

## OAS Spring Meeting to link archeology, Native American art

The role of archeology in Indian art will be examined at the 2011 OAS Spring Meeting.

Committee members Cathy Compton, Kathy Gibbs and Steven Brandt are arranging speakers for the April 23 session.

Held at the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, Norman, the all-day session will offer an overview of archeology and its long association with Indian art.

A century of archeological research has anchored Indian arts. In that time archeology has identified authentic examples of Native American graphics, pots, clothing, beadwork, jewelry, farm implements, and tools used in hunting and warfare.

Among possible lecture topics:

- The role of archeology in Indian art tradition.
- Caddoan pots, a lost art rediscovered.
- Pots and lithics: Ebay and the impact of fakery
- Authentic Indian art: Who should make the claim?

More information will be posted as the meeting approaches. Watch the OAS website [www.okarcheology.org](http://www.okarcheology.org).



First time excavator Abby Young, Tulsa, hit pay dirt with a jug unearthed at the OAS Fall Dig at Rose Hill Plantation. Story Page 6.

### OAS Certification Lab Rose Hill material

#### Historical Archaeology Methods

8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Dec. 11, Jan 8  
Oklahoma Archeological  
Survey office  
111 E Chesapeake, Norman

## On Your Calendar

- Dec. 11 & Jan. 8 OAS lab at Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Norman
- Dec. 31 Nomination deadline for awards at annual Spring Meeting
- Jan. TBA OAS Winter Board Meeting, Survey Office, Norman

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## Time to look at year ahead

## Taking care of business . . .

American statesman Ben Franklin once said "You may delay, but time will not."

It's that time for OAS. Please renew your membership. You can make life easier for Membership Chairman Jana Brown if you fill out the form now. You can find it on Page 11. If there are no changes, you can simply write that across the form and send it along with your check.

Make it easy on yourself. Make it easy on the membership chairman.

Jana thanks you.

\* \* \*

## Nominations due for OAS awards

Have somebody in mind who has done great things for the Oklahoma Anthropological Society?

There's a way to recognize them. Nominations are due by Dec. 31 for the annual OAS awards. They are:

1. The Buck Wade Award. Also known as "The Bucky," it recognizes outstanding service to OAS, particularly in chapter and archeological field work.
2. The Golden Trowel Award goes to individual outstanding avocational volunteers during the previous year. Up to three awards may be made at one time.

3. The Robert E. Bell Distinguished Service Award honors an individual who renders invaluable service to OAS (see OAS Bylaws, Article IX).

Awards will be presented at the annual OAS meeting April 23, 2011.

Award nominations are submitted in writing. Email nominations are acceptable.

Contact Nominations Chairman Mary McHard at [dmmchard@flash.net](mailto:dmmchard@flash.net).



## Trowel Marks

A quarterly publication  
of The Oklahoma Anthropological Society

### Executive Officers

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### Membership

An application to join the Society or renew your membership for the year, and information about OAS activities, publications and its contribution to Oklahoma archeology, is in this OAS Newsletter and on the OAS Website [www.okarcheology.org](http://www.okarcheology.org).

OAS offers varied memberships. All members receive the Society's annual *Bulletin of Oklahoma Archeology* and the quarterly *Trowel Marks Newsletter*. Contributing, Sustaining, Life, and Institutional members also receive all OAS Memoirs. For more membership information, contact Jana Brown at [brown.jana@gmail.com](mailto:brown.jana@gmail.com)

### Publications

Order handbooks, point guides, memoirs, and other publications of The Society from Mary McHard, OAS Publications, 812 NW 42, Oklahoma City, OK 73118 or by contacting her via email at [dmmchard@flash.net](mailto:dmmchard@flash.net). Publications are listed on the OAS Website.

### Contact the OAS Newsletter

Questions are welcomed by the Editor, Jon Denton, 11550 Bartons Butte, Mustang, OK 73064 or at [jonrdenton@aol.com](mailto:jonrdenton@aol.com).

Opinions in this publication, unless otherwise identified, are those of the editor and contributors, and do not necessarily reflect the policies of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society.

## Events of Interest

### November

Until April 17: Mediterranean Treasures: Selections from the Classics Collection. Largest public showing for the collection. Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, Norman. Contact (405) 325-4712 and [www.snomnh.ou.edu/](http://www.snomnh.ou.edu/)

Temporary Exhibit: Caddo Leadership and Community; core pieces in Caddo history, including Battle Mound and Craig Mound; famous "Big Boy" effigy pipe. ONEOK Gallery, Oklahoma Historical Society, 800 Nazih Zudi Drive, Oklahoma City. Contact (405) 521-2491.

### December

11 Rose Hill Lab Date No. 1 at 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Southeast Lab, Oklahoma Archeological Survey, University of Oklahoma campus, 111 E. Chesapeake, Norman (Contact Amanda Regnier at (405) 325-7204).

11 Candlelight Tour, 6:30 a.m.-9:30 p.m., "This Land is Whose Land?" Fort Gibson Historic Fort. Candlelight scenes depicting life at Fort Gibson in 1824. Reservations \$7 each. Contact (918) 478-4088 and [fortgibson@okhistory.org](mailto:fortgibson@okhistory.org).

21 Winter Solstice Walks, Spiro Mounds Archaeological Center, Spiro. Handicap accessible tours at 11 a.m., 2 and 7 p.m. Two-hour tours help participants learn the history and story of these unusual mounds and why they align with the solstice and equinox sunsets. Contact (918) 962-2062 and [www.archaeology.about.com/od/archaeologicals4/a/spiro.htm](http://www.archaeology.about.com/od/archaeologicals4/a/spiro.htm).

19 Firing of the Christmas Guns, Fort Reno. A celebration of culture with carolers, Christmas treats, re-enactment performances and the firing of the Christmas guns. Contact (405) 262-3987 and [www.fortreno.org](http://www.fortreno.org). Free admission.

31 OAS nomination deadline for annual awards. Contact Mary McHard at [dmmchard@flash.net](mailto:dmmchard@flash.net).

### January

8 Rose Hill Lab 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Oklahoma Archeological Survey Building, University of Oklahoma campus, 111 E. Chesapeake, Norman (Call Amanda Regnier at (405) 325-7204).

20 "Looking Back: Near the End of a Career in Archaeology" with Don Wyckoff, Sam Noble Museum, Norman. Admission free.

Date TBA OAS Winter Board Meeting, Oklahoma Archeological Survey Office, Norman.

### Why Oklahoma 'Anthropological' Society?

In order to practice archeology, we need to understand the relationship between anthropology and archeology. Anthropology is the broad study of people, past and present. Archeology is a branch of anthropology often focused on the distant past. To interpret what is found at archeological sites, we need to know how people organize themselves today, something anthropology provides.

# Trowel Marks

Charles Cheatham OAS President

We had a great Fall Dig in October at the Rose Hill Plantation site near Hugo. The weather was beautiful, the dig was close to a hospitable town, there were no bugs, we worked under a shady canopy of trees, and there were lots of historical artifacts in every square.

For volunteers, all of this added up to a good time — and everyone is ready to go back to do more!

Thanks to John Davis, Amanda Ragner and Scott Hammerstedt, who supervised the excavation, as well as Dig Chairman William Menzie, OAS Tent coordinator Cathy Compton, and all of the others who helped with planning, registration and the evening programs.

Activities included a delicious, pioneer-style campfire cookout at Fort Towson on Saturday night of the dig. The chuck wagon table offered delicious kettle chicken, thick noodles, and pioneer desserts. Maybe we have a tradition started here.

Local residents helped us by shuttling volunteers from the parking area to the dig site, and cooking for us (twice!). Several area residents (adults and students) participated in the dig and joined as new members of the OAS. Still others came out to the dig to see what was going on.

With all of the interest shown, we hope that a new OAS chapter can be formed in Hugo. After all, we may be there a while. Rose Hill has the potential to become a major addition to our state's historic landmarks.

