

Spring, Fall Digs focus on mansion at Rose Hill site

Rose Hill plantation continues to surprise team leaders at the excavation in Hugo.

Project archeologists and historians now know – or strongly suspect – the antebellum house was developed in phases.

Builders installed a kitchen outbuilding on the south, dug a cistern on the north, and laid a foundation pattern crazy enough to make a jigsaw artist envious.

After two seasons, or 14 days of digging time, “to know this much about the house is pretty good,” said Amanda Regnier, lead archeologist on the project. “I am happy with the progress.”

Volunteers from the Oklahoma Anthropological Society and Oklahoma History Society are preparing for a third season at the site. They will gather Oct. 6-10, over the Columbus Day Holiday, for the OAS Fall Dig.

A list of daily events will be posted on the OAS Website www.okarcheology.org.

Always invited are members of the public. On-the-job training is provided by archeologists and OAS veterans. OAS membership is required, however, to join the digging, said President Debra Baker, on.

The dig team leaders are Regnier and colleague Scott Hammerstedt, both of the Oklahoma Archeology

(See Rose Hill Page 4)



Norman author and historian Marshall Gettys lifts an large example from his talk “Traditional Southeastern Basketry, Past and Present” at the OAS Spring Meeting in Norman. See story, photos pages 3 & 8.

Board meeting in home

OAS Fall Meeting Tulsa-bound for Gilcrease Museum

Gilcrease Museum, itself worth the price of admission, is only part of the OAS Fall Meeting in Tulsa.

One of the artistic and research jewels of Tulsa, the museum is noted for its large collection on Native Americans and the American West.

Set for Oct. 29, the all-day OAS session will draw on the experience of the museum’s senior curator and two regional archeologists.

The regular OAS Board Meeting precedes the general session. The Board Meeting is at the Tulsa home of OAS Secretary Cari Fosters’ parents, 1050 N 73 West Ave. The house is near the museum, Cari said at the July Board Meeting.

If there are questions, Cari can be reached at (405) 320-1993.

Tulsa program chairman is Andy Slaucitajs. He is president of the Tulsa Archaeological Society and chairman of the OAS Dig Committee.

“I think it would be a good idea to get the north and south parts of the state together,” Andy said. “The Tulsa group is growing. It is now about 50 members, about double in size in the last couple of years.”

Admission to the meeting will cost \$10 to help cover the museum charge, said Cathy Compton, OAS Treasurer. However, the OAS

(See Gilcrease Page 6)

Inventory complete on half-century of materials

A three-year inventory finds the archives of the half-century-old Oklahoma Anthropological Society well-accounted for.

The inventory volunteers, led by OAS Publication Chairman Mary McHard, enumerated books, correspondence, brochures, newsletters, dig T-shirts and assorted miscellaneous items. Mary presented her summary at the July OAS Board Meeting.

“We need to find an issue or two of missing books, where we don’t have copies at all,” she said. “In other areas we are pretty thin where we just have one or two copies.”

Assisting Mary in the inventory were volunteers Dale McHard, Cathy Compton, Phil Marshala, William and Trina Menzie, Jane Menzie, Curt Hendricks and Jon Denton.

They rented storage space in Bethany, installed sturdy metal shelves, sorted and organized the material, and recorded the results.

OAS has published

(See Inventory Page 4)

On Your OAS Calendar

Oct. 6-10 Fall Dig, Hugo

Oct. 29 Fall Meeting,

Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa



Trowel Marks Newsletter

is a quarterly publication
of The Oklahoma Anthropological Society

Executive Officers

Debra Baker, Lawton, President (580) 678-1416
Ed Mayfield, Oklahoma City, Vice President (405) 525-3343
Cathy Compton, Oklahoma City, Treasurer (405) 308-2829
Cari Foster, Oklahoma City, Secretary (405) 320-1993
Cathy Compton, Oklahoma City, Membership (405) 308-2829

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.

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 information, contact Cathy Compton, Membership (405) 308-2829

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 dm-mchard@flash.net. Publications are listed on the OAS Website.

Contact the OAS Newsletter

Editor Jon Denton and Co-Editor Diana Denton
(405) 376-0074 or 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 ~

August

27 Indian Nations Artifact and Fossil Show
8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Maybee Center, Tulsa. Contact Harvey Shell (918) 284-8216.

September

23-24 Civil War Reenactment at Fort Washita near Durant. Sept. 23 has 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. student day; Sept. 24 has 11 a.m. reenactment of surrender of the fort to Confederate forces. Call (580) 924-6502.

24 Smithsonian Museum Day 10 a.m. to noon, free admission with coupon provided by the Smithsonian, Sam Noble Museum of Natural History, Norman. Contact www.snomnh.ou.edu.

26 Ancient Greece, 7:30 p.m. "Phrasikleia and the Merenda Kouros: Beauty, Victory, Death, and Marriage in Archaic Athens," with lecturer Susan Rotroff, Archaeological Institute of America, OU Campus, Norman. Contact fstanley@ou.edu.

30 Candlelight Tours at Doaksville, 6:30-10 p.m. with events associated with Civil War at first camp of the Choctaw Nation. Reservations (589) 873-2634.

October

1-Jan. 8, Wolf to Woof, new interactive exhibit on the nature and history of dogs, Sam Noble Museum, Norman. Contact www.snomnh.ou.edu.

6-10 OAS Fall Dig, Rose Hill Plantation, Hugo. Oklahoma Anthropological Society. Call (405) 376-0074.

7 Fall Encampment, Fort Gibson, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., followed Oct. 8 with Living History portrayal of Arkansas Militia. Call (918) 478-4088

26-29 Annual Plains Anthropological Conference, Marriott University Hotel, Tucson, AZ. Contact www.arizona.edu/mzedeno/plains

28-30 Annual Meeting, Texas Archeological Society, Sheraton Fort Worth Hotel and Spa, Fort Worth. Contact jhornsby@sihometheater.com

29 OAS Fall Meeting, Oklahoma Anthropological Society, hosted by Tulsa Archaeological Society, Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa. Board Meeting 8:30 a.m. followed by 10:30 a.m. Member Meeting. Call (405) 376-0074.

Trowel Marks

OAS President Debra Baker

Wow! I want to thank everyone for their vote of confidence in electing me to the position of OAS President.

I was still in shock when our dutiful newsletter editor Jon Denton reminded me that one of my jobs was to write a brief President's article for our quarterly OAS newsletter.

I racked my brain for weeks, wondering what I was going to write. Then it came to me when I was talking with Jana Brown, our OAS Membership chair at the time.

We have over 300 members in the state Oklahoma Anthropological Society. Most of them really do not know me. Therefore, I am going to give a brief summary about who has been placed in the role of President, as you as members are entitled to know.

I am a research archeologist for the Institute of the Great Plains. The IGP has its office at the Museum of the Great Plains in Lawton.

The Institute actually started out as the Comanche County Historical Society. That was in the 1950s. Then because the collections at the Museum represent objects from all over the state, not just Comanche County, it was decided to change the name.

While the museum collections are actually the Institute's responsibility, they are leased by the museum for management and exhibition.

Among my tasks is the stability of the archaeological collections for future research. This is not as simple as it might sound, since they include material from the Cooperton, Domebo, Longest and Gore Pit District. Also present are artifacts collected from numerous archeological surveys throughout the state.

* * *

I consider it an honor to represent the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) for the museum and institute. With my family I have a strong lineal descent from Native American tribes in this state.

It is a great chance to work with the tribes for better understanding, not only of their history but also the preservation of their heritage.



