

Stones & Bones

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Volume 59, Issue 1

The Newsletter of the Alabama Archaeological Society

Meet a Member!

This issue's "Meet-a-Member" interview is from Dick Brunelle. Dick has been a member of AAS for 13 years. Although he lives in Georgia, Dick often attends chapter meetings and our annual meetings!

Who do you credit for your interest in archaeology?

Taking liberty to rephrase the question to, "What do I credit for my interest in archaeology?" I answer as follows:

In the military I became acquainted with radar technology. Later in civilian life, I worked on radar for companies that used the technology in their aircraft. Following that, I worked for North American Philips as a field service representative on analytical X-ray equipment; both spectrometers and diffractometers. Some of those diffractometers bore the Norelco label. That brought me into university labs, where sometimes this equipment was used to analyze archaeological artifacts and soil samples. As for the spectrometers used in x-ray fluorescence, some of the capabilities of equipment weighing half a ton, can now be had in a small hand-held device.

Later on in life, I became a field service representative for companies manufacturing and servicing nuclear medicine imaging equipment; ending as a private contractor servicing the equipment. That led to retirement and a search to use some of my experience in an avocational way. At the beginning of the new century, I somehow heard about the ground-breaking work USDA Forest Service Heritage Program Manager, Dr. Kent Schneider was doing in international locations. Dr. Schneider was in his office in Atlanta at the time, so I gave him a call to see if there might be an opportunity for me to work on GPR on a volunteer basis. I was thinking more on servicing them rather than using the devices in archaeology.

What is the first site you worked on?

Possibly due to his great support and interest in the volunteer oriented USDA Forest Service Passport in Time Project, Dr. Kent referred me to Oconee State Forest archaeologist Jack Wynn. Well, I

spent many days with him as a new Passport in Time Member at the historic Scull Shoals Mill Village, a site on state forest land on the Oconee River. Later, as a Friend of Scull Shoals member, I continued doing public archaeology work with Jack and his successors long after the earlier Passport in Time days. But, I was not done with Dr. Schneider; a couple



years after I spoke to him that first time, he was a speaker I recruited as Program Committee Chairman for the Greater Atlanta Archaeological Society, a chapter of the Society for Georgia Archaeology at the GAAS May 2003 meeting. By then, I could see the many scientific and social disciplines that can come together in archaeology, both professional and public. As a volunteer at the Old Mobile site, I learned of the soapstone or catlinite fragments found in a colonist cabin where it was thought they were making calumets to use as a valuable trade and influence item with the Native Americans. And, it was x-ray diffraction that proved the origin of that material which presents the possibility that it was carried back to Old Mobile by Pierre-Charles Lesueur after his trip up the Mississippi to Minnesota and points beyond. Because genealogy is also a tool used in historical archaeology as well as history itself, even a non-professional like me was able to link my ancestry to Marguerite, the wife of Lesueur, who remained in Old Mobile after Lesieur suffered the same fate as D'Iberville. That brings so much more to the table than just "doing a dig".

What is the last site you worked on?

It was June 15, 2016 that I arrived in Morganton, NC, while making a side trip

on my way to a wedding in Charlotte, NC. After checking in to a motel I searched out and found the headquarters of the Joara Foundation and lab for the Berry Site where Fort San Juan was constructed under the direction of Captain Juan Pardo in 1567. That site is now considered to be the oldest European settlement in the interior of North America. Before leaving Georgia I had become a member of the Joara Foundation after the obligatory dues payment via the internet. It was very busy there as field school participants from Warren Wilson College and other places were processing artifacts that afternoon. I was kindly received by archaeologist David Moore, who has been managing Berry Site activities (named after the owning family) for about 17 years now. A large amount of new knowledge has been acquired about the settlement and the Native American town of Joara that was located next to it. The next day I was out at the fort site joining in the field work.

