

Stones & Bones

July and August 2013

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The Newsletter of the Alabama Archaeological Society

President's Letter

Hello everyone! If you missed the recent AAS Summer Meeting at Oakville Indian Mounds, you missed a good one. It was great to catch up with old friends and make new ones at the meeting. Everyone had a wonderful time listening to lectures presented by Anna Mullican of Oakville Mounds, Hunter Johnson and Keith Little of Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research, and Steve Jones from the Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama; followed by a tour of the mounds and museum, and then a picnic lunch, and atlatl and blow gun competitions (a favorite of the kids). I would like to personally thank each of the presenters and the staff at Oakville for all of their assistance in hosting the meeting. If you are ever in the area, the park and museum are definitely worth a visit. Thanks to our 2013 Summer Meeting Sponsors: Tennessee Valley Archaeological Research, MRS Consultants, and Southern Research. Special thanks also go to Teresa Paglione and Stuart McGregor for their hard work in planning the meeting; Stacye, Charlcie, and Jean Leah Hathorn for working the registration table; and to Steven Meredith for graciously agreeing to man the grill for the cookout.

To catch you all up on the business activities of the AAS, the Board of Directors (BOD) recently passed a motion to change the requirements for the AAS scholarship and Research Grants. Given the limited scale of some of the projects that have recently been funded by the AAS (e.g., radiocarbon dates), the BOD agreed that the recipients of these awards should no longer be required to submit a full research article for the journal, although they are certainly encouraged to do so - instead, future awardees will minimally be asked to provide a summary of their research for publication in the *Stones & Bones* newsletter. Hopefully, this small change will encourage more people to apply for these awards, and will speed the dissemination of the knowledge gained from AAS sponsorship. I would like to remind everyone that the AAS Scholarship

and Grant applications are due each year by October 1st - details are available on the AAS website.

In other news, the AAS is in the planning stages for events to be held in collaboration with the Alabama Historical Association (AHA). In October, we will have a presence at the AHA Fall Pilgrimage at Horseshoe Bend National Military Park. We are also in the initial planning stages for a come-and-go event at Russell Cave in April 2014. This will be held in conjunction with AHA's Annual Meeting to be held in Scottsboro. Our event would be held as part of the driving tour the day before the actual meeting starts, and the staff at Russell Cave will help with the preparations. AAS members are welcome at both events. Hopefully, this will be good for both organizations and the parks.

Finally, I would like to remind everyone, that even though we are only a little over halfway through the year, it is time to start thinking about nominations for Officers, Board of Directors, and AAS committee members for next year. Any member of the AAS is eligible to serve. If you are interested in serving in the governance of the AAS, please contact Steven Meredith, Chair of the Nominations Committee for 2013.

Have a Great Summer!

Eric Sipes, AAS President

Fort Mims Special Event

The 200th Commemoration Weekend of the Creek War of 1813-1814 and the August 30, 1813 battle at Fort Mims will be held from Friday, August 30 through Sunday, September 1, 2013, 9:00 am to 3:00 pm at Historic Fort Mims Park in north Baldwin County. The park is located 12 miles north of Stockton on Highway 59, then 3 miles west on County Road 80 at the flashing yellow light, about one hour from Mobile. Enjoy Living History with displays and crafts of the early 1800s, including covered wagons, wool spinning, quilting, blacksmithing, period music, battle reenactments, and heirloom and medicinal plant tours throughout the day. The Center for Archaeological Studies at the University of South Alabama will have a display table set up with photos and maps of our excavations at Fort Mims and books for sale about the archaeology and history of Fort Mims (Saturday only). Lots of fun things to see and do! Bring a lawn chair.

Concessions will be available. There is a \$5 admission at the gate. For more information, visit their website: fortmims.org or call Claudia Campbell, President of the Fort Mims Restoration Association, at 251-533-9024.



