donated the box of artifacts to us. At best guess we can assume the artifact came from Southeast Alabama or Southwest Georgia, but that is only an assumption. So the real lesson to learn, especially for the collector who likes to walk plowed fields is to always keep up with where the artifacts you find come from (provenience). Keep a log of what you find and where you find them. Keep that information with the artifact at all times. It sure would be nice to know where this artifact was found!



Possible monolithic axe fragment from Troy University collection

Cambron and Hulse

by Paul Gray and Mark Cole

Most of the members of the AAS are very familiar with *Handbook of Alabama Archaeology, Part I, Point Types* but probably are not very familiar with its authors, James W. Cambron and David C. Hulse. Some of our membership remembers them. This article is for the rest of us, to remind us who they were.

James (Jack) W. Cambron (1920-1982) was born in North Carolina. He became interested in artifact collecting in his youth, hunting many North Carolina sites. After World War II he came to Decatur where he worked as a printer for the *Decatur Daily*. Many potential archaeological sites in Alabama were explored, but the backwaters of the Tennessee River near Decatur were the most productive. Cambron kept meticulous notes recording

his finds and marked the artifacts with site numbers. He established relationships with T.M.N. Lewis and Madeline Kneberg, University of Tennessee archaeologists, who encouraged knowledgeable amateurs to document their finds, especially Paleoindian artifacts. Numerous Cambron articles were published in the *Tennessee Archaeologist*, and after the founding of the Alabama Archaeological Society in 1955, in the *Journal of Alabama Archaeology* (in the interest of space, only selected Cambron references are provided). John Walthall credits Cambron with discovering and reporting two of the three first Paleoindian habitation sites in Alabama and the Southeast. Frank J. Sodary reported the Quad site (1954), and Cambron reported the nearby Stone Pipe (1955) and Pine Tree (1956) sites. With Spencer A. Waters, he performed an extensive and thorough excavation of the Flint Creek rock shelter (1959, 1961). A limited excavation on the Quad site with

David Hulse was reported in 1960. Cambron was an author of the report of the excavation of the Stanfield-Worley bluff shelter, conducted under the direction of David J. DeJarnette (1962), and David Hulse assisted him with point type identification. Active in the AAS, he served as president of local and state societies. Although without formal archaeological training, Jack Cambron developed acknowledged expertise in projectile point classification due to his extensive experience with artifacts and his very organized methods. It may be recalled that William S. Webb began his archaeological career as a physicist, and David DeJarnette's undergraduate degree was in electrical engineering.

David C. Hulse (1924-1994) was a north Alabaman, living in Priceville, near Decatur. He was an avid duck hunter and fisherman, very familiar with the backwaters of the Tennessee River since the creation of Wheeler Reservoir. Probably the result of observations made while duck hunting, Hulse began hunting artifacts in the shallows and on the islands of the backwaters in the late 1940s, expertly piloting a small boat in the cold of winter when these areas were exposed and wading the slick and often frozen mud flats. That he functioned essentially normally in these endeavors is remarkable since he used prosthetic lower legs and feet. According to a family member, at age 20 while in the military in Texas in 1944, Hulse developed meningococemia, a very serious infection of the bloodstream by meningococcus bacteria. As a complication, gangrene of the feet and lower legs developed, and bilateral below the knee amputation was required. His survival with antibiotic treatment was so unusual, considering the very severe infection, that the case was reported in a medical journal. In 1948, three years after putting on his prostheses, Hulse was searching for artifacts on the sites he first recorded. He was considered a perfectionist, and like Cambron, kept meticulous records of his sites and artifact finds. Hulse and Cambron met in the late 1950s and prior to this sometimes collected the same sites without knowledge of each other. In a 1960 publication with Cambron (1960a), he produced excellent drawings of projectile points which were later used in *Handbook of Alabama Archaeology*. In his 1961 article with Cambron, there are outstanding Hulse drawings of portions of fluted points. He produced skillfully drawn maps in his 1989 publication with Joe Wright. David Hulse was an accomplished artist and professional illustrator, providing the

oil paintings of water birds in T.A.Imhof's *Alabama Birds* (1962). Using balsa wood from discarded life jackets, he constructed and painted duck decoys. A painting of one of his decoys can be seen at [arbygrammer.net/gallery III](http://arbygrammer.net/gallery/III).