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

Before my visit to the Berry site, I would have chosen Dr. Chester DePratter, but on June 17, 2016, I met him at the Fort San Juan site and had lunch with him!! Actually, many people had lunch with him that day, as he was present to be keynote speaker at a catered lunch for a Joara Foundation fundraiser held at the site. But, I did speak with him and asked the question that had been on my mind: Were you the archaeologist that found the long sought French Charlesfort beneath the Spanish Fort San Felipe? When he answered in the affirmative, it not only made my day, it made my trip! It is too late to have lunch with Stanley South co-discoverer with Chester DePratter; but, I still would like to meet him!

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

Now, this is the toughest question. Could it be that pearly white human tooth in my screen from a shovel test with Robbie Camp in the plaza area at Moundville during the AAS June 2012 Summer Meeting? It was at the bottom about 50 cm; but, no other human remains.

Could a stick ball player have gotten hit in the mouth at an important playoff? Packers at Falcons in Atlanta this weekend, I can imagine it!

Or is it that musket ball I unearthed shovel scraping alongside Dr. Jim Knight during the June 2004 AAS Summer Meeting at Fort Toulouse?

No, I am going to leave Alabama headed to Virginia for the August 2009 PIT project at Camp Misery, a Federal Civil War Encampment during the winter of 1862–1863. It is the last hour of the last day of the nine day project, several miles north of Fredericksburg. Crews have started dragging huge tarps to cover all the units. I am the only one still in a unit, trying to clean up around a very small rectangular hearth feature which shivering Yankees used to get a little warmth in the tiny structures called shebangs. The tarps are in front of me now, so I quickly shave flat the ash lens next to the firebox and carry off my bucket to the screens.

After starting to screen the bucket contents I am surprised to see a rusted lanceolate object that I think is a topping for the shaft on a Yankee battle flag, like a fleur-de-lis. On closer examination, I see it is not metal, but a lithic biface encrusted in rust colored fire hardened earth. Large enough to be a spear point, it had an elongated expanding base unlike any PPK I had seen up to that point. But, what was it doing in the ash pile? I think it must have been in the firebox at some point.

In my wildest imagination I could see a Native American in Yankee uniform (there is one buried at Andersonville) flint-knapping to wile away the cold hours in his hovel. OK, forget that idea! More likely it was excavated when the soldier dug into the earth a little for his firebox. Can only guess with the artifact in an unknown archive somewhere in Virginia. However, after some research I found out points similar to that have been found in the Ohio Valley and a few in Virginia.

Why are you a member of AAS?

While there are occasional field work opportunities for volunteers in Georgia, there are not as many as there once were, due to many factors, I think. With AAS Membership I get invited to quarterly meetings instead of only semi-annual meetings as with a single membership. Besides, think about it, no other state is richer than Alabama in French Colonial history!

How many years have you been a member?

I became a member in 2004, the 50th

year for the AAS. Going into my 13th year now. In spite of that, I expect to be lucky with new opportunities.

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



Annual Winter Meeting in Montgomery

Around 70 members turned out for the annual Winter Meeting this past Saturday in Montgomery. The meeting was held at the Alabama Department of Archives and History, and members enjoyed a tour of the exhibits including the recently-completed “Alabama Voices” gallery guided by Craig Sheldon.

There were several excellent talks throughout the day on topics as diverse as stone mounds at Pelham Range in Calhoun County (Steven Meredith and Xuton Hiu and Jason Mann), the preservation program at Old Cahawba (Linda Derry), early 20th century tenant farm sites on the AUM campus (Kim Pyszka), and use of cadaver dogs for identifying prehistoric burials on BLM land. Robert Perry wrapped the day up with an interesting talk on his excavations of the Davis Farm site complex, an extensive Woodland through Protohistoric ceremonial landscape along the Choccolocco Creek in Oxford, Alabama which he and his team thoroughly investigated using a direct

historical approach, interpreting the archaeology through well-researched archival and ethnohistoric data.

Other highlights included the unveiling of a short film on contributions to our knowledge of Alabama’s past made as a result of the National Historic Preservation Act which reached its 50th anniversary last year. Ashley Dumas helped produce the film for the Making Archaeology Public Project. The final version will be available online soon.

