

Stones & Bones

Sep. and Oct. 2016

Volume 58, Issue 5

The Newsletter of the Alabama Archaeological Society

AAS Summer Meeting

The Alabama Archaeological Society Summer Meeting was held on Saturday June 25 at Horseshoe Bend National Military Park in honor of the 100th Anniversary of the National Parks Service. Approximately 35 people attended. The morning presentation was given by Michael Seibert of the National Park Service's Southeastern Archaeological Center (SEAC). Michael's interests lay primarily in battlefield archeology, and he is part of the SEAC geophysical survey team whose capabilities include GPR, resistivity, magnetometry, and conductivity. Michael is one of the primary operators of the pXRF. Michael presented the results of the most recent geophysical investigations on the battlefield at Horseshoe Bend which revealed the location of the barricade in an arrangement and location slightly different than that which it was historically accepted.

Following Michael's presentation, members cooked out hamburgers at the picnic shelter. A brief board meeting was held and a smaller group braved the heat and chiggers on a field trip lead by President, Van King to the Coon Creek Steatite Quarry near Loachapoka, a location where native people quarried steatite for stone bowls. A good time was had by all. *Ipse dixit.*



The "stump" where a stone bowl preform was removed at the Coon Creek Steatite Quarry



Front L to R: Teresa Paglione, Stacye Hathorn, Victoria Springer & James Causey.
Back L to R: TR Henderson, Codi Henderson & Elizabeth Garrett.

Additional Early Newspaper Accounts of Alabama Archaeology

by Donald B. Ball

Spanning the period 1839-1922, this brief compilation further expands the series of notices concerning Alabama archaeological sites and materials published in early newspapers which appeared in 2013 in the *Stones & Bones* (see Vol. 55, No. 5, pp. 4-5 and No. 6, pp. 1-3). Finding such early articles is an adventure in its own right which often brings to light some completely unexpected discoveries. Among these may be included William Spillman's 1839 account of his excavations in Jackson County which was likely the earliest attempt to examine the stratigraphy of a Mississippian era mound in the state and the 1850 report of the systematic destruction of shell middens near Mobile for use as construction and road building material. Likewise, the descriptions of certain prehistoric artworks reported in 1842, 1887, and 1888 gives one reason to wonder how many comparable items originating in the state were recovered by itinerant diggers but subsequently vanished without a trace.

The practice of reporting Alabama sites

and artifacts in newspapers published far from the state was not unusual in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as editors of the era liberally "borrowed" items of potential interest from the papers of others to fill their own pages. While we may lament the lack of detail these commentaries routinely presented, in the aggregate they offer intriguing insights into both how archaeology was viewed in decades past and the early foundations of this field of study.

Spillman, William

1839 *Antiquities of America. Columbus Democrat*, Saturday, April 13, 1839, pg. 2, col. 2. Columbus, Mississippi.

For the *Democrat*

Antiquities of America

The mounds and shell banks with which this continent abounds, their ancient date, and our lack of knowledge respecting them, or their origin, has hitherto been a prolific source of speculation with the curious. Some supposing them to be the repositories of the dead, while others have come to the conclusion that they were "high places," as spoken of in the bible [sic], upon which alters were erected to some "unknown God." However, be this as it may, we are forced to the conclusion, from the

the number of them, and their magnitude, many of which cover from two to three acres of land, with ditches and embankments extending from them to some neighboring mountain, river or lake that they were of important use to [the] ancient inhabitants of our country. And, as it is evident that the race of people who raised them are now extinct, we can only come to a conclusion respecting the use of those mounds by examining their situation and contents. And I, for one, am somewhat surprised that people have not heretofore taken more pains to find out their use, and do away [with] hypothetical notions concerning them.

In order to come to some conclusion and satisfy my own mind, I have excavated several of these mounds, and in so doing, have found that they are of two kinds, each of which answered an important purpose to the people who built them, viz: the larger ones as a place of defence [sic], and the small ones for depositing the dead. It appears evident from the situation of these mounds (and shell banks in connection with them) in many places, that their constructors lived in small independent villages, or military station, similar to the inhabitants of Germany and Italy, during the prevalence of the feudal system in the days of Otho I, Emperor of Germany. And that the reader may be convinced that the above is not a hasty conclusion, I will here subjoin a diagram [Figure 1], showing the situation of a cluster of these mounds in Jackson county [sic], Alabama, a few miles below Belleport†.

