Stones & Bones

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Volume 58, Issue 2

The Newsletter of the Alabama Archaeological Society

Meet a Member!

This issue's member interview is Steven Meredith. Steven is an archaeologist, director of Panamerican Consultants, Inc.'s Southeastern Region, and alumnus of the University of Alabama (MA anthropology), and Auburn (BS Geology). He has practiced archaeology across the Southeast, but especially in his native state of Alabama. He is married to an archaeologist (Dr. Ashley Dumas), with whom he has two sons, both of whom have been seen at AAS functions.

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

The artifact that most captured my interest was a projectile point I came across at the age of 11 while digging a "trap" in my family's backyard in suburban Birmingham. Though the artifact itself is little more interesting than any other point, it set off a lifetime of interest in people beyond here and now.

Who influenced your decision to become an archaeologist?

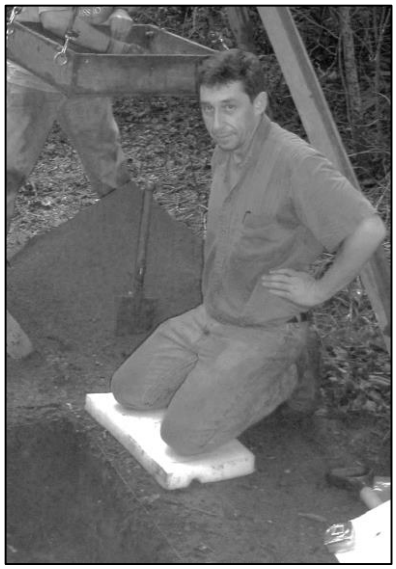
After finding that artifact, and not thinking or speaking about anything else for a few weeks, my parents sent me to Steve Wimberly so they could have some peace. He taught me how to convert my obsession into a field of inquiry. He and Christine Wimberly put a lot of time and effort into setting me in the right direction, and I am grateful to them.

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

The first archaeological "work" I did was recording what I had found at Ridgely Court (1Je162), my parent's backyard. The first excavation I worked on was done by Jack Bergstresser and Roger Nance at a site on Talladega Creek (1Ta445), which is a site where there had been some looting of a Creek component. I learned a lot about context there, and what a potsherd looks like. The most recent site I have found is a small scatter of stone artifacts while doing an archaeological survey on a few acres in Shades Valley near Birmingham, only few miles from where I found the first site. It was not much, but it is very nice to find sites back in my home area.

Fieldwork or labwork?

I know my reputation is for fieldwork, and I still get the thrill of discovery, but I really enjoy labwork. It can be as thrilling to make discoveries in a lab setting. So often, I don't realize how exciting something is until I see the bigger context in the lab.



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

First choice would be Ruth Benedict and Margaret Mead, together. I just hope I would be cool enough.

What are you currently reading?

DeSoto Chronicles. I guess that means I'm going crazy.

Why are you a member of AAS?

Steve Wimberly told me I had to do it. Since the first year I have found he was right, that it is the best way to know and associate with people who are interested in Alabama archaeology.

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

Since the late 1970's

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

Weston Mill in Marshall County, Alabama

By Cathy Meyer, MRS Consultants, LLC.

Editor's note: This is the seventh 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 historic site from the first half of the 19th century.

In 2015, Jeff Meyer and Linda Hollis with MRS Consultants, LLC recorded the stone remains of a historic gristmill (1Ms522) on Big Spring Creek in Marshall County, Alabama. The remains of the mill consist of a stone dam (ca. 1-2 m high), a stone retaining wall (ca. 1 m high), possible stone foundation remains (ca. 3 m high), and an excavated millrace or sluiceway. A grinding stone was observed on the ground on the east of Big Spring Creek, which may suggest the mill structure existed on the east side of the creek. The estimated boundaries of the site measure approximately 90 m east-west by 35 m north-south. The western portion of the site extends into a grassed residential yard (a nearby house was constructed ca. 1983), while the remaining site area exists in mixed forest surrounding the creek. The western portion of the site, where the mill house would have existed, sits at the base of Sand Mountain. No cultural materials, except the grinding stone, were noted on the surface of the site; however, surface visibility was obscured by secondary undergrowth. One shovel test placed in the site was negative in regard to cultural materials.