At the same time, the OAS is extremely important to me. I feel professional archeologists rely on members for their support in several important ways -- not only in all aspects of an archeological excavation but in providing significant information regarding the state of Oklahoma and its history through OAS chapter meetings.

That is a primary reason I accepted this position as OAS President.

If you have a concern or a compliment, I'd like to hear it. You will find my email address on the OAS Website and the Newsletter.

* * *

The Spring Dig led OAS back to the Rose Hill antebellum plantation near Hugo for a second season. I want to take this opportunity to thank archeologists Amanda Regnier and Scott Hammerstedt of the Oklahoma Archeological Survey. Not only did they provide site supervision, they arranged lab work to examine the artifacts in coming months.

Although they have only been in Oklahoma a short time, Amanda and Scott have done a lot for the society.

Soon to follow is the OAS Fall Dig, a return visit to Rose Hill Plantation. Set Oct. 6-10, over the Columbus Day weekend, at deeper levels the dig is expected to start yielding antebellum materials.

Most of you know that Don Wyckoff has retired as a Professor of Archaeology at the University of Oklahoma, Curator of Archaeology at the Sam Noble Museum of Natural History, OAS Memoirs Editor and perhaps the single

biggest professional supporter of OAS during its half-century existence.

There are no words to describe all the work that he has done for the state of Oklahoma and the Society.

Dr. Wyckoff has graciously passed the role of OAS Memoirs Editor to Scott Hammerstedt, and I am confident Scott will do an excellent job.

Thank you, Don, for all the years of excellent work that you have provided the state. And thank you, Scott, for accepting this long burning torch!

* * *

Our new Secretary is Cari Foster Oklahoma City. Cari has graciously stepped forward to accept a very big job. She follows Trina Menzie, Lawton, a long time member and frequent volunteer in OAS activities.

Thank you, Trina, for serving as OAS Secretary, and Cari for taking the position.

* * *

Our Annual Spring Meeting occurred on April 23 at the Sam Noble Museum in Norman. The meeting theme was "Native American Art: Helping Revive and Maintain the Traditional Way." The speakers included Marshall Gettys, Brent Greenwood, Charles Wallis and Jeri Redcorn.

To learn the ideas of Native American art through the eyes of Native American culture was unique in itself.

We offer thanks to the museum and OAS members Liz Leath, Cathy Compton and Robert Brooks for leading the annual meeting -- and all who attended to make it a stimulating session.

* * *

Finally, the OAS Fall Meeting is Saturday Oct. 29. Host chapter is the Tulsa Archaeological Society. It has been a very long time since the OAS has held a state meeting in that particular area, and it will be fun to return.

I look forward to working with everyone. And thank you, again, for your confidence in electing me.

Rose Hill

(Continued from Page 1)

Survey at Norman, and History Society historian John Davis.

In its day, Rose Hill was the largest cotton plantation in Oklahoma. Constructed about 1840, it was home to Col. Robert Jones, the wealthiest Choctaw in the nation.

He amassed his fortune as a farmer, riverboat shipper, frontier trader and entrepreneur. Over time he owned as many as 6 plantations in Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana.

Although damaged by the Civil War, where he served as an Confederate officer and financial backer, he soon recovered. However, after he died of malaria in 1873, his Oklahoma plantation fell into disuse and eventually was abandoned. Fire destroyed the mansion.

Today's owner of the plantation's core area, the state History Society, is hoping to develop Rose Hill as a tourism destination. Archeology is needed to help do that, Regnier said.

Expect more story twists and turns as the Rose Hill dig unfolds. Among recent insights:

-- The mansion started as a two-story, two room structure. Later the owner added more rooms on the east to create a final building – four rooms above, four below, and a staircase in the middle.

-- The location of the mansion's

OAS Fall Dig

Rose Hill
Plantation, Hugo

Oct. 6-10, 2011

Look for update on
www.okarcheology.org



A bright blue glass bottle, perhaps once holding perfume, emerged intact and still brilliant from a square at the Spring Dig.

corner foundations have now been established. What's still puzzling are other foundations that connect to the layout at several points. Their purpose has yet to be determined.

-- A front veranda stretched the length of the house on the south, facing the Red River. Two, perhaps three major fireplaces and chimneys provided heat inside the house.

-- The locations of a cistern, kitchen and cellar may be decided during the OAS Fall Dig.

-- Slave quarters were about a quarter mile to the southwest. They now are on private property.

After moving loads of burned

bricks, glass, metal and mortar, volunteers are expected to unearth antebellum materials at the Fall Dig. Tempting reminders of life 150 years ago are starting to surface – a pre-war door hardware, a horse harness, window parts, hinges, nails, handmade bricks, a clothes iron.

"It's a moderate amount of material so far ... Deposits are so deep here, and we're only down about two feet," Dr. Regnier said.

Inventory

(Continued from Page 1)

OAS has been actively publishing research and guidance materials since its founding in 1952. Publications are sold as long as supply lasts, then copies are made.

"Once a volume is sold out, all we can do is use a copy machine," Mary said.

"We get requests for articles, and we are happy to do that."

OAS Special Bulletins are in good supply. They range in number from 158 copies of Special Bulletin 2 to

246 copies of Special Bulletin 3.

Most memoirs are scarce. Although in some cases several hundred copies were printed, their OAS storage count runs thin. No copy of Memoir No. 5 is on file. There are 280 copies of Memoir No. 15, the latest issued.

The popular OAS Certification Handbooks are still available. There are 26 copies of the original and 124 copies of the updated version.

The Society has accounted for every copy of its annual BOAS publications.

They are scarce, however, with most copies counting in the 5-or-less cat-

egory.

OAS Journals, started in 2002, are already scarce. Only a few issues are on file for Vol. 50, No. 2 and 3 of 2002, and Vol. 53, No. 1 and 2 of 2005.

"Some issues are very popular. Lots of people are still ordering the Bell-Perino series of points guides and the new Small Points guide," Mary said.

"Then there's Memoir No. 4, 'From Mountain Peaks to Alligator Stomachs,' by Larry D. Banks. It's still being ordered."

Instead of disposing of back copies or giving them to a library, members are urged to donate them to the OAS archives.

OAS seeks archival materials

Back copies of OAS publications are valuable. They help fill gaps in the OAS archives, an important resource. Archive materials can be donated by contacting Mary McHard, Publications Chairman. If necessary, she can have the material picked up.

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

Spring Dig moves researchers closer to Rose Hill Plantation era

Volunteers who labored over their squares found ample artifacts at the OAS 2011 Spring Dig. Unfortunately, most of what they unearthed came from the early days of the 20th century -- not a southern antebellum cotton plantation as they hoped. Even so, the digging was cool and the company pleasant. As the pits descend, the belief is that Rose Hill Plantation will emerge through the artifacts left behind, discarded and lost.



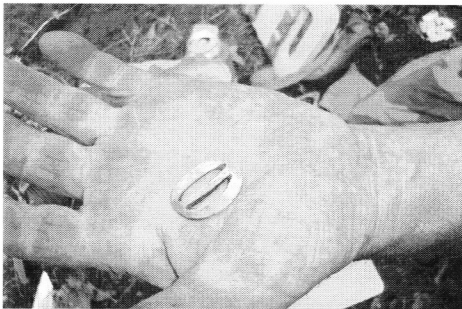
While it may seem like an ordinary square or two, the stone foundation admired by archeologist Scott Hammerstedt is actually the much-sought northwest corner of the Rose Hill mansion.

At left, OU graduate student Nick Wood takes a survey measurement on the plantation site near Hugo.

