

# Stones & Bones

Mar. and Apr. 2015

Volume 57, Issue 2

The Newsletter of the Alabama Archaeological Society

## Meet a Member!

The member profile for this edition is our new Society President, Erin Phillips. Erin holds an MA and PhD in Anthropology from the University of Alabama. Her research has focused on the Moundville Site, particularly the Hemphill style engraved pottery from the site. Erin has been working in archaeology since 2002, and is currently teaching at the University of Alabama, Bevill State Community College, and Judson College.

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

Sadly, the most exciting artifact I have found during excavations is a plain sherd several inches in size. Somehow there is never much artifact-wise in my units. The most interesting artifact that I've come across in my collections-based work was a bottle from Moundville (now on display in the Jones Archaeological Museum at Moundville Archaeological Park). It has a bird-serpent on it, but it is different from the typical Moundville bird-serpents represented as serpents with wings who generally have antlers or horns. This bird serpent has a bird-like body, two bird feet, a bird tail, a snake head, similar to the heads on the Rattlesnake Disk, and antlers. It also has a couple of other elements that I have not identified yet. While it might represent a different character than the winged serpents, I think this bird-serpent is likely just a different way of conceptualizing a character described as having bird elements, serpent elements, and antlers. Something about it also reminds me of the Perino Piasa and a couple of examples of bird-serpent characters engraved on shell cups found at Spiro.

*Who influenced your decision to become an archaeologist?*

Many people influenced my decision to become an archaeologist. One was my dad who is a restoration architect/building conservator. He used to hire archaeologists on every project he could justify it for. My own direct contact was with Jim Corbin at Stephen F. Austin State University who was working on excavations at the Sterne-Hoya House in Nacogdoches, Texas and

my godfather's best friend Mo Hartley, Director of Archaeology at Old Salem in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. When we stayed at Gunston Hall in Virginia when I was looking at colleges, archaeologists were working and invited me to stay and help out, but it just wasn't possible. Two summers later, after my freshman year in college when I was finally old enough to do a field school, I did the UNC-G/Old Salem field school. Two summers after that, I got a job working in the Archaeology Laboratories at Wake Forest University. I was a Classical Studies and Art History double major whose favorite classes were Roman Art and Archaeology courses. I thought about becoming a classical archaeologist, but Latin was very difficult for me, and I knew I wanted to be based in the Southeast, so I shifted gears and decided to focus on prehistoric archaeology in the Southeast US. I wasn't sure I wanted to be an archaeologist until I took my first anthropology/archaeology classes (Archaeological Theory and Pottery Analysis) spring semester of my senior year. Susann Lusnia, my favorite classics professor, and Kit Nelson, my professor for both of my anthropological archaeology classes were both amazing.



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

The first site I worked on was my field school at Old Salem in 2000. The last place where I excavated was Pride Place (1TU1) in 2009 while assisting with the University of Alabama University Honors Field School. I volunteered at Spiro for two weeks while the Arkansas and Oklahoma Archeological Surveys and the University of Oklahoma Department of Anthropology were conducting a remote sensing survey in 2012. Since then I have been doing collections-based research on Moundville.

*Fieldwork or labwork?*

I actually really like both field work and lab work, but I might have a slight preference for lab work.

*What are you currently reading?*

*Robert's Rules of Order/Robert's Rules of Order In Brief* in preparation for my first meeting as AAS President. I have a stack of archaeology books and articles that I would like to read as soon as I get a chance, and I have a stack of fun books that I would like to read as well. The last audio books I listened to while driving on long road trips over the last year were archaeological/mystery fiction by Elizabeth Peters (*Legend in Green Velvet*, a Vicky Bliss book, and a couple of Amelia Peabody books); books in the Maisy Dobbs series about a 1920s female detective; and Brandon Sanderson's *Alcatraz versus the Evil Librarians* a juvenile sci-fi book that, despite the fact that it is written for a younger audience, is really funny.