In the late 1950s, Jack Cambron had worked with Lewis and Kneburg in accumulating data for a point type handbook. When they retired in 1961, Cambron and Hulse continued with this effort. *Handbook of Alabama Archaeology, Part I, Point Types* was published in 1964. Cambron and Hulse stated that they used about 150,000 catalogued artifacts in their own collections to determine point types along with some loaned by others. David Hulse did the illustrations, producing the point drawings at actual size. The initial edition contained 104 point types. The book was revised in 1975. One type was removed, two subtypes combined, two described points renamed and 18 types added, producing 120 named and described point types following revision. 55 types were described and named by the authors (40 by Cambron, 10 by Hulse including 2 with Ralph Allen, 5 by Cambron and Hulse). About half of these (29) were newly described in the *Handbook*; the rest had been described and named in one of their previous publications. 86 of the illustrated named points were from numbered Cambron or Hulse sites, most of them found within a boat ride from Decatur. Cambron described and named such well known types as Bakers Creek, Buzzard Roost Creek, Cotaco Creek, Decatur, Elk River, Flint Creek, Garth Slough, Limestone, Pine Tree, Plevna, and Wheeler. Hulse described and named types such as Big Slough, Mud Creek, Wade, White Springs, and Beacon Island and Smithsonia with Ralph Allen. Together they described and named Beaver Lake, Lost Lake, Stanfield, and Swan Lake. In his preface to the *Handbook*, David DeJarnette states "We have had the pleasure during the past of working very closely with Cambron and Hulse. We have observed how painstaking and careful they are in their evaluations ... We have also observed in the course of our field evaluations that, as a result of this taxonomic system, the occurrence of certain types in certain cultural contexts could be predicted with a high degree of accuracy". Today, most would agree that Jack Cambron and David Hulse made a major contribution to Southeastern archaeology and the archaeology of the eastern US by helping to define the language of point types and their use as temporally or culturally diagnostic

artifacts. Most of their point type classifications have remained valid over the past fifty years, and the basic nature of their work is reflected in the many references to the *Handbook* in scholarly articles, books and texts. A now rarely seen *Part II, Uniface Blades and Flake Tools* was published in 1967.

Cambron and Hulse later sold portions of their artifact collections to an acquaintance, with the stipulation that the collection would not be resold. However, on the death of the purchaser, those artifacts were dispersed. In 2004, the Cambron family donated the artifacts and records in their possession to the University of Tennessee's McClung Museum. In 2005, the Hulse family donated several thousand artifacts and associated records to the Museum. The Cambron collection consisted of over 38,000 chipped stone artifacts from 404 collections from eight southeastern states, with most of the artifacts from the Tennessee Valley. Pike, Meeks, Anderson, and Ellerbusch (2006) stated concerning the donated collections "Although avocational collections are sometimes viewed by the research community as having limited research potential, that is decidedly not the case in these instances. Cambron and Hulse employed high professional standards during their 30-plus years of artifact collecting, including the labeling of each artifact with a binomial catalog number tied to a specific site map, field notes and/or other detailed locational information". The collections are under study at this time.

The days of searching for artifacts on the seasonally exposed low islands and mud flats of the Tennessee River are gone. This is now prohibited by federal antiquity laws without permits. Most of the Decatur artifact concentrations are no longer accessible, lost to silt and erosion. When you cross the Tennessee River on the causeway and bridge entering Decatur from the northeast, look downstream to your right and you will see the waters covering the sites for which Jack Cambron and David Hulse named the Decatur, Lost Lake, Wheeler, Limestone, Big Slough, Bakers Creek, and Swan Lake Points. Looking upstream to your left you will see (near to you from the Quad site) the waters over the Beaver Lake and Pine Tree sites, the White Springs dike and a little further down, Flint Creek. Here, the past is not so far away.