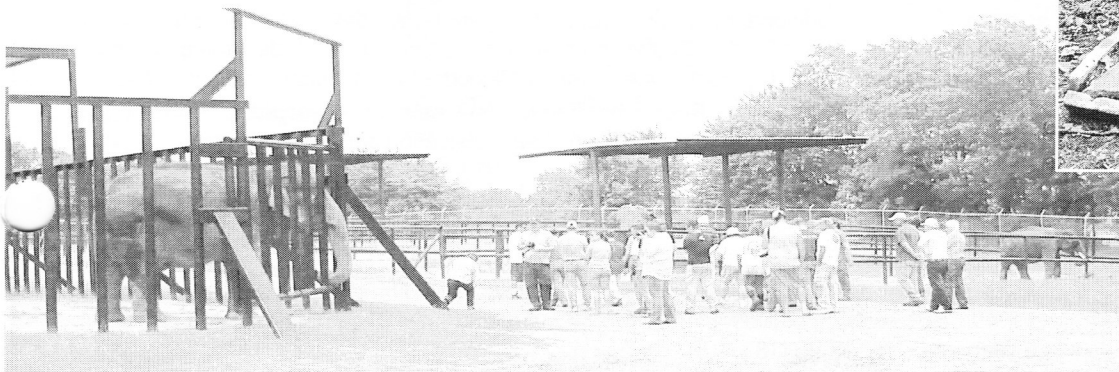
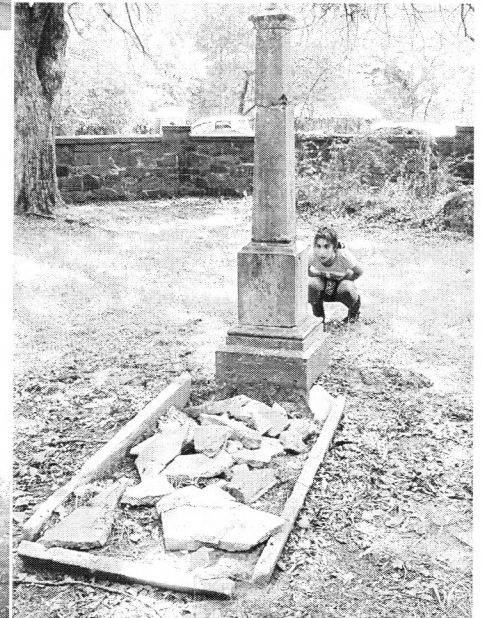


Above, working around the rocks are former OAS President Charles Cheatham, left, and his son, Nathan, while Dig Chairman Andy Slaucitajs observes.

At right, Monica Wunsch reads the legend on the monolith marking the grave of plantation owner Robert Jones.



Above, a shell hair ornament shines even after a century of burial. Below, diggers take time to visit the Elephant Breeding Farm and Sanctuary in Hugo.



Gilcrease

(Continued from Page 1)

meeting includes a seldom-given tour of the museum's inner research facilities.

The day's agenda starts with the Board Meeting at 8:30 a.m. Museum doors open at 10 a.m., and the general meeting follows at 10:30 a.m.

The first speaker is Bob Pickering, museum senior curator. He will conduct a tour of the archeological storage area. He also will demonstrate use of an endoscope, developed for medicine but in an archeological context, a miniature camera used to explore small spaces.

The session will break for lunch. Andy recommends the Gilcrease Restaurant.

Tulsa archeologist George Odell, well known as an OAS speaker, is from the Anthropology Department at the University of Tulsa. He

OAS Fall Meeting

Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa

Oct. 29, 2011

Look for update on okarcheology.org

will discuss his recent research on a rock shelter near Keystone Lake.

Confirmation is waiting on another archeologist speaker, Andy said.

In the day's final period, people will be free to tour the museum on their own. Among displays they are en-



Gilcrease Museum, above, is the meeting site for the OAS 2011 Fall Meeting. The Tulsa museum is noted for its large collection on Native Americans and the American West.

couraged to see "Gold of Ancient Panama."

The new exhibit shows more than 200 objects from the Gilcrease Collection, augmented by large photographs and life-sized mannequins adorned with reproductions of gold items on display.

The objects span a pe-

riod from 700 AD to the late 1500s when Spain began its conquest of Central and South America.

It is the first time an extensive amount of the items have been put on public display since museum founder Thomas Gilcrease acquired the collection.

Gilcrease Museum a gift of Tulsa entrepreneur, philanthropist

Tulsa's Gilcrease Museum, famous for its huge collection on the American West and Native Americans, extends over 460 acres northwest of downtown Tulsa.

Pride in his Creek Indian heritage and interest in the history of the American West provided a focus for museum founder Thomas Gilcrease, an oilman, world traveler and philanthropist.

After deeding his collection to the City of Tulsa in 1955, he conveyed the museum grounds and buildings to the city in 1958. For the rest of his life, he continued to fund archeological excavations and acquire additional

materials. Upon his death in 1962, he bequeathed to the museum the material he collected during his final years.

The Gilcrease anthropology collections comprise 300,000 artifacts on prehistoric and historic ar-

chaeology and ethnographic materials. They focus on the cultural history of North, Central, and South America.

OAS Membership Subscription Form

I would like my copy of OAS Trowel Marks emailed to me at: _____

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY DESIRED

- () **Active** \$20 Receive the annual OAS Bulletin and quarterly OAS Newsletter Trowel Marks.
- () **Student** \$10 Same as Active, but limited to full-time students. Enclose copy of Student ID.
- () **Contributing** \$30 Receive issues annually of the OAS Bulletin, the quarterly OAS Newsletter, and all Memoirs published by the Society during the subscription period.
- () **Sustaining** \$40 Receive issues the annual OAS Bulletin, the quarterly Newsletter Trowel Notes, and all Memoirs published by the Society during the subscription period.
- () **Associate** \$5 for one additional member of your immediate family, \$10 for two or more.
- () **Life** \$500 Provides all benefits of a Sustaining membership throughout the lifetime of member.
- () **Institutional Domestic** \$35 () **Institutional Canada/Mexico** \$40 () **Institutional Other** \$45
- () **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.

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip+4 _____
Home Phone () _____ Cell () _____ Email address _____

To become a member or renew membership in the Oklahoma Anthropological Society, fill out this form and send it with a check or money order to Cathy Compton, OAS Membership, 401 NW 46 Terrace, Oklahoma City, OK 73118.

Archaeology Curator Don Wyckoff retires

Reprinted by permission from *Tracks Magazine*, Vol. No. 1, Spring 2011, Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma, Norman

Over the past 50 years, Don Wyckoff, the museum's curator of archaeology, has explored hundreds of miles of woods, ranch and grassland across Oklahoma, piecing together the ancient history of the Sooner state.

He has met with dozens of landowners, turned over hundreds of metric tons of red earth, and collected thousands of artifacts. This spring, Wyckoff will retire from academic life, leaving behind a legacy of millions of artifacts in the museum's archaeology collection.

Don's passion for the prehistory of Oklahoma grew from humble beginnings. He recalls his first discovery of the field of archaeology – in a Roy Rogers comic book – when he was in elementary school in Kansas.

In the pages of this particular issue, Roy rescued an archaeologist from the clutches of bad guys who wanted to steal the artifacts he had collected. It was the first time Don had ever heard of archaeology, and it sparked in his young imagination a fascination that would become a career.