AAS Members listen to a talk by Hunter Johnson and Keith Little at the Summer Meeting at the Oakville Mounds Museum, June 29

ASAA Fieldwork in Colbert County

By Richard Michael Gramly, PhD
American Society for Amateur
Archaeology

Since 2010, the American Society for Amateur Archaeology's archaeological fieldwork within the Tennessee River lowland has focused upon sites near Brush Pond in Colbert County. We have operated upon the assumptions that Brush Pond once was larger and deeper and that its current stand was achieved only during the Early Holocene.

Intensive collecting in the neighborhood of Brush Pond and the nearby community of Leighton, beginning with systematic studies by educator, Horace Holland, have depleted many sites of culturally diagnostic artifacts. We have been forced to rely upon the new dating technique, Infrared Laser Spectroscopy, for a general idea about the antiquity of sites that have been under cultivation for decades and subject to collecting.

Infrared Laser Spectroscopy (ILS) and chance finds of characteristic artifacts reveal that several Clovis-age encampments lie 15-20 feet above the current level of Brush Pond. In addition, there are indications of older sites than Clovis at even higher elevations. One of these sites – not far from the historic Old Leighton Cemetery on State Route 20 east of town – yielded an early type of Cumberland point made of Ft. Payne chert.* Other Ft. Payne chert artifacts recovered within the vicinity of this point, when measured by ILS, gave stored light values 11-29 % greater than has been observed for Clovis specimens made of Ft. Payne chert. A range of age from 14,600 to 18,000 calendar years BP is suggested – significantly greater than the 13,000-13,500 calendar years established for Clovis.

One goal of our 2013 fieldwork was to collect a large sample of Ft. Payne chert artifacts from the surface of the site where the early variety of Cumberland point had been found and to submit these specimens to Prof. (Emer.) Charles McNutt for ILS dating. Several hundred artifacts were collected with the aid of a GPS device. In general, the tool assemblage is what we have come to expect for Cumberland manifestations (**Fig. 1**) and lacks certain elements usually present at Clovis encampments. However, open sites are

challenging to interpret, and the Old Leighton Cemetery locality may not prove to be a "closed component," that is to say, a site having only artifacts of a single stage or cultural phase.

The Old Leighton Cemetery site, however, does have the potential of being one of the oldest dated archaeological sites in Alabama and, for that matter, anywhere east of the Mississippi River.

During the fieldwork we were visited by David Hunter Walley, inventor and patent-holder of the ILS device, who measured the radon concentration at the Old Leighton Cemetery using a gamma-ray analyzer of advanced design and improved detecting ability. His findings will be useful in standardizing ILS light readings for Paleo-American artifacts from other geographic provinces and contrasting them with specimens from Colbert County sites.

Our second goal of the May, 2013 archaeological fieldwork was to test a large site complex upon a low-lying peninsula jutting into Brush Pond and also a small, circular island offshore of the peninsula (**Fig. 2**). These lands are owned by a local farmer, but they remain wooded and are used only for recreation and hunting. In living memory neither the peninsula nor the island has ever been cultivated. The island, we noted, supports several large trees and the remains of others that had fallen down either because of old age or winds.

Both the island and peninsula were rumored to be infested with snakes, and as a matter of course, these places are shunned by fishermen during the hot hot season. At the outset the truth of this rumor was confirmed, and we decided that

the island, heretofore unnamed, should be called Moccasin Island in honor of its resident population of pit-vipers (**Fig. 3**).

Despite incessant heavy rain, two 2-meter square test-pits were excavated on the peninsula. Flaked stone tools and waste, a few rough stone tools (hammerstones, manos, and hones), and abundant fire-cracked rock were their sole contents. Projectile point fragments and the lack of ceramics suggested an Archaic age – likely Middle-Early – for the occupation. The cultural remains lay either upon the surface or just a few centimeters deep within fine-grained sediment, rich in clay-sized particles. It appeared to be a lake-bottom deposit, which had weathered heavily during thousands of years of exposure.

