

# Stones & Bones

Sept. and Oct. 2014

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The Newsletter of the Alabama Archaeological Society

**Editor's Note:** Greetings members! Pay special attention to the date on your address label. This is the year that you've paid your dues through. If the date is before 2014, you will need to update your dues to continue to receive membership benefits including the newsletter and the *Journal of Alabama Archaeology*. Thanks!

## Meet a Member!

This issue's "Meet a Member" Interview introduces Allie Smith. Allie is a 2013 graduate of Auburn University with a Bachelor's degree in Anthropology and has worked in the Auburn Archaeological



Laboratory since 2011. She is currently obtaining a certification in Geographic Information Systems from Auburn University at Montgomery.

*What's the most interesting artifact you've ever found?* One of the most exciting finds I had was probably from my first field school experience in 2011. A few fellow students and I uncovered several broken Calloway rim sherds still within the same vessel shape, *in situ*. Now, to most, finding some pot sherds that connect together is not all that special but for me being fresh and new and discovering the field of archaeology, that was everything. We dubbed the sherds "The Holy Grail", and while it may not be a very interesting find, it is certainly one of the most prominent memories that I have had so far.

*Who influenced your decision to become an archaeologist?* I think, for a lot of people, this question usually has an answer similar to "well when I was a child my so and so would take me arrowhead hunting" and that's exactly what sparked my first interest in archaeology. I am from Fort Payne, Alabama (northeast corner of the state) and I remember walking through plowed soybean fields or stretching my hand into the back of a rock overhang and pulling out a point to show my father with

a big grin on my face. As I grew older and started college, archaeology was an interest for me, but I started my education as a fashion merchandising major. It's funny, I know. I began to grow restless in my textile and consumer culture classes, and after one semester I decided to try Dr. John Cottier's Introduction to Archaeology class. By the end of the first day of class, I called my parents and informed them that I would be switching my major to anthropology, and archaeology was the career I wanted to pursue. They never balked or resisted the idea, and they continue to support and encourage me, and I cannot thank them enough for that. Lastly, I have to recognize the funny, lovable, and most influential person in my life that steered me toward archaeology. John Cottier gave me an unbelievable opportunity to work for him at the end of my field school in 2011 and if not for him, I might never have gained a foot in the door. Four years later, I still work for the man in the Auburn Archaeological Laboratory where he continues to push and inspire me to achieve a career in archaeology.

*What is the first site you worked on? What is the last one (or current one)?* The first site I worked on was the Ebert-Canebrake site (1Mc25) in the 2011 Auburn Archaeological Field School as an undergraduate student. It is a multicomponent site located along the Tallapoosa River in Macon County, Alabama with Woodland and Mississippian occupations. Being from Alabama, the heat and the humidity never really bothered me - but the bugs - I had to build an immunity to the bugs. At the end of the day, I would drive back to my apartment, tired and sunburned, with my filthy shirt and pants and dirt all over my smiling face. I loved it, and by the end of field school, I knew that I always wanted to be a part of the world of archaeology. The last site I worked on was as a graduate teaching assistant for the 2014 Auburn Archaeological Field School at the Ebert-Canebrake site. Being on the other side of excavations (e.g. problem solving, recognizing soil changes or features, etc.) was a completely different and necessary experience for me, and I still loved every

second of it, especially recognizing the same spark in the students eyes that I know I had only a few years before in my field school.

*Fieldwork or labwork?* Honestly, I can't answer for one or the other for this question. I love fieldwork and being a part of uncovering the past, but in order to understand the past, archaeologists must also analyze and research the information that is discovered so that we may have a better understanding of the use of the landscape that we and past peoples have inhabited.

*What would be your dream site to work at?* When I first started out in archaeology, I was extremely interested in Mesoamerican archaeology. I still believe it would be a fun experience, but now that I have had more experience (what little that is) and gained a little more knowledge in southeastern archaeology, it's hard for me to like or choose anything else. I have a vast amount of knowledge to gain about southeastern prehistoric archaeology and I don't know if I can choose a particular site I would like to work at right now since I still have a lot to learn about the many surrounding archaeological sites in the southeast United States.

*Why are you a member of AAS?* I originally joined AAS to learn more about archaeology in the state of Alabama. Since then, I have attended several local chapter meetings, as well as the bi-annual meetings held for the state, and I cannot express how wonderful I find this society and its continued outreach to the local communities of professional and non-professional archaeologists throughout the state. Now, I enjoy the chapter meetings to not only learn about the area I live in but to also communicate and share information with fellow archaeological enthusiasts.

