Stones & Bones

May and June 2015

Volume 57, Issue 3

The Newsletter of the Alabama Archaeological Society

A Note from the Outgoing Journal Editor

Five years ago, when it was suggested that I become editor of the Journal of Alabama Archaeology, I was honored but not so sure that I was suited to the task. I presented the opportunity to a few distinguished scholars of Alabama archaeology, and they all declined, one of them telling me to "accept my fate." I'm glad that I did. It has been an edifying pleasure to read so many manuscripts on regional archaeology and to work with a diverse group of scholars committed to improving our understanding of the peoples who lived here long before any of us.

I've had much help from a number of assistant editors, especially Stuart McGregor, Steven Meredith, and Matt Grunewald, who took to heart their responsibilities of constructive commentary, contacting peer reviewers, and the ever time-consuming task of copy-editing. Eugene Futato was always ready with sage advice. Several other members of the board were supportive and positive throughout the process and behind the scenes, where it matters. The AAS owes a debt of gratitude to Mary Spanos of Big Canoe Press for her layout and design services on the six issues that we produced. Mary's previous publishing experience and talent is evident in the redesign of the journal's appearance, the thoughtful format, and in her ability to negotiate with printers in their own jargon. It has been a pleasure to work and learn with her.

While I did greatly enjoy the privilege of editing the Journal, my great regret is that I've been unable to work on it consistently enough to publish another issue on stone features, a Creek War commemorative issue, and several excellent site reports, and thus bring our issues up-to-date. Ideas for a digital edition will also be left unfulfilled. It is through no fault of those generous individuals mentioned above. As a result of our continual state of being behind, the AAS will begin mailing journals to all current members, regardless of whether they were members during the calendar year printed on the journal. Therefore, the last issue under my editorship, for the year 2012, will be mailed to all current members. The board has approved that this will continue until the journal is caught up and as long as the budget permits.

Our new editor as of January is Keith Little of Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research. Keith's impressive record of publication makes him well-suited to the task, and he will be ably assisted in production by TVAR staff.

I hope that the AAS membership will continue to support the society and the journal, which remains a significant resource for learning about Alabama's past; thank you for allowing me to serve as its editor.

Sincerely,
Ashley A. Dumas, Ph.D.

Site 1Tp179: A Non-Traditional Steatite Quarry in Northern Tallapoosa County

By Van King

Editor's Note: This is the third installment of a feature in the *Stones and Bones* profiling 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 a Late Archaic site. While the featured site is an unusual site type for Alabama, stone bowls are a hallmark of Late Archaic technology, and production and exchange of stone vessels put Alabama in the midst of a vast exchange network that stretched across most of eastern North America.

--

During the latter part of the Late Archaic period (ca. 4,000-1,000 B.C.E.), a revolution in cooking container technology occurred with the introduction of cooking vessels made of steatite or soapstone. Prior to the introduction of this technology, Native Americans in North America had cooked soups and stews in containers fashioned from materials ranging from animal hides and stomachs to woven baskets. These materials were not fire-resistant, which required Native Americans to employ a technique called "hot rock cooking". This technique utilized river cobbles heated over a fire which were then placed in the containers one after the other until the food was cooked. Many times, these stones fractured from the thermal shock and were discarded as fire-cracked rock (FCR). The invention and adoption of cooking containers made from steatite, which could be placed directly over a fire, simplified the cooking process and was subsequently widely adopted. This new cooking technology spread throughout eastern North America, and steatite vessels have been found by archaeologists at locations far removed from their geological source suggesting that these materials were traded over great distances. In some areas, such as the Tennessee Valley, demand was so great that a local industry carving vessels out of locally occurring sandstone developed to offset the shortage of steatite vessels being traded in from the east.

