

Stones & Bones

Nov. and Dec. 2012

Volume 54, Issue 5

The Newsletter of the Alabama Archaeological Society

President's Letter

Season's Greetings, Ya'll!

As we near the end of another year, I hope that at some time or other you were able to attend or participate in one of the many AAS events. The year 2012 began with our Winter Meeting at the Archives in Montgomery to showcase the newly renovated "First Alabamians" venue – and included a 'behind the scenes' tour of the Archives (Did you know Alabama was the first state to establish a State Archives?). Presentation topics included the archaeology of Moundville, salt-making, assessing ethnicity via trade items, the sinking of a British ship in Mobile Bay in 1861, the AAS volunteer digs at the Johnson ridge site, and the Federal Road, among many others - and the presentation of Stewardship Awards to Mike Jenkins, David Johnson Sr. and David Johnson Jr., David Anderson, The Cahaba Foundation, and State Senator Arthur Orr.

In a few of our many outreach activities, we invited volunteers to help excavate and test Fort Tombeche (with UWA's Blackbelt Museum), a couple of Archaic and Late Woodland sites in plowed fields, and a rockshelter. We also sponsored 'Artifact Identification' events at the Festival on the Rivers in Geneva, the Syrup Sop and Historical Fair in Loachapoka, and at the North Alabama Society of the Archaeological Institute of America's National Archaeology Day celebration on the University of North Alabama campus in Huntsville. Our chapters in Huntsville, Florence, Cullman, Auburn, Troy, and Mobile hosted monthly archaeology lectures and field trips to sites.

Our Summer Meeting featured past and recent archeological investigations at Moundville with a tour of the open excavations in the plaza area. Finally, last but not least, we visited and (with permission) sent copies of *Alabama Heritage's* article "Our Fragile Archaeological Sites" to our State Legislature to inform them about what archaeology is – and isn't - in an effort to dispel the myths that archaeologists just collect artifacts for personal gain or that

archaeologists don't share their findings with the public. Our public lectures and AAS activities prove otherwise!

The 2013 Winter Meeting will be hosted January 12 (Saturday) by the AAS Southwest Chapter (Mobile) at the University of South Alabama and will feature the new Archaeology Museum, which opened in October. The agenda has yet to be set, but will include our annual silent book auction (please consider donating your archaeology or history books and journals for this – our biggest fundraiser) and a tour of the USA Center for Archaeological Studies lab and collection facility. Potential lecture and poster topics include recent archaeology at



Happy
Holidays!

the Moundville and Hickory Ground (Wetumpka) sites, dog burials, the Hunter Station site, identifying lithics, a bioarchaeological view of the transition to agriculture, the evidence for de Soto in Alabama, and an underwater site linked to the timber industry. Proposed tours (Friday or Sunday?) may include the Bottle Creek Mounds, a visit to Fort Mims (the Creek Indian perspective), the Confederate earthworks at Blakeley State Park, and the new Poarch Creek Museum near Atmore. Keep checking our website, Twitter account, and Facebook pages for the Winter Meeting program and potential tours as the agenda is finalized.

In the coming year, I plan to continue

supporting our on-going public outreach activities, especially the Artifact Identification events and Volunteer Digs, but I'll do it from behind the scenes since a new president will be elected at our January 12th meeting!

Please join us at our annual Winter Meeting for a series of PowerPoint lectures on archaeology and to tour the new Archaeology Museum at the University of South Alabama – another cultural treasure for our historic state! Invite your friends and bring family. We hope to have a wonderful day – if not weekend of Alabama archaeology. I hope to see you there!

Sincerely,

Teresa Paglione, AAS President

Note on Two Possible Upland South Megaliths

By Donald B. Ball

Following the publication of the article titled "Megaliths in the Upland South: Imposing Stones of Uncertain Function" by John C. Waggoner, Jr. and myself in Vol. 56, No. 1 of the *Journal of Alabama Archaeology* (dated 2010), I was pleased to receive two communications regarding possible additional and previously unreported examples of these stones. The first of these was an email dated September 26, 2012, from Mr. E. Raymond Evans of Chattanooga, Tennessee, who remarked:

I ...remember seeing a [standing] stone in Rhea County, TN, that was very much like your Figure 2 picture of the Kempville Megalith in Smith County. It was limestone and had no tool marks of any kind on it. I always thought it was a natural standing stone.