*How many years have you been a member (approximately)?* Three years.

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

## October 8<sup>th</sup> through 11<sup>th</sup> Marks a Milestone for the Moundville Native American Festival

The year 2014 marks the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the opening of the Jones Archaeological Museum. It also celebrates the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Moundville Native American Festival. In 1989, a small circle of Native American interpreters hosted around 500 schoolchildren and a handful of the general public at Moundville as part of the Jones Museum's 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebration. Little did organizers know that this simple beginning would lead to the Moundville Native American Festival as it exists today – one of the largest and most respected festivals of its kind. The festival runs from October 8 through 11 this year.

Grammy nominated musician Grayhawk Perkins returns to the festival's Native American Stage, helping us celebrate our 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary. In addition to being our emcee, Grayhawk entralls audiences with his storytelling, connecting with visitors young and old. His band from New Orleans performs on Friday and Saturday of the festival. The Grayhawk Band's original music is a unique blend of blues, funk, jazz & rock intertwined with tribal rhythms and themes. With their Native American roots planted firmly in the diverse musical landscape of New Orleans, the band represents a new cross-cultural subgenre of music which has been referred to as 'tribal funk'. And if you listen closely, you will detect the influence of musical icons ranging from James Brown to the Rolling Stones. It's an earthy, upbeat sound that appeals to a wide range of audiences.

Lyndon Alec, a member of the Coushatta Tribe (Livingston, Texas) is a hoop dancer featured on the 2014 festival poster and one of our favorite performers. The *Chicasa Hithla* dance troupe (Oklahoma and Texas) perform stomp dancing, one of the oldest and most traditional types of dances for many Southeastern Native American tribes. *Chicasa Hithla* literally translates to "Chickasaw dancers." The group formed in 2013 to educate, preserve, and restore Chickasaw traditions. Joining them are the Mystic Wind Choctaw Dancers. Led by Daniel Issac of Choctaw, Mississippi, the group performs Choctaw social dances, many of which imitate animals. Issac's group also demonstrate a kind of

drumming frequently found at powwows, a popular Native American event that focuses on Indian culture in general.

Amy Bluemel will spin stories for visitors, both on stage and at the storytelling arbor nestled away by the park's recreated Indian Village. Amy is a member of the Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma and lives in Joshua, Texas. She was the featured storyteller at a spring celebration for the museum's 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary. Other performers include flutist/storytellers Billy Whitefox, Charlie MatoToyela, Jimmy Yellowhorse and Sydney Mitchell, and Cherokee culture and language specialist Shirley Oswalt.

Multi-talented Paula Nelson also shares Cherokee stories on stage, intermingling them with her own original songs. When Nelson isn't on stage, visitors can see her living history display where she recreates herself as a noblewoman from around the 1300s – the time when Moundville was at



its peak. Raised in the Kolanvyi Community, Paula is a multimedia visual/textile artist, performance artist, singer/songwriter and published poet. Her creativity lends itself well to her 13-year career as a living history educator as is evident through the quality of her displays and historical clothing. Well-known in the Southeastern Indian communities as a performer and songwriter specializing in composing songs and lyrics in the Cherokee language, Nelson has a discography of four CDs to her credit, and she has won numerous awards for her art and publications. Most recently, she has received certification through PBS as a cultural educator through musical media, and teachers all over the nation have access to her music and

performances to utilize as a teaching tool for children and adults.

Representing a noble warrior from Moundville, Eastern Cherokee John "Bullet" Standingdeer meets and greets festival visitors this year. Dressed and ornamented like the prehistoric people that once lived at the mounds, Bullet serves as the festival's ambassador. He has previously performed here with the Warriors of AniKituwah, a traditional Cherokee men's dance troupe organized by the Museum of the Cherokee Indian. Bullet was also a model whose face was cast for one of the lifelike figures featured in the recently renovated exhibits within the Jones Archaeological Museum at Moundville Archaeological Park.

Living Historian Diamond Brown and his wife Sandy (Eastern Band of Cherokees) will set up a display which includes a traditional bark shelter, a type of structure that could well have been used during prehistoric times. Immensely talented, Brown teaches visitors about historic and precontact Cherokee culture, using a multitude of artifacts he's fashioned. Sandy Brown is an accomplished fingerweaver. Without a loom, she painstakingly fashions sashes typical of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries in a manner similar to but much more complex than braiding. In addition to sharing about their culture, the Browns also discuss various Cherokee lifeways including basketry, pottery making, fire making, and hide tanning. Diamond is a strong advocate for the environment - many of his demonstrations illustrate "green" technologies used by Native Americans for thousands of years.