\* \* \*

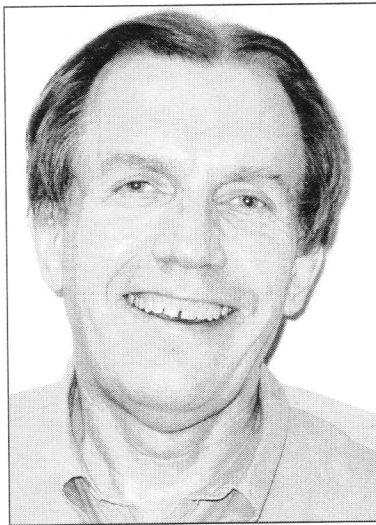
Because of the interesting material discovered at Rose Hill (and much more work required to expose the outline of the mansion's foundations), the OAS board has voted to return to the site for the 2011 Spring Dig.

Please watch the OAS web site for specific dig dates

\* \* \*

Veteran television reporter Galen Culver of KFOR TV, Channel 4, Oklahoma City, visited the dig. He featured several of the volunteers in a broadcast news segment.

If you didn't attend the dig and would like to learn more about what he found, you can visit the OAS Facebook page. Click on the link to the TV video.



Also posted on the Facebook page are many photos of the Rose Hill dig. On the OAS website [okarcheology.org](http://okarcheology.org), you can click on the "Archeology" heading at the top and then "Dig Photos" to see additional pictures.

\* \* \*

As detailed in a separate article in this newsletter, lab days for volunteers (Dec. 11 and Jan. 8) are scheduled at the Oklahoma Archeological Survey office in Norman to process artifacts from the Fall Dig.

Archeologists Amanda Ragner and Scott Hammerstedt will supervise.

This provides a good chance for those who attended the Fall Dig to participate more completely in the overall process (first digging the artifacts, then processing and cataloging them).

\* \* \*

Another major event we enjoyed recently was the Oct. 23 OAS Fall Meeting in McAlester.

Those in attendance commented on a good program. Thanks to all of the speakers, and especially to Liz Leith and Cathy Compton, who arranged the program.

We also appreciate the McAlester OAS chapter and Connie Masters for inviting us and serving as host chapter.

Among the Fall Meeting

presenters was Dr. Ann Early, Arkansas State Archeologist. Always an intriguing speaker, she discussed the Stewardship Program in Arkansas and its design to monitor and protect that state's archeological sites.

Archeological stewardship is becoming an important topic in Oklahoma.

As it functions in our neighbor state, one person (or a team) volunteers to watch a specific archeological site — with approval of the public or private landowner. A report on the site's condition is prepared at least annually.

Typically, several visits are made each year. If anything unusual is noticed (erosion, pot-hunting, earth-moving work, construction), the steward notifies appropriate persons for possible response before the site sustains additional damage.

In Arkansas, stewards take an initial training course. They make an application and are certified and assigned to an archeological site that they request or are matched with by a supervisory committee.

The OAS proposes to establish a similar Stewardship Committee (and program) in Oklahoma. Seven individuals have volunteered for the committee. However, the OAS Board would like to have at least one person serve from each OAS chapter. Ideally, chapter members around Oklahoma will volunteer to monitor sites in their specific area.

\* \* \*

Those who attended the Fall Dig noticed major improvements in the OAS Dig trailer.

As covered in an article in this newsletter, Andy Slaucitajs of Tulsa has taken on trailer responsibility. With OAS funds, he built shelving for storing equipment on the side walls of the trailer.

As Phase 2 of the trailer project, the OAS Board has funded replacing the wooden tripods on the dig screens with metal legs as well as repairing several screens.

With this last step, we finally will have completed a several-year transition to a new dig trailer, updated equipment and supplies, and improved organization. That prepares us well for future dig activities.

Thank you, Andy, for your commitment to making these improvements!

## Rose Hill lab initiates OAS Certification Program

Long-awaited classes in the Oklahoma Anthropological Society Certification Program will resume in December.

Material from the Rose Hill Plantation, gathered at the OAS Fall Dig, will undergo cleaning, analysis and logging. The lab is open to all members, said Amanda Regnier.

She will join Scott Hammerstedt in lab supervision. They directed the Oct. 6-10 excavation at Rose Hill, an antebellum plantation near Hugo.

The transition of OAS certification directors is now complete. Classes were coordinated by Lois Albert until her retirement from the Oklahoma Archeological Survey.

Dr. Regnier and Dr. Hammerstedt are assuming OAS Certification Program duties.

The Dec. 11 and Jan. 8 lab dates are the first OAS classes they will offer. Credit will be offered for S-10, Historical Archaeology Methods, as described in the OAS Field and Laboratory Activity

### OAS Lab/Seminar

#### Historical Archaeology Methods (S10)

8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Dec. 11, Jan 8

Oklahoma Archeological Survey  
111 E Chesapeake, Norman

#### Seminar Description

"The historical period in Oklahoma is discussed, followed by talks on several types of historical artifacts such as glass bottles, ceramics, etc., which can help date a site and give some idea of the range of activities taking place there. Some hands-on displays may be available."

-- OAS Guidebook

Guidebook (Page 23).

"From our survey, a number of people need credit for that class," Dr.

Regnier said. "This would be the best way to learn historic archeology."

Lab hours are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Survey Office, 111 E Chesapeake on the University of Oklahoma north campus, Norman.

By working at least one Saturday in the lab, together with experience in the Fort Gibson or Rose Hill digs, members will become eligible for S-10, she said.

"You have to learn about the artifacts to do the analysis anyway, and you will have already have learned the field methods of historic archeology," Regnier said. "Having to categorize the material yourself is better instruction than me showing slides of historic artifacts and digs."

All materials and instruction for lab work will be provided. Preregistration is recommended. Participation is on a first-come, first-served basis.

More information is available at aregnier@ou.edu or by calling the Survey office at (405) 325-7204.

## Certification Program set up quarter century ago

The OAS Certification Program was established in 1983 to:

- Create a structured educational program in archeological field and laboratory techniques
- Provide a standard procedure for recognizing competence in archeological techniques.
- Develop a cadre of trained amateur archeologists able to participate in the documentation and preservation of Oklahoma's archeological resources.

The Certification Program provides a series of seminars, workshops and real-world experiences.

They help avocational archeologists in recording, mapping and excavating archeological sites; preparing collections from archeological sites for permanent curation; analyzing archeological sites and materials; and preparing written reports of the results for publication.

Certification of proficiency can be

earned at four levels in five categories, ranging from a Level 1 Surveyor to a Level IV OAS Field Archeologist.

*Seminar and workshop topics offered by the Society include:*

- Oklahoma prehistory
- Archeological survey, excavation, and laboratory techniques
- Maps and mapping
- Photography
- Lithic and ceramic technology and analysis
- Organic (floral and faunal) remains analysis
- Historical archeological methods

- Report writing (on three levels)
- Soils
- Rock art
- Flintknapping
- Archeometric dating techniques
- Public education

Participants in the Certification Program are expected to maintain detailed records of their archeological studies and work to count toward certification. Completion of each activity must be certified by signature of the supervising instructor.

### OAS seeks donations of archival materials

Back copies of OAS publications are valuable. They can help fill gaps in the OAS archives, an important resource.

An inventory of all materials is under way at the OAS storage unit. New shelves have being added to move valuable material into a safe and secure environment.

Archive materials can be donated by contacting Mary McHard, Publications Chairman. If necessary, she can arrange to have the materials picked up and delivered to storage.

Contact Mary at:  
dmmchard@flash.net  
(405) 525-7824.

# Lee Creek Mound emerges under OAS chapters' care

A small but determined work crew is clearing away years of liage masking the Lee Creek Ceremonial Mound.

This autumn, volunteers from the Tahlequah, McAlester and Ark-Homa chapters of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society cut brush and trees at the mound. They mowed head-high grass and weeds and repaired two gates and a tilted storm fence.