Steatite (soapstone) is a metamorphic rock composed chiefly of talc with varying amounts of chlorite, amphiboles, and other trace minerals. Smooth in texture, often with a soapy feel, it is extremely heat resistant. Due to its heat resistance, it was utilized to line kilns and fireplaces during the historic period. Steatite has a rating of 1 to 2.5 on the Mohs hardness scale, so it is rather easily carved. It is these qualities, easy to carve and heat resistant, that made steatite the perfect choice for cooking containers for the Late Archaic occupants of North America. Outcrops of steatite are restricted to a narrow belt of sporadic exposures along the eastern edge of the Appalachian Mountains. Almost every outcrop location is marked by the discovery and utilization by Native Americans. Toumey (1858), Alabama's

A steatite vessel preform from 1Tp179

outcrop of steatite/soapstone within the state was marked by quarrying and manufacturing activities of prehistoric origin. These prehistoric pits were often mistaken as gold mines by early historic prospectors.

In Alabama, a southern belt and a northern belt of steatite occur within Tallapoosa and Chambers Counties. Both of these belts trend from Southwest to Northeast. Early this year I was shown the location of 1Tp179, a previously-known, but unrecorded steatite vessel quarry. Located within the steatite belt occurring in northern Tallapoosa County, this Late Archaic steatite quarry is one of several known quarry sites in the Piedmont region of East Alabama. These prehistoric stone vessel quarries have been identified sporadically along the eastern side of the Appalachian Mountains from Alabama to Newfoundland, Canada.

Stone vessel quarries may be assigned to one of two types: Traditional and Non-Traditional Quarries. Traditional Quarries are by far the most common and consist of the extraction of vessels from massive steatite outcrops. At these type of quarries, prehistoric vessel makers would inscribe on the rock face the size of the vessel to be manufactured and then proceed to isolate the vessel preform or 'loaf' through the use of crude picks before detaching the mass from the rock face. The detached mass would then be finished by hollowing out the inside of the vessel. Site 1Tp21, Toumey's Coon Creek Site (Toumey 1858, page 46) located in the southern part of Tallapoosa County, is a Traditional Quarry. Non-Traditional Quarries are much rarer and take advantage of 'float' or scattered boulders that are found on the surface in areas where little or no massive rock outcrop occurs. The steatite boulders would first be shaped on the exterior to the desired form, often leaving protuberances at each end for handles, and then the inside was hollowed out using crude stone picks. Once the surface boulders or 'float' steatite had been depleted, Native Americans apparently excavated pits to obtain subsurface deposits of steatite/soapstone boulders or cobbles. Non-Traditional Quarries reduce much of the labor and time involved in forming the initial 'loaf' preform by not having to isolate and detach the bowl preform from the rock face. 1Tp179 is one of the first examples identified in Alabama as a Non-Traditional steatite quarry.

Work on 1Tp179 began earlier this year with the help of archaeologists Robert E. Perry and James Causey and geologists Robert Cook and Ted Kretchman, who took the author to the site. The site is situated along the crest and sides of a low ridge and covers an area of at least 40 acres and possibly more. The site had been subject to recent impacts from clear-cut timber harvesting, burning and subsequent erosion as well as impacts caused by construction of logging roads and load-out areas. Immediately upon arrival to the site, archaeologist James Causey (see picture) located a steatite vessel preform just outside his truck door.

Over the next few months, three subsequent trips resulted in the collection of many vessel preforms along with associated quarry tools. One of the most interesting finds by the author was the discovery of what appears to be intact, prehistoric quarry pits that occur on the south end of the site on adjoining property that has not been impacted by any modern/historic activity with the exception of non-destructive logging activities. A total of eleven prehistoric quarry pits have been identified thus far, ranging in size from 6-16 meters in diameter and approximately 1-2 meters in depth. Two steatite vessel preforms with handles were identified at the edge of one pit and were later found to be part of the same vessel. It's exciting to realize that these two parts of a vessel that was broken and discarded more than three thousand years ago were still lying undisturbed on the surface today waiting to be discovered.