The second communication, dated September 29, 2012, from Mr. Ken Pennington of Trenton, Georgia, who remarked:

Over the years I have received reports of a single upright stone that is located on the farm of my great, great, great grandfather William Fowler on Lookout Mountain. I have been told by persons knowledgeable of its location that they will eagerly show it to me anytime. I had assumed it must have served as a boundary marker which is common but this one seems to be of a height that impressed those that have seen it. Now I will make an effort to go see it and measure it and take photographs.

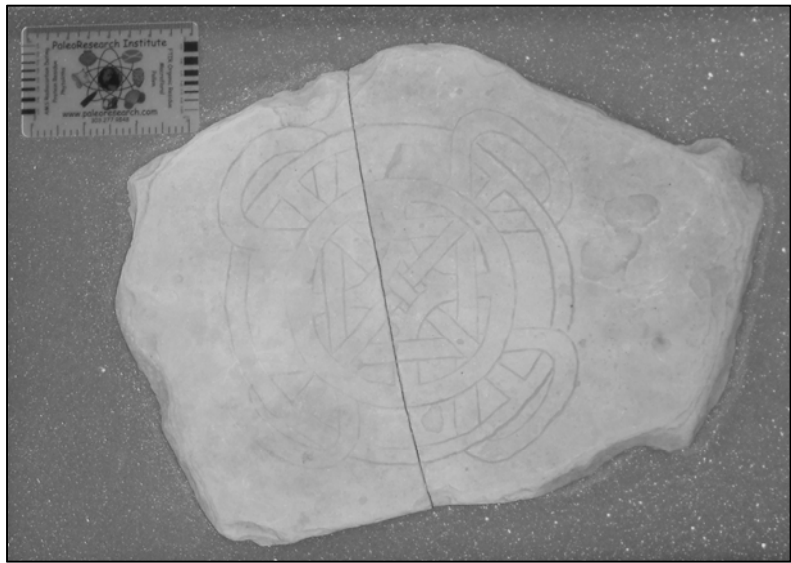
As of the date at which this note was prepared (October 27, 2012), I have not received any additional information about either of these stones. Granting that such standing stones are “few and far between,” members of the Alabama Archaeological Society are urged to document, photograph, and report any examples they may find either in Alabama or other states. There can be little doubt that additional stones of this nature yet remain to be discovered.



A Curious Palette from South Alabama

By Teresa Paglione

Last summer, Robbie Camp, President of the Cullman chapter, showed me an engraved palette he had purchased. As told to him, the palette was purportedly found in a garden bed in south Alabama; although doubtful, Robbie wondered if it was authentic. Upon first look, the palette – real or not - is fairly impressive, but the design is not typical of the palette designs or vessel decorations seen in southeastern prehistory; it resembles one of those Celtic knots famous for the interlaced patterns. And, the rock itself appears to be a sandstone, possibly from north Alabama – also not typical source for Mississippian palettes. I didn't think this palette was authentic (prehistoric), but I wanted to get other opinions, so I took a photo and emailed it to several other archaeologists in Alabama. Almost everyone agreed the design was certainly not one that resembled palettes that had been previously found. Hunter Johnson (Tenn.



Robbie Camp's palette.

Valley Archaeological Research), who worked on manufacturing site in Tuscaloosa that contained masses of broken palettes, palette fragments, and debris, offered that he had never encountered a palette with the interior design completed before the exterior portion or rim of the palette was finished.