Background research was conducted to determine who might have built the gristmill. Bureau of Land Management land patents indicate that this parcel of

property was first granted to Riley Bradford Roberts, assignee of Elizabeth Julia Weston on July 1, 1845. Ms. Weston is listed in census records in 1840 as the head of the household. Several genealogy websites state that Ms. Weston was widowed, and is reported to have operated several gristmills in Marshall and Blount counties. One website states that court papers show her summoning all of her neighbors with land around her that she posed no known health hazard by building a dam on the spring at Big Spring Valley. This strongly suggests that the mill is associated with Ms. Weston. It is also notable, however, that there are many historical references to other nineteenth century gristmills in Marshall County, several of which were built along Big Spring Creek.

Site 1Ms522 appears to be associated with the mid nineteenth century and would be connected to some of the earliest Euro-American settlers in the region. The site represents an important period in history. Gristmills made an enormous contribution to rural Alabama communities during the nineteenth century. The site's potential association with a woman business owner is intriguing. Additional research may yield significant information to the history of the region. Site 1Ms522 is considered potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A, its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; and Criterion D, its potential to yield important information to history. Further research is needed to determine the site's NRHP eligibility.

Site view to the northeast of dam on Big Spring Creek

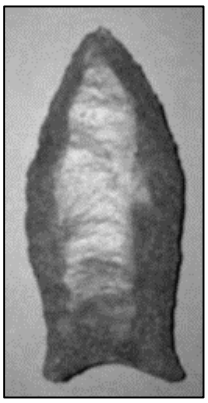
Mill stone associated with Site 1Ms522

You Just Never Know

By Mark Cole

My niece Chelsea Smith and I were running on a large farm near Madison, Alabama when she noticed some pieces of flint in the field beside the road. She asked me if we might find an arrowhead while we were there, and I told her that it was unlikely, but "you just never know" and we kept running. Her question caused my mind to flash to numerous kitchen table and back patio conversations with multiple collectors and the remarkable stories behind some of the pieces. The discussion continued until I saved her from stepping on a copperhead, and for some reason, after that it switched to how much longer we would be there.

Nevertheless, by the time we got back to the truck, I knew I wanted to share some of these stories with our members.



The first two artifacts in this series were discovered in Huntsville, Alabama at 1Ma67, also known as "Scraper Hill", a site discovered by Charles Brosemer in the 1950s. It was located on a high spot in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of Pulaski Pike and Martin Luther King Boulevard (formerly Bob Wade Lane) and produced a number of fluted projectile points before being impacted by the construction of the Toyota Manufacturing Plant.

The first projectile point is Alabama Paleoindian Point Survey artifact AL0838, a complete Cumberland point 67mm in length with a maximum width of 24mm and over 40mm flutes on both sides. It is made of an unidentified fossilized glossy black chert with tan inclusions.

Late one night during the widening of Pulaski Pike, a motorcycle traveling south encountered an obstacle in the road and the driver was forced to slide into a ditch. After dusting off, surveying the damage, and saying a few choice words, the driver called his wife to pick him up.

Having collected artifacts at the site in the past, the collector decided to take a look around while he waited on his wife to arrive. A few steps into the edge of the cotton field, the light from the headlight of his motorcycle glimmered off this artifact, and he quickly snatched it up. Suddenly, the accident didn't seem that bad.

The second projectile point is Alabama Paleoindian Point Survey artifact AL1113, a complete blue/gray Ft. Payne Clovis 77mm long and 22mm wide with flutes of 22mm and 16mm. This Clovis has characteristics of the Hazel variety and with some discussion could probably be classified as a Cumberland as well.

An experienced artifact collector had been dating a young lady for a few months when she expressed interest in joining him on one of his field excursions. Of course he said yes, but expectations were very low.