This cluster of mounds is situated between (A) the Tennessee river [sic] and (B) a lake three miles in length.

C is a large quadrangular mound, covering nearly a fourth of an acre at the base, and between 20 and 30 feet high, with a brick wall, made of burnt clay, round the top, three feet deep and two feet wide; and a stratum of baked earth five or six inches thick, extending from one side of the mound to the other, on a level with the bottom of the

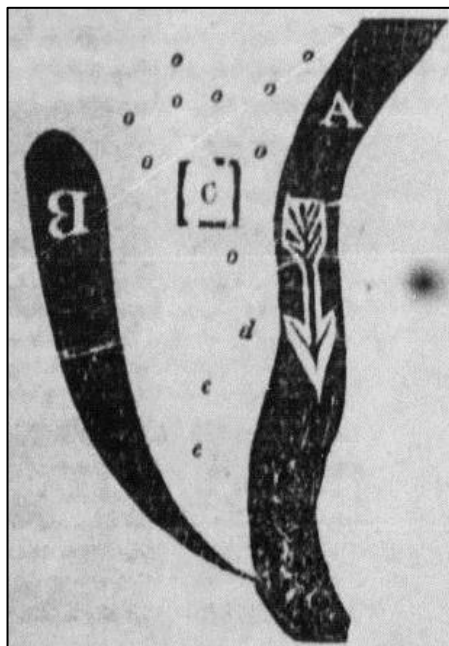


Figure 1. "Cluster of mounds" in Jackson County, Alabama (reproduced from Spillman 1839)

brick wall, as represented in diagram second [sic] [Figure 2].

A A. Brick walls.

B. Stratum of baked earth.

The loose earth that now covers this stratum of baked clay, appears to have accumulated there since the mound was deserted by its primitive owners, as it does not agree in appearance with that below the baked earth.

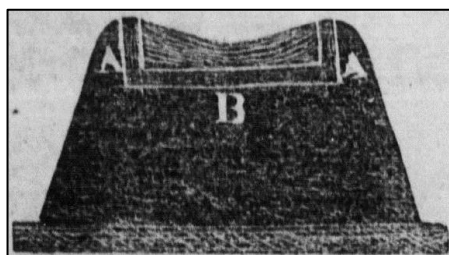


Figure 2. Profile of mound in Jackson County, Alabama (reproduced from Spillman 1839)

The bricks with which the walls are built, appear to have been moulded [sic] with straw or grass in them, and afterwards burnt, as the impression of straw and grass are quite visible in every fracture of the brick. The exact size and form of the brick was not ascertained on my examination of the mound, as there was not a whole one obtained—as nearly as I could judge, they were about 12 inches long, 6 wide, and 4 thick. This mound was evidently

a place of defence [sic] from its form and situation, and also from the fact of a number of flint arrow-spikes being found near the mound.

(d) [In Figure 1] Is a large pit in the earth, about 150 yards below the mound (C) corresponding in size with that of the mound, and is without doubt the place from which the earth was taken to raise the mound.

The places marked (o) are small mounds, in which human bones are found deposited in vaults made by setting flat rocks on their edges, and capping them over with the same kind; and it is worthy of notice, that on [the] rocks there is not a mark of an iron tool to be found. In these small mounds there are also many fractured pieces of earthen pots to be found.

(e e) Are shell banks, composed of fresh water and marine shells—human and animal bones, and also pieces of earthen pots.

W. SPILLMAN.*

† No community of this name has been identified in the state of Alabama.

Spillman was likely referring to the small and now defunct town of Bellefonte located near the right bank of the Tennessee River. Bellefonte served as the county seat of Jackson County from 1828 to 1868. The entire town had been abandoned by the 1920s. The remnants of the town are within eyesight of the modern Bellefonte nuclear power plant.

* Now largely forgotten as a significant early Southern scientist, William Spillman (August 31, 1806-December 11, 1886), a pharmacist and later physician and Methodist minister by trade, and longtime resident of Columbus, Mississippi, was actively involved with a number of areas of study including archaeology, speleology, botany, paleontology, and conchology. Among his many noteworthy correspondents may be included paleontologist Joseph Leidy, malacologist Issac Lea, and Michael Tuomey, the first state geologist in Alabama.