A check of the archaeological literature reveals that although palettes have been found throughout the southeast during the Mississippian period most of them appear to have come from either Moundville or Etowah. (The Mississippian period occurs as early as 850AD to as late as 1700AD – depending on the location; in Alabama, we normally refer to it as 1000-1450AD). The palettes from Moundville have been well described by CB Moore in 1905 and 1907 and as recently as 2009 by Jim Knight (Univ. of Alabama). The palettes of Etowah were the subject of a recent article in *American Antiquity*, the journal of the Society for American Archaeology (Steponaitis and others 2011). (Probably the most famous palette is the Rattlesnake Disc, which is the State Artifact.)

The palettes of Moundville and Etowah are both similar in size and shape with common decorative themes found in Mississippian art. Both appear to be locally made - that is, the material used was common to the Moundville or Etowah general region. When these palettes were first described in the late nineteenth century, they were believed to be plates for holding food or calendars for marking time. In 1905, CB Moore however, suggested their use as palettes for mixing paint. That interpretation still holds today. Residue from colorful minerals has been found on many palettes, suggesting a functional use – not as a mortar for

grinding mineral but to hold the minerals or ‘paint’. Their function was perhaps spiritual and symbolic – used in rituals or ceremonies.

So - it seems to be the consensus that Robbie's palette is not of prehistoric origins or use. There are just too many red flags to point to this particular palette as an authentic Mississippian period artifact: (1) The shape is not typical of southeastern palettes; (2) the engraved design is not typical; (3) the material itself was not typically used in the manufacture of palettes; and, (4) the edges have no definite shape and yet there is already an interior design (although it is not completely finished or polished). That being said, it is a nice piece of artwork well worth the price that Mr. Camp paid. Plus, now it offers Robbie Camp and me an opportunity to discuss an unusual artifact and its “authenticity.”

References:

- 2011, VP Steponaitis, SE Swanson, G Wheeler and PB Drooker, “The Provenance and Use of Etowah Palettes” *American Antiquity* 76(1), pp 81-106.
- 2009 VJ Knight and VP Steponaitis, “A Redefinition of the Hemphill Style in Mississippian Art” In *Visualizing the Sacred: Cosmic Visions, Regionalism and the Art of the Mississippian World*, edited by GE Lankford and others. University of Texas Press.
- 1905 CB Moore. *Certain Aboriginal Remains of the Black Warrior River*. Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. (Also available in edited versions from the Univ. of Alabama Press.)

September AAS Volunteer Dig in Cleburne County

by Jason Mann, Ben Conner,
Kassandra Williams, and Teresa
Paglione

Alabama Archaeological Society volunteers from the Troy and East Alabama Chapters were invited by a private landowner in Cleburne County to conduct an archaeological survey to determine if cultural resources were present. Fieldwork was conducted on September 21st and 22nd by Jason Mann, Teresa Paglione, Joel Jackson, John Barbaree, Jay R. Aguayo, Ben Conner, Hamilton Bryant III, Kelly, Hannah Mills, Chris Madr, Shirletha Lewis, and Kassandra Williams as well as JoBob Ray, Adett Stephens, and Tracy, Ainsley and Austin Mayfield.

Previously known and new historic and historic sites were investigated. Known sites include a moonshine still and an old house site with a dug well adjacent to a historic roadbed that probably date to the late 19th to early 20th century. Two prehistoric sites, CB 158 and CB 159, were recorded in 1994 by a US Forest Service archaeologist who was informed by a local collector. Our tests at the sites took place over the weekend of September 21-22; we also investigated a previously unrecorded bluff shelter site.

The property consists of mixed pine and hardwoods located on steep slopes and eroded hilltops. Soils in the area belong to the Tatum-Fruithurst association. Tatum soils have slopes of 6 to 15%, a deep water table, and are well drained. Fruithurst soils have slopes of 6 to 15%. Soils for both types are a mixture of clay loam and silty clay loam. Due to the nature of each area tested methods were variable from location to location.

Site CB159, a known site with stemmed projectile points, is situated on a ridge and is partially in a foodplot and in planted pines. We placed a 40m by 50m wide grid consisting of 4 transects across the site. Shovel tests were conducted every ten meters to sterile subsoil. Soil was screened through quarter inch hardware cloth.