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

*The Best Exotic Marigold Hotel* in preparation for going to see *The Second Best Exotic Marigold Hotel*. It is a lovely "coming of age" film starring all sorts of wonderful British actresses and actors including Maggie Smith and Judi Dench. While "coming of age" usually refers to people grappling with the realities of growing up, this movie deals with each of the characters coming to terms with old age.

*Why are you a member of AAS?*

I am a member of the AAS because I think, as an archaeologist working in the state of Alabama, that it is important to keep up with what is going on archaeologically in the state. I really like the new format of the summer meetings where we go to a site in the state and learn more about it from the experts. They are a lot of fun. I like getting the *Stones & Bones* to see short articles about what is happening. I like getting the *Journal* (which is almost caught up!) to see more in-depth articles. I like going to the winter meetings to hear about the work of others. I'd like to hear more about what avocational archaeologists are doing, whether it is in the *Stones & Bones*, the *JAA*, or at the winter meeting. I also miss the field trips that the AAS has taken in the past to go spend a Saturday doing excavations at a site where someone is working. I understand, though, that they are a lot of work to arrange. Living in a part of the state without an AAS chapter, I wish I knew about chapter events elsewhere before they happened, some are definitely worth the drive.

*How many years have you been a member?*

I have been a member of the AAS since 2007, and at my first Winter Meeting I received the Mahan Research Grant and was elected Assistant Journal Editor. Except for last year, I have been on the Board in one position or another since 2008.

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



## An Archaeological Test-Trench on Moccasin Island, Colbert County

By Richard Michael Gramly, PhD

**Editor's Note:** This is the second 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 Paleoindian, and going forward through time. If you know of a site that has contributed in a major way to our understanding of a particular time period or culture or in some way typifies Alabama sites of a certain age or cultural affiliation,

send me a manuscript! This edition focuses on an Early and Middle Archaic site. Settlement patterns for both periods overlapped to a large degree, particularly in the uplands of northern Alabama.

During the spring for the past several years, a group of amateur archaeologists under my supervision has been working around a small, shallow, natural lake, known to many as Brush Pond. The lake's level rises and falls seasonally, and its areal extent varies from year to year. How often such changes took place during the past is unknown, and their effect upon the archaeological record around the lake remains an enigma.

It is apparent to generations of surface collectors (of stone artifacts), as well as to us, that Brush Pond was formerly much larger and deeper. Clovis artifacts are concentrated along beaches 15-20 feet (approx. 5 m) above the modern high-water level; early Cumberland Tradition vestiges are confined to even higher locations.

We hoped to learn when Brush Pond achieved its modern stand by systematically testing lakeside prehistoric sites. Our work began in 2012 with excavations upon Moccasin Island and a low, mainland peninsula near it. Both properties are owned by Gordon Fennell – a member of a well-respected, local farming family. We are grateful to the Fennells for their cooperation and many kindnesses.

On both the island and the mainland we observed a thin ground midden resting directly upon a sticky, tenacious clay. This clay, which is 30-60 cm thick in places and barren of cultural materials, likely accumu-

lated during the Clovis era – if not even earlier. The ground midden yields only stone artifacts and fire-cracked rock; the soil is too acid for bone and shell to survive. No aboriginal ceramics have been discovered by us at any site around Brush Pond.

Because ancient artifacts lie near the surface, archaeological features survive only where there has been no plowing. Moccasin Island situated in the middle of Brush Pond and hardly a third of an acre in size is too small for commercial farming; as a result, we were able to observe remnants of hearths within our test-trench. Likely, animal and plant activity have obliterated most of these features – including any postholes and structural remains.

Every square foot of Moccasin Island has prehistoric artifacts. Because it is covered with old-growth trees that are overrun by noxious vegetation (poison ivy, greenbrier, etc.) and home to many venomous snakes who move about assertively at all hours among underbrush, rotted logs, and rocks at the water's edge, relic-diggers wisely have avoided it. Undoubtedly, the archaeological record of the island has many stories to tell a determined prehistorian who is a lover of nature in all its variety!