Farmers' Gazette, and Cheraw Advertiser
1842 South-Western Antiquities.

Farmers' Gazette, and Cheraw Advertiser, Tuesday, October 25, 1842, pg. 4, col. 1. Cheraw, South Carolina.

South-Western Antiquities.

The Tuscaloosa "Monitor" tells us that a Mr. Thomas Marshall, of that city, has in his possession a stone idol, or image, which was found at a distance of twelve miles from Tuscaloosa, near the river, evidently the relic of some race, superior to the Indian. It is the representation, according to this paper, of a human being; about ten inches in length, of very good proportions, and all the features of the head and face distinctly chiseled [sic]. The top of the head is flat, and has on one side four or five cuts or gashes. This image was first exposed to view on the overthrow of a tree, by the roots, when it was laid bare in the upturned earth. Near the spot, a more curious discovery was made, in a complete set of elegant weights, of a fine black polished stone, from an ounce to a pound, corresponding very nearly with the standard of weights now in use. If these are genuine antiques, they may suggest, by these very standards, some clue to the people by which they were employed. They render it conclusive of an [sic; an] antiquity very different from that of our immediate Indian predecessors,—though, perhaps, we need no additional proofs to this effect, beyond those which we already possess. The editor of the Monitor further states that the same gentleman, Mr. Maxwell, gathered from several mounds—which are from fifty to eighty feet high, sixteen miles from Tuscaloosa, and near the town of Carthage§—a number of hatchets, and vessels of stone—spears, &c. We should be better pleased to have a minute description of these remains, which prove the use of iron and the knowledge of its artistic [sic] use, among the unknown people in question. The accumulation of little atoms of

information of this sort, may lead us to the history, as well as the graves of this perished people; and, taken in connection with the imperfect records of the Northmen, may afford us lights of a kind, to conduct our footsteps with equal satisfaction and certainty, to the most important treasures of American antiquity.

The mounds spoken of above, are all connected with lines of fortification. We have long been of the opinion, that these mounds were less employed for the purposes of burial than defence [sic]; and were, no doubt, intended as places of final struggle—citadels of superior strength and elevation—where the few, contending with the many, might be possessed of the important advantage attending superior height of position for the use of stones and missiles, and for grappling, foot to foot, with the upward-struggling assailant.

§ Formally established in 1823, the now defunct settlement of Carthage was located in Hale County several miles north of present day Moundville. The town charter was abolished by the state legislature in 1826. The place name Moundville was adopted in 1894.

Cecil Whig

1844 Another Mammoth Cave. *The Cecil Whig*, Saturday, June 1, 1844, pg. 3, col. 1. Elkton, Maryland.

Another Mammoth Cave.

A mammoth cave has been discovered in Talladega county [sic], Alabama. It is situated four miles east of Reymulga ferry, on the Coosa, and thirty-five miles above the turnpike. A number of human bones have been found in it. A slight sound of the voice is said to reverberate like distant thunder. The cave is filled with bats.

Southern Press

1850 Shell Banks in Alabama. *The Southern Press*, Tuesday, December 17, 1850, pg. 4, col. 2. Washington, D. C.

Shell Banks in Alabama.

Shell banks, very common in the neighborhood of Mobile, are not less singular because common. On Middle river [sic], just above the city, says the Register, is a huge bank of shells, some twenty five feet in depth. As far down as eighteen feet from the surface, remnants of cooking utensils, evidently of Indian origin, have been found. In another place, close by, is a bank of shells, which runs in the form of a ridge, and covers full two acres. This, by the nearest cut, is over a quarter of a mile from any water course, and at present the shells have to be hauled at least half a mile before reaching the barges. In Bonne [sic; Bon] Secour Bay is a huge hill of oyster-shells, over thirty feet high, and from which vast quantities of lime have been already made, yet has the consumption only heretofore seemed to cut a wall-like face to the mound. But the shells found near the city are of the clam kind, varying from the largest to the smallest size. The Southern people make excellent roads with these shells.

News and Citizen

1887 Select Siftings (excerpt). *News and Citizen*, Thursday, December 15, 1887, pg. 1, col. 9. Morrisville, Vermont.

A valuable relic of the mound-builders was recently ploughed up in a field near Dadesville, [Tallapoosa County] Alabama. It has the body and neck of a duck or other water fowl, and the face is that of a human being. The image is made of soft, green stone and is exquisitely carved. It has been sold to a Pittsburg collector for \$250.