The bluff shelter consists of an overhanging rock face on a slope overlooking a small creek. There is a single "mortar hole" on one of the large boulders on the floor of the shelter. The

total area of the rock face is 2.6 meters deep by 6.5 meters wide by 3.8 meters high. Due to the floor of the rock shelter sloping down to the opening, there is little soil on the floor of the rock shelter. (The bare floor may also be the result of previous digging by 'non-archaeologists' who were using screens to recover artifacts....The landowner also told us that prior to his purchase of the property, the bluff was a popular place for local collectors.) Four large boulders are situated on the floor of the shelter; one of which contains what appears to be a man made hole. The boulders appear to have come from a roof collapse of the shelter in the past. Because a normal shovel testing procedure was not feasible due to the lack of soil and any stratigraphy, two square tests were troweled inside the shelter. Soil from a 75x75 cm unit was screened on site and soil from a 50x50 cm unit was taken to the Troy University Archaeological Research Center for processing. Both hand excavated tests went no deeper than 7cm, essentially just a removal of surface debris.

Site CB159 yielded the most artifacts from any site tested. Eleven shovel tests were positive and 11 were negative. Artifacts were found to a maximum depth of 48 cm and included 36 flakes, one intact point and one fragmentary point. Surface finds included 79 flakes, 17 Projectile Point or Knife (PPK) fragments, and a sharpening stone. Overall, only two diagnostic point types were found - a Limestone type projectile point which generally dates to the Middle-Late Archaic time period (BC 4000-BC 1500), and a Hamilton style projectile point which is generally regarded as Late Woodland (AD 600-AD1000). Other pp/k fragments or forms were discovered but were not complete enough or shaped well-enough

to delineate into a specific identification. Testing of this site revealed that it is larger than what was recorded in 1994.

At the Bluff Shelter, only one unit contained artifacts. The 50x50 cm unit contained seven flakes, a fragment of charcoal, and two pieces of graphite. Two small pieces of pottery were recovered. One potsherd is identified as Etowah Complicated Stamp while the other is unidentified sand tempered plain.

A third site, nicknamed the "Sunshine Site," is located on a small terrace below and between CB159 and the Bluff Shelter. Eight lithic flakes were recovered during shovel tests. This site may be related to the bluff shelter and CB159.

Site CB 159 is interpreted as a site that was occupied during the Archaic period (BC 8500 – 1500) and possibly during a later Woodland or Mississippian period (AD 300 – 1600). However the lack of pottery at CB159 suggests little or no occupation during the later time period. The site itself is shallow, no deeper than 55cm, and is heavily eroded; it most likely does not contain intact subsurface features.

Unfortunately the Sunshine Site did not contain any diagnostic artifacts. Given that no pottery was found, it is most likely that the Sunshine site predates 2500BC.

At the Bluff Shelter, due to the fact that the floor slopes outward against the hillside and that there has been no soil accumulation but rather active erosion (and possibly due to previous undocumented excavations in the past), we only have evidence of occupation based on the two potsherds. The Etowah Complicated Stamp sherd clearly indicates the shelter was used briefly during the Mississippian time period (AD 1150 – 1350). This pottery type is well known from the Etowah mound site located just to the east



Bedrock mortar from Cleburn County bluff shelter site.

in Cartersville, Georgia. Though no evidence was found, it seems likely that the bluff shelter was probably also used as a campsite in previous time periods. It is possible that undisturbed cultural remains exist beneath the large boulders on the floor of the rock shelter. At site CB 159 it is likely that due to erosion and modern agricultural activities there are no intact features. However, given that CB 159 is near the Bluff Shelter, it may be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Therefore, it will be recommended that CB 159 be recorded as potentially eligible in the Alabama State Archaeological Site File.

Because cultural affiliation of the Sunshine site cannot be determined, it will be recommended as a potentially eligible site because its proximity to CB 159 and the Bluff Shelter.