David Johnson also unveiled his book *Alabama’s Prehistoric Indians and Artifacts*, a field-guide for all things archaeological that he put together with the help of several professional archaeologists as a comprehensive guide for Alabama archaeology and artifacts. David is donating all proceeds from the book to the Alabama Archaeological Society!

The annual business meeting was held after lunch. A new slate of officers and board members was elected, and priorities for the new fiscal year were discussed including plans for holding the Summer Meeting at Old Cahawba to coincide with a public excavation that will be taking place there.

Stay tuned for more information!

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Twitter!**



Archaeologist Robert Perry gives a presentation on his work at Davis Farm at the AAS Winter Meeting in Montgomery

President's Letter

Greetings, everyone! One of our former Presidents, Eric Sipes, recently told me that the most sure-fire way to end up AAS President is to serve on the AAS Nominating Committee. Too bad he waited to tell me that until after the Winter Meeting!

In truth, I'm excited to take over the AAS helm for a little while and see where I can steer this great organization. I think we have an excellent team of officers and board members assembled.

Ashley Dumas and Mark Cole will serve as Vice Presidents, Teresa Paglione generously agreed to take over as Editor of *Stones and Bones*, Robert Perry is our new Editor of the *Journal of Alabama Archaeology*, and Eric Sipes will be our new Web Editor. Heather Puckett will stay on as Secretary, and Eugene Futato will remain as Treasurer. We also have a top-notch roster of assistant and board-members-at-large.

A little about myself for those of you who don't know me... I've been a member of the Society since 2005. I served as Assistant Newsletter Editor from 2010 to 2012 and as Newsletter Editor from 2012 to 2016, and as Huntsville Chapter President since 2011. I am the Cultural Resources Manager and Installation Archaeologist at Redstone Arsenal in Madison County and also teach part time with the History Department at the University of Alabama in Huntsville.

I have an undergraduate degree in History from Calvin College in Grand Rapids, Michigan and a Masters degree in Anthropology from Iowa State where my thesis was a synthesis of the prehistoric archaeology of the South Skunk River. My data (such as it was) was from a large reservoir survey for a reservoir that was never built. The artifacts I analyzed were primarily lithics which I analyzed with a technological organization approach like that championed by our own Drs. Phil Carr and Jay Johnson (both of whom I cited copiously!). Most of my early work was in lithic analysis, but in my current line of work, I need to know a little bit about a whole lot, so since I've been in Alabama, I've become much more of a generalist, delving into ceramics and historic, and dabbling with faunal analysis, botanicals, and an assortment of subdisciplines including battlefield archaeology and cave archaeology.

I live on a 20 acre farm in a hollow in Keel Mountain, just south of the town of Paint Rock in Jackson County. My wife

Karen is a biologist, and our family includes two archaeologists-in-training – Millie (9) and Tiberius (3). We have a motley assortment of livestock and furry friends including two pigs (Rosa and Claudel), a bloodhound (Lucy), a cat (Shop Cat), thirty-odd chickens, eight rabbits, two turtles, two goldfish, and a fiddler crab.

My list of hobbies could fill this column, but the ones that I actually find time to do on a regular basis include hiking, camping, kayaking, caving, and a variety of creative arts from flintknapping, black-smithing, and wine-making to carpentry (although my wife usually shows me up with the latter).

I grew up on a farm in southern Iowa where my first archaeological experiences were gazing at our neighbor's artifact collection and tagging along with the neighborhood artifact collectors as they walked the creek-bottom fields on our family farm. I had my first brush with professional archaeology in high school on volunteer projects with the local chapter of the Iowa Archaeological Society.

I was hooked at an early age. A page from my third-grade journal hangs on the wall of my office. On it is written in a third-grader's scrawl, "When I grow up I would like to be an arkeologist." Below that is a slip of paper from a fortune cookie which says, "Keep true to the dreams of your youth." I have had the good fortune to be able to do just that.