Another new addition to the festival's living history ensemble is Pedro Zepeda, an educator with the Seminole Tribe of Florida. Pedro Zepeda demonstrates Southeastern-style woodcarving from the 19<sup>th</sup> Century and earlier. Clubs, bows, stickball rackets, *sofkee* spoons, and children's toys are a few things he carves. While working, he talks about the historic tools he uses as well as life in Florida during the 1800s – a time of great turmoil and change for the Southeastern Indian people.

The festival will be open from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Friday and Saturday. Admission to the festival is \$10 for adults; \$8 students; and free for children ages 5 and younger. Group discounts with reservations are available. For more information, or to make group reservations, phone 205/371-2234.

## Moundville Speaker Series

As a part of the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebrations of the opening of the Jones Museum in 1939, Moundville Archaeological Park, in conjunction with a grant funded by the Alabama Humanities Foundation, will host a series of scholarly lectures this fall. The lectures will present the Moundville site from several different scholarly viewpoints and will allow visitors to come away with a deeper understanding of Moundville culture and its significance to people today.

Drs. Vincas Steponaitis (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) and Kent Reilly (Texas State University, San Marcos) are nationally recognized as Moundville experts. They are the featured presenters for the first speaking engagement, "Archaeology and Art: Understanding Moundville through Different Disciplines" slated for Saturday afternoon on September 20 at the park's riverside conference center. Steponaitis will deliver the first 45 minute lecture, a discussion of the history of archaeological investigations at Moundville and an examination of how scientific techniques have changed over time to refine and increase our knowledge of the Moundville people. Afterwards, Reilly will present recent findings in the iconography of Moundville art. By combining perspectives and methodologies from disciplines such as archaeology, folklore, ethnology and art history to compare with symbols found on objects, scholars have learned much about the cosmology of the Moundville people. One object to be discussed will be the Willoughby Disk, a stone palette from Moundville currently on display in the recently renovated museum. Dr. Reilly served as the curator for the new exhibit, and so will also relate how the study of iconography affected the new interpretations of Moundville's art and ideologies.

The second lecture in the series, "Ancient Perspectives and Modern People: Moundville and Southeastern Indian Tribes," is scheduled for 5:30 p.m. on September 27, 2014, at the Jones Archaeological Museum. This program consists of short presentations by Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) from three federally recognized tribes followed by a moderated panel discussion with these representatives. These THPOs, Robert Thrower, LaDonna Brown and Dr. Ian Thompson, will discuss how Moundville is an integral part of their individual tribal stories. Robert Thrower,

a traditional practitioner and THPO for the Poarch Band of Creek Indians was instrumental in creating the Poarch Creek Cultural Museum located on reservation lands near Atmore, Alabama. LaDonna Brown, THPO for the Chickasaw Nation, and member of the Raccoon Clan, brings great knowledge and insight about her tribal history. Dr. Ian Thompson serves as the Choctaw Nation's THPO and Tribal Archaeologist. In that capacity, he strives to preserve and revive much of the old Choctaw culture and traditions. Each of these panelists will present their tribe's origin stories and briefly discuss how Moundville fits in those viewpoints. Afterwards, a moderator-led discussion examines the position tribal entities take regarding research about the site, the resulting interpretations and how they are presented to park visitors.

The final part of the proposed lecture series, "Saving the Site: Moundville and the Civilian Conservation Corps" will be held Saturday, October 25 at 5:30 p.m. at Moundville's Nelson B. Jones Conference Center. Robert Pasquill, Jr., an archaeologist with the U.S. Forest Service and author of the book, *The Civilian Conservation Corps in Alabama, 1933 – 1942*, is an expert on the CCC and will discuss their instrumental role in preserving and developing the Moundville site as a public park and museum. During the Great Depression, President Franklin D. Roosevelt enacted the Works Progress Administration to alleviate some of the widespread unemployment facing our country's citizens. The CCC was born out of this movement and without their preservation efforts, invaluable information about Moundville, and possibly the site itself, could have been destroyed. As part of his presentation, Pasquill will set up a display featuring CCC memorabilia including buttons, banners and other historic items. Before and after his lecture, audience members can speak personally with Mr. Pasquill and examine his artifacts.



