

Stones & Bones

Jan. and Feb. 2015

Volume 57, Issue 1

The Newsletter of the Alabama Archaeological Society

Winter Meeting

Thanks to everyone who helped make our 60th annual Winter Meeting a success! The meeting was hosted by the Shoals Chapter at the Florence/Lauderdale Visitor Center. Florence City Commissioner, Dick Jordan and Florence Mayor, Mickey Haddock came by to give us all a hearty welcome along with Charles Moore of the Shoals Chapter.

The meeting included several excellent presentations on everything from a rock-shelter excavation in Jefferson County, to historic iron mining in Calhoun County.

The lunchtime business meeting resulted in the election of new officers including our new President, Dr. Erin Phillips, and Dr. Keith Little who is taking the reigns as Journal Editor.

As usual, the silent book auction attracted a crowd looking to fill gaps in their personal libraries and contribute to a worthy cause.

Following the meeting, many of the attendees participated in tours of the Florence Indian Mound and Museum and the Rosenbaum House, Alabama's only Frank Lloyd Wright home. Many in the group reconvened after the tours for dinner and socializing.

The AAS would like to thank the City of Florence for their hospitality, Charles Moore and Shoals Chapter for hosting the event, Florence Arts and Museums for the excellent venue and tours, and MRS Consultants, Panamerican Consultants, Southern Research Historic Preservation Consultants, and Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research for their donations in support of the meeting!

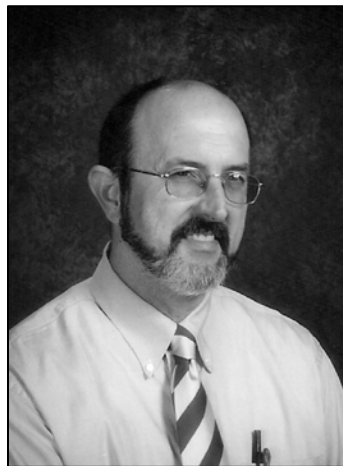


Meet a Member!

Marvin L. Ellis, the son of Marvin and Mary Ellis, was born in Miami, Florida on December 22, 1950. He graduated from Robert E. Lee High School in Montgomery, Alabama in 1968 and attended the University of Alabama where he earned a BA in History in 1972. He began teaching

in the Montgomery Public Schools in 1976 at Floyd Junior High School and completed Master's work in History at Auburn University in 1982. From 1989 until his retirement in 2011, Marvin taught Advanced Placement American History and Advanced Placement European History at Loveless Academic Magnet Program High School. He has also been an Adjunct History Instructor at Auburn University at Montgomery since 1993.

Marvin married Claudia Grigg in 1972. They have two children, Marty and Carrie, and four delightful granddaughters, Maya, Mackenzie, Elizabeth and Haley.



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

I don't have much in the way of field experience, but I do have a favorite artifact. I was in a field archaeology class at Moundville as an undergraduate, and one day we were digging test trenches in an area that was going to be a new road in the park. I found a projectile point, but it was not the projectile point that you would expect to find at Moundville, it was a Clovis point. It was lancelet shaped with a flute running down the center and was a beautiful example of flint knapping at its finest. But this Paleo point didn't belong at a Mississippian site. The grad student who was supervising us speculated that a resident of Moundville had found it somewhere, picked it up and brought it home with him. Human nature doesn't change much. How often have I walked past a trash pile on the street, seen something and thought "I can use this for

something?"

Who influenced your decision to become an archaeologist? Or who do you credit for your interest in archaeology?

