

Stones & Bones

Sept. and Oct. 2013

Volume 55, Issue 5

The Newsletter of the Alabama Archaeological Society

President's Letter

Greetings from the field! As the heat and humidity of the Alabama summer begin to fade away, it is a great time to conduct archaeological surveys. However, while I have been busy digging shovel tests in the National Forest, the Alabama Archaeological Society has already started thinking ahead to the Winter Meeting. I am pleased to announce that the 2014 Winter Meeting will be held in February at Landmark Park in Dothan, Alabama. The specifics of the date/time and a formal call for papers will go out later this fall. In the meanwhile, if you would like to make a presentation at the Winter Meeting, be involved in the meeting planning process, or become a sponsor, please let me know.

Eric Sipes, AAS President



International Archaeology Day Events around Alabama

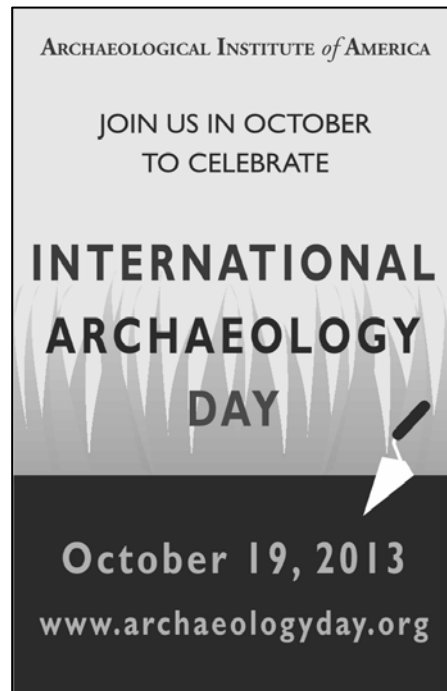
October 19th has been designated International Archaeology Day! This celebration of archaeology was initiated by the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA) in 2011 as an outreach event for the AIA and its local affiliates. In 2012, the AIA invited related organizations to participate, and the Alabama Archaeological Society held several events around the state. This year, the scope has been expanded even further, changing the name of the day from "National Archaeology Day" to *International Archaeology Day* to reflect the increasingly global appeal of the event.

Once again, several organizations around the state are joining the AIA to raise public awareness of archaeology.

Mobile: The Archaeology Museum at the University of South Alabama is kicking it up a notch, celebrating an entire week of archaeology! Their International Archaeology Week kicks off on October 15 with a lecture by USA Professor of Art

History, Dr. Christina Lindeman on the "Lure of Antiquity in 18th Century Rome and Naples". The lecture will begin at 7:00 PM at the Archaeology Museum.

On October 19, the USA Archaeology Museum will be celebrating International Archaeology Day from 12:00-4:00 PM with poster presentations on ancient Greek archaeology, exhibits on forensic archaeology, and activities including experimental archaeology and a mock dig.



On Tuesday, October 22, the Archaeology Museum will be hosting Fairhope artist, Dean Mosher, for a presentation entitled "Envisioning History: How I Create Historical Artwork". Mosher creates epic historical paintings for museums, National Park Service visitors' centers, and public buildings around the country. To create his paintings, Mosher works with the world's leading scholars and historians to ensure the highest degree of accuracy possible.

Moundville: The Moundville Native American Festival, held Wednesday, October 9 through Saturday, is now in its 25th year. Many Alabamians know that the festival is ranked as one of the finest and

most comprehensive events of its kind, presenting multiple opportunities for guests to learn more about archaeology and Southeastern Native American culture.

UA's Moundville Archaeological Park is a prehistoric settlement dating from around 1000 to 1450 AD. Extensive archaeological investigation has shown that the site was the political and ceremonial center of a regionally organized Mississippian culture chiefdom. The largest city North of Mexico in its heyday, it is estimated that over 10,000 people living in the Black Warrior River Valley were politically aligned with the Moundville site.

According to festival director, Betsy Irwin, "Our festival strives to spark a true understanding of what once was and now is Southeastern Indian culture. Many people still stereotype Native Americans, not realizing that different tribes inhabiting the Americas have a wide range of diverse customs, religious beliefs and languages. For instance, the Southeastern tribes never lived in teepees. Their houses were much sturdier permanent structures. Prehistorically, they were made with mud-plastered walls. We want the festival to make a difference, bridging gaps in understanding between Native Americans and other ethnic groups and helping to instill an ethic of respect for the past."