We then turned our attention upon Moccasin Island and devoted several days to clearing brush and trenching. The Archaic deposits were more concentrated there, and offered a better return of diagnostic artifacts for labor expended in their recovery. As we had observed on Brush Pond peninsula, artifacts and fire-cracked rock lay upon the surface or were buried very shallowly (**Fig. 4**). Only traces of hearths remained due to thorough bioturbation, and nothing but lithic materials had survived. No potsherds were recovered either by troweling or sieving.

Approximately 1500 pounds of fire-cracked rock were extracted from a trench 8 meters long and 3 meters wide. 7,529 flaked stone waste items were found along with 236 flaked tools, tool fragments, or unfinished objects (see **Table**). Rough stone tools (N = 27) constituted an interesting and diverse lot (see **Table**), and



Fig. 1. Combination sidescraper and endscraper of Ft. Payne chert discovered during May, 2013 upon the surface of the Old Leighton Cemetery Site, east of Leighton, Colbert Co. Such a tool is at home within a Cumberland assemblage

among them were 8 well-shaped manos or handstones – each showing a well-used grinding surface. The assemblage was rounded out by 16 pebble manuports and a few chunks of burned clay, which are perhaps daubing or remnants of clay-lined hearths.

On the final day of excavations, we demarcated the faces of our trench with plastic sheeting and back-filled it nearly to the original level. Fire-cracked rock was used to “top up” several 1-meter test-squares that had been excavated during November, 2012, by the site’s discoverers – ASAA Members Michael McNew (Alabama) and Dave Martens (Illinois).

Our efforts revealed that Moccasin Island and the Brush Pond peninsula clearly were first inhabited during the very Early Archaic, to judge by the presence of Dalton points, limaces and other characteristic flaked tools of that ancient period (*ca.* 11,000 calendar years BP). Occupation continued, perhaps with interruptions, through the Middle Archaic but appears to have ceased by the Late Archaic. On the face of it, the Brush Pond peninsula and island were important to aboriginal populations only during the warm and dry period of the Early Holocene; no later remains have ever been reported.

The presence of a nearly pristine, productive Archaic site within a county that has been heavily canvassed by generations of relic-hunters is a cause for wonder. For the serious student of early Alabama prehistory who is able to cope with challenging field conditions, Brush Pond offers a remarkable opportunity for today’s scientific endeavors.



Fig. 3. Cottonmouth dining upon a ribbon snake, Brush Pond, May 2013, Dennis Vesper photo

*This specimen was discovered by AAS member, Charles Moore. Mr. Moore has been most helpful in facilitating our research at Brush Pond.

Acknowledgments

We wish to thank Gordon Fennel and his extended family for permission to explore their holdings and for their understanding.

Participants in the May, 2013 fieldwork were: Dennis Vesper (KY); David Walley (MS); Dave Martens (IL); Michael McNew (AL); Steve Alred (AL); Don Munroe (FL); Dave Webb (AL); Nick and Cindy Miller (PA); Nancy Moore (VA); Richard Sojka (FL); Carl Kowalski (NY); Brian Wood (AL); John Hill (AL); Tim Tucker (AL); Jerry and Harriett Botdorf (PA); Roger Breton (Quebec, Canada); Tim Yokum (IN); Ricky Findlay (AL); Wendy Zebehazy (NY); and Grace Lawrence (NY).



Table. Artifacts from Units A-H within Test Trench, Moccasin Island, May, 2013

Flaked Stone (N = 236)

- A. Indeterminate biface fragments 35
- B. Projectile point fragments 31
- C. Bifaces (likely knives or advanced preforms) 8
- D. Projectile points 16 (Dalton, Kirk, Plevna, Side-notched, Lerma, and Morrow Mtn. types)
- E. Drills/drill preforms 5
- F. Unspecified bifacial preforms 3
- G. Endscrapers 13
- H. Sidescrapers 7
- I. Scrapers/scrapper fragments 4
- J. Hollow scrapers 1
- K. Tool fragments 9
- L. Utilized flakes 87
- M. Limaces 3
- N. *Pieces esquillees* 1
- O. Beaks 2
- P. Denticulates 1
- Q. Gravers 2
- R. Cores 6
- S. *Tchi-thos* 1
- T. Burin spalls 1