When I was growing up, the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts was much more about history and archaeology than it was about art. The museum had an exhibit that both frightened and fascinated me. There in a glass case was the recreated burial of an ancient Native American complete with grave goods. The sign on the display told something about the lifestyle of this early Alabamian and then said something like "Now my mouth is filled with dust. It is up to the archaeologist to tell my story." I thought that telling the stories of those who had gone before and could no longer speak for themselves would be the coolest thing that anyone could ever do. Of course there were other (living) people who sparked my interest too. Margaret Searcy who taught me Intro to Anthropology at the University of Alabama and Jim Parker and Ned Jenkins who introduced me to the wonders of historical archaeology in graduate school all helped to fuel my interest in the profession. Of course, I never became an archaeologist, but for forty years I have told the stories of the people who came before us in my History classes and I have always included a hefty dose of archaeology. Once I constructed my own site during the summer so that my students at Floyd Junior High School could get at least a rough idea of how an archaeologist works. My 10th grade World History classes one year at LAMP (Lanier Academic Motivational Program) did the usual chapter on Ancient Egypt and then followed it by a kind of lab experience mummifying chickens. We learned a lot about the whole process of mummification, and for about two months the custodial staff refused to clean my room. (We buried our five chickens on the Lanier campus late one Friday afternoon under a bit of graffiti that looked sort of like the eye of Horus. To the best of my knowledge our mummies are still there waiting for some teenaged Howard Carter to "make them live again.")

What would be your dream site to work at?

I have always wanted to dig a Roman site, preferable in the north of England along Hadrian's Wall. It must have been quite a feeling to stand there, look across the Wall and think that you are at the end of the civilized world. I have also had a desire to dig a Neanderthal site. There seem to be almost daily discoveries in the early Paleolithic now, so many that it is difficult to keep up with them all, and I'd like to be a part of that.

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

The archaeologist that I would like to have lunch with is really more of a physical anthropologist. He is Douglas Owsley of the Smithsonian. Owsley has worked on so many interesting cases: Kennewick Man, the remains of colonial settlers, and the crew of the confederate submarine H.L. Hunley. He has also expressed some interesting views on the earliest people in the New World that I would like to hear more about. I have about a thousand questions that I would like to ask him.

What is the most recent movie you're seen?

The most recent movie that I have seen that didn't involve either ravenous zombies or Disney Princesses was *The Monuments Men*. I know it is neither the final word on the subject nor the complete story of the unit tasked with recovering the art looted by the Nazis (I'm not sure that any two hour movie could do that) but I enjoyed it. The movie was probably the first time many people had ever heard of this bit of World War II's history. Think of the wonderful works of art could have been lost without those guys! It makes you thankful that someone in the high command recognized the importance of making the effort to save them and employed such dedicated experts to do it.

Why are you a member of AAS?

I am a member of the AAS because it allows me to support the cause of archaeology in Alabama and keeps me informed of archaeological activities in our state. I look forward to the *Stones and Bones* and the *Journals*. I have also been impressed by the educational outreach of AAS, and I like being a part of that.

How many years have you been a member?
I have been a member for about 15 years.

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

The Swan Creek Paleoindian Site

By Mark Cole

Editor's Note: This is the first installment of a new feature in the *Stones and Bones*. Each issue will include a profile of an archaeological site in Alabama that exemplifies sites from a given time period or culture, starting with the Early Paleoindian, and going forward through time to the early 20th century. 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!

Introduction

The Swan Creek Site (1LI571) is an Early Paleoindian, Clovis and Cumberland, residential camp located a half mile off Bee Line Highway in central Limestone County, approximately six miles north of the Quad Locale and two miles from the Belle Mina Clovis Site (1LI92) (Ensor 2011). It is situated in a classic Paleoindian site position, on a small knoll, adjacent to a spring, overlooking Swan Creek. Surrounding the site is approximately eighty acres of flat cotton, corn, and bean fields that have produced large numbers of Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic artifacts, suggesting a complex of mixed cultural sites, though fluted points

are circumscribed only to the small, round, thirty meter knoll.

As with most Paleoindian sites, there is almost no written information available. The site is on private property, and artifact collectors are so secretive, that it has not been studied outside of a small group of surface collections made over the past fifty years. Still, this site, and these artifacts, can tell us a few things about its significance and its importance for our understanding of Paleoindian lifeways in the Tennessee Valley.

History

The Swan Creek Site was discovered sometime in the 1960s by Hoyt Williamson, a local farmer from Tanner, Alabama who owned the property (Figure 1). Williamson allowed J.C. Gatlin of Athens, Alabama to surface collect on the site, and for approximately fifteen years these two men were the only people in the world who knew its significance.