I first fell in love with Alabama archaeology in the spring of 1998 when I was transferred to the New Orleans office of R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, a Cultural Resource Management company that specializes in energy sector work. I shovel bummed for them on archaeological surveys for various oil and natural gas pipelines throughout the Southeast including a proposed line that followed Interstates 65 and 565 through Cullman, Limestone, and Madison Counties. I remember well the first time I set foot in a big red cotton field in the rolling uplands above the Tennessee River in Limestone County marveling at the carpet of blue Monteagle Chert flakes from an Archaic camp and thinking that this would be a great place to make an archaeological career.

Almost two decades, six jobs, eleven states, and three countries later, here I am, keeping true to my dreams.

I have high hopes for my tenure as AAS President. A few initiatives I'd like to tackle with the help of my fellow board members: 1) getting the *Journal* caught up;

2) putting a system in place for collecting email addresses from members to provide the option for electronic delivery of the newsletter; 3) growing membership through public outreach events, partnerships with other organizations, and low-cost advertising such as public service announcements on NPR stations; 4) promoting David Johnson's book, *Alabama's Prehistoric Indians and Artifacts*, the proceeds from which he is donating to the AAS; and 5) refilling the coffers of our Edward C. Mahan Fund, Steven and Christine Wimberly Fund, and Public Education Fund through donations and fundraising so that we can continue to support archaeological projects and education in Alabama.

In addition, nothing makes me happier than to see kids at AAS meetings! My own children will be regular fixtures at our Huntsville Chapter meetings, and I'd love to see the children of members getting to know each other and building fond memories of playing with each other while their parents gab about rocks and pots. I can think of no better role models for our kids than a group of folks from diverse backgrounds drawn together by a common interest, sharing information and fellowship and volunteering their time and resources to help spread knowledge about the world we live in. I hope to find ways to foster more participation by families, possibly with more kids' activities at meetings, and more volunteer excavations and events where kids can join in, build their curiosity, and be inspired to follow their own dreams.

I'm not much of a phone guy, so the best way to get in touch with me is through email (benhoksbergen@gmail.com). If you don't have email, though, feel free to call (256-503-6728) or write with any concerns or suggestions you have on how we can better serve our members. Thanks for giving me the opportunity to serve the Alabama Archaeological Society and help fulfill the Society goals of discovering, studying, and recording Alabama's past. I hope in some small ways, to do my part to sustain the AAS, and keep this great organization thriving for years to come.

Sincerely,

Ben Hoksbergen, AAS President



Scraper Hill (1Ma67) and the Role of the Avocational Archaeologist

by Mark Cole

The Alabama Archaeological Society was founded over sixty years ago by primarily avocational archaeologists. The organization still has many members, including myself, from all walks of life, many of whom are not trained archaeologists and have personal surface collections, some of them extensive.

We don't use fancy words, don't perform controlled surface surveys, and the artifacts we recover are seldom of significant scientific value. This does not preclude us from making important contributions through our record-keeping and reporting. In fact, this may be our most important role - one the founders of this society performed well - a characteristic that separates our members from collector-oriented organizations, and a role we need to continue to fill.

This paper describes an instance where avocational recording and reporting leads to professional study. It is an example of collectors doing things the right way. It is not the only example.

The Scraper Hill Site

The Scraper Hill Site (1Ma67) was discovered by a local farmer, Charles Brosemer of Huntsville, Alabama, and is his site MA-13 or MA-SH. The site was located in the northeast quadrant of the Research Park Boulevard and Pulaski Pike intersection in Huntsville, Alabama. It was situated between two spring runs on the crest and down-slope of a hill overlooking the confluences with Dry Creek a few hundred meters south.

Brosemer kept copious notes, including site maps, detailed inventories of artifacts types and counts including tools, and utilized an artifact marking system that allowed traceability to the site location. His collection was recorded by Edward Mahan, a Redstone Arsenal carpenter and avocational archaeologist who wrote a series of reports on Paleoindian sites and artifacts in *Tennessee Archaeologist* during the early 1950s (1954, 1955). As of 1962, Brosemer had discovered 470 classifiable projectile points here, 49% of which were Early Archaic or earlier (Figure 1).