When the big day arrived, having never been collecting and armed only with a stick and a short field side lecture on what to look for, the young lady walked down a row of cotton and quickly returned, excited to see if what she had found was an "Indian artifact". When she dropped this point into her boyfriend's hand he was astonished. Yes, they got married.

TIPS for Responsible Collecting

By Ben Hoksbergen

This is Part II in a series highlighting the ways amateur archaeologists and artifact collectors can contribute to our knowledge of past cultures by preserving the data they collect and making it accessible to researchers.

One has only to peruse the last six decades of the *Journal of Alabama Archaeology* to see the extent of the contributions non-professionals have made to the science, but that being said, there are many common pitfalls that can make those contributions less effective.

To recap the first two tips from Part I…

Tip #1: Provenience is everything!

Keep track of what site your artifacts came from in an easy-to-understand, intuitive system, so that if anything ever happens to you, people can still figure out exactly where your sites are and what you collected there.

Tip #2: Record your sites with the state site files!

This is the best way to ensure that your sites are recorded in such a way that researchers can access the information. The state site file will use your information to assign a trinomial site number to your site. This number is a three part code that is perfect for labeling the artifacts you collected from that site.

Tip #3: Standardize your definition of what you consider a "site".

This is more nuanced than what you might expect and is actually a subject of serious debate among professional archaeologists. Take the famous Quad Site in Limestone County for example. The amateur archaeologists who first studied the site referred to it as a single site or a pair of sites (Quad Site and Pine Tree Site) or a cluster of sites (Quad, Pine Tree, Lost Lake, Swan Lake, Big Slough). When professional archaeologists surveyed the area for TVA, they recorded no less than 23 individual sites in just the area that all previous researchers agreed was the "Quad Site"!

So which is it? Is the Quad Site a single big site with lots of smaller loci? Or is it a complex of individual sites? All archaeological interpretation aside, it simply depends on your definition of "site". It boils down to the perennial debate between the "lumpers" and the "splitters".

Many states remove the guesswork by having a set standard definition of "site". Unfortunately, Alabama is not one of them! We are left to come up with our own definition. For my purposes, I consider an individual site a concentration of three or more artifacts (or at least one archaeological feature) with more than 50 meters of sterile space between it and the next concentration of artifacts. Anything less than three artifacts, I consider an isolated find and don't fill out a site form for it. I also divide my sites by landforms and between drainages, so prehistoric scatters on either side of a creek are considered two separate sites.

The important thing to remember is that the narrower the provenience, the better, so it might be best to ere on the side of splitting. As a general trend, most non-professionals tend to be lumpers - lumping all artifacts from a single agricultural field into a single site, for example. Until the site definition becomes standardized, there is nothing inherently wrong with that, but for analytical purposes, if you're a lumper, I recommend dividing your artifacts into separate loci within each site and taking good notes on what defines each locus.

Tip #4: Label your artifacts with their corresponding site number.

Most of us can remember where we found noteworthy artifacts, but what happens when our collection gets sold, or our children inherit it, or it gets donated to a museum?

Labeling artifacts is easy, and if done property, it will not diminish their value or aesthetic merit. The key is to label them in such a way that the labeling is reversible – in other words, the label can be removed if necessary without damaging the artifact or leaving behind a residue.

Begin applying a label by brushing on a base coat or "barrier resin" to adhere to the surface of the artifact to prevent the ink or glue from the label from staining the artifact. Museum professionals use a specially formulated acrylic lacquer such as Acryloid B-72 which is designed to prevent corrosion on sensitive surfaces. For most stone artifacts, though, clear fingernail polish works just fine. If you want to play it safe, you can order the professional stuff online from any number

of museum supply companies. The base coat provides a smooth surface for applying the label while also being reversible – it can easily be removed with acetone or a similar substance. Apply the base coat in a small area only slightly larger than the space that will be required for the label itself.

If the artifact surface is dark colored, you might want to use a white base coat or follow the clear base coat with a layer of white correction fluid like Liquid Paper.