In the course of our 2013 and 2014 test-excavations, we explored 20 units (16 two-meter squares, 4 units sized 1X2 meters) that are confined to a single, T-shaped trench. Each unit, uniquely named for a letter of the alphabet, was excavated by hand, and its entire contents were processed with a 1/4-inch mesh. All artifacts and fire-cracked rock have been counted and



**Figure 1.** The excavation crew returning to shore on Brushy Pond, May 2014. Moccasin Island is shown in the distance at right



**Figure 2. A denizen of Moccasin Island (and the inspiration for the island's name) snuggled up next to the excavators' canoe**

catalogued. Additional fieldwork on the island planned for 2015 will extend the length of our test-trench and swell the size of the artifact sample; even so, we will have explored only a small fraction of the artifact-bearing deposit that is available to us. Hopefully, our 2013-2015 discoveries will prove to be representative of what exists upon Moccasin Island and the nearby mainland peninsula.

Within an excavated area totaling 72 square meters, we have recovered 13,955 debitage flakes and chunks weighing 32.85 kg (72.3 lbs.). To this total we may add 416 flaked stone tools or tool fragments in either a completed or uncompleted state. Undoubtedly the count of flaked stone tools might be increased if the threshold for recognizing "pick-up" tools (such as utilized flakes) were lowered; however, I prefer to set the "bar" very high for such tools in order that they not be confused with flakes having edges damaged by trampling. Walking back and forth upon stone flakes and thereby causing damage that mimics actual tool-use is to be expected upon a small island. Also, it is a potential problem at caves and rockshelters. The range of flaked tool-forms at Moccasin Island is wide – as is the variety of projectile points. Every phase of the Early Archaic period beginning with the Dalton era is represented; however, within our trench Kirk types appear most commonly. The latest cultural manifestation may be Morrow Mountain, and we have recovered many complete, but

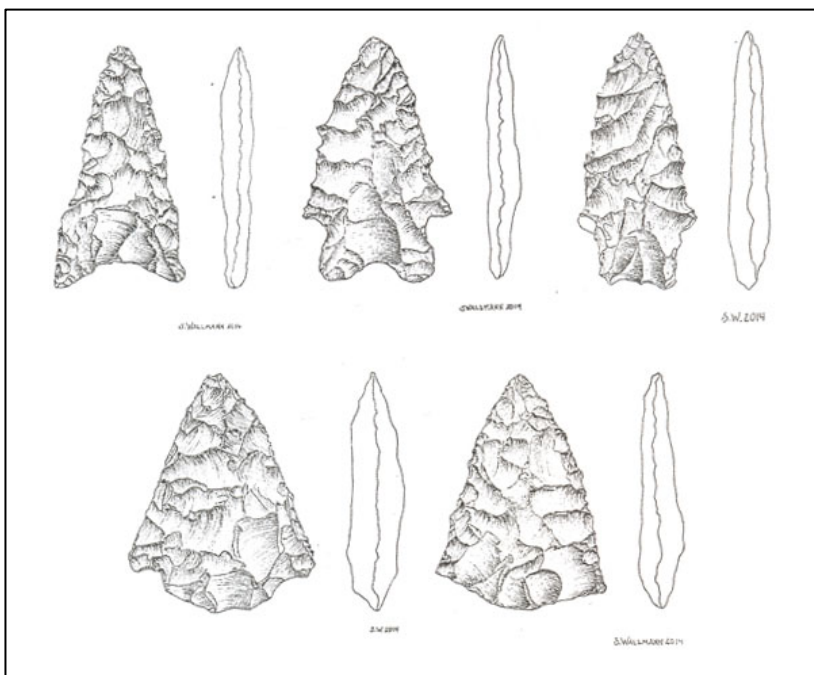
heavily resharpened, projectile points of the type (see Cambron, n.d. for examples) everywhere within our excavation. I have selected a few illustrations of representative projectile points from Moccasin Island to accompany this note.