He began reading about archaeology on his own, and soon took to walking along eroded streambeds near his home, searching for archaeological sites and collecting and documenting the objects that he found. Over the course of a few years, Wyckoff had discovered and mapped some 29 sites. The objects he collected and maps he drew of the sites now reside in the collections of the Kansas Historical Society.

Later, as a college student, after an "unsatisfactory" two-year stint at the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque, Wyckoff transferred to OU on an advisor's recommendation. The year was 1959, and the head of the archaeology program at

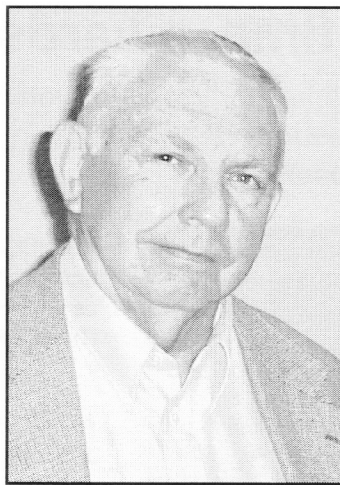
OU was Dr. Robert Bell – a rigorous teacher and highly respected archaeologist.

Wyckoff would come to have the greatest respect for Dr. Bell, and credits him for impressing upon him the need to work cooperatively with the landowners and ranchers across the state who made personal collections of artifacts found on their land.

At a time when some archaeologists considered these amateurs detrimental to the field – damaging sites and destroying evidence – Dr. Bell saw them as "avoca-

tional" colleagues whose fascination with the prehistory of the land equaled his own and deserved equal respect.

Based on this belief, Bell founded the Oklahoma Anthropological Society in 1954. The society brought archaeology enthusiasts together to compare notes, and provided an opportunity for Bell to provide training in proper preservation and documentation techniques to his ad hoc field crew. Wyckoff became a member of the Society himself in 1961, and



Don Wyckoff

has worked closely with the organization ever since.

"I hope that part of my legacy is that I tried to bridge the gap between professional and amateur archaeologists," Wyckoff said. "I tried to continue the tradition started by Dr. Bell of professionals and amateurs working together."

Bell also initiated Wyckoff's passion for archaeological fieldwork. In 1961, Bell sent him to conduct a survey in the Broken Bow area where the Corps of Engineers planned to build a

reservoir. Wyckoff spent four weeks on the project with funding from the National Park Service that included \$25 a week to live, on plus nine cents a mile vehicle use to look for sites.

He located and mapped 56 prehistoric sites over four weeks ... and was hooked.

Throughout the 1960s, the boom in lake construction across Oklahoma provided many opportunities for archaeological fieldwork. Wyckoff worked full time

from 1962 to 1968, scouting and documenting prehistoric sites across Oklahoma. During that time he acquired an in-depth understanding of the people of Oklahoma ... both past and present.

"I have come to love Oklahomans," he said. "Oklahomans have a deep pride and appreciation in the state's heritage. I have met many who are sincerely and responsibly interested in learning about the natural history heritage of their state. Many have been dear friends."

Wyckoff served as state archaeologist with the Oklahoma Archeological Survey from 1968 to 1981, and as director of the Survey until 1996 when he became curator of archaeology for the museum, then known as the Stovall Museum.

He began teaching in the OU Department of Anthropology that same year – a task that he took on "with some trepidation." He liked fieldwork, and wasn't sure about entering the classroom. Teaching, however, turned out to be one of the most gratifying parts of his career.

"It is really a blessing to work with students," Wyckoff said, "and my colleagues in the Anthropology department have been a joy to work with as well."

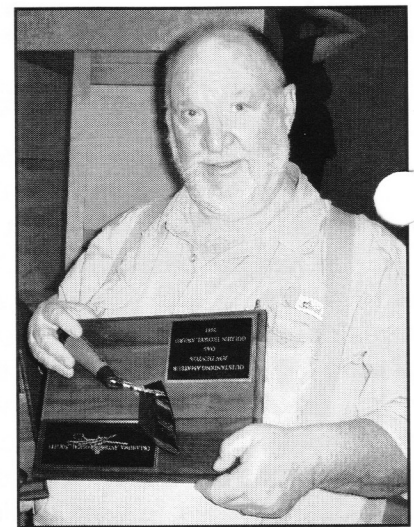
One of the classes he taught regularly is "Great Discoveries in Archaeology" for freshmen and sophomores. He takes satisfaction in knowing that the survey class has been the inspiration for at least six of his students to decide to become archaeologists themselves.

Perhaps the greatest

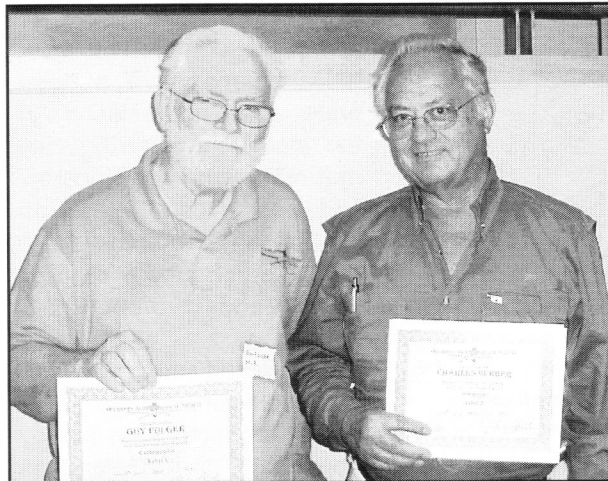
(See Wyckoff Page 8)

OAS pins mark time, awards cite service

Avid service and longtime participation won recognition at the OAS Spring Meeting in April. Treasurer Cathy Compton and Awards Chairman Mary McHard planned the presentations.

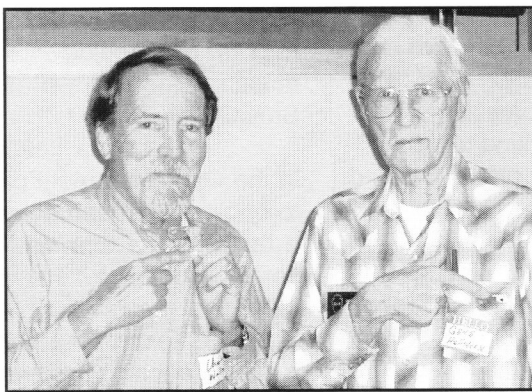


At right, Newsletter Editor Jon Denton accepts the Golden Trowel Award presented to him and his wife, co-editor Diana Denton.



At left, certificates recognize Level 1 achievement by Guy Folger, left, and Level 2 achievement by Charles Surber.

At left below, Charles Wallis proudly displays his 40-year OAS pin and Gene Hellstern displays his 30-year pin.



At right, Outstanding Accomplishment awards are accepted by Thomas Purdin and Connie Masters for their work coordinating restoration of the Lee Creek Ceremonial near Belefonte.



Archaeology Curator Don Wyckoff retires

(Continued from Page 7)

discovery of Wyckoff's career was at a site in northwestern Oklahoma known as the Burnham site. In 1986, Wyckoff conducted excavations there to collect Ice Age bison bones dating to between 30,000 and 20,000 years old. He was not looking for human artifacts, as the date of the site was at least 5,000 years older than the earliest agreed-upon date for human habitation in the area.

However, screen washing of soil from around the bones yielded some surpris-

es in the form of flakes of flint that bore the marks of those that are typically left behind in the making of stone tools.

Later excavation uncovered yet more flakes and worked fragments – some made of stone carried in from Texas, and all in soils dating at between 37,000 and 34,000 years old.

If what Wyckoff was seeing was correct, then the Burnham site turned all the previous assumptions about the date of the earliest humans in North America on their ear.