On top of this surface, write your label with permanent ink. I usually use a Rapidograph archival pen with black India ink. The smaller the lettering, the better. I prefer a .13mm or smaller nib for letters about the size of 9 point font.

Once the ink has dried, apply a clear top coat – again, clear fingernail polish will suffice for most stone artifacts.

Label your artifacts in an inconspicuous spot. I usually lay projectile points I'm about to label on a flat surface to see which side would look best in a display case, and then label the opposite side. Make the label as small as possible while remaining legible. This is when that trinomial site number comes in handy! It's much easier and less intrusive to write "1Li154" on an artifact than "Quad Site, Third Levee, near Bend in Road"!

If you make a mistake or decide you want to remove your label, don't panic! You can simply put a little fingernail polish remover on a cotton ball and rub the label away.

A few "don'ts" regarding artifact labeling:

NEVER apply a label to an unwashed artifact – the label won't adhere well and will flake off. Wash stone artifacts with water and a toothbrush first, and let dry thoroughly before labeling.

NEVER wash away a residue that might tell us more about the artifact – things like charred organic residues inside pot sherds or in pipe bowls, remains of mastics on the hafting elements of projectile points, or paints or pigments.

NEVER write directly on an artifact without first applying an appropriate base coat. Most inks will stain the artifact surface and can never be completely removed.

NEVER apply a label to artifacts made of lacquered wood, plastic, wax, textiles, or especially porous surfaces since the base coat could damage those surfaces or soak into the pores making the label irreversible.

NEVER completely coat an artifact with varnish, shellac, or lacquer. Most such coatings will eventually become discolored and complicate raw material identification. This will also destroy any potential for special analysis such as trace element, residue analysis, or in the case of obsidian artifacts, obsidian hydration dating.

If you prefer instead to simply keep an artifact in a labeled container instead of labeling the artifact directly, that's okay too. Just keep longevity in mind – paper containers disintegrate easily, and any writing on them can easily fade, run, or tear. Sturdy plastic bags or canisters are preferable. You can label their exteriors with a permanent marker such as a Sharpie pen, and include a tag of acid-free paper with provenience information inside with the artifact.

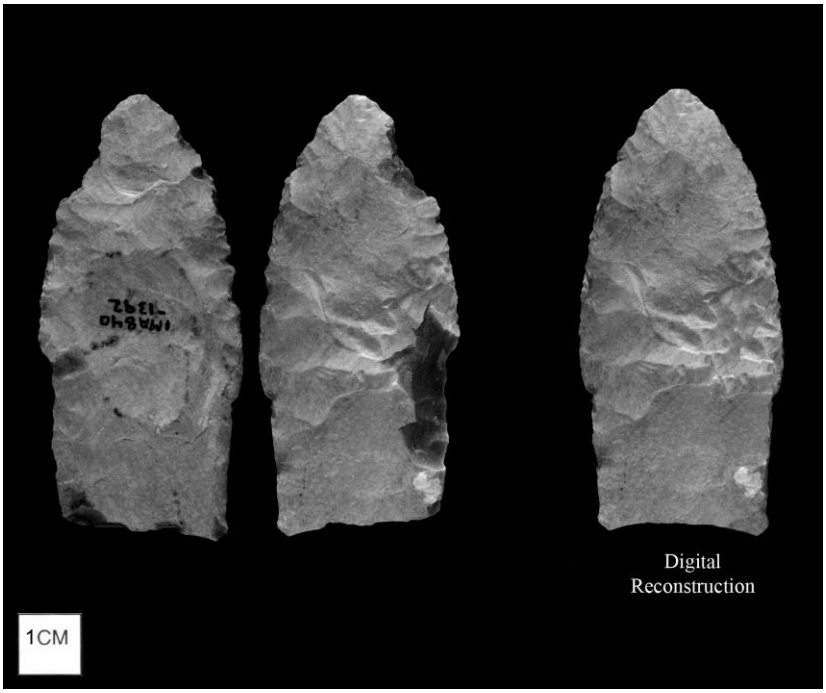
Tip #5: <u>Avoid "repairing" your artifacts.</u>