Gatlin was the Abraham of the author's research, sharing his collection, site locations, and introducing him to Williamson. For over thirty years, Gatlin was in charge of planting crops on Management areas near the Tennessee River, resulting in his interest in collecting and archaeology. Many of the now legendary early collectors from Decatur, Alabama during that era enjoyed duck hunting, and Gatlin was friendly with most of them, learning the location of many sites while amassing a very impressive artifact collection, all while remaining out of the



Figure 1. Hoyt Williamson walks up the knoll marking 1LI571, Swan Creek Site

limelight.

John Gustafson of Decatur, Alabama, remembered Williamson bringing a small box of artifacts to a meeting of the Decatur Chapter of the AAS, probably in the 1970s (email conversation 2002). According to Gustafson, the box contained an assortment of Paleoindian and Early Archaic artifacts, including projectile points, uniface tools and fluted points. As the story goes, after the meeting, James Cambron cornered Williamson off to the side and impressed upon him the importance of the artifacts he had recovered and the site they came from. Gatlin recalled that shortly after that, Williamson asked him to no longer collect the site.

Gustafson was invited to the site by Williamson, but never found anything he considered significant. Gustafson shared with the author that the site was very sparse of artifacts and would only produce right after a deep plowing and heavy rain, and not day after day (email conversation 2002). Still, he remembered that Williamson would continue to bring exceptional artifacts to the Decatur meetings several times in the spring and then not show up to meetings again until the fall.

Williamson, Gatlin, and Gustafson all confirmed Cambron being invited to both surface collect and perform an excavation at Swan Creek in hopes of finding an intact Paleoindian element. According to Williamson, this excavation took place around 1975, and Cambron performed the research alone, though none of the

Cambron records reviewed by the author indicate this took place. Williamson stated that Cambron opened three, three foot by three foot pits on the northern slope of the knoll at the edge of the spring. After working the test holes to a depth of four feet, no diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Cambron's surface collection records did not indicate that he found fluted points and that he only visited the site a few times.

Notable Artifacts and Findings

Neither Williamson nor Gatlin kept records of their finds, but they do have the artifacts recovered from the site. Williamson's collection is virgin, since he never collected any other site, and is pictured in Figure 2.

Gatlin was a selective collector, and only picked up tools if they were exceptional. Interestingly, one of the tool types that Gatlin did collect from this site was uniface endscrapers, because this was the only site where he ever found fluted points, and also the only site he ever found the endscrapers. He surmised that these artifacts had to be related to the Clovis and Cumberland people, and therefore were important.

Another noteworthy finding made by all collectors of this site was a very high concentration of Big Sandy points. Combining all known collections, which is believed to make up over 99% of the artifacts from this site, over 100 Big Sandy points were recovered. This made Big Sandy the largest component of the

inventory by a wide margin, and one of only five sites outside of the Quad Locale in Limestone County known to the author to have produced that many examples of that point type.

Gatlin's collection contains thirteen Paleoindian points, including an unfluted Clovis, a Redstone, two fluted Clovis points and two Cumberland points, items AL0981 to AL1000 in the Alabama Paleoindian Point Survey (APPS 2014). Williamson's collection includes sixteen Paleoindian points including two unfluted Clovis, five fluted Clovis, and four Cumberland points or pieces and is documented in the APPS as artifacts AL1094 to AL1109. This is a total of three unfluted Clovis, seven fluted Clovis, a Redstone and six Cumberland points. These have been recorded by the author for inclusion in the Alabama Paleoindian Point Survey.

The only Redstone recovered on the site is listed in the APPS as artifact AL0996. Recovered by Gatlin, it is a shiny, dark, two-tone Bangor point 56mm in length and fluted just over halfway up both sides.

One of Williamson's fluted points is AL1099, the majority of a large Cumberland that measures 64mm in length and is missing an ear and the tip. The Cumberland is made of Bangor chert, a material originally incorrectly identified by the author. The artifact is fully fluted on both sides and is so heavily mineralized and weathered that it appears that the earth has permanently attached itself to the artifact. This artifact truly appears to be as old as dirt.