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## International Archaeology Day Celebration in Huntsville October 18

The third annual International Archaeology Day celebration will be held Saturday October 18 from 1-4pm at the historic Lowe Mill in Huntsville. This year's celebration includes lots of information and activities for the whole family. Larry Beane of the National Park Service will be doing atlatl demonstrations, TVA will have ceramic activities for kids, and Huntsville City Schools Earthscope will lead visitors in games of chunky. Tim Baker will be doing flintknapping demonstrations, and Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research will be giving tours of their facilities. Many different archaeology organizations from around the Tennessee Valley will have information tables.

As with other years, archaeologists with the Redstone Arsenal Cultural Resource Management program will be on hand to help the public identify artifacts they bring in or record sites that they've found. They will also be accepting donations of artifacts for use in exhibits and education programs around the Tennessee Valley. This is also an amnesty day for anyone who brings in artifacts collected on public land.

TVA Archaeologist, Erin Pritchard, will be giving the keynote talk at 7:00pm at the Wilson Hall Theater at the University of Alabama, Huntsville. The title of her talk will be "A River Runs Through It: Protecting Our Archaeological Heritage in the Middle Tennessee River Valley".

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

This family-friendly event is free and open to the public. Join us to learn more about archaeology in north Alabama and beyond!

For more information, contact Ben Hoksbergen at (256)955-6971 or [benjamin.j.hoksbergen.civ@mail.mil](mailto:benjamin.j.hoksbergen.civ@mail.mil).

## History Museum of Mobile Exhibit “Ark Of India” Opens October 16

“Ark of India: An Alabama Artist Explores Southern Asia” is an exhibit about personal discovery and exploration. It is an account of late 19th and early 20th century India as seen by Alabama artist, Roderick D. MacKenzie, using his paintings, drawings, sculptures, and most importantly, photographs, and writings. MacKenzie spent more than a decade in India, a place he described as exotic, dangerous, and colorful. He rode with princes on tiger hunts, climbed mountains along India’s Northern border, and observed the sacred rituals at the Ganges River in Benares, India’s most holy city. MacKenzie was the official painter of the Delhi Durbar in 1903, which marked the coronation of King Edward VII.

Returning to America in 1913, MacKenzie soon found other topics for his artwork, such as Bellingrath Gardens, the Mobile waterfront, and Birmingham’s steel mills. Yet his time in India remained with him for the rest of his life. He earned a deep and abiding respect for the people of India, perhaps because they were not so different from the artist himself.

Comprising more than 100 artifacts and images, this exhibition is the first to fully explore MacKenzie’s Indian sojourn. MacKenzie brought back more than a dozen items of clothing and footwear from India, many of which are included in this exhibit. These objects have recently been conserved. The exhibition features hands on activities, which will help visitors understand how MacKenzie created his works of art.

A series of public programs will accompany the exhibition. MacKenzie scholar, Marlene Hunt Rikard, Ph.D, Samford University, will present a talk to mark the opening of the exhibition on Thursday, October 16, at 6 pm, followed by a gallery tour and reception. A *Learning Lunch* presentation is scheduled for Wednesday, October 29, at Noon, entitled “City of Light: Roderick MacKenzie in Benares, India’s Most Holy City,” by Scotty E. Kirkland, curator of history, History Museum of Mobile. The History Museum has collaborated with the local Indian community concerning cultural activities. Family friendly exhibit based activities and tours on one or more Free Sundays are also available. More information is available on the museum’s online calendar at <http://historymuseumof>

[mobile.wordpress.com/events-at-the-history-museum-of-mobile/](http://mobile.wordpress.com/events-at-the-history-museum-of-mobile/). Additional programs will be posted online at a later date. School and group tours are available. To schedule a tour contact the Education Department at 251-208-7510 or visit <http://www.historymuseumofmobile.com/tours.php>.

An accompanying book on MacKenzie’s time in India was written by Scotty E. Kirkland, curator of history at the History Museum of Mobile. It is the first publication of Southern Market Press, the publication division of the History Museum of Mobile. Books will be available for purchase at the History Museum and at select locations in Mobile.

The exhibition is organized by the History Museum of Mobile and is on view from October 16, 2014 through September 1, 2015. The exhibition is organized by the History Museum of Mobile to be a traveling exhibit once it closes in September 2015.

Located in the Old City Hall/ Southern Market at 111 S. Royal Street in downtown Mobile, the History Museum of Mobile documents the 300-year history of Mobile and the surrounding region. The museum is open Tuesday through Saturday 9 a.m.- 5 p.m. and Sunday from 1 p.m. -5 p.m. Admission to the museum is \$7 for adults, \$6 for senior citizens, and \$5 for students.