Washington Bee

1888 The World of To-Day (excerpt).
The Washington Bee, Saturday, March
24, 1888, pg. 1, col. 4. Washington,
D.C.

A curious image was dug up
a short time ago near
Montgomery, Alabama[,] and is
now on exhibition at Pittsburgh.
It has a human head upon a bird-
like body with a fantai [sic;
fantail], and is carved in stone.
The face is purely Egyptian and
across the head is cast something
resembling an amice [a white
linen cloth worn on the neck and
shoulders by a priest], placed in
such a manner as to leave the
entire forehead revealed. The
figure is 12½ inches long and 9¾
inches high and weighs 21 lbs.

News-Herald

1888 Remains of an Indian Princess.
The News-Herald, Thursday, July 5,
1888, pg. 2, col. 1. Hillsboro, Ohio.

Remains of an Indian Princess.

Montgomery, Ala., June 25
[1888].—L. C. Willis, engineer
of the ballast train of the Western
railway of Alabama, found
yesterday the skeleton remains
of what doubtless was an Indian
Princess. On it were found in a
fair state of preservation, a silver
coronet with the maker's stamp,
of foreign manufacture, silver
bracelets and a silver necklace,
made of silver buckles tied with
a ribbon, a peculiar knife and a
saber blade, similar to a carving
knife. Considering the fact of no
Indians having been in that
locality for over fifty-one years,
this find is certainly remarkable.
A week previous, in the same
locality, similar relics were
found, but indicating having
been possessed by Indians of
ordinary rank. These relics are
now in the possession of Mr. J.
C. McKenzie, train-master at the
Montgomery office of the
Western railway, who will
present them to the Agricultural
and Mechanical College, at
Auburn, Ala., to be placed in the
Strassburger collection of that
Institution.

Perrysburg Journal

1896 Untitled note on archaeological
sites in northern Alabama. *The
Perrysburg Journal*, Saturday, April
4, 1896, pg. 2, col. 1. Perrysburg,
Ohio.

Recent archaeological
discoveries along the valley of
the Tennessee river in northern
Alabama have led to the belief
that the region was once
inhabited by cliff dwellers, and
an expedition from the
University of Pennsylvania is
soon to explore the caves in that
region. Prof. [Henry C.] Mercer
will head the expedition, and it is
believed that valuable
discoveries will be made. Many
specimens of ancient pottery
believed to have belonged to the
cliff dwellers have recently been
found in the caves along the
Tennessee.

Union Times

1896 Exploring Lookout Mountain
Cave. *The Union Times*, Sunday, May
8, 1896, pg. 3, col. 3. Union, South
Carolina.

Exploring Lookout Mountain Cave.

Professor [Henry C.] Mercer,
curator of the Museum of
America and Prehistoric
Archaeology of the University of
Pennsylvania, is exploring the
great caves of Tennessee, and
has had a force of men at work in
Lookout cave in Lookout
Mountain and has made several
discoveries of great value to
science. He found the jaw of a
mylodon, or gigantic sloth; the
bones of a peccary and the jaw of
a fossil tapir, besides numerous
relics in the two culture layers on
the surface. His work has
extended down to the bed of
rock, in four sections, six feet
wide. The bones will be
examined by Professor Ed D.
Cope, before the significance of
the completed work is
determined. Professor Mercer
will examine several other caves
in Tennessee and Alabama.

Abilene Weekly Reflector

1922 Monument of the Ages. *The
Abilene Weekly Reflector*, Thursday,
April 6, 1922, pg. 1, col. 7. Abilene,
Kansas.

MONUMENT OF THE AGES

Mound Builders Work Still Stands in Alabama [Associated Press]

Florence, Ala., April 5
[1922].—Within sight of Wilson
Dam, [a] unit of the
government's war project at
Muscle Shoals, stands a
monument none the less
marvelous in its construction
which marks the glory of the rule
of a lost race, according to
ethnologists who lately visited
the district. Prehistoric mound
builders or aborigines erected a
mound here that has defied the
decay of ages. Protected by law,
the secrets of [this] huge pile of
earth and stone have been denied
the curious as well as the
scientific explorer.