Archaeology in Action is an ever popular station at the festival where guests are toured through an archaeological dig. Dr. John Blitz and Ms. Jessica Kowalski of the UA Anthropology Department will conduct the field investigation and supervise students. The work is a continuation of the Moundville Plaza Project begun by Blitz and graduate student Jeremy Davis in 2011. Mr. Davis will also participate in the proposed investigations by assisting in specific sampling and mapping procedures. In addition to touring the dig, visitors can get more information and participate in a few hands-on activities that illustrate what archaeologists do.

This year's lineup at the Native American Stage combines old favorites with new talent. A new group performing this year is the *Pura Fe Trio*, an award-winning indigenous-blues band. Past

festival visitors may remember Pura Fe (Tuscarora Nation, North Carolina), a renowned vocalist whose singing career skyrocketed as part of the group *Ulali*, an all-female *a cappella* group. The trio synthesizes traditional and pre-Columbian indigenous music with blues and jazz. According to blues legend Taj Mahal, "With her voice soaring, foot stomping, this beautiful songbird transcends time and brings the message of our ancestors who have sewn this beautiful seed. That makes powerful music."

The festival is pleased to welcome back Paula Nelson (Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, North Carolina) - artist, singer and storyteller. Stationed at the storytelling arbor near the boardwalk by the park's Indian Village exhibit, Paula dresses like a noblewoman from Moundville during the 1300s. She also performs on stage daily, intertwining her stories and songs. The *Chickasaw Dance Troupe*, hailing from Ada, Oklahoma joins the festival for their second year. They perform the age old "stomp dance" where women wear sets of turtle shell rattles on their legs called shakers. Certain men "call" the dance while other male dancers respond to the caller's chants. At certain points, women begin shaking their rattles loudly in cadence with the singers.

Visitors always enjoy meandering through old timey campsites listening to reenactors as they play the parts of traders, historic native people and others from the



Traditional pottery firing at the Arts and Crafts Arbor



The Chickasaw Dance Troupe and visitors join together in a friendship dance at the Moundville Native American festival

early 1800s. Perhaps they'll catch a glimpse of an ancient Native American – one of the Moundville site's former inhabitants – a Mississippian warrior. Living historians and tour guides are located at strategically appropriate points in the park to interpret the past.

Other featured areas at the Moundville Native American Festival include the Arts and Craft Arbors where Native Americans and other experts demonstrate a bevy of traditional works, the Children's Area in which young visitors play games, dress up and make and take small crafts, and the ever-popular Knapper's Corner where craftsmen hammer out points and knives made from glass-like rocks. Two food areas and the Trader's Circle and Arts Market are spots where visitors can eat authentic Native American foods as well as regular festival concessions and shop for unique arts and crafts.

For more information, call (205)371-8732 or go to <http://moundville.ua.edu>. Moundville Archaeological Park is 13 miles south of Tuscaloosa off Alabama 69. Festival admission is \$10 for adults; \$8 for students; free for children ages 5 and younger. Group discounts with reservations are available.

Huntsville: The Redstone Arsenal Cultural Resources Program is collaborating with the North Alabama Chapter of the AIA to host an International Archaeology Day event at Lowe Mill, Saturday, October 19 from 1:00-4:00pm. This will be a free, family-friendly event.

Redstone Arsenal cultural resources staff will be on hand to identify artifacts that the public brings in, help people record archaeological sites they have found, and provide information about the Redstone Arsenal archaeology program. They will also be accepting donated artifacts which will be used in public outreach and educational programs.

The event is also an amnesty event. It is illegal to collect artifacts on federal property like Redstone Arsenal or TVA property without a permit, but for this day only, Redstone Arsenal will be accepting artifacts that have been illegally collected on public land, and those who bring them in will not be fined or prosecuted.