"I didn't want to believe it," Wyckoff said. "It put me on the lunatic fringe."

But eventually he was persuaded by colleagues to write up his findings at the

Burnham site in a monograph, which was published by the museum and the Oklahoma Anthropological Society in 2004. The site, and the puzzle it represents, is also featured in an exhibit in the museum's Hall of the People of Oklahoma.

In his conclusion to the monograph, Wyckoff wrote that while the Burnham site is not a "smoking gun" to prove that people were here 15,000 years earlier than previously supposed, it does certainly point to the need for further research as well as a shifting of old assumptions and a willingness to look with fresh eyes.

"I think those findings will be vindicated as long as archaeologists are involved

in looking for evidence of people being here, instead of walking away from sites that are older than 15,000 years old," Wyckoff said.

His research has opened the lid on a new puzzle – one which may require another generation of archaeologists to unravel.

Though Wyckoff will be retired from the university, he will never be retired from archaeology.

"I've got plenty of archaeological projects to last me until I die," he quipped, including several books and major articles he will have time to write.

And you can bet he'll be watching to see what those students of his come up with, as well.

Oklahoma archeology in the news

Fort Washita fire penalty starts with boot camp

A man found guilty of second-degree arson in the fire that destroyed the old barracks at Fort Washita will spend six months in a boot camp with the Oklahoma Department of Corrections.

A June 24 story in the *Durant Daily Democrat* said Skylar Augustus Forster, 19, Mill Creek, was found guilty by a jury in Pushmataha County. In their findings jurors recommended a 30-day sentence and a \$10,000 fine.

Forster's sentencing date was set for Dec. 23.

Estimates said rebuilding the barracks will cost at least \$2 million. So far, about \$14,000 has been raised for the historic reconstruction.

Forster and Travis Wayne Taylor, 19, Tishomingo, were accused of causing the fire. Officials said Taylor is expected to enter a blind plea to the charge. If it stands, the judge will determine the sentence.

Another youth, Brandon Perkinson, 19, Tishomingo, said they all went to the fort to "search for ghosts."

The defendants were charged after Perkinson came forward and said he had information about the fire. Perkinson was charged with misdemeanor breaking and entering a dwelling without permission. Authorities said Perkinson was not involved in entering the building or setting the toilet paper on fire, and that he tried to persuade the others not to do it.

Archeology and archeologists were well represented at the State Historical Preservation Conference in Guymon.

Held June 8-10, the session included presentations by Timothy Baugh, Marjy Duncan and Don Blakeslee.

Archeology topics included "Archaeology of the Southern High Plains" the "Two Sisters Site" and "Where Did Coronado Cross Oklahoma?"

According to a June 7 story in the *Guymon Daily Herald*, Citations of Merit went the Oklahoma Anthropological Society and the Oklahoma Archeology Survey in Norman.

Individuals closely associated with the Society, retired OU Professor Don Wyckoff of Norman and Andy Slaucitajs, Tulsa, also received citations

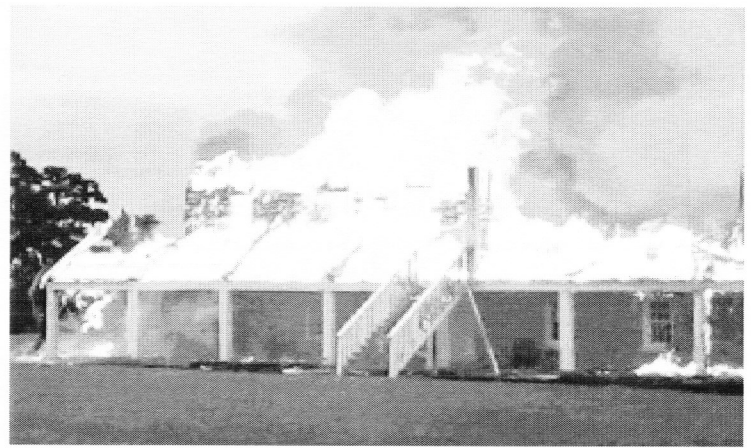
(See story Page 13).

* * *

Archeologist Kent Buehler was the focus of a lengthy feature story on the Crime Scene Archaeology Recovery Group.

Published May 31 in *The Oklahoman*, the article examined Buehler's effort to help police find human remains at a suspected crime scene in Oklahoma City. It was Buehler's sixth case this year, the article said.

Buehler teaches courses in crime scene archeology through the Oklahoma Archeological Survey at the University of Oklahoma. The course was among the first of



Arson destroyed the old Fort Washita south barracks on Sept. 26. Rebuilding will cost at least \$2 million, authorities say.

its kind in the country.

A faculty chair position in the Anthropology Department is being established by an Ohio couple.

University of Oklahoma President David Boren said Arnold and Wanda Coldiron are giving \$2 million to create the Robert E. and Virginia Bell Endowed Chair in Anthropological Archaeology. The position is named for the longtime OU anthropology professor and his wife.

According to a March 25 story in *The Oklahoman*, Arnold Coldiron earned bachelor's and master's degrees at the university.

The late Dr. Bell, credited as the father of archeology in Oklahoma, founded the Oklahoma Anthropological Society (OAS).

* * *

Oklahoma paleontology digs are yielding new information about an ancient horned rodent.

While not archeology, the research uses similar storage techniques as archeologists.

Discovered in western Oklahoma in 1959 and stored in an unmarked plaster jacket, the rodent had two horns. Remnants of the creature's teeth and jaws indicate it belonged to a genus and species of the mylagaulus rodent family. Until now, the species was thought to have no horns.

Nick Czaplewski, a cura-

tor of vertebrate paleontology at the Sam Noble Museum in Norman, said with side-by-side horns on its nose, it is unlike other ancient rodent species with the projections.

In a Dec. 28 article in *The Oklahoman*, Czaplewski said he had turned over the unmarked jacket earlier in the year for museum volunteers and trainees to practice on. Inside, they found the skull.

* * *

A paleontologist from the Noble Museum is on a team credited with discovering a new dinosaur.

Richard L. Cifelli, a curator of vertebrate paleontology, said bones of the adult and juvenile dinosaur were stored at the museum. The animals likely lived about 110 million years ago.

Identified as *Brontomerus mcintoshi*, the shape of its hip bones indicates the animal may have had the largest leg muscles of any dinosaur in the long necked sauropod family, Cifelli said.

In a Feb. 23 article in *The Oklahoman*, Cifelli called the creature "thunder thighs" after the powerful leg muscles. *Brontomerus* may have used them as a weapon to kick predators, or to help travel over rough, hilly terrain, he said.

OAS Board Meetings

Highlights of recent OAS Board Meetings are presented in brief. For a full transcript of the minutes, see the OAS Website www.okarcheology.org.

April 23, 2011

Lawton archeologist Debra Baker was elected President of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society at the April 23 Membership meeting.

She accepted the gavel from outgoing President Charles Cheatham, Oklahoma City. Although he completed two full terms, he will remain active by serving as Chairman of the new Stewardship Committee.

Members elected Ed Mayfield, Oklahoma City, Vice President. Elected new Directors At-Large were Charles Cheatham, Connie Masters, Mary McHard, and Tom Purdin. They follow term-expired Directors-At-Large Bill Burkhart, Guy Folger, Dean Gamel and Paul Roberts.

OAS gained a new Secretary. In one of his final duties as President, Cheatham appointed Cari Foster, following Trina Menzie, who stepped down.