The Bluff Shelter is potentially eligible for the NRHP because of its unusual location on the landscape, the possibility that intact midden exists beneath the large boulders on the shelter floor, and the possibility that it was occupied across several periods of human existence in Alabama. A site file will be submitted to the Alabama Archaeological Site File Database indicating that it is a potentially eligible site.



Fall 2012 OAR Mound P Excavations

By Brandon Thompson

Between September and October, the University of Alabama Office of Archaeological Research (OAR), excavated three, two meter by two meter test units into the western flank and summit of Mound P at the Moundville Archaeological Park. The impetus for these excavations was the planned construction of a staircase and viewing platform leading from the Jones Archaeological Museum to the summit of Mound P. Assisting OAR in these excavations was the University's Department of Anthropology Field School, who are continuing excavations of their own units along Mound P's northern flank and summit.

Although artifact analysis is in its beginning stages, initial observations place the majority of material within the Moundville III Phase, or approximately between AD 1400 and AD 1520. Cultural materials recovered include an abundance of ceramics, fauna remains, daub and fired clay, and lithics. Noteworthy artifacts include palette fragments, effigy remnants, and bone tools.

In addition to the report that is pending by OAR, these excavations will contribute to an academic doctoral dissertation by a University of Alabama graduate student. Specifically, this academic research will examine the potential protohistoric Moundville IV Phase (AD 1520 to AD 1650) components of Mound P.

Archaeological Excavations at the Turtle Bluff Site and the Duck River Bluff Shelter Site in Cullman County, Alabama

By Kareen L. Hawsey

The University of Alabama Museum's Office of Archaeological Research (OAR) recently concluded archaeological investigations of two bluff shelters in the Duck River drainage east of Cullman, Alabama. The Duck River Bluff Shelter and the Turtle Bluff sites were originally recorded by OAR in 1997 during a cultural resources survey for a proposed reservoir project along the Duck River. The sites contain deposits dating from the Early Archaic to the Mississippian. The Turtle Bluff site was extensively looted, destroying the majority of archaeological deposits. OAR conducted Phase II testing of the site in 1999 to determine the extent of these disturbances, and while most deposits were found to have been damaged, there still remained some undisturbed portions of the site. In the more than decade-long interim since then, both sites were left unprotected from unauthorized excavations. As a result, looters accessed both sites and destroyed large portions of the remaining intact deposits. When our investigations began, the locations of intact deposits were unknown, and our first goal was to determine if and where such deposits remained. While the majority of deposits within both shelters were disturbed, OAR did locate intact deposits as well as cultural features.

During these excavations, OAR personnel excavated a total of 54.5 m², comprising approximately 37 m³ of deposits. Unfortunately, the majority of deposits within the bluff shelters were found to be highly disturbed, and consisted almost entirely of spoil from previous looting activities. However, three rock-lined fire pits were discovered at the Turtle Bluff site, and one fire pit was located at the Duck River Bluff Shelter site. Some notable projectile point types recovered include Big Sandy, Stanley, Pine Tree Corner Notched, Crawford Creek, White Springs, Eva, Pickwick, Ledbetter, Limestone, Flint Creek, Little Bear Creek, Swan Lake, and Bradley Spike (Figure 1). Mulberry Creek Plain comprises the majority of the ceramic assemblage, but



Participants in the Cleburn County Volunteer Dig.



Figure 1. Projectile points recovered from Turtle Bluff and Duck River Bluff Shelter (from left to right, top row) Big Sandy, Stanley, Pine Tree, Corner Notched, Crawford Creek (2), White Springs, Eva, (bottom row) Pickwick, Ledbetter (2), Limestone, Flint Creek, Little Bear Creek, Swan Lake, and Bradley Spike.

Alexander Incised, Long Branch Fabric Marked, Baldwin Plain, and Mississippi Plain sherds are also present. Artifact analysis is ongoing. With the diagnostic artifacts, together with dates from radiocarbon samples, we hope to clarify specific dates of occupation. In addition, forthcoming botanical analysis will shed some light on subsistence strategies at the sites as well as the seasonality of occupation.