Threats and Impacts

Paleoindian sites are considered so rare and important that few collectors are willing to share site specific information about them. While this helps protect the site from looters, it also limits the amount of data that gets to the people who can use it - professional archaeologists. This site was no exception.

In January 2004 Williamson agreed to take the author to the site for documentation. When I told him I was interested in writing a site report, he was very hesitant, saying "You'll have me covered up with artifact collectors".

During this visit, the author found a core and a uniface scraper on the southernmost edge of the knoll, a Palmer and a handful of chipped stone. When the Palmer was discovered, Williamson quipped that it was the first artifact found on the site in twenty years. It may have also been the last.

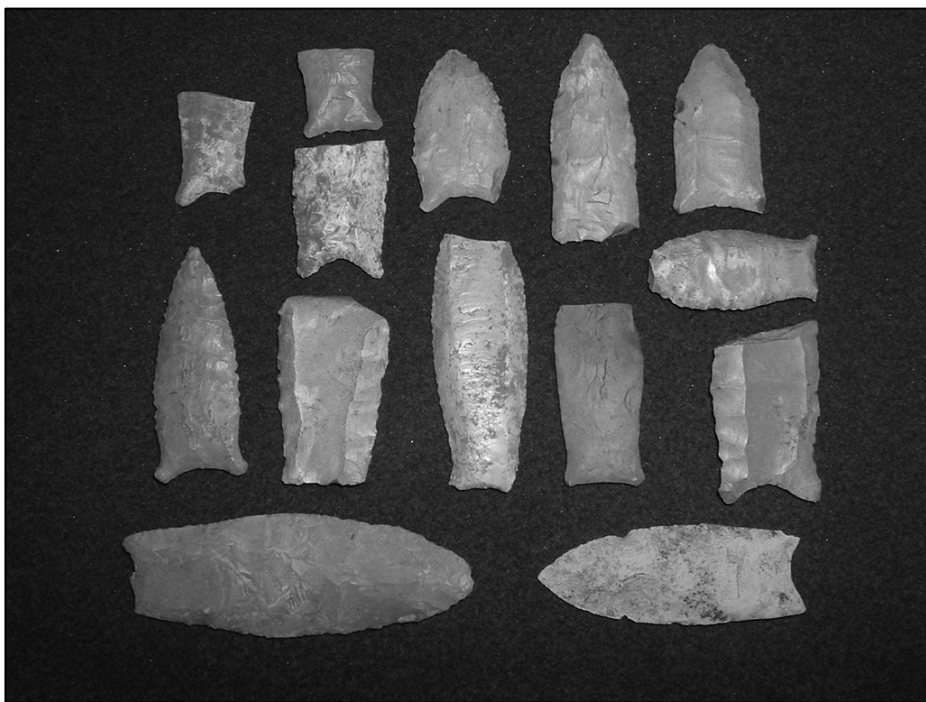


Figure 2. Williamson's Paleoindian Points from Li571, the Swan Creek Site

In 2009, Vulcan Materials leased the property to open a limestone quarry, and the Swan Creek Site has now been completely destroyed.

Significance

The density of fluted points found on this site puts it in a rare category. Sites producing over 10 fluted points outside of Quad, Coffee Slough, and Heaven's Half Acre are extremely rare, and this site produced 14 (Anderson 1990).

Research by the author indicates that the Swan Creek Site was the northwestern boundary of an elliptical Clovis foraging cycle extending south through the Quad Locale (Cole 2006). This research was cited in Blaine Ensor's excellent Belle Mina summary (Ensor 2011) and should be further investigated by other professional archaeologists while the data is available.

While its importance to the Clovis people is interesting, that the Swan Creek Site retained its importance during Cumberland times, and appears to have been used similarly in the foraging cycle makes it significant. Swan Creek suggests a correlation between Clovis and Cumberland peoples, at least in their site preferences, but perhaps also in their foraging patterns. That sounds like something we all know, but said differently, something about Swan Creek made both Clovis and Cumberland Paleoindians want to be there, and perhaps for an extended time, and that is what makes it even rarer.