In the Membership meeting, Jon and Diana Denton were honored with a Golden Trowel Awards. Members for 10 years, they have been active in the Central Chapter and state OAS. They are editors of the OAS newsletter Trowel Marks. Jon served for most of the last decade as program chairman of the Central Chapter and for several years as OAS Secretary. The couple have developed several Power Point slide shows about the Society, its digs, meetings and accomplishments.

In other awards, Tom Purdin, Connie Masters, Bob Dalton, Phil Hayden, Earl White and Bill Burkart (in absentia) were presented Certificates of Recognition for conservation work at the Lee Creek site.

Amanda Regnier presented two awards on behalf of the Certification Council. Charles Surber was awarded Level 2 Surveyor, Crewmember and Laboratory Technician certificates. Guy Folger was awarded a Level 1 Crewmember certificate.

In OAS business, funding the society remains a challenge. Treasurer Cathy Compton reported a net balance of \$8,802 in the general fund. Fund income for the year was \$3,692. Fund debits were \$5,388, for a net loss of \$1,696.

Assistant Secretary-Treasurer Jana Brown said in the first quarter 2010, overall membership was down about 100.

In publications, printers finished OAS Memoir No. 15 and the 2010 OAS Bulletin. Trowel Marks newsletter will appear four times in 2011.

Don Wyckoff, a long-time stalwart of OAS, has retired. President Cheatham thanked him for his many years of service to the Society.

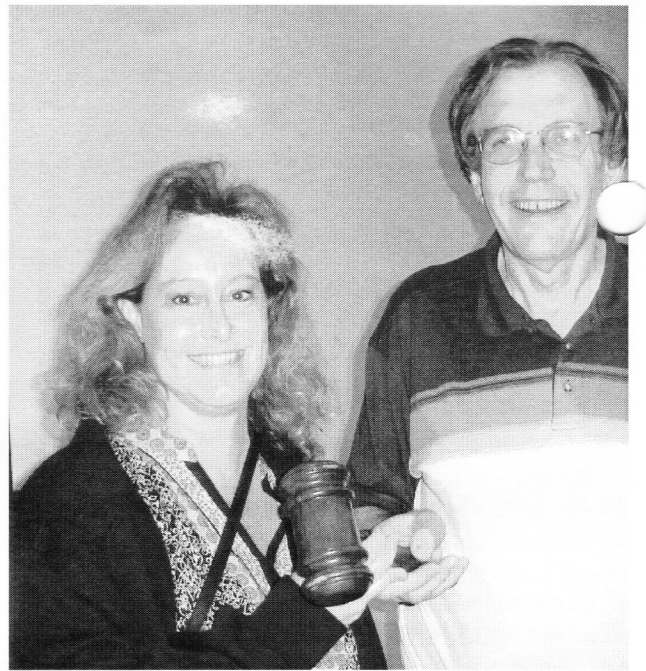
July 16, 2011

President Debra Baker called the meeting to order at 1:30 p.m. at the Oklahoma Archeological Survey office in Norman.

Treasurer Cathy Compton reported a general fund balance of \$3,286.

In her final report, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer Jana Brown said membership has stabilized at 381, about the same as the year before. President Baker thanked Jana for her effort and accepted her resignation. Cathy Compton stepped in as interim membership director.

Baker noted some hold two offices on the Board. She stepped



New OAS President Debra Baker, Lawton, accepts the OAS gavel from outgoing President Charles Cheatham during the 2011 annual Spring Meeting.

down from her At-Large Directors office, as did Vice President Ed Mayfield. Their vacancies will be filled at a special election at the Fall Membership meeting in Tulsa.

The Board approved a drafting of a by-law change requiring newly-elected officers to automatically step down from director positions. Charles Cheatham and Curt Hendricks will prepare a proposal.

Dig chairman Andy Slaucitajs said the OAS Fall Dig will be at Rose Hill Plantation, Hugo. Amanda Regnier, Scott Hammerstedt and John Davis will direct.

Slaucitajs asks members to email examples of past digs and surveys they enjoyed. He also seeks suggestions for new dig sites that need attention.

Mary McHard, Awards Chairman, asked for application forms for OAS Awards to be posted on the OAS Website. Those include the Bell Award, Golden Trowel Award, Bucky Award, and Special Achievement Award. Cari Foster agreed to research award descriptions for the Board.

Curt Hendricks will research an ethics statement for use in OAS forms, publications and the Website.

The Spring 2013 meeting may focus on artifact collections with a show-and-tell part in the program. Bob Brooks will determine if the Natural History Museum in Norman is available.

After years of discussion, a new OAS Brochure has been published. Mimi Hendricks arranged the photos, updated the text, and arranged for printing at a cost of \$650 for 1,000 copies. Debra Baker led applause for Mimi's volunteer effort.

Chapter reports were made for the Central Chapter, Lawton Chapter, Tulsa Chapter, Tahlequah and McAlester chapters.

Ancient Greek pile beckons travelers to sleep with greats

Editor's note: This is first of a series on archeology travel in Greece as experienced by a veteran adventurer and OAS member. Fully aware that context is everything, he includes background on the sights and sites.

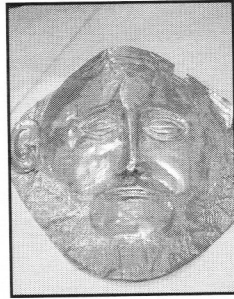
By Guy Folger

It is known that I have walked, yea even limped, in the footsteps of the greats. Now it can be said that I have slept in their abodes.

In 2009 I ventured into Egypt and Jordan. I was determined to explore some of the great sites of the archeological world, despite a gimpy leg.

More recently, and in much better shape, I spent a

pleasant night at the Hotel Belle Helene in Mycenae, Greece. Among the world's famous and infamous personages to stay there are Agatha Christie, Allen Ginsburg, Carl Jung, Virginia Woolf, Heinrich Himmler, Josef Goebbels, Henry Miller and William Faulkner.

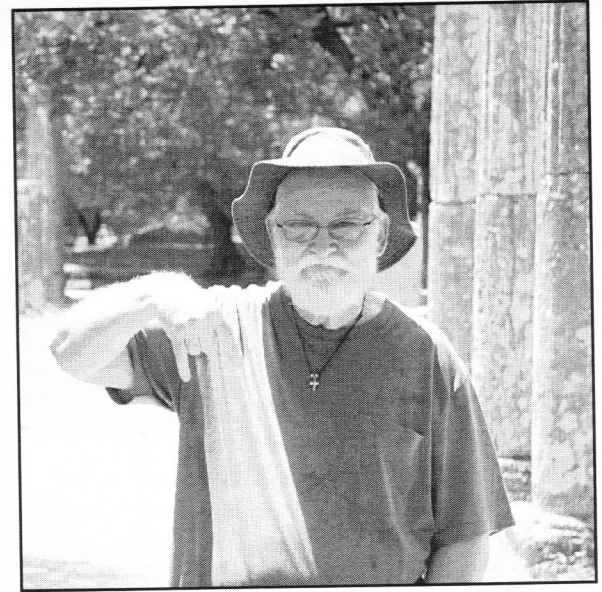


Death mask of Agamemnon

In that year, amateur archaeologist and adventurer Schliemann claimed to discover the ancient city of Mycenae. In it his trembling hands unearthed the gold death mask of King Agamemnon.

I say "claimed" because, as with

And, for the sake of this tale, Dr. Heinrich Schliemann. He made the luxurious pile his residence in 1876 while directing his nearby excavations.