References

Cambron, J.W.
1955 Preliminary Report on the Stone

Pipe Site in North Alabama. *Tennessee Archaeologist* 11(2):54-62.

1956 The Pine Tree Site- A Paleo-Indian Habitation Locality. *Tennessee Archaeologist* 12(2):1-10.

1957 Some Early Projectile Point Types from the Tennessee Valley. *Journal of Alabama Archaeology* 3(2):17-19.

Cambron, J.W., and D.C. Hulse

1960a The Transitional Paleo-Indian in North Alabama and South Tennessee. *Journal of Alabama Archaeology* 6(1):7-33.

1960b An Excavation on the Quad Site. *Tennessee Archaeologist* 16(1):14-26.

1961 A Comparative Study of Some Unfinished Fluted Points and Channel Flakes from the Tennessee Valley. *Journal of Alabama Archaeology* 7(2):88-105.

Cambron, J.W. and S.A. Waters

1959 Flint Creek Rock Shelter (Part I). *Tennessee Archaeologist* 15(2):73-87.

1961 Flint Creek Rock Shelter (Part II). *Journal of Alabama Archaeology* 7(1):1-46.

Cole, M.J.

2005 Fifty Years of the Quad Site. *Journal of Alabama Archaeology* 51(1):1-18.

DeJarnette, D.L., E.B. Kurjack, and J. W. Cambron

1962 Excavations at the Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter. *Journal of Alabama Archaeology* 8(1-2):1-24.

Hulse, D.C. and J.L. Wright

1989 The Pine Tree - Quad - Old Slough Complex. *Tennessee Anthropologist* 14(2):102-147.

Pike, M.G., S.C. Meeks, D.G. Anderson, and E.C. Ellerbusch

2006 The James W. Cambron and David C. Hulse Collections: An Avenue for Understanding Paleoindian Occupation in the Mid-South. *Current Research in the Pleistocene* 23:132-136.

Soday, F.J.

1954 The Quad Site: A Paleo-Indian Village in Northern Alabama. *Tennessee Archaeologist* 10:1-20.

Walthall, J.A.

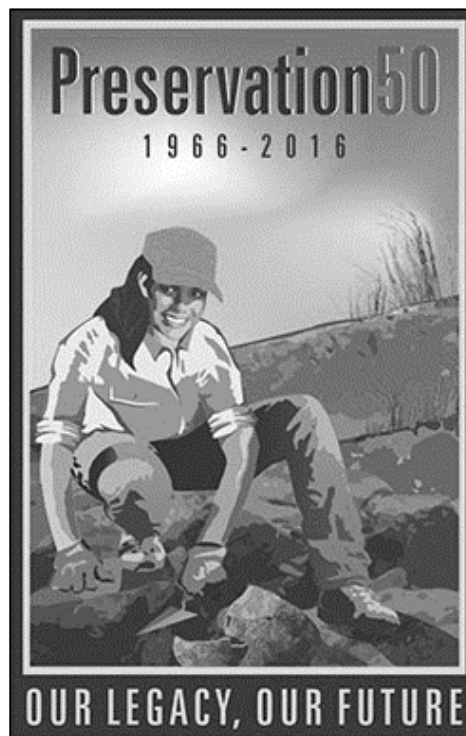
1980 *Prehistoric Indians of the Southeast: Archaeology of Alabama and the Middle South*. The University of Alabama Press.

Let's Show Off Alabama Archaeology!

As reported in previous issues of *Stones and Bones*, Alabama is celebrating the 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act by participating in the Making Archaeology Public Project. Every state in the US is producing a short film about the great discoveries that have been made as a result of NHPA-enabled archaeology. Alabama's film will feature prehistoric and historic sites, from the coast to the Tennessee Valley, and is being produced by the University of West Alabama. We need your help to raise the \$2,500 necessary for our film. Please consider making a tax-deductible donation to our MAPP film by visiting the Join page at alabamaarchaeology.org or sending a check made out to the AAS to:

Eugene Futato, AAS Treasurer
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park
Moundville, AL 35474

Completed films can be viewed at preservation50.org/mapp/.