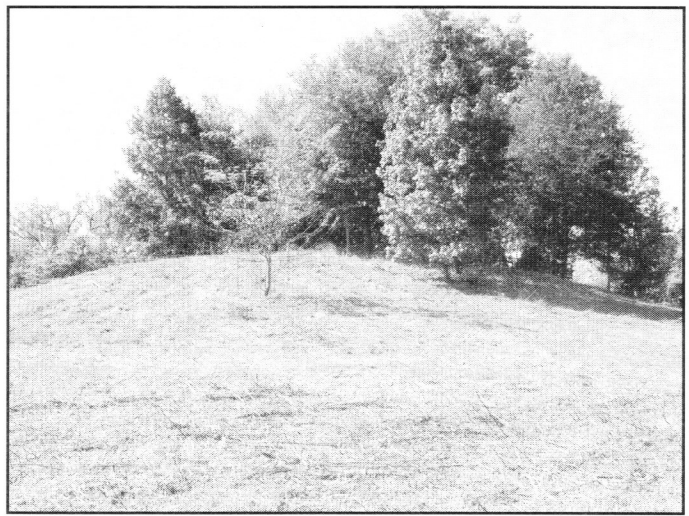
Located in Short, a tiny town near Sallisaw, the structure dates to the Spiro Mounds era. It has no burials or distinctive markers, few if any artifacts, and is noticeable only as a low hill beside the road. But it's important to the Caddo who built and used it almost a half-millennium ago, said Connie Masters, vice president of the Tahlequah and McAlester chapters.

Chapters President Tom Purdin and Tahlequah chapter member Bill Burkhardt organized the cleanup. They gathered volunteers Oct. 9-10 and Nov. 6-7.

Volunteers included Purdin, Masters, Burkhardt, Earl White of Hackett, Ark., Bob Dalton and Phil Hayden of the Ark-Homa Chapter, and archeologists Scott Hammerstedt and Amanda Regnier of the Oklahoma Archeological Survey in Norman.

Also known as Lee's Creek Mound and Parris Mound, the Sequoyah County site is owned by the Oklahoma Historical Society. Listing appears on the National Register of Historic Places.

A follow-up work date will be set soon. It will be posted on the OAS Web-site [www.okarcheology.org](http://www.okarcheology.org).



Although looking better, Lee Creek Mound still needs work, and another clean up date will be set soon. About half the clearing is complete at the Spiro-era feature near Sallisaw.



At one point the Lee Creek cleanup crew faced down a large copperhead snake. It was dispatched and displayed as a note of caution.

Among major problems at Lee Creek Ceremonial Mound was a broken storm fence, laid down in weeds and brush. Below, Phil Hayden and Tom Purdin cut away overgrowth to free the fence and bring it upright.

*Photos by Connie Masters and Tom Purdin*



The Lee Creek cleanup crew included, front row from left, Phil Hayden, Scott Hammerstedt and Amanda Regnier, and at top from left, Bill Burchardt, Tom Purdin, Bob Dalton and at far right, Earl White. Not shown is Connie Masters.



# Rose Hill Plantation a rewarding excavation

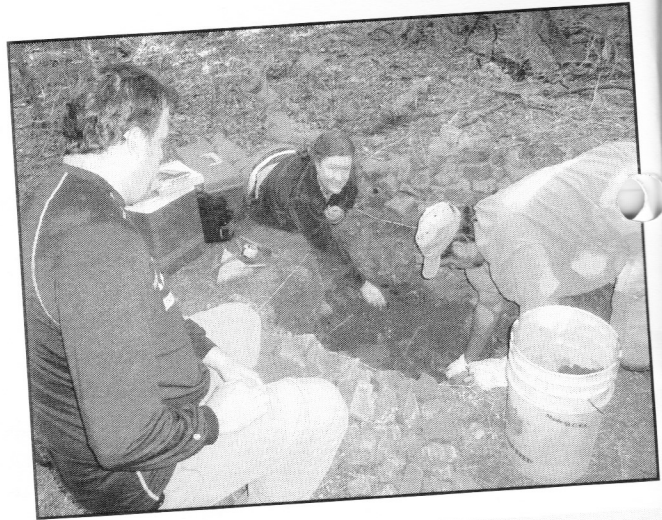
Volunteers found sunny skies and plenty of good company at the first Oklahoma Anthropological Society excavation at Rose Hill Plantation.

About 70 people participated at the OAS Fall Dig, said Cathy Compton, OAS Treasurer and dig tent coordinator.

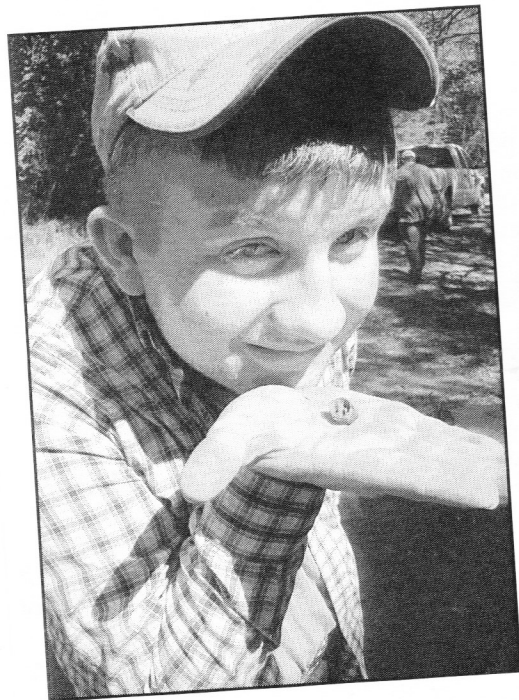
Held Oct. 6-9 at the antebellum plantation near Hugo, the dig was well coordinated by state Historian John Davis, state Historic Sites Director Bob Rea, and archeologists Amanda Regnier and Scott Hammerstedt of the Oklahoma Archeological Survey.

The OAS Dig Committee did a commendable job. That was possible with advance planning under direction of Dig Committee Chairman William Menzie, a dig equipment trailer organized by Tulsa Chapter president Andy Slaucitajs, and efficient OAS tent coordination by Cathy Compton and assistant Nita Cheatham.

Joining the OAS during the dig were 11 people, several  
(Continued next page)



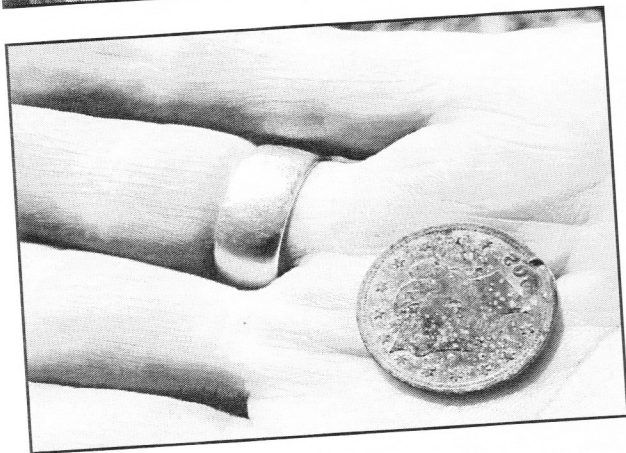
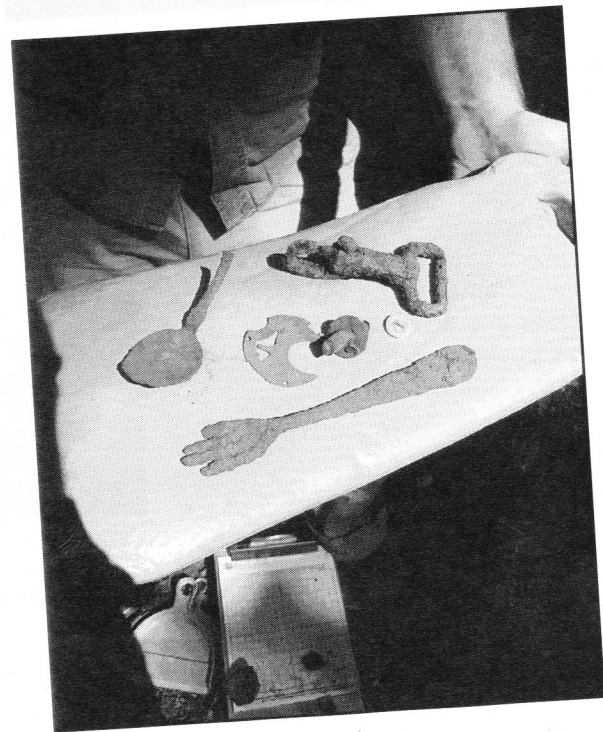
Fireplace bricks emerge from a square dug by Andy Slaucitajs, right, under the inquisitive attention of dig directors Scott Hammerstedt and Amanda Regnier.