Rough Stone (B = 27)

- A. Hammerstones 12
- B. Whetstones (hones) 3
- C. Manos (handstones) 8
- D. Pitted stones 2
- E. Ochre crayons 2

Miscellany (N = 18)

- A. Pebble/cobble manuports 16
- B. Burned clay (daubing, etc.) 2



Fig. 2. Calm day upon Brush Pond, Colbert Co. Moccasin Island lies in the center distance



Fig. 4. Excavations underway at the Moccasin Island Site, May 2013

GPR Helps the AHC Plan for Fendall Hall Projects

By V. Stephen Jones

Fendall Hall is a two-story Italianate style structure completed in 1854. Located less than one mile west of downtown Eufaula, Alabama, Fendall Hall is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and is maintained as a house museum by the Alabama Historical Commission. Deborah Casey is the site director. Casey contacted the University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research (OAR) this past spring to help in preparation for conducting landscape modifications on the grounds. Historical documentation and previous archaeological excavations conducted by Mac Brooms at Troy State University indicated the general location of several structures in the rear of the house, but Casey needed to know if planned alterations would impact significant deposits. The goal of the current study was to identify any subsurface anomalies that might indicate the footprint of these buildings and any other buried cultural features (e.g. the well that reportedly existed near the detached kitchen). V. Stephen Jones, Benjamin Lundberg, and Darryl R. Berryman conducted a remote sensing survey of the site property.

Using Brooms' study and historic documentation as a guide, the entire grounds were imaged by GPR. Over 14,069 meters (14.069 km or 8.74 miles) of GPR data were profiled by Jones and his crew. The analysis is still ongoing, but OAR's preliminary results indicate a correlation with previous investigations conducted by Brooms, identifying several subsurface anomalies and loci associated with the detached kitchen and servant's quarters. The map to be generated as part of the project will guide both future research on the historic property, and help the AHC to avoid significant features during site management projects.

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The Bank of the State Site: Archaeologists Unearth Tuscaloosa's Early History

Reprinted from
Archaeology News Network

University of Alabama archaeologists are getting a glimpse of what life in Tuscaloosa might have been like more than 180 years ago. From bottles and porcelain pieces to soil and flotation samples taken from privies, or outhouses, the analysts are discovering many "stories" of Tuscaloosa's past.

For the past two months, UA's Office of Archaeological Research has been analyzing artifacts found at the former City Fest lot, located on the corner of University Boulevard and Greensboro Avenue. The University was contracted by the City of Tuscaloosa to perform an archaeological investigation per federal guidelines in preparation for construction of a new Embassy Suites hotel.

Beginning in January, project director Brandon Thompson and his team began investigating the "Bank of the State site." In February, they stripped the remaining parking lot and exposed some "incredible" features, including many foundation remains from buildings that date back to before 1820, said Matt Gage, director of the Office of Archaeological Research.

Initial occupation of the site dates to 1816 when Revolutionary War veteran John Click built a log cabin on the property. However, he never got a deed to the property and lost it to John McKee in 1823. McKee was the Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Choctaw agent at the time, as well as a land surveyor, and he had helped lay out the city of Tuscaloosa, Gage said.

Over the years, the property was home to numerous businesses, including Augustin Lynch's cabinet manufactory. Known as one of the most important Antebellum furniture makers of the time, Gage said Lynch provided furniture for the Capitol building - at the time located only a few blocks to the west - and for some of the early University of Alabama buildings.

He also created ivory billiard balls and sold them to people in Washington, D.C. Gage said they discovered ivory on the site, as well as rusted tools such as saw blades and drills.

The Bank of the State was built on the property in 1829, and Gage said they found some beautiful decorative pieces from that building, as well as a few Spanish coins.

The coins are *reales* minted in Brazil, Guatemala City, and Mexico City. The coins were found in pits containing British gun flints and early bottles closer to where Click's log cabin had been, so Gage predicted they were either associated with traders coming through Tuscaloosa or early dealings with the Bank of the State.