Artifact inventories of known collections from this site (including Brosemer's) are five Clovis, four Cumberland, two Beaver Lake, seven

Quad, twenty-nine Dalton, thirty-nine Big Sandy, three Plevna and two fluted sections (Cole n.d.). Nearly a dozen additional fluted points are rumored to be from this site.

Professional Investigation

Scraper Hill is one of the few open air Paleoindian sites in Northern Alabama that has been professionally evaluated (Hollis 1990, Richardson 2001, Watley and Janowski 2001). Eric Watley and Kristen Janowski performed shovel tests and took a surface collection on this site in 2001 during a survey for road widening on Pulaski Pike. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered (Watley and Janowski 2001), yet due to the volume of Paleoindian and Early Archaic artifacts recovered by informants, additional testing or avoidance was recommended.

As the road widening project continued, Jennifer Richardson (2001) and a team of archaeologists placed six one by one-meter test pits within the Pulaski Pike right-of-way adjacent to 1Ma67. Only two of the tests were positive for cultural material, and only nineteen artifacts recovered, twelve from surface collections. The upper portion of the property was thus determined to be extremely mixed and likely to contain no residual cultural deposits.

Scraper Hill has now been impacted by the construction of the Toyota Automotive Plant, but it's likely that without Mahan and Brosemer's documentation, 1Ma67 would have been destroyed without any additional professional study.

The Avocational Responsibility

The Mahan effort has been somewhat overlooked in the history of Alabama archaeology. Half a century later, several of the loci have been destroyed by housing developments, are no longer in cultivation, or lie in protected areas. Others, including perhaps the most important and studied site, Scraper Hill, have been deflated by decades of surface collecting only to eventually be impacted by construction.

Have you ever stopped to think about why Mahan's reports are still discussed, and pertinent today?

I believe it is because Edward Mahan, and Charles Brosemer, and Frank Sodas, and Jack Cambron, and Horace Holland and David Hulse, and Dan Joselyn and Steve Wimberley and Bart Henson and Amos Wright and others put aside their differences to do the right thing and report their research.

Regardless of the criticism, regardless

of roadblocks, regardless of interest, these men and women took it upon themselves to do the right thing and record, report and write. What resulted is the Society that we are a part of today, a newsletter and journal to be proud of, and an almost legendary legacy their children and grandchildren enjoy.

What will be our generation's legacy?

Point Type and Period	Brosemer 01MA67
Early to Middle Paleoindian	
Clovis	4
Cumberland	3
Fluted Midsection	0
Fluted Distal End	2
Total Early to Middle Paleoindian	9
Late Paleoindian	
Beaver Lake	2
Quad	7
Total Late Paleoindian	9
Transitional Paleoindian	
Colbert Dalton	9
Greenbrier Dalton	21
Nuckolls Dalton	0
Hardaway Dalton	1
Other Transitional Paleoindian	5
Total Transitional Paleoindian	36
Early Archaic	
Big Sandy	40
Kirk Corner Notched and Serrated	13
Morrow Mountain	14
Plevna	3
Other Early Archaic	9
Total Early Archaic	79
All Other	
	137
Uniface Tools	
End Scraper (Triangular and Rectangular)	156
Side Scraper (Includes Combination Tools)	63
Flake Scraper	37
Knife	164
Graver (Includes Combination Tools)	26
All Other Uniface Tools	2
Total Uniface Tools	448
Total Biface Tools	
	225
Total Artifacts Recovered	
	943

Figure 1. Charles Brosemer Inventory from 1Ma67, his Scraper Hill Site

References

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Mahan, Edward C.