New Archaeologist at Auburn University

by Kristrina A. Shuler, PhD

We would like to welcome Dr. Meghan
Buchanan who has just joined the
Department of Sociology, Anthropology,
and Social Work at Auburn University as
Assistant Professor of Anthropology.

Dr. Buchanan recently completed her
Ph.D. in Anthropology at Indiana
University. Her archaeological research on
Mississippian societies of the Midwest and
Southeast has focused on the consequences
of warfare associated with the rise and fall
of these complex polities. In particular, she
is interested in exploring how warfare
impacted the daily practices of Mississ-
ippian peoples as they had to contend with
long term threats of violence, food
uncertainty, and restricted access to
resources. Dr. Buchanan directed
excavations at the Common Field site in
Missouri and supervised projects at
Cahokia Mounds (western Illinois),
Kincaid Mounds (southern Illinois), and
the Dead Man's Curve site (southwest
Indiana). Dr. Buchanan's research draws

on the analysis of ceramic and zooarchaeological data from excavated contexts as well as remotely sensed data (magnetometry and LiDAR). Her future research plans include continuing to explore the intersections between warfare and daily life in other parts of the Southeast. She recently co-authored an article on violence and decapitation in the *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* and her chapter on warfare at the Common Field site appears in *Tracing the Relational: The Archaeology of Worlds, Spirits, and Temporalities*, a volume she co-edited.



Annual Haunted History Tours of Old Cahawba

Alabama's most famous ghost town is rarely open to nighttime visitors, but on Friday, Oct. 7th and Saturday Oct. 22nd, a few lucky people will experience Old Cahawba after dark. Reserve one of a limited number of tickets, and you will be transported to Cahawba's most haunted locations where authentic historical accounts of ghosts attached to each place will be shared. Then the Alabama Paranormal Research group will step in with their ghost hunting equipment so you can participate in a mini investigation. After the formal tour, you can swap ghost tales around a bonfire, chat with a paranormal investigator, or learn more about Cahawba's mysterious history.

Seats for this 90 minute tour and investigation are limited and **advance tickets are required**. This is a deluxe wagon tour but some walking is necessary. Recommended for ages 12 and up.

Old Cahawba lies at the confluence of the Alabama and Cahaba Rivers, and from 1819 to 1826 it served as Alabama's first capital. Today, the Alabama Historical Commission owns and operates this significant archaeological site.

For more information contact the **Selma and Dallas County Chamber of Commerce** at 334-875-7241 or 1-800-45-SELMA or purchase tickets online at <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/selma-dallas-county-haunted-history-tours-tickets-27632496541>.



Passings

Nicholas Hanson Holmes Jr.

Nicholas H. Holmes, Jr. was born in Chicago Dec. 10, 1924 to Nicholas H. Holmes and Emilie Clark Holmes, who soon relocated to Mobile. Nicholas Holmes practiced architecture, and Emilie Holmes taught school at Murphy High School. Nicholas, Jr. (Nick) attended Old Shell Road Elementary School and graduated from Murphy High. He attended Auburn, joined the army in WWII where he, as he said, "went nowhere and did nothing." He returned to Auburn where he finished his degree in architecture. After graduation he practiced in Mobile where he met and married Nancy Neiswender, a teacher at MHS. As soon as they were married, they went to Paris, France where he worked on reconstructing parts of the city for the American Forces, and she explored the city. This was their first of their many travels together. Upon their return to Mobile, they began their family with Nicholas H. Holmes III (Ginger), then Mary Emilie Acklen (Andrew) and Andrew H. Holmes. Nicholas specialized in historic renovations and practiced with his son Nicholas III. They renovated Christ Church, Mobile City Hall, the Alabama State Capitol, Barton Academy, and most recently, Murphy High School, among many other buildings. They built many types of industrial buildings and schools and have built a number of fraternity and sorority houses at the University of Alabama. Nick, Jr. practiced until the summer of 2016. He published a number of articles on Alabama architecture, most recently one in Mobile Bay Monthly. He was also fascinated by archaeology and became a registered archaeologist. He published a number of works on Alabama Archaeology and became an AAS Life member in 1998. He was, in fact, the longest standing AAS member, having joined AAS in 1958.