At right, a north-east pit at the site yielded an assembly of artifacts including a large spoon and fork, a clock part and button.

At left, Nick Wallace of Hugo shows a human tooth that turned up in his square.

Below left, Ed Mayfield of Oklahoma City holds a 1902 Liberty Head nickel he found in his square.



The Rose Hill dig crew paused for a photo in the shade of the wood site southeast of Hugo.

# Rose Hill dig rewarding

(Continued from previous page)

from the Hugo area.

The program included a tour of the Harvey House Railroad Museum. Archeologist Bob Rea spoke on searching for the Sand Creek battleground. Davis spoke on historic Doaksville, and participants enjoyed a tour of the Old Suttlers Store and a camp wagon dinner at Fort Towson.

Rose Hill squares yielded buckets of artifacts – most of them historic -- ranging from square nails and glass to a whisky jug, drinking goblet, tableware and a dinner bell, piles of fire-blackened brick, and a maze of rock-filled foundations.

The exact outline of the old Rose Hill mansion remains to be identified. Future digs will pursue the footprint of the house, its outbuildings, roads and imprint on the environment.

The state Historical Society plans to develop Rose Hill Plantation as a tourism attraction.



**Above, OAS President Charles Cheatham sorts through artifacts turned up in his square.**

**Below, the happy diggers are, clockwise from top, Victoria Shields, Chris Phillips, Callie Wolf and Jackie Porter.**



District has 4,000 sites

## Army Engineers consider archeological stewardship

The Army Corps of Engineers is considering a stewardship program for its Tulsa District, said Corps archeologist Michelle Horn.

Although still in its early stages, the plan envisions a link to groups interested in protecting the nation's cultural heritage. That could include the Oklahoma Anthropological Society as well as Indian Tribes.

Horn outlined a plan at the OAS Fall meeting Oct. 23 in McAlester.

Contacted later at her Tulsa office, she said the Corps has over 4,000 sites identified in the Tulsa District, which encompasses all of Oklahoma, the south half of Kansas, and the north edge of Texas including the Texas Panhandle.

The program is in its early stages, said Horn, a University of Oklahoma graduate.

"I think it would be useful for partnering with other groups for preservation," she said. As to specific sites needing attention, those are yet to be identified.

"Obviously, we want to focus on the most significant sites, such as those on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and perhaps sites that have never been revisited – some of them since they were identified 30 or 40 years ago," she said.

Most are Eastern Oklahoma prehistoric sites. They may be vulnerable to threats ranging from erosion and recreation traffic to damage from looters and vandals.

Although the Corps has no existing archeological steward plan, it may use as models the programs developed by the National Park Service and state agencies.

"We are trying to find creative ways to protect our heritage," Horn said.

In addition to the OAS, the Tulsa District has started discussing options for stewardship with the Choctaw Nation in southern Oklahoma.

It also recently identified the Osage Nation as interested in discussing stewardship options throughout the Tulsa District, she said.

The Corps is handicapped since it has no law enforcement arm of its own. It depends on city, county, state and federal agencies to protect Corps' interests. That makes volunteers all the more important.

Horn can be reached at [michelle.c.horn@usace.army.mil](mailto:michelle.c.horn@usace.army.mil).



**Michelle Horn**

# Oklahoma archeology in the news

## Fund drive assists Fort Washita after fire

Efforts are under way to replace historic barracks destroyed in a suspected arson at Fort Washita.

"People are coming from all over this state and Texas, and giving what they can," said Marie Brearley, a state park employee in Durant. "We need all the help we can get."

Fix Our Fort, a fund raising group headed by Kelli Taylor, Durant, is working to replace the burnt barracks. The first fund raiser, to be followed by several more drives, was held Nov. 13.

The Saturday events included an appearance by Civil War Confederate reenactors representing the 19th Texas Infantry, separate silent and live auctions, an antique tractor sale, a bake sale and concession stands.

Several sponsors and businesses donated to the Fort. The Durant Walmart gave \$10,000.

Taylor estimates the Fix Our Fort event brought in a total of \$10,000 to go towards rebuilding the barracks.

The Civil War fort is off State Highway 199 about 20 miles northwest of Durant. It is among the area's major attractions, said Brearley.

Arson is being investigated as a possible cause of the Sept. 26 fire. According to reports in *The Oklahoman*, *The Durant Daily Democrat*, and area TV station KTEN, a joint investigation is under way.

According to KTEN-TV, which quotes the Bryan County District Attorney's office, three suspects have been

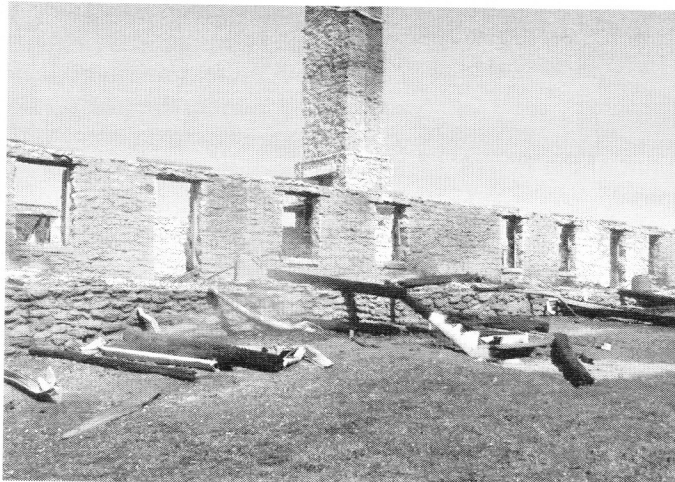


Photo courtesy Oklahoma Historical Society

The Fort Washita barracks the morning after the fire.

questioned.

The suspects said they were ghost hunting when they decided to light a fire in a barrack's fireplace, reporter Jen French said in a KTEN News story. The men left the building and, according to the report, said they learned the next morning that the fire they lit the night before had turned into a crime scene.

Soldiers and hired labor erected the barracks in 1849. The top half of the structure was rebuilt after the original was damaged. The two-story, gray stone and wood building joined the National Registry of Historic Places in June 1965.

Insurance estimates set replacement costs over \$1 million. To head the drive, Kelli Taylor, a former firefighter and paramedic, stepped forward. She took time from her study as a occupational safety and health student at Southeastern Oklahoma State University student at Durant.

"We think we may make this drive an annual event until the barracks are rebuilt," Taylor said. "It will take several years, unless we get some large donations."

At its prime, the 6,000-square-foot barracks housed enlisted men. Recently the building was used for Civil War reenactments and for weddings.

## OAS Rose Hill Dig draws media attention to research efforts

The 2010 OAS Fall Dig generated several news reports about the antebellum mansion in southeast Oklahoma.

Located six miles west of Hugo, remnants of the once prosperous Rose Hill plantation offer clues about the life and property of Robert M. Jones, a wealthy Choctaw planter.

About 60 volunteers joined professional archeologists and historians at the Oct. 6-10 excavation. It was the first effort by OAS to research the site.

KFOR-TV traveled from Oklahoma City to film its Rose Hill dig report, "Archeological Treasures at Rose Hill."

Airing Oct. 13, the feature video anchored its story by saying "When Choctaw Robert Jones built his plantation house in 1840, he already owned stores, riverboats, and more than 200 slaves."

Veteran photojournalist Galen Culver filmed archeologists, historians and volunteers in the trowel, screen and count routine, capturing artifacts as varied as an old jug, a coin and a pile of rusty nails.