1Tp179 has produced a variety of steatite/soapstone vessel preforms broken or abandoned during every stage of manufacture. These specimens range from early stage preforms with only the outside of the vessel shaped to almost-complete broken vessels. Quarry tools consist of crude picks made of mostly local stone including quartz, quartzite, and hornblende. Also occurring are quarry picks made from greenstone (chlorite schist) that does not occur on the site but was probably derived from sources near the quarry site. In fact, what appears to be a cache of five greenstone picks were recovered from a 1 meter area on the eroded surface of one of the logging load-out areas. One of the more interesting

James Causey locates a steatite bowl preform at site 1Tp179

aspects of 1Tp179 is the type or variety of steatite/soapstone that occurs at this location. The stone varies in quality and hardness across the site. In general, the lower elevation exposures tend to be softer and fine-grained steatite/soapstone of gray and grayish-green. The upper or higher occurrences tend to be a much harder variety of steatite/soapstone and contain large green chlorite crystals.

Future research includes plans to accurately record the number and size of the prehistoric quarry pits scattered across the site and to work toward insuring preservation of this unique site. In the future, Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) mapping, which is not yet available for Tallapoosa County, could prove to be an important method to assist researchers at 1Tp179 and in identifying other Non-Traditional and Traditional Quarry Sites in this region.

The author is actively seeking information on stone vessel sites, stone vessels, and/or tools used to manufacture stone vessels. Anyone with information he or she is willing to share should contact Van D. King at 256-558-0117 or e-mail at melvanmd@hopper.net. All information will be kept confidential unless permission to record or make public is granted.

An assortment of quarry tools from site 1Tp179

Cache of greenstone picks from site 1Tp179

Reference

Tuomey, Michael
1858 Second Biennial Report of the Geology of Alabama.

Progress Report on the Self Creek (1Je758) Mitigation in North Jefferson County

By Daniel R. Turner

From June to August 2014, Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (PCI), on behalf of the Alabama Department of Transportation (ALDOT), performed the first of back-to-back Phase III mitigations for two multi-component sites within the Right-of-Way (ROW) of the Alabama State Route 75 (SR-75) to SR-79 segment of the Birmingham Northern Beltline in northern Jefferson County. Roughly a quarter-mile apart, the Self Creek (1Je758) and Ardell Bluff (1Je914) sites show intermittent occupation over the last 11,000 years, with significant components for both roughly overlapping during the Middle Archaic and Late Woodland. Over 100 features were recorded for Self Creek alone, and laboratory analyses are ongoing on the 10,000+ artifact assemblage. The following provides a short excerpt from the upcoming site report for Self Creek and includes an initial batch of radiocarbon dates relevant to the fecund debate over Late Woodland and Mississippian "transition" in north-central Alabama (Meredith 2011). A second progress report for the Ardell Bluff site will appear at a later date.

The Self Creek site straddles a sloping ridge base between Sand Mountain and Red Mountain where its eponymous stream cuts across to join Gurley Creek and eventually the Locust Fork of the Black Warrior River. The site was surveyed in 2004 and tested in 2010 (Gougeon 2004, Meredith and Pearce 2011). During the Phase II, radiocarbon dates placed the dominant occupation of Self Creek between A.D. 980 and 1210, befitting the recovery of a discoidal preform, corn, and the 96% (128 of 133) Baytown Plain pottery assemblage (Hollenbach 2011; Meredith and Pearce 2011).

Mitigation of the site confirmed the Phase II results on a much larger scale. Over the course of six weeks, 127 features were confirmed as having probable cultural origin. The vast majority of these proved to be post-related. Other feature types included small-to-medium pits generally falling into three shape categories: cylindrical, basin, and elongated/irregular. Sandstone from the nearby Pottsville and Parkwood formations often appeared in features as shims for posts or sporadic inclusions in pits, while discrete clusters of angular cobbles were interpreted as hearths or roasting pits. No large storage pits were found, but manos, matates, and pitted stones were recovered in abundance, indicating a large amount of seed processing. Archaeobotanical evidence indicates year-round occupation of the site with the use of hickory, acorn, persimmon, corn, chenopod, maygrass, sunflower, and