"In the early 1800s, foreign currency was used as frequently as coinage minted in the country," he said. "There were so few mints in the U.S. at the time, any currency of monetary value made of gold, silver or copper was given value and could be exchanged as easily as currency minted in the U.S."

The property also housed an ice factory, numerous shanties and other dwellings, a hotel and the Drish building, which was initially used as a warehouse and then a Civil War prisoner-of-war facility. Artifacts discovered included various bottles (including those that held food, as well as drink and medicine), buttons, porcelain pieces, printing press letters, early smoking pipes, architectural elements from the buildings, and more.

A gold mine for archaeologists when it comes to historical sites are wells and privies, said Gage, and they found several on this site, including some that had been used by the Union soldiers housed at the Civil War prison. Using soil and flotation samples from the privies, analysts can determine everything, from what individuals were eating to how they were being treated, he added.

"It's just a wealth of information," Gage said.

"Tuscaloosa has a very rich history. When you think of the early history of Tuscaloosa, even though the state capitol was here, you still figure that it was a small little enclave, people going about their lives with a predominant lifestyle involving agriculture, but commerce is a major aspect of this block," Gage said. "There are so many elements of this site that provide a fantastic glimpse of the past and knowing that past is incredibly important. You can never know who or what you are without knowing your history."



Bottles from the Bank of the State Site

Mobile Museum of Art Archaeological Photography Exhibit

The Mobile Museum of Art (4850 Museum Dr., Mobile) will be hosting an archaeological photography exhibit from July 16 to October 27.

Fernando La Rosa has been making photographs of the ancient sites of Perú over a period of 35 years, particularly Cerro Sechin, Chavin de Huantar, and Machu Picchu. Of these, Sechin is the oldest, having been built and abandoned over 3,000 years ago. Over the years he has been granted unusual access to the sites, allowing him to record events such as sunlight penetrating temple rooms at dawn, aspects of great importance to the original builders. In 1975, Fernando organized the first exhibition of the works of the Peruvian photographer Martin Chambi, whose early 20th century photographs of Machu Picchu inspired La Rosa's interest in archaeological sites. These inherently picturesque places are in La Rosa's studies shaped by his training and interest in abstract, formal photography. He is currently Photography Program Director at Wesleyan College in Macon, Georgia.



Redstone Arsenal Update: Recent Phase II Investigations Shed Light on Prehistoric Settlement

Over the last two months, archaeologists from Brockington & Assoc., Inc. have conducted Phase II testing at three prehistoric sites located on Redstone Arsenal, in Huntsville, Alabama. The sites were identified over the last 15 years as a result of archaeological surveys performed by Alexander Archaeological Consultants. Typically, the goal of Phase II testing is to gather enough information about a previously identified site to be able to make a recommendation about whether or not it is significant in terms of the Criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. However, due to altered landscape features, like new fence lines and roads, the site maps were no longer sufficient. Therefore, it was necessary for the Brockington archaeologists to better define each site and create new maps using GPS technology. These

methods included plowing the surface for a controlled surface collection and close-interval shovel testing. This was supplemented with the excavation of 1x1 meter test units, and the use of a backhoe to both strip the disturbed plowzone over large areas, and to dig deep trenches to study how the landform of each site developed over time.

The sites investigated included 1Ma854, 1Ma864, and 1Ma1211. All three sites are prehistoric lithic scatters, meaning that they are mostly comprised of the chert debitage that is the byproduct of making and maintaining stone tools. These types of sites are common throughout the Southeast, and represent everything from chert quarrying activity to logistical camps, to small base camps. As a result of previous work at the sites, and the Phase II investigations, several bifacial points were also recovered. Site 1Ma854 has yielded a Dalton point (Late Paleoindian ca. 10,300-9100 BC), the earliest of the identified point types of the three sites. The site also yielded two White Springs points associated with the Middle Archaic (6000-4000 BC). Sites 1Ma854 and 1Ma1211 both yielded Kirk Corner Notched points (Early Archaic ca. 8800-7500 BC), and site 1Ma1211 also had a strong Late Archaic component with Ledbetter and Elora points (ca. 3900-1100 BC). The relatively early dates for these stone tools, especially the Dalton, left open the possibility that one or more of these sites could contain information about the first peoples to live in this part of Alabama. If so, these sites would join many others in the region, which contains an unusually large number of early archaeological sites. As the Phase II progressed, however, it became increasingly clear that these sites, while likely to be early, are simply too low-density and ephemeral to convey much information on the prehistoric people of Redstone. In other words, relatively few artifacts were recovered for the amount of area excavated, increasing the likelihood that none of the sites would meet the criteria for significance.