Archaeology Museum Opens!

The Archaeology Museum at the University of South Alabama opened its doors on Oct. 14, 2012. Over 750 visitors came to admire the exhibits! A festive air filled the day as a traditional fiddle player added to the atmosphere. Volunteers and museum staff stationed throughout the museum interacted with visitors and facilitated the displays.

The Archaeology Museum showcases artifacts from the Gulf Coast and covers over 12,000 years of prehistory and history. Artifacts are contextualized using a series of life-size scenic representations depicting archaeologists at work and glimpses into the ways of life of ancient Woodland cultures, mound-building Mississippian peoples, early French settlers, and an African-American family after the Civil War.

The museum is free to the public and open from Tues-Fri 9:00 am – 4:00 pm and Sat. 12:00 – 4:00 pm.

The Archaeology Museum also has a wide array of educational programs for school groups and on-going special events. To stay in the loop check out the website at: <http://www.southalabama.edu/archaeology/museum.html>.



New Book about the Historic Cherokees of Tuckaleechee Cove, TN.

The University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology Publications is pleased to announce their latest publication: *The Cherokees of Tuckaleechee Cove*, by Jon Marcoux. This volume represents a comprehensive synthesis of archaeological data associated with late 17th- and early 18th-century Cherokee lifeways in east Tennessee, and offers a thorough discussion of the political, economic, and social landscape within which the Cherokees of Tuckaleechee Cove lived, as well as detailed descriptions and quantitative analyses of architecture, archaeological features, pottery, lithic artifacts, glass trade beads, and ethnobotanical and faunal remains. Please visit the following website for details: www.lsa.umich.edu/umma/publications.

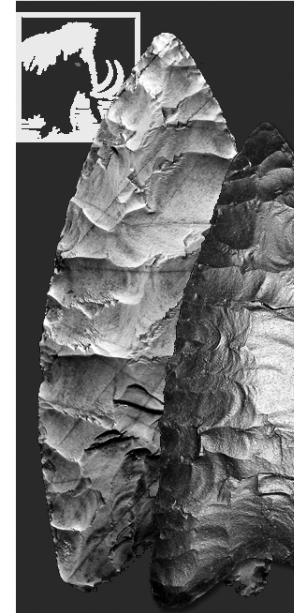
Paleoamerican Odyssey Conference Oct. 2013 in Santa Fe

The Center for the Study of the First Americans is hosting the international public conference “Paleoamerican Odyssey”, next Fall, October 17-19, 2013, in Santa Fe, New Mexico.


The Center for the Study of the First Americans is excited to present three days of public lectures by leaders in the field of first-Americans studies (archaeologists, paleoanthropologists, and geneticists) as well as posters and artifact displays. The conference is open to the public and will be held October 17-19, 2013, in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The Center is excited not only about visiting this gorgeous and historic place, but also reaching a large audience of professionals, avocationals, and members of the public interested in the Ice Age peopling of the New World. So please pass on this message to colleagues, students, and friends.

Lists of speakers, exhibits, and displays, as well as information about the conference banquet and special lodging rates is available at <http://paleoamericanodyssey.com/index.html>.

For professionals and serious avocationals, there's still time to submit a poster proposal for the conference. The deadline is April 1, 2013. If interested, please visit our Call for Posters at <http://paleoamericanodyssey.com/posters.html>. Poster space is limited, so make sure you submit your poster proposal early!