The recovery of two ground stone tools – rare finds for Early Archaic sites – indicates that ancient occupants spent considerable time at the Island. One of these artifacts is a dimple stone, which is thought to be early and is most often encountered in Florida rivers (Rachels and Knight 2004). The other is an unfinished, double-edged bannerstone (Lutz 2000: 239) fashioned of weathered greenstone. This artifact served secondarily as a percussor or chopper.

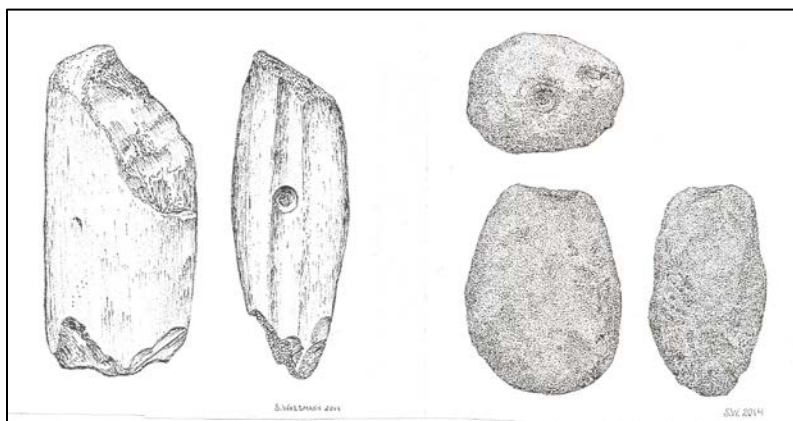
Of common occurrence at Moccasin Island are fragmentary and complete manos – grinding stones that are well-sized for one-handed use. Many manos ended up

as cooking stones and were shattered by repeated heating and cooling. Their relative abundance throughout our test trench suggests that the Island's inhabitants ground plant products (such as bulbs and seeds) routinely. Because we are unable to separate various Archaic components within the ground midden at Moccasin Island, the period of heaviest use of manos remains unknown. Perhaps it was during the Morrow Mountain period and relatively late? It is unlikely to have happened during the very Early Archaic when Dalton points were widespread (Gramly 2008).

Moccasin Island surely was an important place during the annual round of food-getting by Archaic hunters, fishers, and gatherers. However, exactly what activities took place there – and when – need not have remained the same throughout the Early Archaic. A close comparison between the record at



**Figure 3. Selected projectile points from the Moccasin Island Site, 2013-2014 seasons. Top row, Dalton, LeCroy, Kirk; bottom row, Morrow Mountain. Length of Dalton point = 48mm**



**Figure 4. Selected ground-stone tools from Moccasin Island, 2013-2014. Left, unfinished atlatl weight; right unfinished "dimple stone" (length = 46mm)**



Moccasin Island and at the culturally stratified LaGrange Rockshelter a few miles west of Brush Pond (Hollenbach 2009) may be instructive and provide insight into the changing economy during this ancient era.



**Figure 5. Excavators (2014) in test trench on Moccasin Island. A thin ground midden rests upon red clay that was deposited prior to the Early Archaic.**

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# Salt Making in Southwest Alabama and Northwest Louisiana

By Paul N. Eubanks

Southwest Alabama is home to a number of prehistoric salt production sites including Beckum Village (1CK24), Lower Salt Works (1CK28), Salt Creek or Central Salt Works (1CK222), and Stimpson (1CK29). Building on previous surveys and test excavations, Ashley A. Dumas and Ian W. Brown revisited and reanalyzed collections from these salines in the early 2000s. In her doctoral dissertation, Dumas argued that salt making began occurring in Alabama as early as the Late/Terminal Woodland period (A.D. 800-1100) and that this activity persisted until at least the Middle/Late Mississippi period (1200-1550). The people at these salines boiled liquid brine in coarse shell-tempered pottery vessels. In other parts of eastern North America, these vessels, usually referred to as salt pans, have very thick walls and are almost always plain or fabric-impressed. They can also be quite large, sometimes extending to over a meter in length at the rim. The salt-making vessels of southwest Alabama, however, are much smaller compared to many salt pan wares found in the Eastern Woodlands. Additionally, many salt production vessels in Alabama are shaped more like a bowl than a pan, thus making the term “salt pan” a bit of a misnomer.