An Oct. 8 report in the Hugo Daily News got front page treatment. Under the headline "Finding hidden treasures at Rose Hill," the color photo montage showed Earl White of Hackett, Ark., with pottery from his square; Judie Varnum of Stillwater and Charles Surber, Tulsa, sifting artifacts at a screen; Central Chapter President Ed Mayfield, Oklahoma City, sorting a pile of artifacts; and a fork and spoon, clock parts, pottery and glass artifacts.

The Nov. 2 electronic issue of OHS Extra!, published by the Oklahoma Historical Society, summarized the Rose Hill Dig.

The electronic newsletter mentioned as principal archeologists Amanda Regnier and Scott Hammerstedt of the Oklahoma Archeological Survey in Norman; and OHS historian John Davis of Fort Towson. Linda Schwann is identified as the applicant leading to Rose Hill listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The October dig will be repeated next spring when the Society returns to the Rose Hill Plantation for more excavation.



# Oklahoma archeology in the news

## Heavener Runestone gets global attention

Runic experts from Sweden and Texas recently visited Heavener State Park on a national tour.

Henrik Williams, professor of Scandinavian languages at the University of Uppsala in Sweden, and researcher Richard Nielsen of Houston visited the stone.

They were on a national, 12-lecture series on Viking writings said to predate Columbus.

Heavener State Park of Le Flore County is noted, in addition to its scenic drives and fall foliage, as the location of the monolith.

The runic experts stopped at Poteau Mountain to inspect the stone, then lectured Oct. 4 at Northeastern State University. Their talk was recorded for C-SPAN. Reports of the visit also appeared in *The Oklahoman*, *The Tulsa World* and *The Tahlequah Daily Press*.

The inscribed slab remains controversial after a century of debate. There



The Heaver Runestone

is much speculation as to the origin and meaning of the stone's carvings. Archeologists tend to dismiss the runes as fake.

However, some academics interpret the stone as authentic. If so, it puts Vikings in North America about 700 years before Columbus.

What is certain: The stone is native and has not been moved into place; it has been reported at the site for over 150 years; the

deep inscription is runic in character.

What is not clear is when the stone was carved and who carved it; what the inscription means, and why it is on Poteau Mountain.

Nielsen is sure Viking explorers were able to find their way to the mountain and its scenic valley, he said. He suggests the seafarers floated on a sea current from Greenland, then followed a major river system northwest. It would carry a well-built, 80-man Viking canoe, Nielsen said.

## Comanche language not dead yet

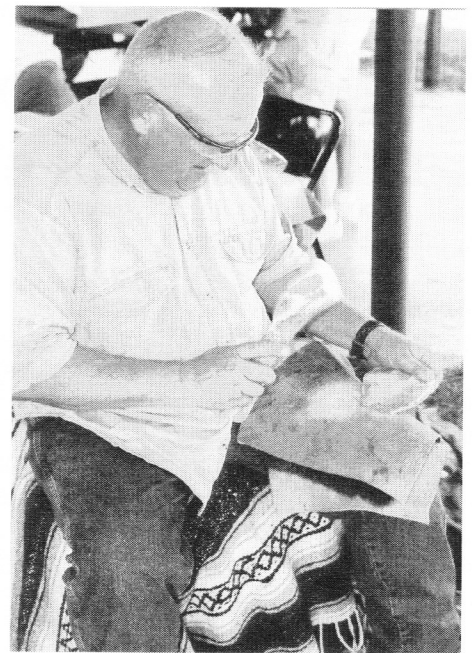
An effort to save the nearly-extinct Comanche language is under way at Texas Tech University.

Professor Jeff Williams is collecting the remnants. He is working with tribe members and researchers at Comanche Nation College in Lawton to record what's left of the language and create a method for teaching it to college students.

Todd McDaniels, assistant professor of linguistics at Comanche Nation College, serves as project director. The project is funded with a federal \$215,000 grant awarded to Comanche Nation College by the Administration for Native Americans.

"The Comanche language is nearly dead," Williams told the *Lubbock, Texas, Comanche Journal*. "Of the 13,000 people on the tribe's enrollment, we had, at last estimate, 20 to 25 speakers. Kids aren't learning it anymore."

He attributed the language's demise to the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache tribes losing their reservations in Oklahoma Indian Territory at the turn of the 20th century. Also, generations of Comanche children were sent to boarding schools where they were reprogrammed, often violently, to assimilate to white culture.



Flintnapper and outstanding Senior/Retired Interpreter Neil Garrison

## Neil Garrison named top senior interpreter

OAS member Neil Garrison, Yukon, has been named the nation's Outstanding Senior/Retired Interpreter for 2010.

Garrison, a member of the Cleveland County OAS Chapter, received the award from the National Association for Interpretation, a professional association for the interpretation of natural and cultural heritage resources.

After working 30 years at Oklahoma City's Martin Park Nature Center, Garrison retired as chief naturalist in July 2009. Since then he has volunteered at the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History in Norman.

There he has demonstrated flintknapping during the public school system's Spring Break activities. He presented a similar program at the Spiro Mounds Archaeological Park in early May. He has presented flintknapping demonstrations at OAS digs and Chapter Programs.

Garrison, an expert on native Oklahoma flora and fauna, writes book reviews and a column on pioneer and Indian flora and fauna in the OAS *Trowel Marks Newsletter*.

## ProtoJudy excavation retrieves final evidence

After five years excavation, Lawton's ProtoJudy Mammoth project is ending its dig phase and turning attention to lab work and display.

However, project Coordinator Debra Baker, research archeologist at the Institute of the Great Plains, and her project colleague, Michael Dunn of Cameron University, have months of lab work ahead.

The mammoth bones were discovered several years ago near Grandfield. Students from Cameron University and volunteers from the OAS Greater Southwest chapter in Lawton provided research labor.

"We've decided we have recovered about 50 percent of the animal, and that's about the best we can expect," Baker said. "What's left is so fragile we're going to leave it in the ground."

Perhaps the single most important part of the 10,000-year-old beast, the head, eluded discovery. Baker's only other disappointment is not finding evidence of humans. Human presence has been detected in other mammoth finds in the surrounding areas. A flake, hammer

stone, Clovis point or scraper from ProtoJudy would have been exciting, she said.

Even so, the Lawton dig turned up enough of the ancient beast to create an attractive display, on view at the Lawton museum. Added to it will be a vertebrae now undergoing cleaning.

That task has been turned over to a husband and wife couple, Don and Frantzie Couch.

"Don is very good in the lab. He has pieced the whole vertebrae together, which was difficult, considering the many pieces that were broken and missing," Baker said.

Lab days are Monday-Friday. More volunteers are welcome. They will help clean, assemble and fill out bones, work on the catalogue, and record information associated with the ice age site.

A geologist from Oklahoma State University, Carlos Cordova, is studying the soil and trying to identify the phytoliths in the animal's gut area. Possibly the site had a large pond or lake, and animals died on its shores.

"The environment in general



Lab volunteer Don Couch cleans and pieces together bones from the Grandfield mammoth dig.

is the single best thing to come out of our research so far," Baker said. "The creeks there now have been altered in historic times, and were quite different when this burial occurred."

She finds hints that other animal remains may be near the site. Erosion exposed large bones in the area years ago. There are sites in the surrounding area that could bear investigating when funds and time allow.

"That's something that we can go back to over the next 10 to 15 years," Baker said.

She invites visitors to see the ProtoJudy Exhibit. It includes the beast's lower jaw and teeth, mussel shells, a large humerus, ribs, spine, scapulas and multiple bone fragments.

More information on the museum is at [www.museumgreatplains.org](http://www.museumgreatplains.org).

### Flora, Fauna and Life on the Plains

## 'Ash-less tree' choice wood for clean burning pioneer stoves

By Neil Garrison

Pioneer children were required to do their fair share of household chores. Young boys, for instance, might be required to keep the wood-burning stove or fireplace free of wood ashes.

These same pioneer children were nature-savvy. Not all fireplace woods behave exactly the same. Some wood produces an abundance of bothersome ash – the American elm is an example.