Swan Creek does not appear to be a one season and done site. There were not "only" two or three Clovis and Cumberland points found here. One culture did not prefer the site more heavily than the other. That the number of *each* fluted point type is so high suggests that it was very important to both cultures, and the site assemblage may still have significance to our understanding of the Clovis and Cumberland relationship.

Finally, this site only reiterates to the author the association between fluted points and Big Sandy that has been mentioned by many collectors during conversations. The data is now available to once and for all prove that this correlation is not simply due to population explosion, rather eerily similar site preferences, and perhaps even coexistence.

Conclusion

When most researchers think of Paleoindian sites in Alabama, the initial thought is almost always of the Quad Locale. Quad is obviously a very important

group of sites that should be further studied from every angle, whenever possible. But, to help put the significance of the Swan Creek Site in perspective, consider this. This site is one of only two identified in the author's Limestone County Paleoindian Site Survey that has been identified as potentially both a Clovis *and* a Cumberland residential camp, and this includes all data available on the Quad Locale (Cole 2006).

Now, that's special.

Acknowledgements

Ben Hoksbergen is obviously desperate for *Stones and Bones* articles. Please help him. In a recent email conversation, he coaxed me out of archaeological retirement and into this issue utilizing Jedi mind trick persuasion techniques.

The often uneasy relationship between professional and avocational archaeologists leaves much data sitting in closets and compact discs. They need to share, with professionals coaxing, supporting and helping hobbyists report and publish.

Mr. Gatlin and Mr. Williamson were very gracious to share their collections and knowledge of the site with the author. I always like to thank Teresa Paglione, Steve Meredith, and Eugene Futato. Even though they will probably be surprised this article is in *Stones and Bones*, they have each been great friends and morale support when I have needed them over the years, and I like to thank them as often as possible.

Finally, my wife Jenni patiently sat through a Sunday afternoon of little interaction with her husband and only blew up once. This woman is a saint. Thanks for supporting me.

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Ensor, H. Blaine

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Passings

Carey Geiger



Carey Geiger was born on April 15, 1939 in Rocky Creek, Mississippi, and passed away on December 6, 2014 in Mobile, Alabama. Carey was a retired analytical chemist for Chevron Products, with 36 years service at Pascagoula, Mississippi, and Oahu, Hawaii refineries.

Since 1970 Carey was a very active and serious archaeological volunteer. In Mississippi he first worked on the Beaumont Gravel Pit site for eight field seasons and spent many years studying the Leaf River drainage system under the direction of archaeologists from the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. He was probably most passionate about the Greenwood Island site on the Pascagoula Gulf coast, and presented several talks on its significance and need for preservation. In the mid-1990s he also volunteered three field seasons at the Topper site excavations in South Carolina under the direction of Dr. Albert Goodyear.

Carey was long-time member of the Mississippi Archaeological Association (MAA) and served as President in 1988 and again from 2004-2005. From the late 1970s until 1993 he was President of the MAA Gulf Coast Chapter. He authored numerous reports published in the *Mississippi Archaeology* journal and presented talks at annual MAA meetings, receiving the Golden Biface Award for Outstanding Amateur Presentation in 2009. He donated his personal collection of artifacts to the Mississippi Department of

Archives and History.

In 2006 Carey moved to Mobile, Alabama, and became an active volunteer at the Center for Archaeological Studies at the University of South Alabama. While he concentrated his work on analysis of stone tools from various excavations, he also joined us on volunteer digs, helped wash and sort artifacts, and he particularly liked sharpening our trowels and shovels.

Carey served on the Board of Directors for the AAS, as President of the Southwest Chapter, and editor of *Stones & Bones* newsletter. He was a guest speaker at Southwest Chapter meetings, USA Archaeology Museum, University of Southern Mississippi's Anthropology Club meeting, and for many local historical societies. Due to health complications following two knee surgeries in the summer of 2010, Carey spent his last years in an assisted living facility. His love of archaeology and his hard work will be greatly missed.