For more information about this exhibition, contact the museum at (251) 208-7652 or e-mail [museumrelations@cityofmobile.org](mailto:museumrelations@cityofmobile.org).

## 2014 Summer Field School Excavations at the Ebert- Canebrake Site

By Allie Smith and John Cottier

Investigations have continued at the Ebert-Canebrake site, 1Mc25, located along the left bank of the Tallapoosa River near Calebee Creek, in Macon County, Alabama. Early excavations at the site revealed clear stratigraphic evidence for a multicomponent site with both Woodland and Mississippian occupations. For over a decade, an attempt has been made to better understand this small Mississippian settlement. In the past, subsurface testing, as well as a variety of geophysical remote sensing techniques, were used to identify large concentrations of architectural daub and other features associated with the Mississippian occupation. Of particular interest to the past field school excavations was the possible fortification system around the site. In more recent field schools, portions of the path of the fortification system have been traced. In the recent summer investigations, a joint field school of Auburn University, Lehigh University, and the University of Illinois-Urbana excavated portions of a domestic structure on the natural levee as well as tracing the fortification ditch.

Several large-scale gradiometer surveys at Canebrake have been conducted by Dr. Cameron Wesson with various students from the University of Vermont, Lehigh University, and Auburn University. The



The proud but dirty field crew at the Ebert-Canebrake Site

gradiometer instrument detects the variations within the soil of the earth's magnetic field while also detecting any near surface anomalies. The instrument has identified a wide range of features at the site, including daub concentrations and the fortification system.

On the western side of the site, excavations were carried out to relocate and trace different portions of the possible fortification ditch. Previous field schools had tracked many segments of the fortification feature on the western and eastern portions of the site. In 2014, a research plan was designed to locate a turn or end to connect two ditch segments. As is often the case in archaeology, excavations sometime produce more questions than answers; and in this case the course of the fortification ditch was not clearly identified. This may be the result of many factors, and excavations were halted due to the close of the summer classes.

Investigations of the burned domestic structure consisted of six 1by1 meter units and provided a partial cross section of the structure. The profile drawings clearly demonstrated the existence of a floor covered with debris and wall daub. Sherds from this location indicated a Moundville III context given the lack of Moundville Incised and the presence of Carthage Incised, varieties of Moon Lake, and Fosters.

Site excavations were directed by John Cottier, Joel Lennen, Hamilton Bryant, and Allie Smith. Investigations were also greatly facilitated by the efforts of Cameron Wesson, Rob Bonney, and Craig Sheldon. Special thanks are also directed to students including Trent Derrick, Mary Goodwin, Elizabeth Jemo, Tatum Manning, Tucker Simmons, Benjamin Thompson, Gloria Wesson, Emily White, and several additional volunteers.



## Redstone Arsenal Update

By Ben Hoksbergen

It's been a busy summer at Redstone Arsenal! For starters, the University of Alabama, Huntsville (UAH) held their inaugural historic archaeology field school on the Arsenal at site 1Ma697. Seven students attended under the tutelage of adjunct professor, Jeannine Windham. The students delineated the site with a shovel test grid and excavated a total of 3m<sup>2</sup> of

of test units recovering such items as pearlware, horse tack, and iron tools. The site appears to be an early 19<sup>th</sup> century house site associated with the historic Oakendale Plantation. As a final project, each student authored a portion of a report on the site aimed at evaluating the site's eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Hopefully, ongoing analysis will determine who lived at the site, and what role the site played in the operation of the plantation.

Ten other sites are in the process of undergoing Phase II testing to determine their NRHP eligibility. Components on these sites range from Early Archaic lithic scatters to an early 19<sup>th</sup> century blacksmith shop and an early 20<sup>th</sup> century yeoman farm. Some of the sites have proven more data-rich than others.

Site 1Ma22 in particular holds a lot of promise for containing information important to our understanding of pre-historic society in the Middle Tennessee Valley. The most significant component on this site is the remains of a late Middle Woodland Bell Hill phase village. A 50m<sup>2</sup> plowzone-removal block on this component uncovered around a dozen pre-historic pits and two dozen post molds. All of the features appeared to be associated with the Bell Hill phase except for one large storage pit which may date to the Middle or Late Archaic. Preliminary testing suggests that the Bell Hill phase component is arranged in a U-shape with features and midden concentrated on three sides of a sparse area that may have functioned as a central plaza.