Other trees have choice wood that dwindles down to almost no residue after it has been consumed by fire. Pioneer children knew this. They were selective in the wood that they supplied to the household for heating

### Third in a series

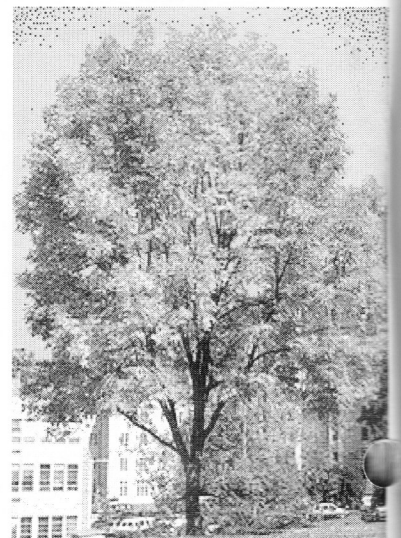
and cooking.

They preferred wood for minimizing the need to remove bothersome ashes. They found it in something called they called the "ash-less" tree.

However, you won't find that in your field guide. The modern name is "green ash." It's a close cousin to the white ash, and is widely planted as a shade and ornamental tree.

Ash is a dense hardwood, tough but strong and elastic. It is often used for making bows, tool handles, baseball bats – and is excellent firewood.

If you can find some, green ash firewood burns as clean as ever.



The green ash tree is 'ash-less'

# OAS publishes Memoir No. 14, findings on Lee Creek Mound

A new OAS Memoir examines occupation around a 900-year-old earthen mound in the Arkansas River basin of eastern Oklahoma.

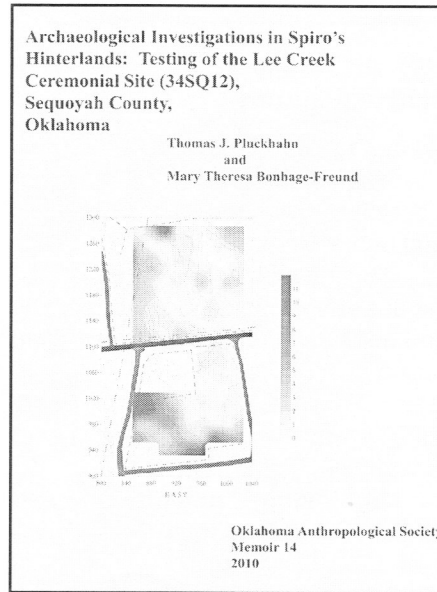
Memoir No. 14 is titled "Archaeological Investigations in Spiro's Hinterland: Testing of the Lee Creek Ceremonial Site (34SQ12), Sequoyah County, Oklahoma."

Written by Tom Pluckhahn and colleague Mary Theresa Bonhyage-Freund, the memoir details University of Oklahoma archeological field school work in 2005. Findings emerged from posthole and test squares outside the mound. The mound itself was examined in earlier excavations.

Don Wyckoff of the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, Norman, edited and formatted the memoir. It contains many color maps and photos of the artifact distributions.

Findings help substantiate hints of site use garnered earlier in 1978-79 field work directed by Guy Muto for the Oklahoma Historical Society.

The Oklahoma Anthropological Society (OAS) is the publisher of the 93-page book, now available through



the OAS Website [okarcheology.org](http://okarcheology.org) and at the Noble Museum of Natural History at [snomnh.ou.edu](http://snomnh.ou.edu). The book sells for \$20.

Today Dr. Pluckhahn is an Associate Professor in the Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, Tampa. He earned his doctorate at the University of Georgia in 2002. After working as an instruc-

tor there, he became a visiting Assistant Professor of the Department of Anthropology at OU. Later he became an Assistant professor in the department, a position he held for two years.

The Lee Creek Ceremonial site was formerly known as the Parris Mound. It is one of a dozen Mississippian period (1000 to 1540 AD) mound sites in the Arkansas River basin near Spiro. Most of the Lee Creek site, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is owned by OHS.

While initial site testing focused on Lee Creek mound, and a few tests were made outside the mound, the exterior results were minimally reported.

Pluckhahn's subsequent testing, in agreement with the Caddo and Wichita Tribes and the OHS, was mainly limited to the site portion owned by the OHS.

Although artifact density was generally light in the test units, research identified 20 features in 11 test units, including three rock clusters, a large cooking or storage pit, and 16 post molds.

Radiocarbon testing of the large pit produced a date of 1140 +/- 50 BP to 780 to 1000 +/-50 AD.

In conclusion, testing produced evidence of substantial occupation across the Lee Creek site, including structures and cooking facilities. Occupations were probably short-term and sporadic, perhaps occurring in seasonal ceremonial visitation.

## OKLAHOMA ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY



## OAS Membership Subscription Form

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- ( ) **Active** \$20 Receive the annual OAS Bulletin and quarterly OAS Newsletter Trowel Marks.
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- ( ) **OAS New Member Handbook** \$6. Recommended for new members. Everything you need to know about the Society: its history, meetings, field activities, publication series, and more.

I would like my copy of Trowel Marks Newsletter emailed to me at

\_\_\_\_\_ (email address)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip+4 \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ Cell ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ Email address \_\_\_\_\_

**Becoming a member (or renewing membership) in the OAS is easy.** Fill out this form and send it with payment (check or money order) to Jana Brown, OAS Membership, 4804 NE Winfield Circle, Lawton, OK 73507-6121

# OAS Board Minutes

Minutes of the OAS Board Meeting are presented in brief. For a full transcript, see the the OAS Website [www.okarcheology.org](http://www.okarcheology.org)

## October 23, 2010

The 2010 Fall Board Meeting of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society was held Oct. 23, 2010, at the Choctaw Community Center, McAlester. McAlester and Tahlequah chapters were hosts.

**Minutes** (Secretary Trina Menzie absent) No July 17 Board Meeting minutes available. Jon Denton agreed to stand in as Secretary.

**Treasurer** (Cathy Compton) Report on income and expenses at the fall dig was approved. Expect a full Treasurer's report at the next meeting.

**Membership** (Jana Brown) Currently have 356 members, including 51 new members, with 122 Active, 30 Student, 73 Contributing, 29 Sustaining, 59 Institutional, 43 Life.

**Annual Bulletin** (Bob Brooks advance note to Charles Cheatham) Four manuscripts ready, along with a history of the OAS through 1980.

**OAS publication sales** (Mary McHard) Records show sale of 8 sets of Bell-Perino Point Guides, 4 sets of Small Points Guide, 8 Memoirs (11-12-13), 10 Annual Bulletins, 4 Handbooks, 4 Trowel Marks Newsletter, for \$991 in sales plus \$78 S&H postage, for \$1,039 total deposit.

**Publishing request:** (Charles Cheatham) Board rejected a request for use of OAS point sketches from OAS publications in a software program developed by Gary Conner.

**Certification** (Amanda Regnier and Scott Hammerstedt). Lab days on Saturdays to process artifacts from the Rose Hill Dig.

**Memoirs** (Editor Don Wyckoff) Memoir No. 14 is published on Lee Creek site in Sequoyah County. Sale price \$20.

**Dig Committee** (Chairman William Menzie absent). Treasurer Cathy Compton gave a report on finances of Rose Hill dig. Eleven new members

joined during dig.

**Spring Dig 2011** (Cheatham) Board approved a return to Rose Hill Plantation for Memorial Day Spring Dig.

**Dig Trailer** (Andy Slaucitajs) Storage shelves installed; next step is adding metal legs to screen tripods and replacing several screens.

**Awards Committee** (Mary McHard) Deadline Dec. 31 for award nominations for April 2011 meeting.

**Nominating Committee** (Cheatham) Terms for President, Vice President and four board positions expire at the April 2011 Spring Meeting. Nominating Committee is Jon Denton, chairman, joined by Cathy Compton, Mary McHard, Jana Brown, Andy Slaucitajs.