**Visit AAS on
Facebook and
Twitter!**

Donations and Gifts

We received two contributions this month in memory of Lawrence D. Maples, Huntsville, AL. Mr. Maples, or Lanny, as he was known, joined AAS in 1957 and was active in AAS until 2010. The first donation came Charles, Nancy, and Garnell Pike, of Huntsville. The second donation came from Mildred Stephenson, also of Huntsville. Lanny Maples had a strong interest in education, and each of these donations has been applied to the Education Grant fund. We appreciate these contributions and mourn the passing of Mr. Maples.

Fund Balances

Education Fund: -\$9.13

Mahan Fund: \$422.35

Wimberly Fund: \$303.12



Member News

New Members

Raven Christopher, Montgomery, AL
Andy Coleman, Trussville, AL
Jessica Crawford, Marks, MS
John Hardin, Montgomery, AL
Todd Leavins, Westville, FL
Maureen Myers, Oxford, MS

Renewals

Douglas R. Hall, McCalla, AL
Patsy G. Hanvey, Gadsden, AL
Don Hudgins, Gadsden, AL
Jane and Bill Mason, Birmingham, AL
John Smith, Union Grove, AL
Mike Bunn, Daphne, AL

Editor's Note:

Just prior to press, we heard about the sad passing of AAS board member, Dr. John C. Hall. Dr. Hall was a longtime member of the AAS, a professor of Geology, and a dear friend of many AAS members. We give our condolences to those he left behind. More extensive remembrances will be forthcoming in the next edition of *Stones and Bones*. The memorial service will be at Smith Hall on the University of Alabama campus on Sunday, June 12 at 2pm. The family asks, in lieu of flowers, that you donate to the John C. Hall Memorial fund at the University of West Alabama (mailed to UWA, Station 6, Livingston, AL 35470), or to plant a longleaf pine (through the Longleaf Alliance) or an oakleaf hydrangea.

Chapter News

News from the Cullman Chapter, by Robbie Camp: The Cullman Chapter was treated to a very informative program presented by USDA Cultural Resources Specialist Teresa Paglione based on the Tyson Baber plantation in Montgomery County. This is one of the largest farms in Montgomery County and contains over 2 dozen archaeological sites dating back to transitional Paleoindian times. In addition to these aboriginal sites, it also boasts of several historic structures dating back to the 1830s. Teresa has been involved and instrumental in discovering and investigating more sites within this 1000 + acre farm since 2005. The majority of the sites investigated are of the Hope Hull phase dating around AD 900 to 1100. Troy University and AUM have been instrumental in field school and volunteer programs to clean up and preserve existing structures and explore unsearched new areas. One of her hopes is that a new point type, a Hamilton variation, may be named the Tyson Baber point. Thanks to Teresa for all of her efforts to preserve such a magnificent piece of history for generations to come.

The chapter field trip to the Tennessee State Museum on April 2nd to see the stone statue exhibit was discussed along with the upcoming AAS summer meeting to be held at Horseshoe Bend on June 25th.

The chapter held its last meeting before the summer break on May 19. AAS President Van King presented the program centered on steatite vessels, manufacturing quarries, and tools used in the manufacturing process. Van has been studying and researching steatite outcroppings and quarries from Alabama to Canada and has recently begun work on two new ones (1TP179 and 1TP180) in Tallapoosa County. He went into great detail describing and explaining the difference in traditional and non-traditional quarries and brought some fine examples of hornblend, quartz, and granite tools. He continues to work on 1TP21, a traditional quarry site and has extensive plans for the future on the others. Van discussed his plans to visit with all chapters in the state to promote AAS and gather input to bring to the board in hopes to focus the future of AAS in the direction to attract and maintain membership. The next meeting will be held September 15th at 7:00 pm.

News from the Southwest Chapter, by Bonnie Gums: Our spring series of Archaeology talks was held in the Archaeology Museum at the University of South Alabama. On February 1, Dr. David Morgan, Director of the Southeast Archeological Center of the National Park Service in Tallahassee, Florida, discussed the NPS maritime program for the study and preservation of shipwrecks in US waters.