gourd (Hollenbach 2011). Projectile point types show an impressive range from the Late Paleoindian to the Late Woodland and include Quad, Big Sandy, Kirk Corner Notched, McIntire, Sykes, Little Bear Creek, Flint Creek, expanded and tapered haft lanceolate points, and Mississippi Triangular. The expanded pottery assemblage (n=539) reflects a slightly reduced bias toward Baytown Plain (n=494, 91.7%), with minority appearances of Mulberry Creek Plain (n=18, 3.3%) and O'Neal Plain (n=14, 2.6%). Surface decoration only appears on two sherds - one Alligator Incised and a Mulberry Creek Cord Marked - less than half a percent of the combined assemblage. Many of the minority types of pottery are likely associated with Middle or Early Woodland components.

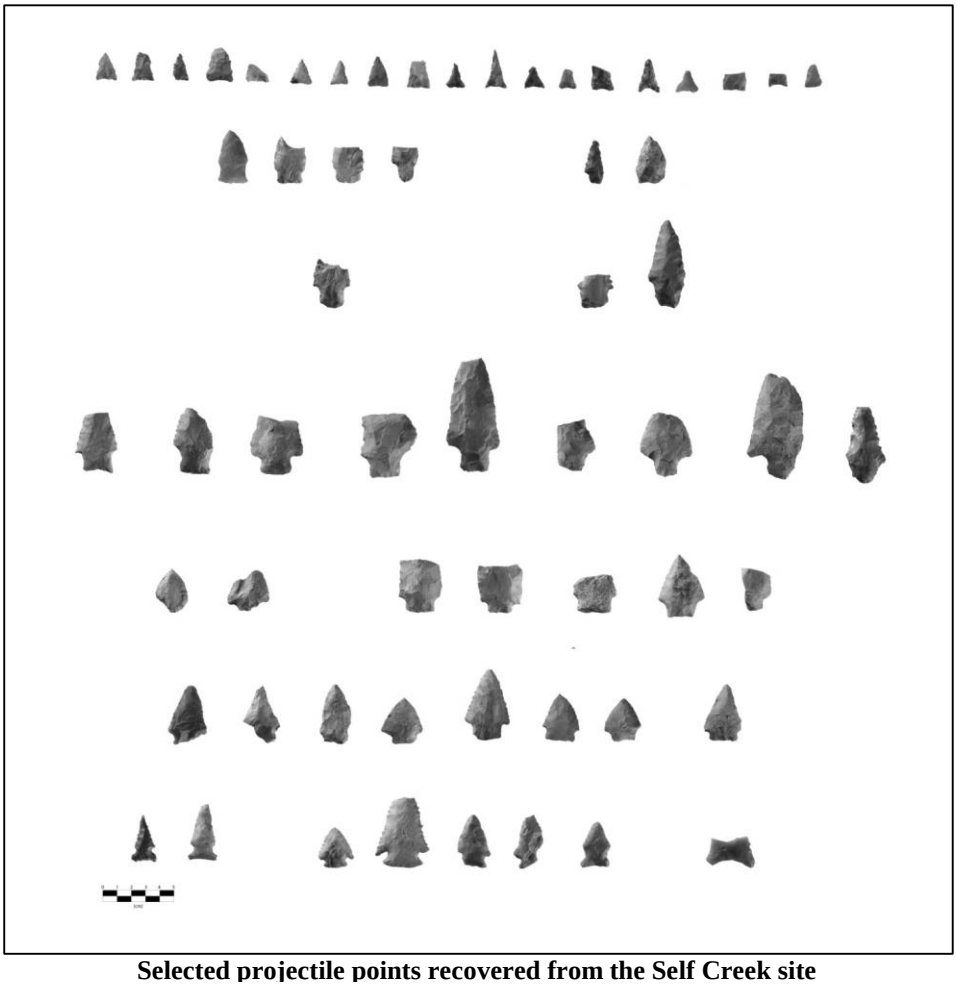
The first round of radiocarbon dates (all at 95% probability) is ordered by feature below.