"Artifact collecting is a long-standing tradition in north Alabama, and I understand the joy it brings people," says Redstone Arsenal Archaeologist, Ben Hoksbergen. "And I also understand how tempting it is to pick up an arrowhead you see on a trail or on the riverbank, but on Redstone Arsenal, we collect data even on

surface finds which can tell us a lot about what culture used a particular location in the past and what they did there. If those artifacts are removed by collectors, those potential pieces of the puzzle are lost, often at a great cost to our shared cultural heritage." Redstone Arsenal hopes to preserve some of this data with the amnesty event, and only asks that those that bring in artifacts provide an approximate location for where the artifacts were collected.

Several other area organizations will also be participating in the event. Archaeologists from the TVA will have ceramic activities for children and will have information about the TVA cultural resources program. Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research (TVAR) will be giving tours of their lab and facilities which are located at Lowe Mill. Oakville Indian Mounds Museum will be doing atlatl demonstrations. Local flint-knapper, Tim Baker, will be doing flint-knapping demonstrations. Huntsville City Schools Earthscope will be doing children's activities with Native American games. The Huntsville Chapter of the AAS and the North Alabama Chapter of the AIA will both have tables with artifacts and information. The Alabama National Guard will also have information about their cultural resources program. Local archaeologists from UAH, Athens State University, and Calhoun Community College will also be on hand with educational material and information about their programs.

Lowe Mill is a nice historic setting for the event. It opened in 1901, the eighth and final textile mill in Huntsville, Alabama (a ninth mill was built around the same time, but was merged with Lowe Mill in 1904). At its opening, Lowe Mill had 25,000 spindles for turning locally-grown cotton into yarn. After declaring bankruptcy in 1932 and changing hands several times throughout the 1930's, Lowe Mill finally closed in 1937. It was used as a cotton warehouse from 1932-1945 and as a shoe factory from 1945-1978. It is currently home to Lowe Mill Arts & Entertainment which provides studio and exhibition space for over 100 local artists. It is located at 2211 Seminole Drive, Huntsville.

Following the event, at 7:00 PM at Wilson Hall on the UAH campus, archaeologist Jeannine Windham will be giving a talk on "Eating in the Valley: Woodland Foodways along the Tennessee River".

For more information, contact Redstone Arsenal Cultural Resource Manager, Ben Hoksbergen at (256)955-6971 or benjamin.j.hoksbergen.civ@mail.mil.

Fort Mims Commemorates 200th Anniversary of Battle

By Claudia Campbell
President, Fort Mims Restoration
Association

Held on the actual 200th anniversary date of the battle at Fort Mims on August 30, this 2013 commemorative event hosted by the Fort Mims Restoration Association (FMRA) was attended by 4,500 visitors. A Friday morning reception was held for the descendants of Fort Mims survivors, and each received a sash of recognition to wear. Many met distant and unknown relatives for the first time. Descendants, state and local officials, (such as State Representatives, Alabama Historical Commission, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Alabama Building Commission, and Alabama Tourism Department) and the general public all participated in the memorial service. Several historical groups, including the Alabama Society DAR, Daughters of 1812, and the Order of Indian Wars, placed wreaths in remembrance to all who were at Fort Mims in August 1813.

The recently “reconstructed” blockhouse in the southwest corner of the stockade adds a new visual dimension to Fort Mims Park. This replica of an early 1800s blockhouse was constructed from hewn logs with half dovetail notching at its corners. The heavy wooden door is clad with replicated iron hinges. A gift from a DAR chapter near Lumpkin Georgia, each log was tagged and then carefully

disassembled, loaded onto a flatbed trailer, hauled to Fort Mims Park, and reassembled. This amazing structure was completed just prior to the 200th Anniversary event and will draw many visitors to this historic site.

FMRA accomplished several other goals (besides the blockhouse) for the 200th Anniversary event. A split rail fence was erected across the south side of Fort Mims Park based on descriptions written in 1813 by General Claiborne. A shorter split rail fence was placed on the east side, and improvements were made to the existing stockade. Of great interest during the Anniversary event was the museum exhibit—“Bringing the Artifacts Home,” a wonderful display created by Jim Parker, Director of Fort Toulouse National Historic Park. Through joint efforts of the Alabama Historical Commission and the Alabama Department of Archives and History, many important artifacts were on display, including a hollowed-log casing removed from a well in the 1960s, a knife belonging to Jesse Steadham, a Fort Mims survivor, and a blood-letting tool that belonged to William Weatherford, leader of the Redstick Creek Indians.