Like us, prehistoric people would rarely discard tools that were still usable, so the vast majority of artifacts we find are in a fragmentary state. Not to mention the damage that time and post-depositional disturbance can wreak on an artifact. It might be tempting to fill that plow nick and replace the tip on that nice Dalton point you found in the field, but this is generally not a good idea. Some people offer "artifact restoration" services and for a fee will reconstruct the fractured parts of stone tools with colored resin, but this diminishes the archaeological value of the artifact in much the same way that coating the artifact in varnish does. For one thing, resin reconstructions are rarely reversible. Once the point has been reconstructed in this way, it's difficult to return the artifact to its "natural" state. For another thing, the way an artifact breaks can tell us a lot. Did the tip break off in an impact? If so, that impact fracture confirms the use of that point as a projectile tip instead of (or in addition to) use as a knife or other implement. Was the point broken from thermal shock? Then perhaps it was broken during heat treatment or was discarded in a fire. Plow nicks or other modern damage can tell us about how disturbed a site is. Then there is the rare possibility that the missing portion of the artifact turns up *after* you've had the artifact reconstructed!

For this latter reason, it's always a good idea to use reversible glue when piecing together pots, stone bowls, etc. If you use permanent glue, you will be guaranteed to find that last missing piece only after you've glued everything to the point of making it impossible to fit that piece back in its hole! Although professional conservator's glue is available online, simple household Elmer's glue works fine for this purpose. If you want to reverse it, all you have to do is get it wet.

If you really want to see what an artifact looked like whole, use a reversible medium like wax to reconstruct the missing pieces. Or better yet, do it digitally! Photo programs such as Photoshop work great for modifying digital photographs of artifacts. You can easily match the colors of the artifacts and use digital cut and paste and paint tools to reconstruct the missing parts (see below).

One thing you should *never, ever* do is use your flintknapping skills to "fix" a stone artifact! Flaking a new tip on an ancient broken biface destroys both its art-historical value and its archaeological value!

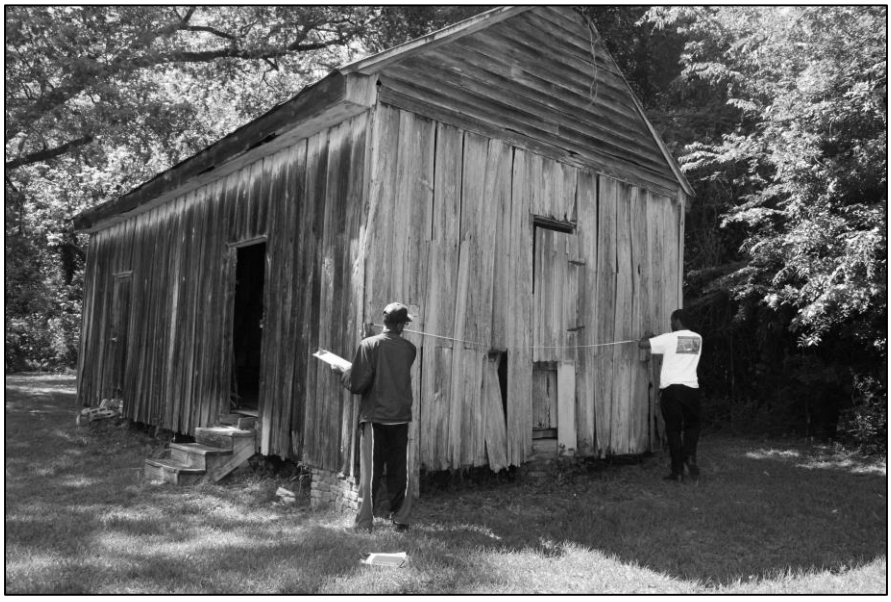


Photoshop reconstruction by Mitch Sohn of plow damaged Clovis point from Site 1Ma840