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- ♦ PRESENTATIONS
- ♦ POSTERS
- ♦ EXHIBITS
- ♦ BANQUET

Chapter News

News from the East Alabama Chapter by Teresa

Paglione: The East Alabama Chapter of AAS meets at 7pm the 2nd Tuesday of the month at the Trade Building (brick building/museum in the Lee County Historical Society Complex) on Hwy 17 in Loachapoka. In October, Dr. Jon Marcoux's presentation was "A Tale of Two Sites: Results of the 2012 AUM Summer Field School in Awendaw, SC and Montgomery, AL." On Nov. 13 our speaker was Hamilton Bryant and "Trenches, Remote Sensing and Soil Cores: 2012 Investigations at the Ebert Canebrake." Ebert Canebrake is a multicomponent Woodland and Mississippian site that has been tested by fieldschools from Auburn, Chicago, Vermont, Oklahoma, and Lehigh (PA). This year the investigations included standard trench excavations, the use of a magnetic gradiometer, and soil cores with hopes of more precisely identifying intact subsurface features.

We don't meet in December due to everyone's busy schedules, but in January our speaker will be Dr. Kristina Shuler (Auburn). Dr. Shuler explores the biological consequences (health, nutrition, and quality of life) in late prehistoric and early historic archaeological contexts. Her topic is an interesting one for forensic archaeology: "Can Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders be Diagnosed in the Past? Evaluating Osteological and Biochemical Evidence in a Colonial Rum Producing Community from the Newton Plantation, Barbados (ca. 1660-1820)." Our speaker in February will be Mike Bunn, Exec. Director of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission. His focus will be on activities in our area during the War of 1812 and the 1813-1814 Creek War.



News from the Huntsville Chapter by Ben Hoksbergen:

The Huntsville Chapter met on October 23 at the Huntsville-Madison County Public Library. Chapter member Van King discussed the prehistoric archaeology of Newfoundland and shared slides from his recent trip there including many of prehistoric artifacts from a museum there.

On November 26, Hunter Johnson of Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research gave a presentation on ongoing data recovery efforts on several sites in Webster County, Mississippi. The sites include some with historic Choctaw components including the well-preserved remains of houses. Hunter brought in some of the artifacts they recovered including some nice specimens of historic Choctaw pottery.

The Chapter also completed an exhibit on the local prehistoric cultural history on the first floor of the Huntsville-Madison County Public Library at the request of the Twickenham Daughters of the American Revolution. Many fine prehistoric artifacts donated to the Chapter by Steven C. Thompson in memorium of his god-daughter Keara Kroelinger are on display there.

The chapter meets every 4th Tuesday of each month at 7:00 pm in the large meeting room on the first floor of the Main Branch of the Huntsville-Madison County Public Library in downtown Huntsville. The Chapter will not meet in December, but meetings will resume in January.

News from the Cullman Chapter by Robbie Camp: The Cullman Chapter met Thursday, October 18th at the Cullman County Health Department Community Meeting Room. A good crowd was present to hear a presentation from chapter member Rick Bowman on pottery manufacturing procedures. Rick brought several fine examples of vessels he has made and explained the tempering, coiling, shaping, and firing processes of his work. One interesting point he brought out was the matching of the amount of tempering agent to the size of the vessel being produced. The presentation was accompanied by a detailed slide show of a clay source near Wetumpka and some vessels being fired.

The chapter met again on November 15th. Tennessee archaeologist Rick Taylor presented an informative program on the Dover quarries that he has investigated in Houston and Stewart counties of Tennessee. He described one particular quarry located on private land as a hillside that looked like it had been under artillery fire with numerous craters showing evidence of mining operations up to a depth of 8-10 feet. He also brought several examples of hoes, adzes, celts, and other wood working tools found on the site. This particular quarry's peak activity period was during Mississippian times. We really appreciate Rick taking time out of his busy schedule to drive down and share information about this great site with us.

The chapter will not meet in December but will resume meeting in January 2013 on a monthly basis on every 3rd Thursday.



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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 Erin Phillips, phill018@crimson.ua.edu, or Erin Phillips, Department of Anthropology, University of Alabama, P.O. Box 870210, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487

Additional details are available on the AAS website at:

www.alabamaarchaeology.org/aasgrants

Stones & Bones

Editor: Ben Hoksbergen; Assistant Editors: Bonnie Gums 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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