Following the work of Ashley Dumas

and with financial support from the Alabama Archaeological Society, I began surveying and excavating at major salt production sites in northwest Louisiana beginning in the fall of 2012. This project was conducted in tandem with the U.S. Forest Service and lasted through the fall of 2014. Like in southwest Alabama, I expected to find evidence of a long history of salt making, especially at the Upper (16WN30) and Little (16NA11) salt licks, since these were known to have been utilized heavily in the early historic salt trade. To my surprise, a regional survey of salt making sites in northwest Louisiana revealed that this was not the case. Rather, noticeable traces of salt making do not seem to be present in this region until sometime around A.D. 1550 or 1600, at least several centuries later than what Dumas saw in southwest Alabama. While there would have been some salt made at the Upper and Little salt licks prior to sustained European contact in the late seventeenth century, it may have been the European desire for salt and salt-treated commodities (e.g., meat and animal hides) that led to the development of large-scale salt production in northwest Louisiana. The Upper and Little salt licks also do not contain traditional basin-shaped, thick-walled salt pans. Instead, the preferred brine evaporation container was the plain, thin-walled salt bowl. In both Alabama and Louisiana, salt making appears to have been a seasonal or opportunistic activity, as there is little to no evidence of permanent architecture at the salines. It may also be no coincidence that folks who did not spend a long time making salt preferred



**Students from The University of Alabama Surface Collecting at the Little Salt Lick in Northwest Louisiana during the Spring 2014 Field Season (Left to Right: Karl Bennett, Lynn Funkhouser, Rachel Briggs, LisaMarie Malischke.)**

smaller, more portable salt bowls, even if they were more prone to breaking and spalling when compared to salt pans.

At both the Alabama and Louisiana salines, there is a general lack of materials unrelated to salt making. This is especially true at the Little Lick where the overwhelming majority of the artifacts are plain salt bowl sherds. Of the few decorated sherds recovered from this site, several display styles often seen in the Lower Mississippi Valley. This, in turn, raises the possibility that the Little Lick was visited by populations not local to northwest Louisiana. According to Dumas, a similar scenario may have also played out in southwest Alabama given that many of these salines contain what appears to be non-local pottery from Moundville and Bottle Creek. The idea of traveling some distance to make salt is not without precedent. Following his work at Salt Mine Valley (16IB23) along the west-central coast of Louisiana, Ian W. Brown argued that the protohistoric Petite Anse component at this site may have been the result of a small group of salt makers from elsewhere in the Lower Mississippi Valley. The fact that the salt makers of both Alabama and Louisiana were willing to travel long distances to produce salt highlights the importance of this mineral as a dietary additive and trade commodity during both the prehistoric and historic periods.



## Volunteer Opportunity: TVA Archaeological Site Stewardship Program

The Alabama Archaeological Society is partnering with TVA on a program for getting the public involved with archaeological site stewardship on TVA lands. TVA is looking for volunteers with a sincere interest in the protection and preservation of archaeological sites in the Tennessee Valley for TVA's pilot Thousand Eyes Archaeological Site Stewardship Program. The volunteer will work with TVA archaeologists to monitor archaeological sites for vandalism and environmental damage. For the first year, the program will focus on a single site, Painted Bluff, in Marshall County, Alabama which has been touted as one of the most significant open-air rock art sites in the Southeast. Depending on the success

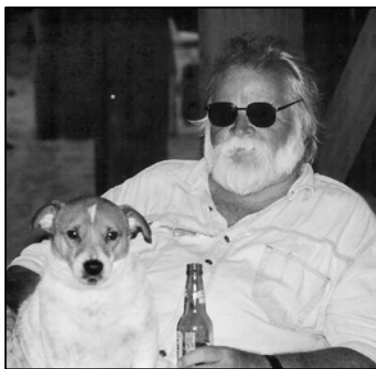
of the program, TVA may expand to other archaeological sites on their land. Volunteers will periodically visit assigned archaeological sites on TVA land and report on their conditions using a standardized form.