UWA Black Belt Slave Housing Survey

By Ashley Dumas

The University of West Alabama is continuing a long-term project to document extant slave dwellings in the Black Belt region of the state. Started in 2010 by Ashley Dumas, the Black Belt Slave Housing Survey involves undergraduate students as they learn how to draw, measure, and photograph the structures and the landscapes around them. Students must also become familiar with historic building materials and techniques to estimate the age of a structure and to identify modifications during its use. The information is archived with the Black Belt Museum at UWA and is also given to landowners. So far, the survey has documented fifteen structures in five counties. Each structure takes around four to six hours to fully document. Besides being a worthy project in historic preservation, the survey is collecting information on structure design, style, use, and distribution that may help inform historians and anthropologists on the lives of enslaved people and the nature of slavery in this region. They hope to expand the survey to the entire state. Sites for future archaeological work are also being identified. Dumas and her students will present their work at UWA's James A. Colquitt Lecture on April 14, the Greene County Historical Society Spring Banquet in June, and at the Slave Dwelling Conference in Columbia, South Carolina, in September. If you know of an extant slave dwelling, including field cabins, houses within towns, kitchens, or others, and you know the land owner, please contact Ashley Dumas at adumas@uwa.edu.



UWA students Adonis Bozeman and Dondraius Mayhew measure a slave house in Greene County

A Passion for History

By Mark Cole

The discovery and reporting of the Quad Site, the most famous, and arguably most important Paleoindian locale in the Southeast, fueled a public curiosity in Early Man that led the Alabama Archaeological Society through a period of unprecedented public interest and growth in the late 1950s and early 1960s. It can be argued that the discovery of the Quad Site eventually led to the excavation of the Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter (DeJarnette, et al 1962), and it is certainly responsible for the publication of The Handbook of Alabama Archaeology (Cambron and Hulse 1964), a projectile point typing methodology still considered the standard for Alabama archaeologists today.

The location of the Quad Site was a closely guarded secret of a small group of collectors for over 15 years. These researchers individually kept meticulous notes, maps, and artifact inventories and freely shared information with one another. This data was eventually consolidated and analyzed, resulting in the definitive description of this legendary complex (Hulse and Wright 1989). Joe Lawson Wright was co-author of this report.

I was honored to have the opportunity to share many phone and email conversations with Wright during the early 2000s when my own research on the Quad Site and other Paleoindian sites led me to him. Eventually, my wife and I visited Joe and his wife Margaret's home in Collierville, Tennessee on a couple of occasions, where I was able to review his notes and collection. He shared many wonderful stories about the Quad Site, his close friend David Hulse, and many of the other collectors he came to know and respect. Eventually, this relationship made him a pivotal informant, one whose word I took above all others when stories clashed between other contributors.

Joe's career was in law enforcement - he was employed for 14 years as an Alabama Conservation Officer in Geneva, Choctaw, and Morgan Counties and retired after 20 years of service as a Special Agent with the US Fish & Wildlife Service, augmented with 26 years in the National Guard. He was a highly intelligent, engaging, hospitable and thoughtful man who shared his archaeological passions with a love for migratory birds, Civil War history, metal detecting and bottle collecting. At one time, Joe had a collection of over 1,500 bottles, much to Margaret's chagrin.

Joe was instrumental in ensuring the donation of the David Hulse collection to the McClung Museum at the University of Tennessee. Though he had an intense desire to ensure that the work of his friends was properly recognized, he never wished for any of the spotlight and said as much to me on many occasions. His loyalty was steadfast to his friends and their families, his wife, two daughters and four grandchildren.

Because I know this is not what he would have wanted, someone trumpeting his accomplishments and pontificating on his virtues, I will leave the readers with one last memory of this magnificent man. He could make one hell of a pizza.

Joe Wright passed away on October 5, 2015.

References

Cambron, James W. and David C. Hulse
1964 Handbook of Alabama Archaeology, Part 1: Point Types. Alabama Archaeological Society, Moundville, Alabama. 1996 printing.

Hulse, David C. and Joe L. Wright
1989 The Quad/Pine Tree, Old Slough Complex. Tennessee Anthropologist 14(2).