At 1Ma854 located just above a mountain outwash stream, a long, deep trench was sunk spanning both the lower and higher drainage terraces. The geomorphologist, hunkered down in the trench, defined several layers of soil by studying the exposed sides of the trench. At the bottom of the trench he recognized older, Pleistocene-age soil, dating from a time before people are generally believed

to have settled the area. Above the Pleistocene soil, the geomorphologist identified a layer of gravels, which he has preliminarily defined as a gravel bed laid down by water-action in the Holocene, when people could have been roaming the Alabama hills. At the base of the gravel bed he unexpectedly encountered a large stone biface tool (see photo). Brockington's laboratory has identified the biface as a knife or scraper made from locally-outcropping Monteagle chert. Although the edges appear to be undamaged, it is possible that the tool is far from where it was originally dropped; being recovered in a gravel bed suggests that it could have been carried there by water from some other area upstream at a later date.

Analysis of the geomorphological data is still underway but will hopefully tell much more about the past depositional environment. In the meantime, the rest of the data from these sites is now being analyzed by Brockington.

At least one other Phase II investigation is being planned for later this summer, and work has resumed on the data recovery of 1Ma1167, the late Middle Woodland village site on Indian Creek. Recent radiocarbon results from several of the late Middle Woodland Bell Hill phase features on the site were tightly clustered between cal. AD 600 and 660. Two Middle Archaic features which yielded both points intermediate between the Morrow Mountain and White Springs types yielded dates between 6070 and 6100 cal. BC.



Large bifacial knife recovered from alluvial gravels at a depth of around 75 cm during Phase II investigation at 1Ma854

Changes in Indian Culture

By Dr. John VanValkenburg

The history of how cultures change
is often hazy, but worth knowing.
Archaeologists have spent their professional lives
researching what appears to be ever growing.

The American Indian has always held a place
because of their interesting and colorful ways.
Scattered evidence has shown with clue and measure
how they, by theory, spent their days.

The Indian people came across the Bering Strait,
following a glacial ice created path.
It has been calculated to be "approximately 20,000 years ago,
as estimated by those who took time to do the math.

They moved across the Americas, north and south,
often it required changes in creeds.
Gathering in groups, later called tribes
they modified culture to meet human needs.

One can trace some of these changes
observing the creation of weapons, stone and bone.
These have been found to be collectible items
often creating identities not previously known.

Archaeology has progressed by measured digs and surface finds,
each tabulated with intentional care.
Men growing in professional theory and knowledge,
as labeling and time become related to when and where.

The Indian movement often followed animal trails,
most through the years well worn.
These trails usually lead to water or settlements,
giving evidence as language and customs found new form.

Indians became known to live with quality and a richness,
each relating a continuing story.
All of this development brought a new appreciation
as one continues to understand a kind of glory.

We find archaeologists and hobbyists working together
to see how new evidence may apply.
The creation of cultural changes and thinking,
we reorganize a people who once passed by.



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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 Erin Phillips, phill018@crimson.ua.edu, or Erin Phillips, Department of Anthropology, University of Alabama, P.O. Box 870210, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487

Additional details are available on the AAS website at:

www.alabamaarchaeology.org/aasgrants

Stones & Bones

Editor: Ben Hoksbergen; Assistant Editors: Teresa Paglione and Jason Mann

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

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