Louis Scott wrote the following for Carey Geiger about a year ago. He read it to Carey and it brought tears to his eyes:

My Paleo Pal

I believe it was General McArthur who said "Old soldiers never die, they just fade away." Old archaeologists do die but not before they dig and dig and dig until one last hole is dug for them.

He was a fellow archaeology volunteer with me for years. We worked in the lab, washing, sorting, and analyzing. In the field we went from site to site attempting to see what was out of sight.

For me a rock is a rock and an arrowhead an arrowhead but not for him. He measured and weighed, analyzed and catalogued each piece. He derived so much information it was as if he had been there when it was knapped. I admired his knowledge. His first excavation was on a Mississippi river, the Leaf. He was young with a body that responded but now all his body desires is relief.

His passion was Paleoamerican origins beyond Clovis. For three consecutive summers he journeyed to the Topper site in South Carolina. Enough evidence was there to warrant continuing the dig, but no point could be found, and there has to be a point testifying to having been buried at least 8000 years ago.

He is now 74, but of years he desires no more. His books on the shelf are gathering dust, the notebooks containing information he recorded in years past he can't recall. His spade he has retired. He will dig no more. The next excavation he attends will

be 6x6x3. Now wouldn't it be an irony of fate if out of that grave a Paleo point should emerge for all to see EXCEPT HE!

-Bonnie Gums

Eugene Stewart

On November 4, 2014 Alabama Archaeology lost a great friend. Eugene Stewart was a Lifetime Member of the Alabama Archaeological Society, a devoted researcher, and a focused historian of some of the most important privately curated Paleoindian artifact collections in the South.

Mr. Stewart leaves a wife, daughter, and grandson. Though our friendship waned, there are very few men I could say would be good examples for the younger generation. Two of them are my father and Eugene Stewart.

Mr. Stewart was an extremely talented man, who also enjoyed computing, genealogy, farming, boating, and building among his many pursuits. He was a long-time employee of Monsanto, then Solutia before retiring to his farm in Trinity, AL., in a home he built, with a family he built.

He was not the kind of man that would bring attention to himself - he was somewhat quiet, but few who met him would forget his intelligent, articulate, analytic manner.

During my research over a decade ago, none of the amateur archaeologists I met with had a negative comment about Mr. Stewart. They talked about his conversations with David Hulse and James Cambron. They talked about his air boat, about having to break ice to get to the Quad Site with him, about his family and about his integrity. There always seemed to be a hint of jealousy, and it wasn't until I spent time with him that I understood why.

As I get older, I begin to see life through a different lens than I have in the past. That lens focuses on family, friends, and the future. I am sure Eugene Stewart used the same lens. His priorities were in order.

Many will never fully know the legacy of Alabama archaeological research that Eugene Stewart leaves behind. But, I can tell you firsthand, that were it fully known, he would be considered one of the most important amateur archaeologists of any age, in any place.

For all of us interested in the prehistory of this state, I hope that one day his work will be allowed to move out of the

shadows and into the light. I hope it meets with new eyes and new ideas.

Most of all, I hope it allows Eugene Stewart to finally be given the recognition he so significantly deserves but would have never sought.

-Mark Cole



Member News

New Members

Alan F. Barksdale, Madison, AL
Keith Little, Huntsville, AL
Daniel R. Turner, Tuscaloosa, AL
Sonja M. Weems, Leeds, AL
Anna L. Millican, Moulton, AL