Member News

New Members
Lawrence S. Alexander, Wildwood, GA
Michael H. Anderson, Ohatchee, AL
Willard S. Bacon, Manchester, TN
Matthew A. Boxt, Los Angeles, CA
Richard S. Fuller, Mobile, AL
Jared Hill, Madison, AL
Kelly G. Keeble, Montgomery, AL
John Pomerat, Mobile, AL
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA

Renewals
Katheryn H. Braund, Dadeville, AL
Hamilton Bryant, Auburn, AL
Edgar E. (Skip) Campbell, Pinson, AL
John W. Clark, Austin, TX
Mark and Jennifer Cole, Madison, AL
Cornell University, Ithaca, NY
Walter A. Davis, Jackson, AL
Marvin Ellis, Montgomery, AL
Michael Federoff, Ridgeland, MS
Stacye Hathorn and Family, Tallassee, AL
Ben Hoksbergen and Family, Paint Rock, AL
Amanda M. Hoogestraat, Hernando, MS
Lewis R. Humphries, Ohatchee, AL
Ned J. Jenkins, Wetumpka, AL
Gene Kearley, Dothan, AL
Margie Klein, Buford, GA
Jonathan Matthews, Valley Grande, AL
Tim S. Mistovich, Mary Esther, FL
David Morgan, Tallahassee, FL
Michael L. Oakley, Clayton, AL
Maurie Outlaw, Jackson, AL
David C. Russell, Mobile, AL
Eric Sipes and Kristina Shuler, Auburn, AL
Jeff Thomson, Owens Cross Roads, AL
William B. Turner and Jay Lamar, Auburn, AL
University of Mississippi, University, MS
Gregory A. Waselkov, Mobile, AL
Nancy White, Tampa, FL
William Wolfe, Auburn, AL

Chapter News

News from the Cullman Chapter, by Robbie Camp: The Cullman chapter met Thursday night, February 18th and enjoyed a very informative presentation by Redstone Arsenal Cultural Resource Manager/Archaeologist, Ben Hoksbergen. Ben's presentation included details of current projects within the arsenal boundaries including data recovery of Late Middle Woodland site, 1Ma1167 (Williams Spring Site) and a comparison with 1Ma210 (Bell Hill Phase Type Site). Of particular interest was a comparison of lithic tools/projectile points, ceramics, and features of the two sites.

Several members brought some nice recently discovered artifacts to show and discuss with the group. Ben updated the group on the recent AAS winter meeting highlights and excursion to the Bottle Creek Mound Site.

Charles Moore of Florence presented the March program to the Cullman Chapter Thursday night, March 17th. Charles, an amateur archaeologist, long time collector and author has been diligent in his efforts to obtain a new facility for the Florence Indian Mound Museum and is now excited to announce that the construction is moving right along and hopes to be opening this summer. Serving as the city archaeologist, Charles is working closely with a museum/historical committee on the concept and design of the new museum. Charles also presented a program on archaeological sites in the Pickwick Basin and the early explorations of C.B. Moore on the Tennessee River. A discussion on some of the major sites and early collectors in the basin made for an interesting evening.

The plans were finalized for the field trip to the Nashville Tennessee State Museum to see the stone statue display on Saturday, April 2nd.

The next meeting is scheduled for Thursday, April 21st at 7:00pm at the Cullman County Health Department Community Meeting Room.

AAS Chapters

2015 Chapter Presidents

Troy: Jason Mann
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Cullman: Robbie Camp
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East Alabama: Teresa Paglione
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Muscle Shoals: Gerald Hester
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Huntsville: Ben Hoksbergen
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Southwest Chapter: Bonnie Gums
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Coosa Valley: Phillip Koerper
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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

Fund Balances
Education Fund: -$134.14
Mahan Fund: $422.35
Wimberly Fund: $303.12

Stones & Bones

Editor: Ben Hoksbergen; Assistant Editor: 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:

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Alabama Archaeological Society

In this Issue of Stones and Bones…

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STONES & BONES NEWSLETTER