The multicomponent site 1Ma447 has also yielded interesting data. This site, nestled against the southern base of Madkin Mountain, includes an early 19<sup>th</sup> century blacksmith shop with intact features including limestone footers and a cinder dump. The remains of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century house on the same site yielded an abundance of domestic refuse including several interesting toys such as a cast iron Pullman car and portions of a miniature ceramic tea set.

As if this weren't enough, construction of a new road interchange along the Redstone Links golf course uncovered several features on site 1Ma403. This site is located on the rim of an upland sink and was originally determined to be insignificant by the archaeologists that identified and surveyed it, but since then, several late Paleoindian points have been found in that area during construction monitoring by Redstone Arsenal archaeologists, so special attention was given when construction on



**Archaeologists excavate a Bell Hill phase pit during Phase II investigations at site 1Ma22**

the road commenced. In all, six prehistoric and two historic features were identified and excavated. Based on an abundance of White Springs points found around the prehistoric features, it is thought that the features date to the Middle Archaic. The features were also spatially associated with a striking number of grinding stones, mullers, and pitted hammerstones. Around 30 of these tools were found in an area only about 300 m<sup>2</sup>! The site appears to have been the locus of some sort of intensive plant processing in the Middle Archaic. A sample of the grinding implements is being sent off for starch and phytolith analysis to see if we can get an idea of what plants were being processed, and fire-cracked rock from one of the pits will be subjected to thermoluminescence dating to confirm the age of the pits.

Work has also resumed on the data recovery of site 1Ma1167, a Bell Hill phase village site on a terrace above Indian Creek. Mechanical removal of the 20<sup>th</sup> century fill has already uncovered another thirty-some features, mostly dating to the late Middle Woodland, but also including one historic pit from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and a handful of pits and postholes associated with the early 20<sup>th</sup> century farm that stood on the site.

Three more Phase II investigations have been funded for the new fiscal year along with another round of salvage excavations along the Tennessee River bank, so work isn't slowing down any time soon. New discoveries are being made every day, so stay tuned for future updates!

## Member News

### New Members

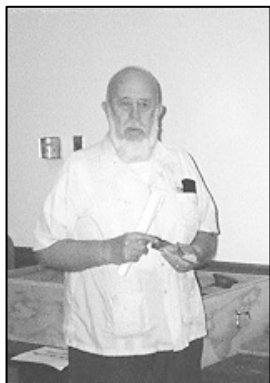
Charlie Burke, Moundville, AL  
Collin Kucik, Opelika, AL  
Virginia Lucas, Birmingham, AL

### Renewals

Edgar E. Campbell, Pinson, AL  
Brent Catchings, Auburn, AL  
John W. Clark, Austin, TX  
Rodger Hare and Family, Grove Hill, AL  
Kareen Hawsey, Tuscaloosa, AL  
Maurie Outlaw, Jackson, AL  
Morris W. Schroder, Huntsville, AL  
Allie Smith, Auburn, AL  
W. H. Talbot, Jr., Anniston, AL

## Ed Kilborn (1925-2014)

By Howard King



Cullman Chapter member, Ed Kilborn, died recently at the age of 88. He loved collecting ancient American artifacts as well as collecting all sorts of things. He was very likable, witty, and intelligent with an inquisitive mind. I first met Ed while hunting for artifacts in a field in Limestone County back in the 1970's. Our path would cross many, many times in the following years since both of our passions seemed to be hunting and searching paleo sites. In recent years, I got to know Ed and his son, Richard, better with our activities in the Huntsville Chapter, Cullman Chapter, and the State Archaeological Society. Ed and Richard could always be seen together at all of these meetings and events. In 2005, I along with Richard and Ed got to display some of our paleo artifacts at the "Clovis in the Southeast" symposium. Ed had one of the largest personally-found paleo collections. He will surely be missed not only by his family, but by many of us artifact collecting friends. Many of you do not know that Ed was in the Navy and was the Captain of a mine sweeping ship. During the Cuban Missile Crisis in the early 1960's, he was ordered to patrol and guard the entrance to the Panama Canal. Our deepest sorrow and sympathy go out to his son Richard and to Ed's family. I will miss mailing him the Cullman Chapter newsletter which he always told me that he enjoyed reading more than any other archaeological newsletters. Thank you, Ed.

## AAS Chapters

### 2014 Chapter Presidents

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## 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  
"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](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:

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