Perhaps the most significant permanent park addition made by FMRA are four granite monuments that have “written in stone” the names of all known to have been at Fort Mims on August 30, 1813. The names were compiled from “A Conquering Spirit” by Dr. Gregory Waselkov Anthropology Professor at the University of South Alabama, and a few from family histories. Names were categorized to include the Mississippi Territorial Volunteers, Tensaw Residents

and Slaves, and Redstick Creek Indians. After the monuments were unveiled, many descendants had their photographs taken by the names of their ancestors.

Dr. Greg Waselkov gave an engaging talk about the Tensaw Country and the attack on Fort Mims. Robert Thrower, Poarch Band of Creek Indians, and Farris Powell, of Creek descent, presented the Creek point of view. Bonnie Gums from the Center for Archaeological Studies, University of South Alabama, presented an informative display of archaeological digs at Fort Mims. The talks and displays were well-attended by a crowd of over 10,000 for the three-day Anniversary weekend event.

Living history provided glimpses into the early 1800s lifeways of the pioneers and Creek Indians, and included weavers and spinners, potters, flintknappers, a blacksmith’s forge, cooking in cast iron pots on open fires, and a Creek hunting camp, with mule-drawn wagons transporting visitors to the festivities. Reenactors from all over the Southeast gathered to stage the dramatic and tragic battle at Fort Mims. Descendants of those who had sought refuge at Fort Mims, as well as those who were attacking, came from the Tensaw area of south Alabama and from many other states—California, Washington, Texas, Louisiana, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Virginia, Georgia, and more. Several descendants portrayed their ancestors in the battle reenactment. Watching the replay of the battle of Fort Mims for the first time, many were able to realize their ancestors’ struggles during those early and difficult days of this country.



Reconstructed blockhouse at Fort Mims Park

Early Newspaper Accounts of Archaeological Sites and Remains in Alabama, Part I

By Donald B. Ball

It remains a truism of research that potentially useful information is where one finds it. In my reading of numerous articles and other works relating to archaeological investigations in Alabama, I have – not surprisingly – seen countless references to papers authored by other archaeologists but I do not immediately recall having seen any mention of accounts of mounds, graves, or artifactual materials published in early newspapers. Accordingly, it seems not out of line to suggest that this body of literature is largely unknown to many modern archaeologists working within the state. As the readers of *Stones & Bones* might find such items of interest, it is the purpose of this paper to examine a “baker’s dozen” of the notices which appeared in the newspapers of an earlier era (1867-1917). Whereas some of the sites discussed (e.g., the Florence mound and Moundville) are readily identifiable, the location of others has been lost through the years. It will be observed that several of the anonymous writers of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century were quick to infuse both colorful and wildly speculative interpretations in their articles, and this is to be expected. Nonetheless, such pieces collectively serve as an invaluable contribution to the history of Alabama archaeology and are deserving of greater scrutiny. A more thorough inspection of these generally ignored early accounts would be a useful study in its own right.

Anonymous

1867 The Port of Memphis. *Public Ledger*, Wednesday, March 27, 1867, pg. 3, cols. 5-6. Memphis, Tennessee.

...The [steamboat] Pink Varble, on a recent trip up the Tennessee [River], went where steamboats never before were known to float. At the Florence [Alabama] landing the river was out of its banks and all over the country. She steamed on right over the banks, up to the foot of Florence, actually passing the big Indian mound, over two miles from the natural limits of

the river, and landed her freight at the foot of the second mound. Parties acquainted with the locality will fully understand the position and appreciate the extent of the great flood of 1867.

Anonymous

1869 Relics. *The Evening Telegraph* (5th edition), Friday, December 3, 1869, pg. 3, col. 2. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

RELICS.

Remains of Indian mounds Discovered in Alabama.