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1955 A Survey of Paleo-Indian and Other Early Flint Artifacts from Sites in Northern, Western, and Central Alabama -- Part 2. *Tennessee Archaeologist* 11(1)

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Mississippi Archaeological Association Annual Meeting in Starkville, Feb. 17-19

The annual meeting for our sister organization in Mississippi is scheduled for February 17-19 at the Mill Conference Center in Starkville, Mississippi. The meeting will be hosted by the Department of Anthropology and Middle Eastern Cultures and the Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State University and will include tours of the archaeology lab and museum.

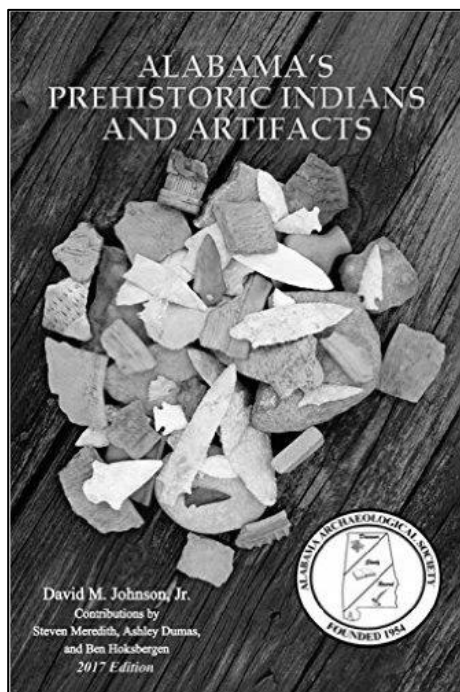
There will be a reception Friday evening from 5:30-7:00 at the Cobb Institute. Following a brief opening ceremony at 8:30 Saturday morning, the meeting will commence with morning papers followed by an afternoon business meeting and awards ceremony. A banquet will be held Saturday evening at The Mill with keynote speaker Jarrod Burks who will give an address titled "Earthworks through Geophysics: New Discoveries at Serpent Mound, Hopewell Culture National Historic Park, and Fort Ancient". Weather permitting, there will be tours Sunday morning of local sites including the Mississippian Lyons Bluff Site and the Middle Woodland Herman Mound.

For more information, check out the website at <http://www.msarchaeology.org/maa/meetings.html>.



New Alabama Archaeology Field Guide Published!

Twenty-seven years after the last printing of James Cambron and David Hulse's seminal point typology, *Handbook of Alabama Archaeology Part I: Point Types*, a member of the Alabama Archaeological Society has published an updated reference for collectors and archaeologists alike. David Johnson's new book *Alabama's Prehistoric Indians and Artifacts* includes not only the original types from Cambron and Hulse's book, but a whole slew of other point types from all over the state as well as pottery types, descriptions of raw material types, information on prehistoric technologies, primers on the various prehistoric periods from Paleoindian to Mississippian, tips for ethical collecting and recording, discussions of the applicable antiquities laws, and information on archaeological sites that are open to the public.



The book is nearly 450 pages of information including color scale photographs of all the artifact types, descriptions, references, chronological information, and maps of their distribution.

Best of all, David has generously pledged all proceeds from the sale of the book to the Alabama Archaeological Society!

The book is currently available on Amazon.com for \$37.76.

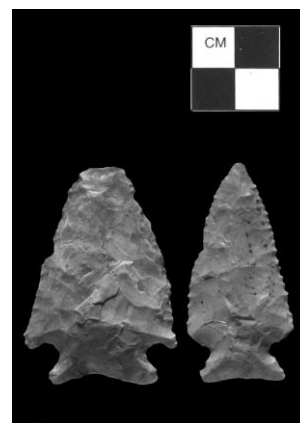
Got Kirks?

Dr. Andy White of the University of South Carolina is collecting data on Kirk Corner Notched points from all around the eastern US. The "Kirk Project" is an attempt to assemble a dataset of sufficient detail and scope to allow archaeologists to characterize and analyze the kinds, amounts, and distributions of the various varieties of this point type.

Part of Andy's data collection has involved creating digital 3-D models of Kirk Corner Notched points that can be used for taking fine-grained metric data that is difficult to collect on actual specimens – including cross sections, volume, surface area, etc.