Oklahoma traveler Guy Folger signals to Texas while doing Greece.

many of his discoveries, the time-line was just a bit off. In this case, the tomb where the mask was found pre-dated the Trojan war by some 300 years.

Not that the intrepid German is without honor. Schliemann (1822-1890) pioneered pre-historic Greek archaeology, excavating the traditional site of Troy four times between 1871 and 1890, and Mycenae in 1876.

Agamemnon, of course, was the King of Mycenae. He commanded the Greeks during the Trojan war. And the Trojan war, of course, came about when Paris of Troy kidnapped Agamemnon's sister-in-law, Helen.

When Agamemnon tried to set sail for Troy to avenge the outrage, his army was met with plague. Moreover, his fleet drifted without wind, a naval calamity supposedly brought on by the wrath of the goddess Artemis.

Some accounts say Artemis was appeased by the sacrifice of Agamemnon's daughter, Iphigenia. Other accounts report that Artemis, after seeing Agamemnon was willing to sacrifice his offspring, accepted a deer in her place.

After the capture of Troy, Agamemnon returned to Mycenae. There he met his grisly fate, murdered by his wife Clytemnestra and her lover Aegisthus. All this reportedly took place in the 13th or 12th century BC.

Ironically, despite the doubts, the gold face plate unearthed by Dr. Schliemann is accepted to be, in Greece anyway, the death mask of Agamemnon. And although Schliemann's methods were crude by today's standards, and sometimes ruinous, his discovery of Troy in present-day Turkey is generally accepted there as true as well.

'One battle, one city, one empire'

After the murder of Julius Caesar in 44 BC, the Roman Empire lay in civil war.

Initially, it was between the Republicans and Caesarians, but after Marc Antony conquered the last of the Republicans, the conflict focused on Antony and Octavian.

In addition to their ambition, they had that thing where Antony left his wife, Octavian's sister, for the favors of the Egyptian temptress, Cleopatra.

Then after all the accusations, insults, invitations to battle and dissociation of Octavian and Marc Antony (in 35 BC), Octavian officially declared war against Cleopatra in 32 BC.

Finally, on the morning of Sept. 2, 31 BC, the two forces met off the coast of Actium in western Greece. What ensued has variously been described as "one battle, one city, one empire" and "the decisive confrontation of the final war of the Roman Republic."

The battle continued through the afternoon, with no decisive victor. Then Cleopatra signaled her fleet to retreat. Whether she was bored, could not bear the suspense or just plain panicked, remains a mystery.

Meanwhile, Antony, believing her forces to be in a rout, decided all was lost, and it was. He became a fugitive. Convinced Cleopatra had been captured, Antony stabbed himself. Not dying at once, he insisted on being taken to Cleopatra where he died in her arms. After her lover's death, Cleopatra herself committed suicide.

But where was Octavian during all of the battle of Actium? He was safely watching from a distant hill on shore. It was on and near this site that we built the Nicopolis, his victory city.

Today, the ruins of Nicopolis and the Nicopolis Museum are impressive places to visit. The museum has an abundance of sarcophagi, partial statuary, mosaics, pottery and other artifacts from the ruins of the city.

Book Reviews

Jon Denton
Reviews Editor

Child of the Fighting Tenth: On the Frontier with the Buffalo Soldiers

By Forrestine C. Hooker,
Edited by Steve Wilson
University of Oklahoma
Press 2011 Paper \$19.95

Like "Little House on the Prairie," this book is told from a child's perspective.

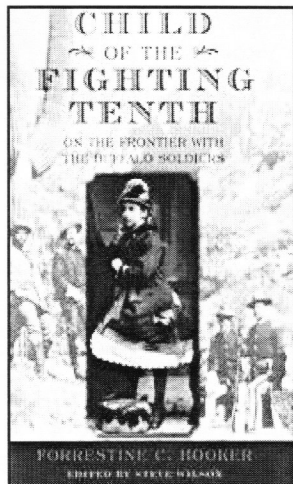
Forrestine Hooker grew up on the prairie frontier, the daughter of Charles Cooper, a white Army officer with the black 10th Cavalry. Born in 1867, she lived in Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and other cavalry posts in Kansas, Texas and Arizona.

Long after she became a noted author, she worked on her private memoir. It was up to Wilson to finish it.

Each chapter tells a different story as Hooker paints a vivid picture of life among the officers, the black troops they commanded, and the troops' families.

The hardship of frontier life for officers and their families is clear, but less so the life of enlisted men. It must have been incredibly hard for them. The wives of the troops were hired as the cooks and laundresses for the officers. The troops also earned money as cooks, and every officer's house would require a manservant.

While there are quite a few books that tell about the Buffalo Soldiers, Birdie's memoir is very personal. We see the admirable bravery of



the officers and men. But the real story, as it relates to the modern day, is society's disdainful attitude towards the Indians.

"Child of the Fighting Tenth" is a pleasant book. It has drama and a good dose of reality. Best of all, it is a great story of military life on the Plains that soon became Oklahoma.

-- Cathy Compton

Fields of Blood: The Prairie Grove Campaign

By William L. Shea
University of North

Carolina Press 2009
ISBN 978-0-8078-3315-5
(358 pages with black and
white photographs)

Civil War battles in or near Indian Territory are a mirror reflection of the conflict tearing apart the young nation.

During this Civil War Sesquicentennial, the 150th anniversary of that epic conflict, it's good to keep in mind the role played by the Indians. The Prairie Grove Campaign is a case in point.

The book is very

well done – worth reading again, something I rarely do. I even drove to northwestern Arkansas and walked over one of the principal Civil War sites, Prairie Grove Battlefield near Fayetteville, now preserved as a state park.

I was alarmed to learn that early on, many Native Americans fought for the Confederacy. But when things started going poorly for the South in the latter years of the conflict, many Native American troops opted to switch and fight, instead, for the Union.

The book has a detailed description of the Battle of Old Fort Wayne, located in today's Delaware County in northeastern Oklahoma.

Brig. Gen. James Blunt and his Cherokee, Indiana, and Kansas troops attacked Col. Douglas Cooper and his Confederate command on Beattie's Prairie near Old Fort Wayne on Oct. 22, 1862.

The Confederates resist-

The First North Americans: An Archaeological Journey

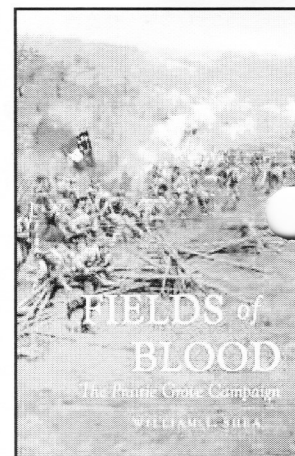
By Brian Fagan
Thames & Hudson 2011
Hardback 272 Pages
190 Illustrations, 26 color
List Price \$34.95

It is disconcerting to see a master storyteller falter when a venture appears so promising. Unfortunately, that's what happens when Brian Fagan, an accomplished academic archeologist, author and world traveler, serves up boilerplate history in "The First North Americans."

Instead of recent research, Fagin follows a cautious line aimed at a conservative textbook audience. It will sell well in academia, but it's unfortunate that he puts so much effort into stating the obvious.

The Fagin doctrine goes like this: North America was populated by Asians crossing the Bering Strait in an interlude to the ice ages.