Professor N. T. Lupton, of the Southern University, Greenboro [sic], Ala., at the request of Professor Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, has recently made an examination of some of the most interesting Indian mounds in Alabama. These mounds, he says, are found at frequent intervals for a hundred miles or more along the river. Near the small village of Carthage is a collection of more than 20. These are truncated [sic], rectangular pyramids, averaging about 20 feet in height. As the field has been cultivated for many years, some of them have been ploughed down nearly to the common level, while one towers over 40 feet, and is covered with a luxurious growth of forest trees, one of which measures nearly three feet in diameter. One of these mounds Professor Lupton opened, by digging a well eight feet square into it perpendicularly from the top. At a depth of three feet, portions of two skeletons were found, with their heads towards the east. The teeth only were in a good state of preservation; the remaining bones nearly all crumbled on being handled. At the depth of about eight feet the remains of three or more skeletons were found similar to the first.

The bottom portion of a vase was here found, which, on being removed, disclosed a circular opening about one foot in diameter, around the sides of

which were the charred remains of wood, showing that a stake or wooden pillar once occupied this opening. About a foot from the bottom of this opening, at the depth of 16 feet from the surface, the remains of several skeletons were discovered, with the teeth and some other bones in a fine state of preservation. A large quantity of ashes and some charcoal, with one piece of charred bone, were found around this opening. Only a few stone implements were found – what appeared to be beads crumbled to powder when handled. Mussel shells were occasionally met with while digging, also charcoal, pieces of mica, and pottery. The fact was clearly established that this is a burial mound, and the conclusion is drawn that a stake or pillar was originally planted over the grave of several personages of distinction and victims burned thereat. A singularly carved ornament of wood was obtained, which is supposed to have formed the top of the stake. It is apparently covered with paint, which accounts for its preservation.

Anonymous

1871 The Aboriginal Remains of the Mississippi Valley. *The Columbia Herald*, Friday, July 7, 1871, pg. 1, cols. 3-6. Columbia, Tennessee.

We extract from the able and instructive paper entitled the “Aboriginal Remains and Quaternary Fossils of the Mississippi Valley” by Rev. Edw’d Fontaine, and read before the New Orleans Academy of Sciences on the 5th inst., the following statement of the mounds and other aboriginal remains frequently to be met with in the valley of our great river...

...A fine specimen of a temple [mound] of this kind may yet be seen in the valley of the Tennessee River, at Florence, Ala. When I examined that immense mound in 1846, it was more than seventy feet high, and contained nearly an

acre of land, but it was then cultivated in corn, which grew upon its steep sides and summit; and the plow, combined with the washing of the rains, was rapidly defacing its symmetry and reducing it to the level of the adjacent bottom....

Anonymous

1879 Untitled note on mound excavation near Union Springs, Alabama. *Memphis Daily Appeal*, Sunday, June 22, 1879, pg. 2, col. 2. Memphis, Tennessee.

Some colored [sic] men near Decatur, Alabama, in excavating a mound on Major Fielder's plantation, near Union Springs, Alabama, discovered the skeleton of an Indian warrior, buried sitting erect on the skeleton of a horse. Large lumps of gold and sheets of isinglass, decorated relics, etc., were found.

Anonymous

1880 Relics of De Soto. *The News and Herald*, Saturday, April 3, 1880, pg. 1, col. 3. Winnsboro, South Carolina.

Relics of De Soto.

When the chestnut tree quite three hundred years old was blown down on the banks of a little creek near a church called "South Carolina," within a mile of the village of Yorkville, in Pickens county, Alabama, and about seventeen miles southeast of Columbus, Miss., beneath the roots were found a pair of brass scales for weighing, with the brass weights having Spanish descriptions and numerals on them. Two three-pound cannon shot were found with the scales. The soil beneath the tree was unusually dry, as the little stream near by [sic] drained the spot. Hence these relics of Spanish adventures were well preserved. It does not follow, however, that because these articles were found there that De Soto ever visited that section of Alabama. He could have had little use for scales, and

probably left them at some distant encampment, from whence they may have been brought by some curious red man who assigned little value to them and thus left them where he drank from the stream. Indians had no wagon or wagon ways, and yet when Western Alabama was first settled by white people, in 1830, and while the Choctaws still owned and occupied the country, it is written that there was a broad, deep wagon road following the course of the river some distance and deeply cut in the hill sides and into the river's bank. It crossed the Tombigbee at what is called the "Mounds," near the Alabama and Mississippi line. The Choctaws related that this road was cut by white men, who marched across the country, fighting and killing, long before their recollection. If this be the tradition, there is little doubt that De Soto made the road and crossed the Tombigbee at the place indicated by the Spanish scales and weights and that the old highway was certainly made by no race of modern Indians.