If you have Kirk points in your collection, Andy would like you to consider sharing some data with him. He asks for at least a county-level provenience (although site-level is best), scaled photographs (or digital 3-D models if you have the capability, and lithic raw material if you know it).

You can get the full scoop on Andy's website at www.andywhiteanthropology.com/blog/the-kirk-project/ or email Andy at aawhite@mailbox.sc.edu.



Member News

New Members:

Francis Beville, Huntsville, AL
Candice Cravins, Mobile, AL

Renewals:

Dick Brunelle, Sharpsburg, GA
Robert A. Camp, Holly Pond, AL
Lawrence A. Conrad, Macomb, IL
Beth Davis, Wetumpka, AL
Walter A. Davis, Jackson, AL
V. Keith Fleming, Jr., Port Townsend, WA
Gerald and Susan Ollhoft, Mobile, AL
Thom and Dottie Pierce, Owens Cross Roads, AL
Racheal Shubert, Jasper, AL

A. Lee and Mary I. Swetman, Daphne, AL
William H. Talbott, Jr., Anniston, AL
Daniel Turner, Rainbow City, AL
University of West Georgia, Carrollton,
AL
Kay and Dean Wood, Shiloh, GA

Donations and Gifts

We received a couple of contributions this month, from A. Lee and Mary I. Swetman. The Swetmans are the most reliable supporters of AAS programs. Every year, along with their Joint Sustaining dues, they include a donation to each of our grant funds. The second donation was from MRS Consultants to help with expenses for the Winter Meeting. They regularly support AAS Annual and Summer meeting. We appreciate everyone who offers their support to the various programs of the Society.

Chapter News

News from the Cullman Chapter, by Robbie Camp: The Cullman Chapter met Thursday, January 19th, and after a brief discussion on the upcoming AAS Winter Meeting enjoyed a presentation by member Howard King on projectile points and tools found in the Trimble/Crane Hill area of Cullman County from numerous sites over the last 40 years that are now in two private collections. A total of over 5,000 artifacts including 3,721 projectile points were identified and totaled by point types. While the the entire scope of periods from Paleo to Mississippian were present, the late Middle Archaic period to the Early Woodland was the most prevalent and included 29% of the projectile types identified. The Flint Creek type was the most common point in the collections. All of the artifacts were photographed by the late Eugene Stewart of Trinity, AL and are part of the Long Boot group database. The Chapter also voted to bring back a popular "Point of the Month" educational segment for the upcoming February meeting. A point type is selected for each monthly meeting and members are encouraged to bring a sample for a group discussion. The Adena type was chosen for the February 16th meeting, and we hope to see some fine examples.

News from the Huntsville Chapter, by Ben Hoksbergen: There was a good turnout at the January 24 meeting for the presentation by archaeologist Robert Perry on his extensive work on a large Woodland to Protohistoric site at Davis Farm in Oxford, Alabama. His direct-historic approach to interpreting the archaeological and geomorphological finds there was an inspiring example of how a comprehensive multi-disciplinary archaeological project can illuminate the past.

Several of the Chapter members have been volunteering at Redstone Arsenal to collect data on and catalog bifacial tools from the Alabama Department of Archives and History (ADAH) collection of artifacts donated by members of the Alabama Anthropological Association. Most of these artifacts were collected between 1908 and 1942 from sites in central Alabama (mainly Elmore and Montgomery Counties). None of these tools has been inventoried or studied before, so this has been a great opportunity to help out the ADAH, record some new information on sites from central Alabama, and give Chapter members a chance to see some world-class artifacts.

The Huntsville Chapter meets the fourth Tuesday of every month from September through May in the conference room on the first floor of the Main Branch of the Huntsville-Madison County Public Library. The public is always welcome!

AAS Chapters 2016 Chapter Presidents

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

**Our fund balances are low –
please consider donating today!**

Fund Balances

Education Fund \$20.00
Mahan Fund \$442.35
Wimberly Fund \$323.12

Stones & Bones

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