On March 7, Dr. Christopher Rodning shared his research on the earliest European settlement in the interior Southeast in his talk titled *Joara, Cuenca, and Fort San Juan: Native Americans and Spanish Conquistadors in Western North Carolina, 1540-1568*. Chris is Associate Professor and Graduate Studies Coordinator for Anthropology at Tulane University.

AAS President Van King visited us on April 4 and talked about his research on traditional and nontraditional use of steatite quarries in Tallapoosa County in east-central Alabama. For many years Van has been studying quarry sites that prehistoric peoples used for mining steatite for stone bowls. Van is also an expert at flintknapping and reproducing stone vessels, smoking pipes, gorgets, and other artifacts, using traditional tools and methods.

On April 10, SWC members Traci Cunningham, Jimmy Fox, Bonnie Gums, and Lee Swetman participated in the clean-up of a long-lost cemetery in Baldwin County. Eight grave markers remain in the Tatumville Cemetery, the final resting place of early African-American and Creole families who settled the area that later became the city of Fairhope. Among those buried there are two Civil War soldiers, Jerome Nichols and Haywood Stanley, who served in the United States Colored Infantry.

AAS Chapters

2016 Chapter Presidents

Troy: Jason Mann

jmann@troy.edu

Cullman: Robbie Camp

robbie@alabamaprinting.com

East Alabama: Teresa Paglione

tlpaglione@gmail.com

Muscle Shoals: Gerald Hester

GeraldRH@aol.com

Huntsville: Ben Hoksbergen

benhoksbergen@gmail.com

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

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

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:

benhoksbergen@gmail.com

or via U.S. mail to:

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

Alabama Archaeological Society

President: Van King, melvanmd@hopper.net

1st Vice President: Anna Mullican, AnnaLMullican@gmail.com

2nd Vice President: Jacquelyn Kirkland, Jacquelyn.Kirkland@preserveala.org

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

Treasurer: Eugene Futato, efutato@ua.edu

Assistant Treasurer: Brandon Thompson, branthompson@hotmail.com

Journal of Alabama Archaeology Editor: Keith Little, keith@tvaresearch.com

Journal Editorial Assistants: Ashley Dumas, adumas@uwa.edu; Scott Meeks, scott@tvaresearch.com; Greg Waselkov, gwaselkov@jaguar.1.usouthal.edu

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

Stones & Bones Assistant Editors: Jason Mann, jmann@troy.edu

Web Editor and Photo Archivist: Duke Beasley, vrbeasley@ua.edu

AHC Representative: Craig Sheldon, csheldon@aum.edu

Board of Directors:

Terms expire 2017:

Van King, melvanmd@hopper.net

Kimberly Pyszka, kpyszka@aum.edu

Steven Meredith, mered003@gmail.com

Terms expire 2018:

David Johnson, johnsdatt@gmail.com

John Hall, jhall@uwa.edu

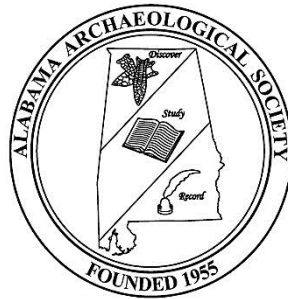
Cathy Meyer, cathy.mrsconsultants@yahoo.com

Terms expire 2019:

Stacye Hathorn, Stacye.Hathorn@preserveala.org

Ned Jenkins, Ned.jenkinsahc@gmail.com

Teresa Paglione, tlpaglione@gmail.com



In this Issue of Stones and Bones...

Meet a Member!	1
A Summary of the History and Archaeology of Alabama's Salt Works by Ashley Dumas	1
A Monolithic Ax? Fragment from ??? by Jason Mann	3
Cambron and Hulse by Paul Gray and Mark Cole	3
Lat's Show Off Alabama Archaeology!	5
Donations and Gifts	5
Fund Balances	5
Member News	5
Chapter News	6
AAS Chapters & Presidents	6
Dues Information	6
Grant & Scholarship Information	7
Stones & Bones Contact Information	7
AAS Officer & Board Contact Information	7

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

STONES & BONES
NEWSLETTER