Feature 155 (basin):
Cal A.D. 1025 to 1190
Feature 178 (post hole):
Cal A.D. 1155 to 1260
Feature 234 (basin):
Cal A.D. 1015 to 1050 and 1080 to 1150
Feature 235 (post hole):
Cal A.D. 1045 to 1095 and 1120 to 1220

Two notable remarks can be made on Self Creek at this time, both involving the shattering of expectations. The first involves the complete absence of all of the following: large storage pits, unequivocal structure patterns, shell-tempered pottery, and mortuary evidence. Given the poor soil conditions, bone was not expected and was indeed only recovered in the smallest possible form from the cylindrical pit Feature 133. The coeval ossuary at nearby Pinson Cave (1Je20) five miles to the south is the only confirmed Late Woodland mortuary site in the area (Oakley 1971), and as such, the impli-cation is that all interments were in caves, or at least away from the living. The absence of a definitive structural pattern from the West Jefferson Steam Plant (1Je31-33) sites (Jenkins and Nielsen 1974) and the missing storage pits at 1Je34 on the upper Cahaba drainage (Ensor 1979) likewise indicate the jumble of post holes and small pits may be part of a pattern.

The second remark involves the surprising extent and preservation of the site. Not only were features reported in traditionally "low probability" areas, they appeared in droves across the base of the steeply sloping ridge and beneath the railroad bed along the margin of the floodplain. The latter area proved to be the most productive, with layers of railroad ballast protecting this portion of the site from plowing since the 1870s. The railroad bed itself exceeded its role as a site cap and anecdotal curiosity, offering a proxy for the industrial history of Birmingham through its life cycle so clearly visible in black-and-white stratigraphy. The Bradford Branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad crossed the Self Creek site to connect the Bradford coal mines to the early city's furnaces, whose slag was in turn diverted to rebuild the railroad atop its initial ballast of crushed limestone. The railroad remained in use until 1973, concurrent with the closure of Birmingham's

Drone aerial of the Birmingham Northern Beltline corridor across the Self Creek site (foreground)



Selected projectile points recovered from the Self Creek site

final blast furnace.

Perhaps the most telling absence from Self Creek is shell-tempered pottery. Out of the 539 sherds collected from the site during the Phase II and III investigations, none were tempered with shell. Despite a zenith of occupation evidently centered in the twelfth century A.D., the Self Creek site held to single-set post architecture and grog-tempered pottery, in contrast to the shell-tempered pottery and square wall trench structure recorded at the contemporaneous Little Canoe Creek (1Sc336) site just two valleys to the east (Thompson 2011). With another round of radiocarbon dates planned, the Self Creek site may prove pivotal in the discussion of the continuation of the long-lived traditions of societies in north-central Alabama in the presence of significant change in neighboring areas.

References

Ensor, H. Blaine
1979 Archaeological Investigations in the Upper Cahaba River Drainage-North Central Alabama. *Journal of Alabama Archaeology* 25:1-60.

Gougeon, Ramie A.
2004 *A Phase I Cultural-Resource Survey of Site 1Je758 within the Northern Beltline Project Area, Jefferson County, Alabama*. Report submitted to Alabama Department of Transportation, prepared by Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Hollenbach, Kandace D.
2011 *Plant Remains from the Self Creek Site (1Je758), a Late Woodland Site in Jefferson County, Alabama*. Archaeological Research Laboratory, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Jenkins, Ned J., and Jerry J. Nielsen
1974 *Archaeological Salvage Investigations at the West Jefferson Steam Plant Site, Jefferson County, Alabama*. Department of Anthropology, University of Alabama.