He was a musician who loved to play guitar and sing with friends and family. He was a historian, a lover of poetry (most notably Yeats), a singer of songs and a teller of tales. He was a Southern gentleman to the last days of his life, and his generous spirit was admired by friends and family alike. He was indeed one of the Greatest Generation. He was a man "of high degree." After the death of Nancy in 2008, Nick married Ann Smith Bedsole in July of 2014.

Nick passed on Sept. 24, 2016. He is survived by his wife, Ann, all of his

children and his four grandchildren: Emilie Acklen Armstrong (Tim) of Nashville, Kate Holmes Salsman (Micah) of Birmingham, Christopher Acklen (Kristen) of Huntsville, and Clara Holmes of New York City. Additionally he is survived by 5 (and soon 6) great-grandchildren; step-children, Mary Riser, John Martin and Loraine Bedsole (George); and 7 step-grandchildren.

In lieu of the usual remembrances, memorials may be made to the Downtown Park Conservancy, specifically Mardi Gras Park, or the Edith Murphy Foundation/I.B. Program at Murphy High School. Condolences may be offered at www.radneyfuneralhome-mobile.com.



Member News

New Members:

None

Renewals:

John W. Clark, Austin, TX
Lurin O. Dixon, Daphne, AL
Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville, AL
Dianne Lollar, Oakman, AL
Margaret and John Scarry, Chapel Hill, NC

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Twitter!**

Chapter News

News from the Cullman Chapter, by Robbie Camp: The Cullman Chapter met Thursday September 15th for the first time after a 3 month summer break. Van King reported on the annual summer meeting at Horseshoe Bend, and some upcoming artifact shows were brought to the attention of the group.

The program for this meeting was a "Show and Tell" format that included favorite and unusual finds, favorite sites, outlandish stories or any other archaeological related topic. We had a very enjoyable evening and saw some great artifacts found by several members in our chapter. Howard King donated a nice 10" x 16" glass top display case to be given to the winner in a best presentation contest as voted on by the group. Brownie Price was selected as the winner for a story about a beautiful unfinished bannerstone.

The next chapter meeting will be Thursday, October 20th at 7:00 pm at The Cullman County Health Department Community Meeting Room.

News from the Huntsville Chapter, by Ben Hoksbergen: The Huntsville Chapter had a great turnout for their first meeting of the season on Tuesday, Sep. 27. Several members had asked last spring for a talk about Moundville, and they got their wish with an excellent talk by Lynn Funkhouser, PhD candidate at UA and Secretary of the Tuscaloosa Chapter who discussed some of her dissertation work on the mortuary program at Moundville and how it changed through time.

The Chapter will again be participating in the International Archaeology day festival on Oct. 15 at the historic Lowe Mill along with the North Alabama Society of the Archaeological Institute of America and several state and federal agencies with archaeology programs, area education programs, and CRM companies. Brandon Thompson of OAR will be giving a talk at UAH that night about OAR's reanalysis of the skeletal remains from the old TVA reservoir surveys.

The next meeting on Oct. 25 will be a flintknapping workshop where Chapter members and the public will be able to learn about the fundamentals of this ancient art and even try their hands at fashioning stone tools of their own. The meeting will be held at 7pm at its usual location in the auditorium on the first floor of the Main Branch of the Huntsville-Madison County Public Library.

News from the Muscle Shoals Chapter, by Charles Moore: After a summer break, the Muscle Shoals Chapter resumed its meeting on September 12 at the Southall-Moore Home in Florence. Van King brought us an interesting program about stone bowls and other early man artifacts made from steatite (soapstone) material. He presented a slide presentation of a number of newly discovered quarry sites in central Alabama and Northern Georgia. Along with the finished products, he brought a number of hand picks and choppers as well as polishing stones.

Charles Moore reported on the continued progress of the new Florence Indian Mound Museum building. We anticipate holding our October 10 meeting there, even though the displays will not be completed at that time.

Fourteen members enjoyed the program as well as the snacks after the meeting.

AAS Chapters 2016 Chapter Presidents

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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:

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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 \$0.00
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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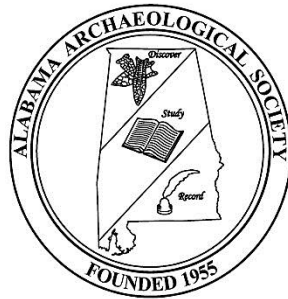
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