Renewals

Appalachian State University, Boone, NC
William O. Autry, Jr. South Bend, IN
Larry and Tammy Beane, Collinsville, AL
Kathryn H. Braund, Dadeville, AL
McDonald Brooms, Matthews, AL
Bill and Anita Fowler, Irondale, AL
Jason A. Gardner, Mobile, AL
Scott Hammerstedt, Norman, OK
Ben Hoksbergen, Paint Rock, AL
Don Hudson, Auburn, AL
Thomas W. Kirkland, Headland, AL
Margie Klein, Buford, GA
Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS
Garry Mitchell, Mobile, AL
Auburn University-Montgomery, Montgomery, AL
David W. Morgan, Tallahassee, FL
Amanda Morrow, Moundville, AL
Carey B. Oakley, Jr. Cordova, AL
Michael L. Oakley, Clayton, AL
Gerald and Susan Ollhoft, Mobile, AL
Joe D. Parrott, Huntsville, AL
Erin Phillips, Tuscaloosa, AL
Kimberly Pyszka, Montgomery, AL
Samford University, Birmingham, AL
David Saunders, Nashville, TN
Racheal Shubert, Jasper, AL
Eric Sipes and Kristina Shuler, Auburn, AL
A. Lee and Mary I. Swetman, Daphne, AL
Robert Taylor, Pensacola, FL
Troy University, Troy, AL
Valdosta State University, Valdosta, GA
Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, NC
Lamar Wilson, Dadeville, AL
Gregory A. Waselkov, Mobile, AL

Donations and Gifts

We received a number of donations to support our Annual Meeting in January. The cultural resource management firms working in Alabama continue to support AAS programs. We received support for our recent meeting in Florence from MRS Consultants, Panamerican Consultants, and Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research. These donations permit us to reduce registration fees and provide snacks, drinks, and reduced price lunches at the meetings. We also want to thank those people and organizations that contributed books and posters for the silent auction.

As they do every year, A. Lee and Mary I Swetman supported the AAS grant programs. Along with their dues, they include a donation to each of the three funds. This makes seven of the last eight years they have helped support our grant program. According to the AAS bylaws, the grants are restricted to donations. No dues or other regular AAS funds may be used for this purpose.

Finally, Richard Krause included unrestricted contribution to the Society with his dues. The donations can be applied wherever they are needed the most.

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

Chapter News

News from the Cullman Chapter by Robbie Camp: The Cullman chapter met Thursday, January 15th at the Cullman County Health Department Community Meeting Room.

Tennessee State Archaeologist, Mark Norton drove down to present a program on Tennessee and North Alabama geology along with discussions on current archaeological projects in Tennessee. A Power Point presentation included beautiful artifacts made from the many types of stone found in Tennessee and the locations of these finds. After a condensed geology lesson on the stone material location zones in Tennessee and Alabama, the discussion turned to a briefing on the Nuckoll's Site (40Hs60) complete with photos of the site and artifact found there. It was amazing to see the variety of projectiles and multi-use tools from this important site. Mark normally makes a presentation to our chapter at least once a year and always does an outstanding job.

Our next meeting will be held on Thursday, February 19th at 7:00 pm.

News from the East Alabama Chapter by Teresa Paglione:

The East Alabama chapter began the year with "Anglican Landscapes and Colonialism in South Carolina," a presentation by Dr. Kim Pyszka (AUM) about her research at one of the earliest (1707) Anglican churches in SC.

Our October meeting featured the Chair of the Sociology Dept at AUM, Dr. Terry Winemiller. He showed us how he has put his drone to use capturing high resolution or infra-red digital imagery flying over archaeological sites in Belize, Ecuador – and Alabama. He also brought the drone to the lecture for us to see – it was surprising how durable, lightweight and yet high-tech it is!

In November we watched an on-line video by the National Park Service "Topics in Archaeology" featuring Dr. Glen Doran (FSU): "The Windover Site – Voices from the Past."

We did not meet in December but our January topic was presented by Sarah (Annie) Blankenship, who is a PhD candidate at Tennessee (via Auburn!). She talked about motifs seen in Mississippian cave art in the southeast. Who knew there were over 60 caves with rock art that could be dated based on archaeological remains and the iconography of the images?

AAS Chapters

2015 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
pkoeper@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

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

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benhoksbergen@gmail.com

or via U.S. mail to:

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

Alabama Archaeological Society

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

Stones & Bones Assistant Editors: Teresa Paglione, tlpaglione@gmail.com; Jason Mann, jmann@troy.edu

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David Johnson, johnsdatt@gmail.com

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Cathy Meyer, cathy.mrsconsultants@yahoo.com



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