**Stewards Program** Committee (Charles Cheatham) Planning for an Oklahoma Archeological Stewards Program under way with committee members Cathy Compton, Tom Purdin, Connie Masters, Jana Brown, Debra Baker, Francie Sisson and Charles Cheatham. Chapters to each have a representative.

**Lee Creek Cleanup** (Phil Hayden) Tahlequah and McAlester chapters set a Nov. 6 cleanup.

**Chapter reports:** Reports presented by Chapter Representatives from McAlester, Tahlequah, Arkhoma, Lawton, Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

## OAS adds new members for year 2010

Joining (and in some cases rejoining after an absence) the Oklahoma Anthropological Society in 2010 are:

From Norman, Dean Afrendras, Ryan Bulmer, Patrick Livingood, Mike McKay, Kaylee Odom, Craig Reeves and Thomas Thompson.

From Oklahoma City are Sandra Krug, Reagan Smith Energy Solutions, Lauren Riepl, J. Milton Smith and Bob Sweet.

Also joining are Ron and Peggy Barnes and Ryan Bulmer, all of Edmond; Mike Reynolds and Hank Reynolds, both of Stonewall; Dr. M.J. Sullivan and Maggie Dew, both of Ponca City; David Savage and Stacy Smith, both of Tulsa; Rubin A. Wells, Ardmore; Judie Varnum, Stillwater; Dr. Von Underwood, Lawton; Kimberly B. Stewart, Wayne; Joe Speer, Owasso; Douglas Shaver, Kansas City, Mo.; Billy Ross, Keota.

Also John Rahal, Edmond; Donna Otto, Claude; Charles D. Neel, Dallas; Sarah Michels, Harrah; Alyssa M. McCollom, Crescent; Alvie Laverty, Laverne; Gordon Jabben, Broken Arrow; Dustin Holt, Marietta; Phil Hayden, Vian; Hanna Glass, Elgin; Bud Doke, Minco; Bob Dalton, Sallisaw; Mark Cole, Weatherford; Tracy Ahlert, Fort Smith, Ark.



## Dig trailer getting final improvements in 3-year effort to replace and repair

The OAS dig trailer is getting a makeover in the interest of efficiency and service.

Tulsa Chapter president Andy Slaucitajs has taken on the task of installing storage shelves, updating sifting screen assemblies, and adding tools. He finished the first phase – shelves -- in time for the OAS Fall Dig at Rose Hill Plantation.

Slaucitajs, a professional photographer, said a messy trailer with materials strewn on the floor made him get started.

"My business, like others, needs to be organized so I can pull stuff out and put it to use quickly," he said. "If I pile stuff up, it gets broken. If it is stacked and arranged, things get a lot easier."

OAS purchased the Route 66 model trailer in May 2007, replacing two aging pull-alongs stuffed with materials that ranged from useful to ancient.

At that time archeologist K.C. Kraft, Stillwater, led a spring cleanup day. Equipment was sorted. The best stayed. The rest, easily half of the materials, was donated to the Boy Scouts of America or tossed in the dump.

This year the OAS Board allotted Slaucitajs \$1,500 for an update. He first purchased angle iron and shelving to stand along the trailer walls. He installed adjustable shelves.

This winter he will use the balance of funds to buy 8 sets of aluminum tripods to replace the failing wood originals. The screens will be slightly shorter, but just as functional, he said.

"We want to keep them stable enough so people can lean on them. They will be lighter, easier to set up and take down, and a lot easier on the back," he said.

Sifters will continue to use the traditional boxed screens made



Andy Slaucitajs in his more natural habitat, behind a camera in the field.



Before shelves: OAS dig trailer material is stacked but difficult to handle.



After shelves: Organization and stacking puts OAS dig trailer materials within easy reach for removing and restoring.

of wood and quarter-inch mesh wire. They have proven their value over many seasons of excavation and many rounds of repairs.

Cathy Compton, OAS Treasurer, has volunteered to find plastic tables, benches and chairs to replace their wood counterparts.

Her motto is "No more splinters," and she says she has the scars to back her up. While nobody quite remembers how old the tables and benches might be, they easily count back decades.

The tripods and screens should easily stack on the shelves, Slaucitajs said. Storage boxes will slide on top, where they can be anchored during moving.

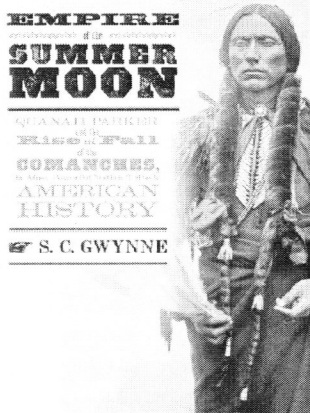
Tables, chairs and boxed materials will fit on the trailer's left side.

A clear aisle down the middle will allow movement inside the trailer. Finally, the floor will need a coat of durable porch paint, the spare tire will move to the front of the trailer, and a screw jack will be added for tire repair.

Although this winter it is stored for safety at Fort Towson, close to the Spring Dig at Rose Hill, the trailer will eventually move to a more central site in Oklahoma City.

# Book Reviews

Jon Denton  
Reviews Editor



**Empire of the Summer Moon**  
By S.C. Gwynne, 2010  
Scribner, 371 pages \$28  
ISBN 978-1-4165-9105-4

Review by Neil Garrison

This book is of particular interest to Oklahoma readers. It is a fascinating if at times startling chronicle of a century of events starting in the mid-1800s.

Best of all, it is a work of non-fiction. The heart-rending aspects of the story are not the product of the author's imagination, but accounts of historical fact.

It is without hesitation that I recommend it to all. Subtitled "Quanah Parker and the Rise and Fall of the Comanches, the Most Powerful Indian Tribe in American History," it makes no effort to gloss over the brutality of that earlier time.

To be honest, I will admit that it was a little disquieting to read about the atrocities that the white pioneers and the American Indians unleashed upon each other. There were no clearly-defined good or bad guys on this page of America's Southwest history.

The Comanches are not guilt free of the capital crimes they perpetuated upon their white neighbors but, then, neither could the white frontiersmen be

seen as innocent victims of violence. They returned the bloodshed, an eye for an eye, tooth for tooth.

Even the peace policy of the U.S. government was ill-conceived. It actually encouraged the Plains tribes in their violent transgressions. The Comanches would launch strikes against the whites, turn the prairies into corpse-strewn landscapes, and wait to be invited to peace councils.

There they were given nice gifts as incentives for signing the peace treaties, which, of course, neither side intended to keep.

Yet another aspect of the book makes me uncomfortable: The hyperbole that was dished up by the book's author. Look, for example, at the book's subtitle. The most powerful Indian tribe in American history? The Osage might

contest that claim, as might well the Sioux or Apache. Even so, the tale is a page-turner.

The intimate side of this recounting of Comanche history focuses on a nine-year-old white girl (Cynthia Ann Parker) who witnessed the violent death of her immediate family at the hands of Comanche raiders. She was made a captive of the Comanche tribe. In time she grew up, married a Comanche war chief and had three children, one the notable Quanah Parker.

Quanah eventually rose to a level of great leadership within the Comanche Nation -- successfully shepherding his people into a new century and radically different ways of coping with a changed world.

The alarming part of Parker's tale: Texas Rangers finally snatched up Cynthia Ann and returned her to white society. But she repeatedly attempted to rejoin the Comanches, who were no longer captors but her family. White society could not fathom that anybody would chose such a course of action.

The truly shocking thing about this tale is its basis in fact. You couldn't sell it to Hollywood. It is so incredible that no novelist would dare offer it as fiction.

\* \* \*

## Finders Keepers: A Tale of Archaeological Plunder and Obsession

By Craig Childs, 2010  
Little, Brown & Co. \$25  
274 pages  
ISBN 978-0-316-06642-6

Review by Neil Garrison

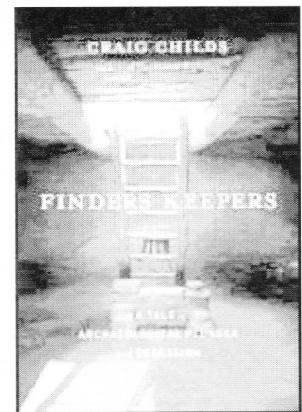
"Finders Keepers" is based on the question "What is the ethical thing to do with ancient Native American artifacts?"