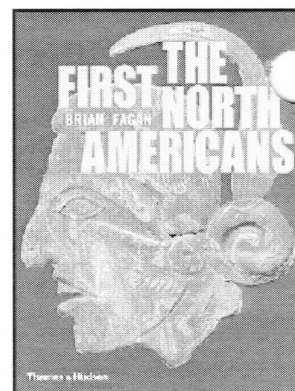
They killed mammoths and other giant, cold weather beasts in a rapid dispersion down the continent. They were a Clovis culture, although there are wispy



ed, but overwhelming numbers forced them to run, leaving behind artillery and equipment. Confederate General Stand Watie, a Cherokee, played a prominent role in that conflict. It was Cherokee against Cherokee.

This book comes highly recommended.

-- Neil Garrison



hints of pre-clovis visitors.

Yawn. As my youthful niece would say, been there, done that, got the T-shirt.

Fagin missed an opportunity to focus attention on the emerging evidence of pre-clovis migration, considering a possible link to the Solutrean culture of France.

Read Fagin's latest book only if you are interested in safe, academic archeology. Look elsewhere for adventure in research.

-- Jon Denton

What doesn't kill you might just feed you

By Neil Garrison

Wild plants. Some will kill you. Some won't.

How did North America's ancient people know the difference? Specifically, we're talking about that time of old when the continent was first populated ... When North American plants were first encountered by humans.

One might assume that people nibbled their way across the landscape, eventually assembling a mental catalog of what was useful and what was not. Sort of trial by error, the error often being something fatal.

But it's a faulty notion. You have only to read author Euell Gibbons' book "Stalking the Wild Asparagus" to see why. Gibbons recounts the chilling story of a couple of back country hikers

harvesting what they guessed was wild carrot roots for their evening meal.

They promptly died. Their demise was particularly gruesome and agonizing. The medical examiner determined that each of the hikers had consumed a marble-sized portion of what appeared to be the wild carrot root ... but in fact was a poisonous look-alike.

The wild carrot root is very similar in appearance to the deadly hemlock. One difference: If you put both plants in separate lidded jars for an hour, only wild carrots smell like carrots.

Today's home backyard vegetable patch is filled with delicious and nutritious carrots, but Ma Nature's wild garden is populated with closely related plants in the same family — and these

wild cousins can be lethal.

Gibbons' book reinforces the notion that a blindfolded gastronomic exploration of the natural world is an exercise in the foolhardy.

Yet another example is the nightshade family of wild plants. You'd be well advised not to add these to your evening meal. They are notorious for being highly poisonous. Despite that fact, some of America's home vegetable

perceptive, and intelligent. They came to this continent with a deep knowledge of the natural world.

They were skilled botanists who had a good grasp of what wild plants would be useful -- and in contrast, what sort of wild plants needed to be given a wide berth.

While they surely discovered edible plants entirely new to them, it is probable they arrived with a frontier adventurer's practical knowledge of the botanical world. They were able to sleuth out what they could use to their advantage.

That brings to mind an old adage in regards to the collection and consumption of wild fungi:

There are old mushroom hunters

And there are bold mushroom hunters

But there are no old, bold mushroom hunters.

-- Neil Garrison, *Yukon, is a nationally-known naturalist and the retired director of Martin Park Nature Center.*

Fourth in series

garden favorites are of the nightshade family -- tomatoes, potatoes, eggplant.

Which brings us back to plants and the first North Americans. It is likely they did not rely a great deal on trial and error in searching for edible flora. A mistake could have been fatal. In a low population, one death can affect an entire family and clan.

What is certain is the first Americans were astute,

Individuals also recognized for preservation

Fort Gibson archeology receives citations of merit

Archeology in Oklahoma won four Citations of Merit in an Oklahoma Historic Preservation Conference June 9 in Guymon. The citations included two individuals associated with the Society.

During the 2011 annual Preservation Office meeting, the agency recognized the Oklahoma Anthropological Society and Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Norman, for work at Fort Gibson.

Oklahoma state archeologist Bob Brooks accepted the citations for his agency and the Society.

The fort is a National Historic Landmark. It is owned and operated by the Oklahoma Historical Society.

In 2006-2009, the Sur-

vey office assisted OHS with manpower, equipment and expertise in the study of archeological resources at the fort.

In 2008-2009, the Oklahoma Anthropological Society joined Bement, the Survey and OHS in the project.

According to the citation, the Society's volunteers were critical to the success of excavations in search of the fort's original stockade.

Also at Guymon, Prof. Don Wyckoff received a citation for significantly influencing the study of Oklahoma's archeology for five decades.

During his career, he served as the Chief Archeologist for the Oklahoma River

Basin Survey Project, State Archeologist, and as Director of the Oklahoma Archeological Survey.

He recently retired as Professor of Anthropology at the University of Oklahoma and Curator of Archaeology at the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Wyckoff has played a central role in the success of Oklahoma Anthropological Society, serving as a mentor, advisor, contributor and editor over the years.

Andrew Slaucitajs, Tulsa, was cited for his work as a professional videographer and an avocational archeologist. According to the citation, his public programming initiatives made sig-

nificant contributions to the understanding of important historic places in Oklahoma.

He was cited for producing the videos "A View from Jake Bluff," the story of the excavation of a prehistoric Clovis culture bison kill site in northwest Oklahoma, and "Finding Fort Gibson," a chronicle of the stockade archeology project at the Fort Gibson Historic Site.

Slaucitajs is President of the Tulsa Archaeological Society and Chairman of the Society's Dig Committee.

Trowel Marks

Oklahoma Anthropological Society
11550 Bartons Butte
Mustang OK 73064

PRSR STD
US POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT 1541
OKLA CITY OK

Return Service Requested



OAS Chapters



ARKOMA CHAPTER, Ft. Smith, Ark.

Meetings 7 p.m. 3rd Thursdays
Echols Building, University of Arkansas, Ft. Smith
Contact Tim Mulvihill (479) 788-7812

BYRDS MILL CHAPTER, Ada

Meetings 7:30 p.m. 2nd Tuesdays
Valley View Hospital Conference Room, Ada.
Contact Carl D. Gilley (580) 332-3812

CENTRAL CHAPTER, Oklahoma City

Meetings 7 p.m. first Thursdays
Will Rogers Garden Center, 3400 NW 36
Contact Ed Mayfield (405) 808-8324

CLEVELAND COUNTY CHAPTER, Norman

Meetings 7 p.m. 1st Tuesdays
Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, Norman
Contact Tom Thompson at Thomas.J.Thompson-1@ou.edu

GREATER SOUTHWEST CHAPTER, Lawton

Meetings 2 p.m. 4th Saturdays
Museum of the Great Plains, 601 NW Ferris Avenue, Lawton
Contact Francie Sisson franciesisson@tds
See WebSite at Greater Southwest Chapter OAS

KAY COUNTY CHAPTER, Ponca City

Meetings 6:30 p.m. 3rd Thursdays
(no meetings June, July and August)
Public Library 5th and Grand, Ponca City
Contact Gary Bracken arkriverguy78@sbcglobal.net

MCALESTER ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Krebs

Meetings 7 p.m. 2nd Thursdays
Krebs City Hall, Krebs
Contact Connie Masters samok56@yahoo.com
See the McAlester and Tahlequah Chapters Website

TAHLEQUAH ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Tahlequah

Meetings 7 p.m. 4th Thursdays
Tahlequah Public Library, Tahlequah
Contact Thomas Purdin (918) 284-2410
See the McAlester and Tahlequah Chapters Website

TULSA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Tulsa

Meetings 7 p.m. 4th Mondays
Aaronson Auditorium, Central Library, 400 Civic Center, Tulsa
Meet before meetings 5 p.m. Baxters Interurban
727 S Houston
Contact Andy Slaucitajs (918) 237-6501 or email at
slostus1@cox.net