Anonymous

1880 A Skeleton King with a Silver Crown. *Weekly Arizona Citizen*, Saturday, November 13, 1880, pg. 2, col. 3. Tucson, Arizona.

A Skeleton King With a Silver Crown.

[Livingston (Ala.) Journal].

Mr. Morgan Lynn exhibited to us this week some Indian relics of peculiar interest. They were found by Master Willie Powe, near Horn's bridge over the Sucarnatchie [sic; Sucarnochee River], and consisted of a silver crown, about six and a half inches in diameter and two inches wide in the widest part; two silver ornaments, circular in form and two inches in diameter, found with – we might say on the person of – a well-preserved skeleton. The crown still encircles the skull and the other ornaments rested upon the chest,

having evidently been worn about the neck. On the front of the crown is etched the figure of a moose, and on each side of it the figure of a wolf. They are evidently the product of skilled workmen, and from certain letters and figures inscribed on the inner surface of the crown we infer that it was of English manufacture. The place on which these relics were found has been settled not less than half a century.

Anonymous

1882 Miscellaneous Items. *Milan Exchange*, Saturday, July 22, 1882, pg. 2, col. 4. Milan, Tennessee.

A negro [sic] recently found on a plantation fifteen miles from Tuscaloosa, Ala., not far beneath the surface of the ground, an entire skeleton over six feet long with a necklace upon it of white stone beads. The bones crumbled as soon as exposed. They were found close to an Indian mound, and, as other three skeletons have been unearthed on the three other sides, it is supposed the bodies were buried at the four ends of a cross, the mound being the central point.

Anonymous

1883 Untitled note on mound excavations near Tuscaloosa. *The Milan Exchange*, Saturday, February 10, 1883, pg. 2, col. 4. Milan, Tennessee.

It was reported lately that the noted Indian mound at Tuscaloosa, Ala., was to be excavated. It was expected that some interesting relics would be unearthed.

To be continued...

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Chapter News

News from the Cullman Chapter by Robbie Camp: The Cullman Chapter met Thursday, September 19th after a 3 month summer break. Oakville Indian Mounds Education Center Director and Lawrence County Cultural Resource Specialist Anna Lynn Mullican presented an informative program on the museum and her activities and plans as the cultural resource specialist for Lawrence County. She detailed improvements that she would like to see made at the park and discussed some of the upcoming events that they will be hosting in the near future. She was delighted to have hosted the summer AAS meeting and was pleasantly surprised at the large turnout. Her enthusiasm will no doubt spread to the hundreds of students fortunate enough to participate in the program.

In other business, the chapter discussed the summer field trip to the famous Tom Hendrix wall, upcoming events, meetings, and artifact shows.

Our next meeting will be held on Thursday, October 17th at 7:00 PM at the Cullman County Health Department Community Meeting Room.

News from the Huntsville Chapter by Ben Hoksbergen: The Huntsville Chapter resumed meetings on Tuesday, September 24 with a talk by Gretchen Eggiman about the Late Mississippian architecture at the David Davis Farm Site (40Ha301) in Chattanooga. Based on her Master's work at the University of Georgia, Athens, Eggiman's presentation highlighted the Dallas Phase structures at 40Ha301 including at least eight domestic structures and a communal building.

Work is underway on flotation of soil samples from features at the Tim Baker Site which underwent salvage excavation by Chapter volunteers in the fall of 2011. Radiocarbon analysis of charcoal from these features will be partly funded by the 2012 AAS Research Grant. Future chapter meetings this fall will include sorting and analysis of samples from the flotation.



Gretchen Eggiman presents at the September Huntsville Chapter meeting



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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
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to

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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

Additional details are available on the AAS website at:

www.alabamaarchaeology.org/aasgrants

Stones & Bones

Editor: Ben Hoksbergen; Assistant Editors: Teresa Paglione and Jason Mann

Stones & Bones is published bi-monthly at the beginning of January, March, May, July, September, and November. The deadline for submitting articles is the end of the month prior to publication. Articles, questions, and comments can be sent via email to:

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