Meredith, Steven M., and Kenny Pearce
2011 *Phase II Investigation of Self Creek (1Je758), Jefferson County, Alabama*. Report submitted to Alabama Department of Transportation, prepared by Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Oakley, Carey B.
1971 *An Archaeological Investigation of Pinson Cave (1Je20)*. Master's thesis, University of Alabama Department of Anthropology, University.

Thompson, Brandon
2011 Little Canoe Creek (1Sc336): A Terminal Woodland Ellis Phase Site. Poster presented to the 68th annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Jacksonville, Florida, November 5, 2011.

Archaeology Day at Village Point Park Preserve

By
Bonnie Gums and Selena Vaughn

On Saturday May 9, 2015, the Village Point Foundation and University of South Alabama's Center for Archaeological Studies hosted Archaeology Day at Village Point Park Preserve in Daphne. Archaeological sites preserved in the park include the D'Olive Plantation site (1BA190) and a widely dispersed prehistoric occupation on the bluff overlooking Mobile Bay. This area was also an early French colonial settlement with a small cluster of plantations known as "The Village." By 1781, Frenchman Dominique D'Olive was cultivating 1200 acres on the bluff. His son Louis took over the plantation after his father's death in the early 1800s, and for several decades the D'Olive family lived at the old homestead on the bluff.

The Village Point Park Preserve covers about 70 acres of pristine Gulf coastal environment with uplands, swampy floodplain, and a white sandy beach on Mobile Bay. The park has lush vegetation, rare plants, and several of Alabama's Champion trees, which can be seen on the park's upland nature trail and boardwalk through the swamp. Twenty years ago, the Village Point Foundation was founded to rally the fight to save this property from being turned into a subdivision. Today the Foundation continues working with the city in acquiring more waterfront property and scenic overlooks for the enjoyment of everyone.

The goal of Archaeology Day at Village Point Park Preserve was to have a demonstration dig and people were encouraged to bring their artifacts for identification. We also had a display of our our previous excavations and artifacts from the D'Olive Plantation site. Tours of the D'Olive family cemetery were given by Village Point Foundation member Al Guarisco, and USA archaeology student Gabriel Gold-Vukson taught children and adults how to throw the Native American atlatl spear.

Two excavation units were placed over the remains of some type of brick feature that is continuously eroding to the surface in the park's nature trail. Our volunteer excavators Reggie Anderson, Traci Cunningham, John Ellis, Jimmy Fox, Al Guarisco, Dennis Guy, Selena Vaughn, Frank Vogtner, and USA students Jessica Lacy and Emily Pizarro worked under the supervision of CAS archaeologist Bonnie Gums. Several children and adults also participated, helping to screen the dirt.

A linear, somewhat squarish area of intact and crushed bricks were uncovered. The thin orange bricks are typical of handmade bricks found at French colonial sites around Mobile Bay. Artifacts recovered include a few pieces of colonial tin-glazed earthenwares, with creamware and pearlware dating from the 1770s to the 1820s. Several sherds of a burnished Native American bowl, possibly Choctaw, were found just inches below the ground surface. Also found was half of a well-preserved cow mandible, complete with teeth. Although these excavations were limited, the brick remains could be a chimney base for the D'Olive family home from the 1780s into the 1800s. A few prehistoric quartz flakes and potsherds were also recovered.

Over a dozen people brought artifacts for identification by artifact experts Rick Fuller of Coastal Environments, Inc., and AAS member Lee Swetman. Several people had Native American potsherds and stone tools, including one fluted Paleoindian spear point and an unfinished atlatl weight. One resident brought earthenware sherds and a fragment of glazed kiln furniture from one of kilns on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay.

This is one of several public events the Village Point Foundation has planned to celebrate 20 years as a community champion for preserving the ecologically and historically important waterfront property for public use. The weather was great, and well over 50 people attended our Archaeology Day.

Follow AAS on Facebook and Twitter!