In order to become a TVA archaeological site stewardship volunteer, applicants must attend a two day training workshop on May 2 and 3, 2015 at Lake Guntersville State Park Lodge and sign a confidentiality agreement. A \$25 registration fee will go toward membership in the AAS or will be donated to the AAS grant funds if the applicant is already an AAS member.

Learn more or apply online at <http://www.volunteer.gov/results.cfm?ID=13947> or contact Michaelyn Harle at (865)632-2248. Deadline for applications is **April 3**.

## Passings

### Read Stowe



Read Stowe passed away March 1, 2015 in Lucedale, Mississippi. Read was proud to call himself a seventh-generation Alabamian, and his ties to the history and archaeology of the state are many. Read was born in Georgia and lived in South Carolina and Tennessee growing up, but he often made visits to his extended family in Alabama, including his mother's brother Matt Lively. Lively was a well known avocational archaeologist who worked closely with David DeJarnette on many "Early Man" sites in north Alabama in the 1950s and 1960s. Read brought this early awareness of archaeology to his studies at the University of the South at Sewanee, working with biologist Harry Yeatman who was also an avocational archaeologist interested in caves and rockshelters. After school, Read served as a Morse Code intercept operator in the Air force in Germany for 3 years, a time he enjoyed very much. When he returned to the States,

his parents had settled in New England, so he enrolled in Nathaniel Hawthorne College in New Hampshire, where he earned a BA in anthropology with a focus in archaeology. Read gained a lot of experience in historical archaeology during this time, excavating numerous early colonial cellar holes. He returned to Alabama to work on one of Dr. DeJarnette's digs before planning to attend graduate school at SUNY, but DeJarnette liked Read and his work, and insisted he stay at Moundville and attend the University of Alabama for his graduate studies. Read luckily agreed and gained further experience working on surveys and excavations in the Tennessee Valley, which culminated in his M.A. thesis, *Prehistoric Cultural Ecology in Northwest Alabama* (1970). Read was very proud of this work and the knowledge he gained working for Dr. DeJarnette. Upon completion of his graduate work, Read was offered a full-timed tenured position at the University of South Alabama, where he founded the Archaeological Research Laboratory. He began working with local avocational archaeologists Bruce Trickey and Nicholas Holmes, Jr., as well as historians such as Jay Higginbotham and Michael Thomason, and geographer Gene Wilson to fulfill anthropology's goal of being a holistic discipline and to learn about the many historical sites that had not been explored by professional archaeologists. Read initiated the pioneering works at most of the major sites in the region, including Port Dauphin, Blakeley, Ft. Morgan, Ft. Mims, Pine Log Creek, Old St. Stephens, Navy Cove, Spanish Fort, Dog River, Coon Neck, and Seed Tick. He led several major surveys of prehistoric sites in the Mobile-Tensaw delta and "forks" region at the confluence of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, and was also an expert on the dugout canoes that have been discovered in the area. He also worked on surveys and excavations in the Yucatan and Honduras, and took numerous groups of undergraduates to Central America.

The result of his numerous research projects was the development and refinement of the culture history of the north-central Gulf coast, which his students and successors continue to work on today. Read proposed our earliest fiber-tempered complexes, View Point and Coon Neck, based on his excavations at those sites. He also further refined the shell-tempered pottery types and varieties in the region, and expanded our understanding of Mississippian culture in the area with the Pensacola Variant, finally separating

it from its Moundville parent and contemporary.

Also noteworthy is Read and Becky's work on one of our only tested Late Paleo/Early Archaic sites, Seed Tick in Washington County. The raw material use and activity areas found here are the first and only of their kind from this time period in the region. Our work at Cypress Point in Spanish Fort and the Thyssen Krupp steel mill sites lead us to further understand the Late Archaic period and propose the Cypress Point complex to describe the local expressions of this period.

In addition to his research in all periods of prehistoric and historic archaeology, Read enjoyed teaching. Although he was often unorthodox in his lectures, he was always informative and entertaining. He received teaching honor and high praise from a majority of his students who "got it." Read and Becky also created a successful archaeological consulting business, which kept Read busy long after his university retirement.

It is difficult to sum up a life and career so complex as that of Read's, but it should be clear that he was a knowledgeable, experienced and talented archaeologist. A better story teller and more loyal friend will be hard to find. Beyond archaeology, Read was an experienced amateur radio operator (W4HOZ), tropical fish breeder, abandoned animal collector, skilled horticulturalist and gardener, widely traveled (at times even cosmopolitan), unapologetically liberal, outspoken, confident, humble, and at times vulnerable human. Alabama and north-central Gulf Coast archaeology and historic preservation has lost one of its finest advocates and supporters, and many more have lost a beloved friend and colleague. Read and I shared a deep appreciation for the words of Bob Dylan, and on the passing of Johnny Cash, Bob closed his eulogy with the sentiment many of us feel about the life and times of Read Stowe: "He rises high above all, and he'll never die or be forgotten, even by persons not born yet -- especially those persons -- and that is forever."

-Jason Gardner

Ian Brown forwarded this remembrance about Read from their mutual friend Caleb Curren:

Thanks Ian, for your thoughtfulness in letting me know about the passing of Read. I completely agree with you about the ball of energy that was Read. He is listed as a valuable member of our research group, Contact Archeology Inc.

He will remain on the list and so will his ideas and contributions.

Sometimes when a family member passes people say that they do not know what to say. Not me. I can say a whole lot about the man, all good. He lived well, richly, boldly, inquisitively, and was a tribute to the profession of archaeology. He was a lesson in passion for life. He was also a friend of mine.

He called me a few days ago to talk about the contact research on the lower Alabama River. We had a fun conversation about research design plans. In the course of the conversation your name came up. He told me the story of the time that he took a group out to Dauphin Island to the early French site. As you all were walking the site you came up to him with a white French trade bead that you found in white sand. "How the hell did you find that Ian?!"

"Well, I was looking for it." you replied. He loved that story.

Becky was strong enough and thoughtful enough to call me today and leave a voice mail. My phone was off as we were filming a documentary of the Spanish colony work here. I emailed her tonight with my thoughts and feelings. I told her I do not do funerals. I told her that I would go down to Pensacola Bay where she, Read, Gene, and I last met to consider the Spanish shipwrecks and colony. I told her that I would lift my glass to Read and remember the memories and then go dig a shovel test.

## 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  
pkoerper@jsu.edu

## Join or Renew Today!

You can pay AAS membership dues or make donations to AAS online at  
**[www.alabamaarchaeology.org](http://www.alabamaarchaeology.org)**

Or, send a check made out to  
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to

Alabama Archaeological Society  
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park  
Moundville, AL 35474

## DUES

Type	U.S.	Foreign
Annual Associate (under 18 years of age)	\$15.00	\$20.00
Annual Individual	\$25.00	\$30.00
Annual Family	\$30.00	\$35.00
Annual Institutional	\$50.00	\$55.00
Annual Sustaining Individual	\$35.00	\$40.00
Annual Sustaining Joint	\$40.00	\$45.00
Life Individual	\$500.00	\$600.00
Life Joint	\$600.00	\$700.00

## AAS Research Grant

The AAS will grant an award of \$500 this year to a deserving archaeological research project. Grant proposals must be submitted to the Archaeological Resources Chairman by October 1st. The Board of Directors will vote on the proposals and announce the winner at the Winter Meeting. Minimum criteria for the grant are: 1) the project director/grant administrator must be a member of the AAS; 2) the project must be located in Alabama; 3) the project director or his or her representative will be required to present a paper on the archaeological project at the Winter Meeting; 4) the project director or other personnel working on the project must submit a written report for publication in the Journal of Alabama Archaeology within twelve months of receiving the grant.

## Public Education Grant

The AAS will award public education grants this year in the amount of \$500. Single grant awards shall not exceed \$500. Proposals for grants must be submitted to the Chair of the Public Education Committee (see below) by October 1st. The Board will announce the grant recipient(s) at the Winter Meeting. Minimum criteria for the grants are: 1) the project director/grant administrator must be a member of the AAS; 2) the public education project must be located in the state of Alabama.

## AAS Scholarships

The AAS will award up to two scholarships this year in the amount of \$250 each to undergraduate and/or graduate students attending an Alabama college or university. Scholarship nominations are to be submitted to the Archaeological Resources Committee Chair (see below) by October 1st. Each eligible student nominee must have an academic sponsor who must submit the nomination on the student's behalf. The nomination must take the form of a letter addressed to the Chair of the Archaeological Resources Committee. The letter must clearly identify both the nominee and the academic sponsor and must include pertinent contact information for both. The nomination letter must indicate the academic degree being sought and progress made to date toward that degree. The letter should include and discuss all the information necessary for the committee to evaluate the nominee. The sponsor should summarize the academic credentials and achievements of the nominee in the body of the nomination letter. The student must also be a member of the AAS.

**Submit applications and questions** to Hunter Johnson, [Hunter@TVAREsearch.com](mailto:Hunter@TVAREsearch.com), or Hunter Johnson, Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research, 2211 Seminole Drive, Suite 302, Huntsville, AL 35805

Additional details are available on the AAS website at:

[www.alabamaarchaeology.org/aasgrants](http://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:

[benhoksbergen@gmail.com](mailto:benhoksbergen@gmail.com)

or via U.S. mail to:

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

## Alabama Archaeological Society

President: Erin Phillips, [erinalaarch@gmail.com](mailto:erinalaarch@gmail.com)

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Journal Editorial Assistants: Ashley Dumas, [adumas@uwa.edu](mailto:adumas@uwa.edu); Matt Gage, [mdgage@aalan.ua.edu](mailto:mdgage@aalan.ua.edu); Scott Meeks, [scott@tvaresearch.com](mailto:scott@tvaresearch.com)

Stones & Bones Editor: Ben Hoksbergen, [benhoksbergen@gmail.com](mailto:benhoksbergen@gmail.com)

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

Web Editor and Photo Archivist: Duke Beasley, [vrbeasle@ua.edu](mailto:vrbeasle@ua.edu)

AHC Representative: Craig Sheldon, [csheldon@aum.edu](mailto:csheldon@aum.edu)

Board of Directors:

Terms expire 2016:

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Margaret Russell, [srussell@eufaula.rr.com](mailto:srussell@eufaula.rr.com)

John Van Valkenberg, [joycevan@knology.net](mailto:joycevan@knology.net)

Terms expire 2017:

Van King, [melvanmd@hopper.net](mailto:melvanmd@hopper.net)

Kimberly Pyszka, [kpyszka@aum.edu](mailto:kpyszka@aum.edu)

Steven Meredith, [mered003@bama.ua.edu](mailto:mered003@bama.ua.edu)

Terms expire 2018:

David Johnson, [johnsdat@gmail.com](mailto:johnsdat@gmail.com)

John Hall, [jhall@uwa.edu](mailto:jhall@uwa.edu)

Cathy Meyer, [cathy.mrsconsultants@yahoo.com](mailto:cathy.mrsconsultants@yahoo.com)



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