Childs is of the opinion that all such items should be left in situ ... even if they are exposed to the deleterious effects of weathering and eventual destruction, and even if there is the risk that someone might come along later and remove the object.

Not surprisingly, his point of advocacy is criticized by the many scientists and private collectors he interviews in the course of preparing material for his book.

*I had to wonder: Is there a statute of limitations for a crime such as this?*

That makes it all the more enjoy-



able to read, given the banter between the author and his detractors.

Some chapters are unsettling. He relates an incident where he discovers a display of ancient Native American pottery in a public library.

One pot had no specific provenance, leading Childs to surmise that the library had been bequeathed the artifact by descendants of a deceased pothunter.

Childs then describes how he slips into the library while security is

lax. He breaks into the display case, removes a pot, reseals the case, and then takes it upon himself to repatriate it to the area of the American Southwest it came from.

I had to wonder: Is there a stat- of limitations for a crime such as this? Hasn't a public institution somewhere noticed by now that they are one pot short in their display case?

I also question Childs' allegation that museums are returning some ancient Native American artifacts to modern-day representatives of Native American tribes without first warning them. Organic components of the artifacts have been poisoned with toxic insecticides.

Childs contends that kachinas and ceremonial masks are now being handled by children and tribal elders with bare skin exposed to lethal toxins.

Is he accusing the scientists of intentional harm? That would be criminal negligence. It seems to me to be a somewhat passive-aggressive approach to the problem.

Right or wrong, the book is a stimulating ethical study, and it's not all bad news. Childs tells of Iraqi citizens who slipped inside the National Museum of Iraq while it was being ravaged.

These individuals intermingled with the looters and carefully chose select items from the museum. Then, after civil order was restored, they returned to the museum and gave the items back.

The book also contained recent research by an American Southwest archeologist who discovered residue of ancient chocolate in the lining of Native American pottery, thanks to myriad pots in storage in U.S. museums. The study proved the northernmost extent of the use of chocolate on the American continent.

Another twist: An archeologist's opinion on how eBay sales of Native American items might reduce the pot-hunters' incentive to desecrate archaeological sites in the field.

After all, very few people can distinguish between authentic and fake artifacts, especially if the piece has no legal provenance.

The book asks some serious questions. You get an opportunity, based on evidence and argument, to make up your own mind on what is ethical. At the very least, it will challenge you with the troubling problems we must find a way to resolve.

## Books highlight Anasazi Southwest

Reviews by Jon Denton

While Pueblos may be too modest (or private) to say much about it, there is no shortage of books speaking in their behalf.

In "The Ancestral Puebloan Primer" (Create Space Publishing 2010, \$9.95), writers Eric and Chris Skopec claim "much of what popular authors say about the Ancestral Pueblos is incomplete, misleading, and just plain wrong."

In this compact book (paperback 76 pages), Dr. Eric Skopec lays out a solid argument against the so-called mystery of Anasazi disappearance.

Through a well-illustrated booklet (lots of photos and graphics), the father and son team let pottery, stone tools and rock art tell the Puebloan story. They conclude by saying the natives abandoned the Four Corners area only if you accept their walk off as an extension of their normal pattern of migration.

Their descendents moved and rebuilt, just ahead of the Spanish invasion of the Southwest. They remain a vibrant culture, and no mystery at all.

\* \* \*

For those enjoy David Stuart's take on the Ancestral Pueblo, his 10-year-old "Anasazi America" posts a readable if pugnacious archeological premise. The University of New Mexico publication is subtitled "Seventeen Centuries On The Road From Center Place." For its archeology alone, the paperback is well worth the \$10.95 price tag.

At their peak in the eleventh century, the Chaco Anasazi were the equal of anything happening in Europe. Excellent roads tied together their towns and farmlands. But after flowering 200 years, their civilization collapsed in less than half a century.

Written like a college text, which it is, Stuart's 264-page tome argues for

a parallel between the ancient Anasazi and America today.

It is a great example of lessons archeology can teach us. Stuart's argument that America needs to wake up and smell the Anasazi cocoa bean may well widen your perspective on what's wrong, and how to set it right.

\* \* \*

Author David Stuart takes a different tack in his updated version of "The Ancient Southwest: Chaco Canyon, Bandelier, and Mesa Verde" a 152 page paperback published last year by the University of New Mexico Press.

Stuart found his audience over 25 years ago. In a series of award-winning newspaper articles, he focused on regional archeology and by 1985, had enough to fill a book. The result, "Glimpses of the Ancient Southwest," is long out of print.

With this update (\$19) Stuart revisits his subject matter. He does it a story at a time, writing an easygoing chronicle about the ongoing search for an ancient people.

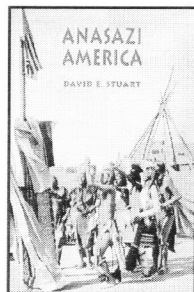
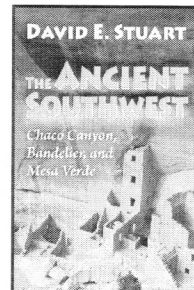
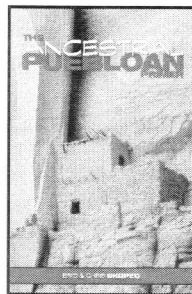
His engaging narrative is as fun to read as his interpretations are easy to understand.

Few Albuquerque residents realize, for example, that their homes sit on the residue of six hundred generations of Native Americans. "For 12,000 years, every major event in southwestern prehistory left its mark on the city's environs," Stuart says.

And you thought Oklahoma was home of the Red Man. Just stick a shovel in the ground in Albuquerque and you hit Paleolithic pay dirt.

Meanwhile, southwest New Mexico is yielding surprising paleo-Indian sites. In the eastern part of the state, piles of Bison bones lead to early hunters' broken lance heads, spokeshaves and scrapers.

But go west and there are no bones, just new evidence of mostly small, mobile family bands of paleo hunters who left scatters of chips and waste flakes.





# OAS Chapter Update



## **Ark-Homa Chapter (Fort Smith)**

Tim Mulvihill Representative

November: Archeologist Lexie Rue-Harris "A Forest Connected: Communication Aspects of the CCC Camps"

December: Tom Wing, University of Arkansas, leads tour of recently-rehabilitated Drennen-Scott House in Van Buren, Ark.

January TBA

## **Byrds Mill Springs Chapter (Ada)**

Carl Gilley Representative

November-January meetings TBA

## **Central Chapter (Oklahoma City)**

Curt Hendricks Representative

November: Dr. Stephen Perkins and Dr. Regina DeWitt:

"Recalibrating Oklahoma's Southern Plains' Protohistoric Period using luminescence"

December: Annual Christmas Party, slide show on OAS Rose Hill Dig

January: Hinton Museum curator Art Peters: "Lost and Found: Old West Trails in Central Oklahoma"

## **Cleveland County Chapter (Norman)**

Chapter Representative: Luther Leith

November-January TBA

## **Kay County Chapter (Ponca City)**

Chapter Representative: George Hanggi

November-January TBA

## **Greater Southwest Chapter (Lawton)**

Chapter Representative: Debra Baker

November: Jon and Diana Denton: "The Ancient Alibate Miners of the Texas Canadian River Valley"

December: Annual Christmas Party

January: TBA

## **McAlester Archaeological Society**

Chapter Representative: Connie Masters

November: Report on the Lee Creek Mound cleanup

December-January: No meetings

## **Tahlequah Archaeological Society**

Chapter Representative: Thomas Purdin

November: Report on the Lee Creek Mound cleanup

December: No meeting

January: No meeting

## **Tulsa Archaeological Society**

Chapter President Andy Slaucitajs

November: Archeologist Leland Bement:

"From Clovis to Folsom: Surviving the Younger Dryas"

December: Annual Christmas Party

January: TBA

## ***Trowel Marks***

Oklahoma Anthropological Society

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