Member News

New Members

William B. Turner and
Jay Lamar, Auburn, AL

Donations and Gifts

We received a donation to the Mahan Research Fund this month from Mc Brooms. Mc sent the donation in memory of Read Stowe. Read was active in AAS for many years and had many friends in the Society. Mc said he hope other friends will do the same.

Chapter News

News from the Cullman Chapter by Robbie Camp: The Cullman Chapter met on Thursday, April 16th and had a great turnout for a "Show and Tell" program. Long-time member Howard King came up with the idea several years ago to have a program where all members bring an artifact to share any unusual, beautiful, unidentified, downright ugly or found in a memorable fashion. Without a doubt, it is one of the most enjoyable programs we host and this year was no exception. Some absolutely stunning artifacts were brought for all to see and enjoy. Everyone participated and the meeting would still be going but some of us had to go to work the next morning.

The Chapter held its last meeting before a 3 month summer break on May 21st at 7:00 pm. We enjoyed the April "show and tell" program so much that we decided to expand on that idea and had a "favorite site" night. All in attendance took turns describing and telling about their favorite site and some of the accompanying stories of success, disaster and great finds. Everyone seemed to have a great time but next year I think I will require detailed directions to all of these sites!!

A summer field trip to Moundville Museum has been set for June 20th. All Cullman chapter members and any other chapter members who would like to go with us can meet us at the Cullman Cracker Barrel on 157 at 6:00 am for breakfast, then we will depart as a group shortly therafter.

We hope all members have a safe and happy summer and look forward to our next meeting on the 3rd Thursday of September.

News from the Tuscaloosa Chapter by Daniel Turner: September 2015 will mark the start of the renewed Tuscaloosa Chapter of the Alabama Archaeological Society. Plans include a monthly series of short lectures with the provisional time of 6pm on the first Wednesday of each month. Dr. Ian Brown has kindly offered to lend us space at the University of Alabama's Department of Anthropology. The exact venue will be announced when schedules are finalized. The Chapter hopes to provide an inclusive medium for the sharing of knowledge and enthusiasm in the local community of professional and non-professional archaeologists. Although the Chapter encourages society membership, attendance will be free and open to the interested public. Questions may be directed to Daniel Turner at drturner@crimson.ua.edu. Hope to see you in the fall!

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**

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

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

benhoksbergen@gmail.com

or via U.S. mail to:

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

Alabama Archaeological Society

President: Erin Phillips, erinalaarch@gmail.com
1st Vice President: Hunter Johnson, hunter@tvaresearch.com
2nd Vice President: Van King, melvanmd@hopper.net
Secretary: Heather Puckett, heather.r.puckett@gmail.com
Treasurer: Eugene Futato, efutato@bama.ua.edu
Assistant Treasurer: Brandon Thompson, branthompson@hotmail.com
Journal of Alabama Archaeology Editor: Keith Little, keith@tvaresearch.com
Journal Editorial Assistants: Ashley Dumas, adumas@uwa.edu; Matt Gage, mdgage@aalan.ua.edu; Scott Meeks, scott@tvaresearch.com
Stones & Bones Editor: Ben Hoksbergen, benhoksbergen@gmail.com
Stones & Bones Assistant Editors: Teresa Paglione, tlpaglione@gmail.com; Jason Mann, jmann@troy.edu
Web Editor and Photo Archivist: Duke Beasley, vrbeasle@ua.edu
AHC Representative: Craig Sheldon, csheldon@aum.edu

Board of Directors:

Terms expire 2016:
Matt Gage, mdgage@aalan.ua.edu
Margaret Russell, srussell@eufaula.rr.com
John Van Valkenberg, joycevan@knology.net

Terms expire 2017:
Van King, melvanmd@hopper.net
Kimberly Pyszka, kpyszka@aum.edu
Steven Meredith, mered003@bama.ua.edu

Terms expire 2018:
David Johnson, johnsdat@ymail.com
John Hall, jhall@uwa.edu
Cathy Meyer, cathy.mrsconsultants@yahoo.com

In this Issue of Stones and Bones…

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

STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER