



OAS Fall Meeting to explore rock art link to archeology

Rock art and its value to regional archeology will be the theme of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society Fall Meeting.

Set Saturday, Nov. 2 at the University of Oklahoma in Norman, the session will draw on speakers with varied backgrounds. They will share the dias with a brief OAS board meeting.

OAS President Debra Baker will preside.

The meeting's title is "Petroglyphs and pictographs: A rock art update."

Open to the public as well as OAS members, admission will be a small charge at the door.

Among speakers will be Leland Bement, a staff member of the Oklahoma Archeological Survey; George Sabo, director of the Arkansas Archeological Survey; Gary Moeller, art professor at Rogers State University, Claremore; and K.C. Carlson, a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Oklahoma.

Dr. Bement will discuss rock art of the South Texas region. Dr. Sabo will present an update on rock art in Arkansas.

Moeller, long a student of rock art drawing of examples he has examined in Oklahoma, New Mexico and Hawaii, will discuss the art of rock art. Carlson will address rock art of Oklahoma's Black Mesa.

Advising on the program are OU anthropologists Bement, Susan Vehik and Bonnie Pitblado.



Charles Cheatham, Oklahoma City, talks screening techniques with Jordan and Rhett Longest of Ringling, children of the Longest farm family, namesake of the dig site.

Dig proves battleground

Longest site yields Wichita fort features, many buffalo bones

Volunteers found more features than artifacts at the 2013 OAS Spring Dig on the Red River.

Archeologist Richard Drass led the May 24-June 2 excavation at the Longest site 34JFI.

Located adjacent to Texas, Longest is on the north bank of the Red River in Jefferson County.

On a terrace above the stream's sandy banks, a trading fort built by Wichita Indians and their allies successfully repulsed an attack by Spanish soldiers in 1759. Today the landscape is a smooth, sandy wheat field plowed by several generations of farmers.

"We want to thank the Longest family for their interest and hospitality in allowing OAS to excavate," Dr. Drass said. "Brenda and Robin Longest gave us permission to dig. Robin's son, Rhett and his sister, Jordan, helped in the excavations. And Rhett backfilled the excavations on Sunday before we left."

Dr. Drass, a staff member of the Oklahoma Archeological Survey, directed the dig. As they have in the past, joining him as dig leaders were Steven Perkins of Oklahoma State University and Susan Vehik of the University of Oklahoma.

Although dug by University of Oklahoma anthropologist Robert Bell at mid-century, the site drew its first appearance from OAS. Volunteers saw enough artifacts to convince them of habitation.

Digging squares as
(See Spring Dig Page 4)

Limited funds slow completion of historic sites visitor centers

It's a tale of two visitor centers.

Honey Springs has a beautiful parking lot yet lacks a building. While Fort Towson has a fine new building, there's no money to design and display exhibits.

Therein lies the quandary of two of the state's most historic sites, each benefitting in the past from archeological research. It's a challenge to finish construction and exhibits in a time of fiscal austerity, said Kathy Dickson, Museums and Historic Sites Director at the Oklahoma Historical Society.

"I think we've done an incredible amount of work with the staff and money we have," she says of historic Fort Towson, one of the earliest military outposts in the region.

As for Honey Springs, the state's ranking Civil War battle site, construction is still awaiting final paperwork.

"We just have to get a deed signed and we can start construction as early as this fall," she says of the Honey Springs visitors center. After that, it's about 18
(See Centers Page 8)

Time to renew

Simply fill out the OAS Membership Form in this newsletter, add a check, and mail. That will do it for another year. We thank you.



Trowel Marks Newsletter

A quarterly publication
of The Oklahoma Anthropological Society

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Membership

You can find an application to join OAS or renew your membership, and information about its contribution to Oklahoma archeology, in this OAS Newsletter and on the OAS Website www.okarcheology.org. Visitors are always welcome at Chapter Meetings.

OAS offers varied memberships. All members receive the Society's annual *Bulletin of Oklahoma Archeology* and quarterly *Trowel Marks Newsletter*. Contributing, Sustaining, Life, and Institutional members also receive OAS Memoirs. For more information, contact Cathy Compton at (405) 308-2829

Publications

Order handbooks, point guides, memoirs and other publications and material of the Society from the Publications Director. Contact Amanda Regnier at aregnier@ou.edu. OAS publications and materials are listed on the OAS Website.

OAS Newsletter

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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.

OAS Website www.okarcheology.org

Miss your OAS Newsletter? Call (405) 376-0074

Events of Interest

August

31 Plains Moccasin Class, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Oklahoma History Center, 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive, Oklahoma City. Web site www.okhistory.org. Call (405) 522-0791.

September

22-23 Autumn Equinox Walks, guided tours at 11 a.m., 2 and 7 p.m., Spiro Mounds Archaeological Center, Spiro. Guides recount the powerful Caddoans who created the mounds between 900 and 1450 A.D See www.okhistory.org or call (918) 962-2062.

28 Fort Reno Candlelight Tour, 7 p.m. (arrive early). Re-enactors portray individuals at Historic Fort Reno, including Boomer David Payne, the Buffalo Soldiers, the Cheyenne people, a Quartermaster Remount Cowboy and the Fort Reno Gossips. Call (405) 262-3987 or 826-6426.

October

2-5 Plains Anthropological Conference, Loveland, Colo. Papers and posters on peoples and cultures of Great Plains area; field trips to ice age sites and trading posts; lithic raw material exchange, keynote banquet. Web site: <http://anthropology.colostate.edu/pages/archaeology>

4-5 Fall Traders Encampment at Woolaroc Museum and Wildlife Preserve, Bartlesville. Living history with 125 tents and teepees set up for annual Western heritage event. Participants recreate rugged early pioneer life of trappers and traders, with crafts, wares, food. Call (918) 336-0307

23 "Ancient Roman Gardens and the Green Ideal," 7:30 p.m., guest lecture by Annette Giesecke sponsored by Archaeological Institute of America, University of Oklahoma, Norman. Location TBA. Contact fstanley@ou.edu.

25-27 Texas Archeological Society Annual Meeting, Del Rio, Texas. Public session Friday evening, research papers Saturday, a banquet with a nationally prominent speaker, and tours Sunday. Web site: www.txarch.org/Activities/AnnualMeeting/index.php.

26 "Carved in Stone: the Meaning of Gravestone Graphics," 1-3 p.m., Oklahoma History Center, 800 Nazi Zuhdi Drive, Oklahoma City. Acquire the skills to investigate the past through tombstones. Contact Jason Harris at: www.okhistory.org or at (405) 522-0765.

November

2 OAS Fall Meeting, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., University of Oklahoma, Norman. "Petroglyphs and Pictographs: A rock art update" Speakers include Leland Bement, George Sabo, Gary Moeller and K.C. Carlson. Public invited. See www.okarcheology.com or call (405) 376-0074

Trowel Marks

President Debra Baker

The OAS has made a lot of changes, or shall we say improvements, in these past couple of years.

Society members are now able to pay membership dues and purchase publications using credit cards. We have a good start on copying all our publications into a digital format. That makes available past issues of publications that are no longer in our inventory of printed originals.

* * *

Many of you know as of January 2014, the OAS newsletter *Trowel Marks* will no longer be printed and mailed out. It will be sent electronically to member email addresses.

This was a hard decision, but a feasible one, and the bottom line is that printing costs just became prohibitive.

However, we do realize that there are still some people who prefer to receive their newsletters in a hard copy format. So we will provide this service at an additional small cost. It is added to the membership form and you will need to select it when sending in your membership application.

By the way, membership renewals will begin in the month of October.

* * *

We have had a lot inquires about the OAS Certification Program. I just wanted to remind everyone that this will not be an easy and fast path to improvement. Yet we are moving forward.

We also realize this is a very important aspect of our society, not only to the members, but for public awareness of archeology in



Debra Baker

Oklahoma. Therefore careful consideration is being applied in all areas of this effort.

* * *

At this time, the OAS is planning a Fall Survey for our 2013 fall activity. We are planning to be surveying the property of a long time society member Scott Roberts

near Cushing.

I want to give a special thank you to Scott for offering the property to us for this activity. I would also like to thank State Archeologist Robert Brooks for his generous time in taking the lead in supervising this activity for the Society.

* * *

As I stated earlier, a lot of changes are happening in the OAS. Some really need to be made in order to provide a better Society to members.

We can all attest that things that were created 30-40 years ago tend to become a little outdated, but it doesn't mean you get rid of it — just improve it.

If you would have given me an electronic device 10 or 20 years ago and told me to read a book, a newsletter,

or even a newspaper on it, I would have thought you were insane. For most, now these electronic devices seem to be in every part of our daily functions of survival.

How we read, how we pay for things, how we socialize and communicate has changed a lot in the past half-century. Therefore the Society is adapting, and much for the better.

Notice

As of January 2014 OAS will switch to an electronic version of its *Trowel Marks* Newsletter. However, printed copies will continue to be available for \$7.50 a year. Check the box on the OAS Membership Form and add the newsletter fee to the annual Membership fee. Thank you.

OAS Membership Form

Send a printed version of *Trowel Marks* to me for an additional cost of \$7.50 a year.

- () **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** \$35 Receive issues annually of the *OAS Bulletin*, the quarterly OAS Newsletter *Trowel Marks*, and all Memoirs published by the Society during the subscription period.
- () **Sustaining** \$45 Receive issues the annual OAS Bulletin, the quarterly Newsletter *Trowel Marks*, 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 _____
Home Phone () _____ Cell () _____ Email address _____

To renew membership or join 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.

Longest site yields signs of Wichita fort

(Continued from Page 1)

deep as 130 centimeters (4.3 feet), they turned up three copper or brass pieces in a moat. They also found pottery, lead musket balls, iron and chert arrow heads, broken tobacco pipes and decorative gun parts.

And buffalo.

"Buffalo bone was probably the most abundant material we found," said Dr. Drass. There were a few mussel shell and bird bones. In the lab, the animal remains will undergo a microscopic search for cutting and butchering.

As for features, they appeared where the radar and magnetic surveys suggested. Most were related to the fort. Digging opened five excavation points. Only one was a dry hole – a search for a house.

However, there's promise of finding the horse corral, Dr. Drass said. On the site's north side, typical loamy sand was compacted. Soil tests for phosphorus will help decide if animals were corralled there.

Three ditches appeared, each about 10 feet apart. An inner ring represents a subterranean apartment, one of four mentioned in historic descriptions within the fort.

Excavations revealed an apartment measured 7.5 meters wide (24.6 feet) and about 1.3 meters (4.3 feet) deep. A garbage pit yielded little material – organic trash long ago turned to soil.

"Most of the excavation units inside the fort had very few artifacts, possibly indicating people did not live there but only used it for protection," Dr. Drass said.

"Probably few people, if any, lived inside the fort. They lived outside the stockade, and there is some evidence of this from historic descriptions of the site."

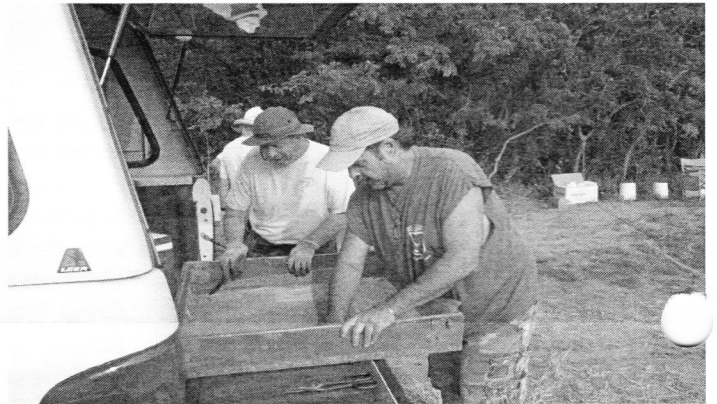
Spanish records describe a formidable stockade fort, the village and the Indians living there. The soldiers never returned after their failure to punish the Indians for raiding south of the river.



OAS President Debra Baker and her husband, Randy, are flanked by volunteers Caleb at the screen and Gerald Franklin.



Directing the OAS Spring Dig were Richard Drass, left, Stephen Perkins, center, and Susan Vehik, right. Below, OAS Dig Chairman Andy Slaucitajs, left, and Bill Hartley prepare an 1/8-inch screen mesh for the fine grain Longest site soil.



Above, student Matthew Davis holds a Gary metal point he found in a north square. Below, OAS member Gerald Franklin presents a blacksmith demonstration for a fun ending to a hard day of digging.



Texas ghost town across Red River from Longest site

Those who cross the Red River in search of Spanish Fort, Texas, will find more than a ghost town. They may feel they are in a state of confusion.

Located about a mile southwest of Oklahoma's Longest archeological site, the town's tumble-down buildings and overgrown lanes are flanked by two Texas historical markers.

Their engravings tell of an attack on an Indian fort by Spanish Col. Diego Ortiz Parrilla in 1759. According to the legend, well-armed Wichita and Comanche Indians easily repulsed the Spanish and sent them running back to their presidio.

The markers say the battle happened in Texas. But there's evidence to the contrary, said Richard Drass, a staff member of the Oklahoma Archeological Survey in Norman.

"It appears, based on the Spanish descriptions, that the village in the Spanish Fort area was not present in 1759 when the attack occurred. We know from later visitors to Longest that a village was present at Spanish Fort for most of the period between about 1760 and 1811," Dr. Drass said.

Despite the Texas story carved in bronze, there's no doubt in his mind where Col. Parrilla attacked. It was north, across the Red River in Oklahoma.

"It is now pretty much accepted that Longest was the site attacked by the Spanish. Only Longest matches the descriptions of the setting in the Spanish accounts of the conflict," Dr. Drass said.

According to Texas history, the Texas town went through several incarnations before settling on the name Spanish Fort. It started as a village site farmed by the Toyayas Indians.

After the Spanish made peace, the town became San Teodoro.

Small pox epidemics deci-

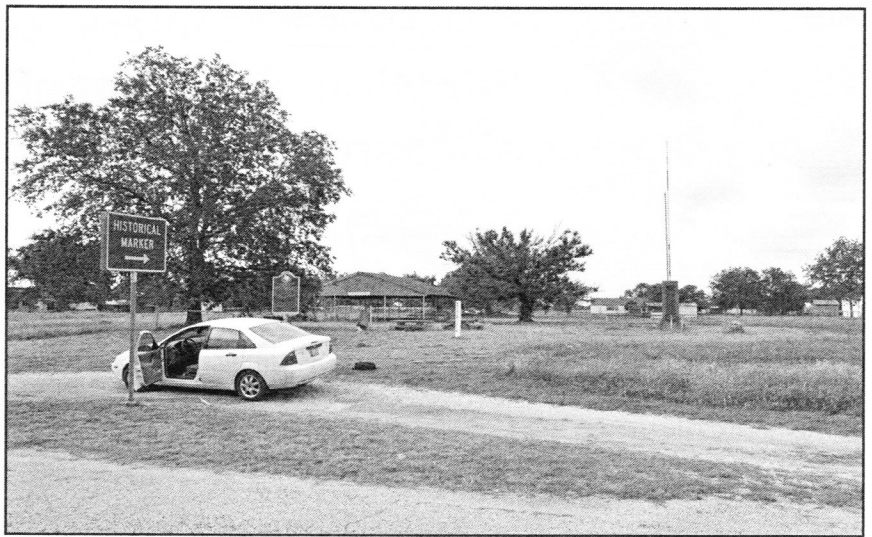


Photo by Sharon McAllister

A park at Spanish Fort invites visitors to read a Texas' historical marker's version of the attack by the Spanish.

mated the native population. Those who survived moved on to join the nearby Wichitas. By the 1870s, the town adopted the name Burlington and prospered as a supply station for drovers heading north along the Chisholm Trail.

After postal authorities rejected the name Burlington, already a town in Texas, residents selected the misnomer Spanish Fort in recognition of ruins nearby.

The town is best known as the home of a boot factory. Herman J. Justin took orders from cowboys going north. By the time they returned, with cattle sold and cash in their pockets, he had their custom boots ready.

When the cattle trails moved farther west and the railroads bypassed the settlement, the town died. Justin moved his boot company to nearby Nocona. The post office closed by 1970.

Spanish Fort was a ghost town by 1990. Today a few families live there, although it is said to be attracting attention from retirees escaping the busy Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex.



Photo by Sharon McAllister

According to a Texas History Marker, Spanish Fort started as Fort Teodoro under the Spanish, but Texas settlers gathering at the town site in the 1850s renamed it.



Photo Courtesy Red River Historian

A ghost town store at Spanish Fort, Texas.

Updating Certification Program, Ethics Code focus of annual Board, Membership meetings

Topics ranging from reorganizing the Certification program to updating the OAS ethics statement drew discussion at the Spring 2013 OAS Board Meeting.

Held April 20 at Dale Hall at the University of Oklahoma in Norman, the business session anchored an all-day meeting.

The day's theme was "OAS – A is for Anthropology: How the past informs the present, and how research impacts current living populations as well as an understanding of the prehistoric human condition."

OAS Treasurer Cathy Compton and OU Professor Susan Vehik planned the program. Speakers were Lauren Cleeland, Susan Vehik, Patrick Livingood, Asa Randall, Bonnie Pitblado and Holly Andrew.

The annual Membership Meeting followed the regular Board Meeting.



Past OAS President Charles Cheatham and his wife, Nita, Oklahoma City, received Golden Trowel awards at the annual Spring Meeting.

In another effort at updating, Ethics Committee Chairman Curt Hendricks sought final comments on a rewritten OAS ethics statement. Care must be taken not to curtail legal collecting and collections, he said.

"Collectors have always been welcome in the Society. They provide a great resource of knowledge and experience. It would be beneficial if they properly record and catalogue their collections for the advancement of archeology," Hendricks said.

New Board members were approved as presented by the Nominating Committee of Jon Denton, Cathy Compton, John Davis, Nita Cheatham and Mimi Hendricks.

Reelected to two-year terms ending in 2015 are Debra Baker, Lawton, President, and Ed Mayfield, Oklahoma City, Vice President.

Newly elected At-Large-Directors serving three-year terms to 2016 are Stephen Perkins, Edmond; Francie Sisson, Anadarko;

Elsbeth Dowd, Norman; and Alisa Hines, Perkins.

Amanda Regnier, Publications Chairman, said OAS materials have been successfully moved to Norman for storage with the Oklahoma Archeological Survey.

The former storage site, a public rental in Bethany, was no longer satisfactory as safe. Access to storage is available with Regnier at the Survey office.

She said publication sales in the last quarter totaled \$283. They included handbooks, Bell Perino Point guides, Small Point guides, Memoirs and Bulletins.

Copies of Memoirs no longer in print are now offered in a digital format through compact disk. The OAS Web site has been updated to show available materials, Regnier said.

At the Membership Meeting, members approved nominations as prepared by the committee.

John Davis and Cathy Compton volunteered to arrange an autumn activity, possibly a survey.

Jon Denton volunteered to organize the annual Fall Meeting. Ed Mayfield and Larry Shaver have agreed to help.

Awards Chairman Mary McHard drew on 2013 nominations for special recognition.

Presented Golden Trowel awards were Charles and Nita Cheatham, Larry Shaver, Bill Johnson, Andy Slaucitajs and Cathy Compton.

The Buck Wade Award recognized outstanding service by Cathy Compton.

Certificates of Certification went to Tom Purdin and Connie Masters for developing expertise as Level 2 Lab Techs, Level 1 and 2 Crew Members, and Level 1 and 2 Surveyors.

In addressing the difficulty of achieving Certification, President Baker told Board members "Certification needs updating. The purpose is the same – we need to develop amateur archeologists who can join professionals to document and preserve Oklahoma's archeological heritage. But we want to do that in a more efficient way."

The Certification program is largely unchanged since its start in 1983. Today technology allows participants easier access to skills and knowledge, Baker said.

Asked to revamp OAS certification are Professor Bonnie Pitblado of the OU Anthropology department and masters' graduate degree student Holly Andrew. They will bring a proposal back to the OAS Board and lead the new program, Baker said.



Bill Johnson, Cleveland, a stalwart OAS excavator, received a Golden Trowel award at the 2013 Spring Membership meeting.

Summer Board gets down to business, addresses challenge and opportunity

Changing to an all-electronic newsletter, finding a way to promote and sell memoirs, and a question about who's responsible for leading field activity dominated discussion at the OAS summer quarterly board meeting.

Held July 20 at the Oklahoma Archeological Survey in Norman, the 1:30 p.m. session addressed the topic of expanding support for digs. President Debra Baker said it is the board's responsibility, not others, to make digs happen.

In recent years, most professional OAS dig leadership has come from the Oklahoma Archeological Survey with additional support from the Oklahoma Historical Society. Perhaps more guidance can come from the Army Corps of Engineers, doctoral candidates at nearby universities, or even field archeologists.

"We need to contact them and tell them we are available for digs and surveys," Baker said. "It's up to us to initiate information."

Past President Charles Cheatham suggested a letter be drafted and sent to archeologists who might lead OAS in a dig and explain the OAS dig schedule, purpose and capability.

"Tell them we are open to providing a service. Also put the information on our web site," Cheatham said.

Another topic of interest is the need to make the OAS quarterly newsletter *Trowel Marks* available in print as well as a digital format. Although the newsletter becomes a digital publication in January, some members say they prefer a hard copy.

Editor Jon Denton suggested making printed newsletters available to members for \$7.50 a year in addition to the regular membership fee. The sum should cover printing and mailing costs.

The board approved the option of a printed newsletter.

Publications chairman Amanda Regnier noted online offers selling OAS memoirs at a cost of \$400 – far more expensive than ordering through the Society web site. She will look for a book store that might take a percentage of each sale to list OAS publications, whether digital or printed versions.

Stillwater chapter president Alisa Hines said she is preparing an Oklahoma Horizons report for public television. It will cover the 2012 Fall Dig at Rose Hill Plantation near Hugo.

Scott Roberts, a Central Chapter member, suggested an OAS Fall Survey on his ranch near Cushing. Pre-historic and historic evidence exists there, he said. He will be in contact with Oklahoma State Archeologist Robert Brooks.

Board member John Davis suggested a 4-day survey at Honey Springs Civil War battlefield near Checotah.



Dig Chairman Andy Slaucitajs and Treasurer Cathy Compton each received Golden Trowel Awards at the 2013 Spring Meeting

Central Chapter member Curt Hendricks said he is completing an update of the OAS Ethics statement. Final approval will be sought at a Membership Meeting.

Chapter reports were made on Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Stillwater and Lawton.



Officer Cathy Compton presented a Golden Trowel Award to Webmaster Larry Shaver at the 2013 OAS Spring meeting.

Certificates of Certification went to Connie Masters and Tom Purdin for developing expertise as Level 2 Lab Techs, Level 1 and 2 Crew Members, and Level 1 and 2 Surveyors.



Visitor Centers

(Continued from Page 1)

months to the finish line.

In a phrase, she says of Honey Springs, "It's complicated."

Fort Towson has already completed its new, \$900,000 visitors center building. Robinson and Associates of Oklahoma City did the design. Larry Finch Building Corp. of Boswell was the builder.

Dickson said the 6,000-square-foot structure simply lacks money to showcase exhibits. They will include remnants of the 1832 paddlewheel Heroine, one of the first steamboats to navigate the upper Red River. Oklahoma and Texas Marine archeologists dug it out of the muddy water in 2006.

Also on display will be artifacts from the Rose Hill cotton plantation, for several seasons an OAS dig site, and the story of the Choctaws who resettled the area after traveling the infamous Trail of Tears.



Kathy Dickson

John Davis, Fort Towson's Historical Properties Manager and an OAS Board member, said a security system is being installed. When finished, it will allow him to move the archeological collection into the Visitors Center.

"If everything runs right, by late this fall we hope to start processing Rose Hill Plantation artifacts," Davis said. "That's something I can do now, and I've got everything I need to do it with."

Dickson said Fort Towson is moving into its

next phase, fund raising. She hopes to open the center in 2014.

Meanwhile, months of negotiation are almost over at the Honey Springs Battlefield. The pact is between the property owner, the Oklahoma Historical Society; the buyer, Friends of Honey Springs; and the state and federal government holding the purse strings.

The arrangement calls for Friends of Honey Springs to own and operate the 4.5-acre building site. Architectural Design Group is the designer. Bids for prospective builders will be advertised when all funds are arranged.

"We have a beautiful new parking lot that is finished," Dickson said. "We thought it would be slow to finish. What we need now is to meet federal requirements to access the funds for the visitors center."

The parking lot cost \$475,000. The 6,000-square-foot building will be about \$1 million for design and construction. Another \$300,000 will go to showcase exhibits.

"All together, it's almost a \$2 million project," Dickson said.

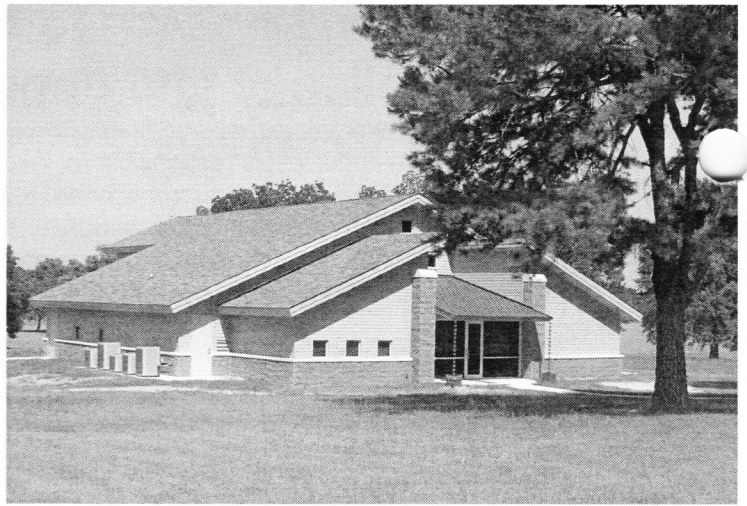


Photo By John Davis

Fort Towson's new Visitors Center and Musuem stands ready to receive exhibits but awaits funds to complete the project.

Reenactment to commemorate historic Battle of Honey Springs

Visitors are invited to participate in the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Honey Springs of July 17, 1863.

Events will culminate Nov. 9-10 with a battlefield reenactment.

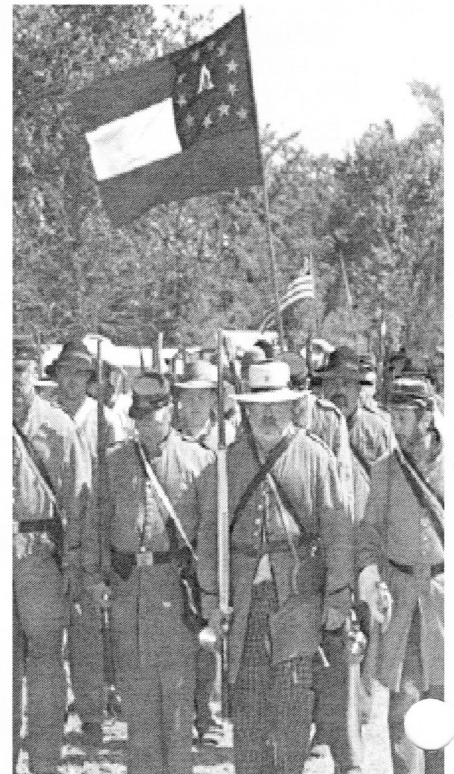
Christopher Price, Honey Springs Director, is promoting the two-day event with guided and self guided tours through the Union, Confederate and civilian camps.

Visitors also will witness military drills, cooking demonstrations and living history programs. Sutler's Row will sell 19th century reproductions of clothing, books and souvenirs.

In the battle, a Union force of 3,000 troops defeated nearly 6,000 Confederates. The victory paved the way for the Union to capture Fort Smith and much of Arkansas.

Now a National Historic Landmark, the site has also been accepted in the Network of Freedom.

The National Park Service Underground Railroad program attempts to tell the comprehensive story of the people and events associated with the struggle for freedom from enslavement.



Honey Springs reenactors will soon march again to commemorate a historic Civil War battle.

Board adopts updated OAS Code of Ethics; members to vote on it in November meeting

Changes in the Oklahoma Anthropological Society Code of Ethics will soon go before the general membership for a vote.

The ballot will follow discussion at the Fall Meeting of the Society on Nov. 2, 2013. For those who want an advance reading, access the OAS web site at www.okarcheology.org.

Curt Hendricks, a veteran OAS Board Member, has simplified the Code's wording and added several key passages including changes by Board members. Approval came at the July 20 Summer Board Meeting.

"Our Society's Code of Ethics guides all members as we carry out the mission to increase and protect Oklahoma's archeological and anthropological heritage," Hendricks said. "Take a look at the proposed update. Please let us know if you have any comments, questions or concerns."

The Code's wording can still be changed by majority vote as part of the approval process.

What is different? Hendricks set out an overview of each numbered paragraph in the Code. Important changes are:

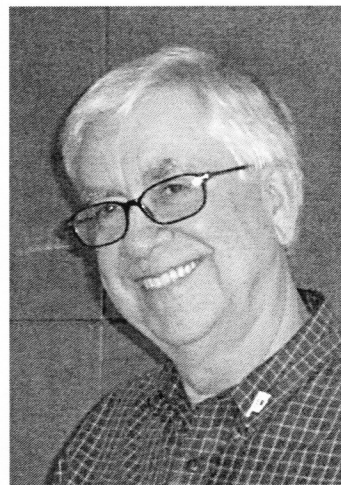
1. This paragraph adds Indian tribal

antiquities and preservation laws to the list of laws to be complied with as Society members or applicants for membership. This reflects our desire to do the right thing when Indian law applies.

2. Added to the list of Code violations are removal of artifacts from a dig site without approval of the senior archeologist; collection of artifacts from privately owned land without approval of the landowner; and the sale or trade of artifacts as a business with the primary purpose of commercial gain.

3. The Ethics Committee will investigate possible ethics violations and make recommendations to the Board for a decision to continue membership, deny membership, or expel a member. The affected person may appear before the board and present his or her case. Expulsion or denial of membership will still require a two-thirds vote of the Board, as set out in the Bylaws.

4. Paragraph four was added to highlight the positive importance of ethical private collectors of artifacts to the promotion of archeology and the Society. It outlines non-binding best practices for col-



Curt Hendricks

lectors so that their contributions to archeology are enhanced and preserved for future generations.

5. A member or applicant for membership can make an inquiry with the Ethics Committee for guidance on a Code of Ethics question.

-- Curt Hendricks be contacted at curtbh@cox.com

OAS Code of Ethics

Approved by the Board
Oklahoma Anthropological Society
July 20, 2013



1. Membership in the Oklahoma Anthropological Society ("the Society") is open to any person, firm, corporation, or other entity that supports the aims and objectives of the Society. In joining the Society, members agree to comply with applicable federal, state, local, or Indian tribal antiquities and historic preservation laws.

2. The disregard for proper archeological field techniques; the willful destruction or distortion of archeological data; the willful violation of applicable law noted above; removal of artifacts from a dig site without proper approval of the senior archeologist; collection of artifacts from private land without approval of the landowner; sale or trade of artifacts as a business with the primary purpose of commercial gain; and/or the unauthorized use of the Society's name is a violation of this Code.

3. A possible violation of this Code will be investigated by the Ethics Committee, which will then report its findings and recommendations to the Board of Directors. The affected person may appear before the Board to present facts and arguments pertinent to a review. The Board may then by a two-thirds vote deny an application for membership in the Society or expel a member for violation of the Code.

4. The Society has always welcomed those who have private artifact collections. The collection and the collector's knowledge of its provenance, when known, have often proved invaluable to the aims of the Society and Oklahoma archeology when examined by a professional archeologist. A member of the Society with a collection of artifacts is encouraged, but not required, to properly record and catalogue the collection for the advancement of archeology. A member has control over the member's lawful, private collection, of course, but is encouraged to donate or devise at death the collection to an institution involved in the long-term furtherance of archeology and anthropology.

5. A member or applicant may request advice on a question under the Code as it concerns a proposed action or inaction by the requestor. The request will be submitted in writing to the chair of the Ethics Committee. The Ethics Committee will then respond in writing with its opinion.

Window on the Past

By Kathy Gibbs

The Plains Indian: The role of women in Cheyenne culture

Author Kathy Gibbs, Bethany, a former OAS and Central Chapter President, draws on several sources for the article below, including the authoritative "Mystic Warriors of the Plains" by Thomas E. Mails. She is author of "Journey of the Cheyenne Warrior" and is now at work on her second novel.

According to many Hollywood movies, Indian women typically sit in front of the tepees all day, tanning hides or cooking while their warrior husbands go off on a dangerous buffalo hunt or a raid with other fierce warriors.

One would think these women led a dull and unhappy existence full of drudgery, and were dutifully bound to answer their husband's beck and call.

But this is not so. In the Cheyenne tribe, as well as in other Plains Indian cultures, the woman had a major role in the family and in the society. True, she did all the hard camp work, but she was not at all as often portrayed.

The women cooked, gathered wood and water, dried the meat, dressed the robes, made clothing, collected lodge poles, packed horses, cultivated the ground and generally

performed all menial tasks. But the women were never thought of as servants. They were much respected and their craft work was highly valued.

Most of these tribes were matriarchal – the woman's lineage was most important. The different clans that the women belonged to determined who her son or daughter married or could not marry. If two young people were related by their mothers' clan, then they could not marry. The most important bond led from the mother to her child and to her grandchildren.

Women, as a whole, were more in touch with their spiritual selves than the men. A woman listened to the voice of the Spirit and her powers were greatly amplified. During the woman's Moon Cycle, she became more powerful than a man. A woman had a vision quest each month of her adult life. A woman's healing circle followed the moon and Mother Earth.

A recently wedded couple usually stayed near the wife's mother's dwelling, and a child was born into the wife's clan. While the husband treated his mother-in-law with respect, he also preserved his ties with his own mother and his sister's sons.

In dating, the women were usually shy. Feminine chastity was highly prized. A suitor would only offer gifts for a virtuous girl. In the Cheyenne marriage ceremony, it was the grandmother who performed the ceremony, and it was the grandmother who gave the children their names.

Wives were always consulted on intimate family affairs, and many times in general matters. Women shared in sacred rituals. Women did not hesitate to interrupt and correct their husbands, and the husbands listened.

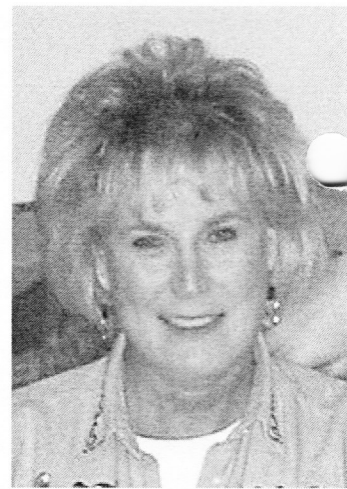
Contrary to the Hollywood image, women had quite a pleasurable life. They found time to contribute, to gossip, to gamble at games.

Women readily agreed to the idea of polygamous marriages. They had a very practical reason: Battles and raids left many more women in camp than men. Why should a marriageable woman be left alone when she was still valuable to the band? And life was easier when chores were divided among all the married women.

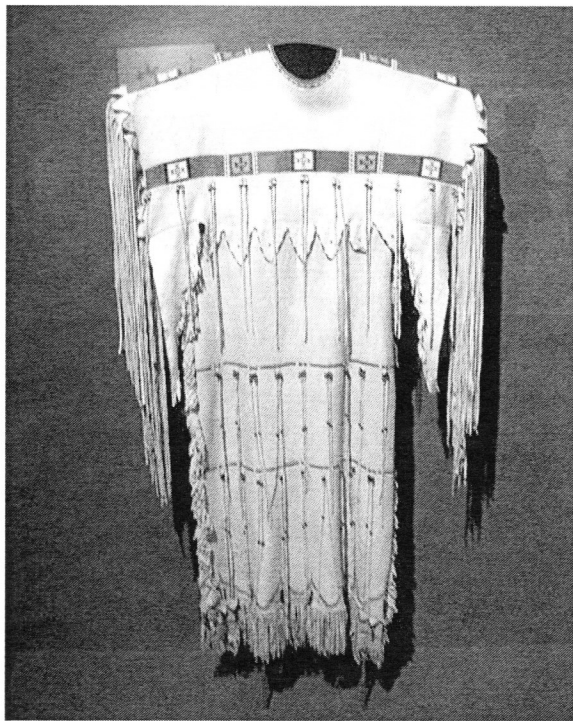
Tradition gave the woman's husband the first claim on her sisters, but if she had no sisters, she could find a second wife for him from among friends. She was always remembered as the number one wife. She was happy that there was less work for her to do, and she had someone to talk to when the husband was away.

White men misunderstood many things they witnessed in camps. One misconception was seeing a woman trudge along behind her husband, carrying a bulky load on her back while the man carried only his weapons. Once again the arrangement was practical. People explained, if they were asked, that he was in front to break the trail for her in the summer and the winter, and he carried his weapon ready to defend her against attacks.

While a faithful and hard working woman usually was cherished, a marriage could be dissolved without a fuss. If a woman wished to leave her husband, she merely moved his weapons and bed outside the teepee, for she owned the lodge and everything else in it.



Kathy Gibbs



Courtesy Gilcrease Museum

Cheyenne beaded dress

The Plains Indian: Women in Cheyenne culture

(Continued from Page 10)

As far as the children were concerned, the wife was the major caregiver since the father was often away. The mother became the source of wisdom, affection and comfort. She was the one who taught her child to be healthy, and encourage her son to fight and be strong. She saw that her daughters knew how to cook and sew. She urged her children to be respectful, with strict discipline also coming from other relatives.

Plains women enjoyed playing games in which they had to guess which hand hid a bone or small object. They would make noises and clap to distract others from seeing which hand held the object, and they would bet their combs, beadwork, and other personal items in friendly competition.

As the men became preoccupied with hunting, horse trading and coup counting, the women of the Plains became more compelled to find new ways to assert their role in the society. So a woman's worth to her family and the community came to rest on her ability to make and decorate a wide range of items – not only for the family but for trade. A woman's reputation rose from her artistic talents.

One very important organization for Cheyenne women was the Quillers Society.

Women got together and invited a young woman to come to a feast celebrating the quilling of her first robe.

The society offered graded memberships, based on particular items the woman learned to make. In order, they were for moccasins, baby cradles, stars for orna-



Courtesy Woolaroc Museum

Cheyenne buckskin shirt

ments on a lodge, buffalo robes, lodge linings, back rests and parfleches. This society became as important to the women as the warrior societies were for the men.

The women met at certain times to exhibit and talk over their work and explain how they did it. They had a feast and distributed gifts.

A woman's quilling and beading expertise was valued as she decorated her husband's shirts, leggings and moccasins

as well as her own dresses, leggings and moccasins – or anything else that could be quilled or beaded.

Quill designs were considered a woman's personal property and were never copied. Her designs she received through dreams, and thus she claimed ownership.

Before European beads came to the village from traders, the women sewed porcupine quills for decorations, flattening the quills by drawing them between teeth or fingernails. Some women's teeth became dark stained from this practice.

The woman would keep a number of quills in one cheek, points protruding from between their lips, and pull out one as needed – saliva made the quills more pliable.

It was generally conceded that Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapaho were the best quillers.

The woman's awl, scraper, and flesher were her prized possessions. Her flesher displayed black dots of one side to show how many robes she had made. The other side was filled with red dots to signify teepees she had made.

The woman made the buffalo hide teepee from six to eight animals. In a matter of minutes she could set up the lodge and take it down.

The woman's role in Cheyenne culture, as well as in the other nomadic Plains tribes, was very different than often portrayed. Woman worked very hard, yet they were also respected and extremely valued as part of their society. Their lives were very full and their contributions many.

Oklahoma Horizon to showcase OAS at Rose Hill

By Alisa Hines

Something exciting is about to happen for the Oklahoma Anthropological Society!

OAS is going to be showcased on the Oklahoma Horizon television show. We will be covering the Rose Hill Plantation Dig the Society completed last autumn.

Viewers will be able to see what our volunteer group does during a dig and important assistance we provide archeologists.

The show airs at 3 p.m. Sundays on OETA and many times throughout the week on different sta-

tions in many communities. The OAS story isn't on the schedule yet, so be watching *Trowel Marks* newsletter, the OAS web site www.okarcheology.org, and email to find out when it will air.

The show visits with OAS Vice President Ed Mayfield and Treasurer Cathy Compton, both of Oklahoma City, to get their take on why they do it and how much they enjoy working with the Society. Our archeology friends at the Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Amanda Regnier and Scott Hammerstedt, will also be a part of the story.

Oklahoma Horizon is a nationally televised weekly program that explores economic and social trends. Host Rob McClendon and a team of multiplatform journalists cover stories across Oklahoma, the nation and the world. They showcase people, organizations, schools and businesses that contribute to our country's economic success and quality of life.

-- Alisa Hines, a Perkins resident, directs New Media production at the state Department of Career Tech and is President of the OAS Stillwater chapter.

Oklahoma archeology in the news

OAS fall speaker cited on Arkansas rock art

Rock art is easily seen in Arkansas if you know where to look, according to George Sabo of the Arkansas Archeological Society.

Dr. Sabo, a speaker at the OAS Fall Meeting in Norman (see article on Page 1), is cited in an "Off The Grid" article in the July/August edition of *Archaeology Magazine*.

Among rock art little known to visitors is Rock House Cave in Petit Jean Mountain State Park, Ark.

According to Dr. Sabo and Ann Marie Early, Arkansas State Archeologist, dozens of beautiful old Native American rock art sites are accessible in Arkansas. At Rock House Cave alone, visitors can see more than a hundred pictographs that date to the first half of the 17th century.

An unrelated article in the June 17 *Arkansas Business Blog* reports Dr. Sabo's promotion to new director of the Arkansas State Archeological Survey. Dr. Sabo replaced Thomas Green, who retired June 30 after holding the position for more than two decades.

Dr. Sabo is a professor of anthropology and environmental dynamics at the University of Arkansas. He has written, co-written and edited 12 books and monographs. He has also directed a number of archeological research projects and excavations in Arkansas.



George Sabo, new Director of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, inspects one of his favorite subjects, rock art.

Oklahomans combine archeology, adventure

Bishop McGuinness Highschool buddies Cody Barnett and Ryan Leonard enjoy archeology so much they've set up a nonprofit organization to share their enthusiasm with college students.

To that end they're guiding expeditions to research in Italy, according to a May 7 story in *The Oklahoman*. Their program, the Institute for Mediterranean Archaeology, or IMA, also helps fund the excursions.

Their excavations are directed by professional archeologists. A recent excavation went to Coriglia, Italy, about an hour north of Rome.

Another is under the city of Orvieto, where 1,300 caves were found and believed to have been dug by the Etruscans. A third is near Allerona, Italy. There a 13th century Christian church is built atop a Roman structure, thought to be Etruscan.

"The most fulfilling thing is opening up these opportunities for students from

Oklahoma to participate," said Leonard.

The attorney from Beaver told reporter Ashley Gibson "This is such a unique thing that if you're into history, this is really a once in a lifetime opportunity. It's something they will never forget."

Archeology students help solve cold case

University of Oklahoma archeology students joined law officers and medical examiners searching for the remains of two women and a girl missing since 1992.

Staff writer Nolan Clay of *The Oklahoman* said the students joined a team looking for Wendy Camp, 23; her daughter, Cynthia Britto, 6; and Camp's sister-in-law, Lisa Renee Kregear, 22.

The May 3 story said the trio's skeletal remains were found 8 feet deep in a rural grassy field near Jennings. Charged as an accessory to first degree murder after the fact was the property's former owner, Grover Prewitt Jr., 60, Bristow.

Prosecutors allege Prewitt helped his mother and other family members avoid prosecution. Officials said he helped conceal the bodies and he interfered with the investigation this year.

Prewitt's mother, Ida, died in 2011. In a court appearance, Grover Prewitt pleaded not guilty to the accessory charge.

State Archeologist speaks in Weatherford Showcase Series

Oklahoma State Archeologist Robert Brooks spoke in the Harris Library Showcase series at Southwestern Oklahoma State University.

Brooks discussed "From Mounds to Mammoths" March 26 on the Weatherford campus, according to a March 23 story in *The Oklahoman*. Brooks is coauthor with Claudette M. Gilbert on a book of the same title, a field guide to Oklahoma prehistory.

Brooks conducts research on Oklahoma archeological history and teaches at the anthropology department at the University of Oklahoma. His current research includes a study of people critical to the developmental history of Oklahoma archeology.

Archeologists confirm Marlow mystery cave

Archeologists are credited with confirming the hiding place of the Marlow outlaw brothers in Stephens County.

Writer Ron Jackson cites the researchers' contribution in a March 17 edition of *The Oklahoman*.

"Stories of the Ages: Hidden Tunnels," one of a series from the newspaper's archives, says despite no evidence, rumors of the Marlow cave persisted for decades. According to the legend, the men hid in a cave between forays of rustling stray longhorns on the Chisholm Trail.

In 2004, the tire of a city lawn mower plunged into a sinkhole, exposing what historians believed the hiding place. Archeologists were called in to reveal a 10-by-10 foot dugout. Today the cave is a tourist site for the City of Marlow.

Endangered artifacts draw attention to state heritage

By Elsbeth Dowd
Registrar Sam Noble Museum

Sam Noble Museum's Spiro Lace recently placed high in the state's new Endangered Artifacts Program.

After review by conservators and professionals in the museum, library, and archives field, the rare artifact, dated 1400 AD, won listing in the Top 10 entries.

The program is sponsored by the Oklahoma Cultural Heritage Trust. The Top 10 winning entries will be recognized at the Sept. 25-27 Oklahoma Museum Association Annual Conference at Enid's Convention Hall.

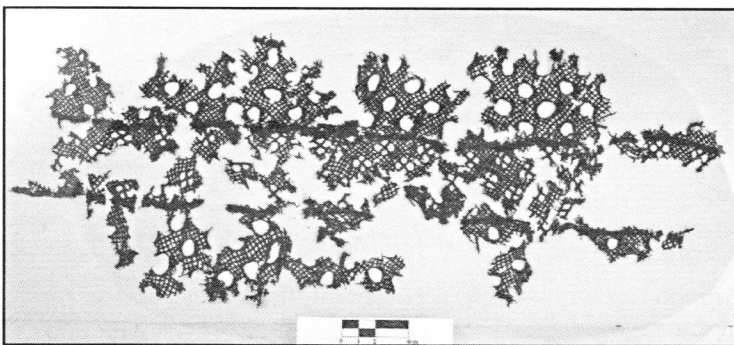
The Top 10 Program brings attention to Oklahoma's endangered cultural heritage in museums, libraries, and archives across the state. The competition started with online voting by the public on 25 different entries.

Winning the People's Choice Award was the Army Pigeon Basket from American Pigeon Museum and Library. It won despite the Sam Noble Museum's best efforts to rally the public around the Spiro artifact, the oldest item in the competition.

Through this program the Sam Noble Museum also participated in a May Day Call to Action at the State Capitol. All participants had the opportunity to contact their representatives and make a case for cultural heritage preservation.

Marc Levine, Noble Museum's Archeology Curator, Elsbeth Dowd and Lindsay Palaima represented Sam Noble Museum at the event.

The Spiro Lace is a unique textile fragment from the



Spiro Lace, the oldest item in the competition, placed in the Top 10 entries of the Endangered Artifacts program. Photograph by Elsbeth Dowd, copyright Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma, Norman.

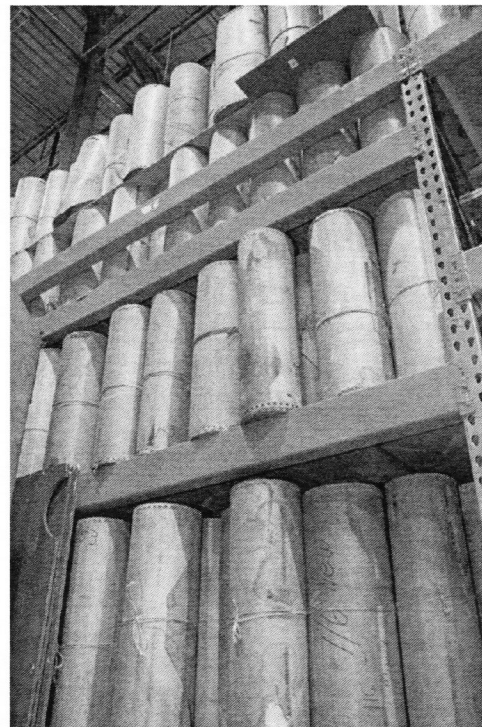
Spiro Mounds archeological site in southeast Oklahoma. This site, occupied from around A.D. 800-1450, was one of the most significant ceremonial centers in eastern North America.

Fabric and textiles have been an important part of human experience for millennia, yet few archaeological samples exist because of their rapid deterioration.

Spiro Lace represents an important pathway to learning about native history of Oklahoma. Although the specimen was conserved by Joan S. Gardner in 1979, it is time to reassess the conservation needs of this exquisite material.

Master Player Organ Rolls

The American Organ Institute Archives and Library in Norman houses rare, irreplaceable master organ rolls. They are significant for their musical content and their value to the history of the process involved. Cut by hand, the rolls represent the work of many well-known artists at the turn of the 20th century.



Oklahoma's Top Ten Endangered Artifacts

Master Organ Player Rolls, Circa 1920, American Organ Institute Archives and Library at the University of Oklahoma, Norman.

Glass Plate and Nitrate Negatives, Museum of the Western Prairie, Altus.

Oklahoma Land Run Registers, circa 1889-1895, Oklahoma Department of Libraries and Archives, Oklahoma City.

Pawnee Bill's Calliope, circa 1910, Pawnee Bill Ranch and Museum, Pawnee.

Cheyenne War Bonnet, circa 1872, Philbrook Museum of Art, Tulsa.

Oklahoma State Flag, circa 1925, Pioneer Woman Museum, Ponca City.

Spiro Lace, circa 1400 AD, Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, Norman.

Payne County, Oklahoma Territory Agricultural Census Volumes, circa 1898-1906, Stillwater Public Library, Stillwater.

U.S. Army Pigeon Basket, circa 1944 (winning the People's Choice award) American Pigeon Museum and Library, Oklahoma City.

Will Roger's Polo Suit, Will Rogers Memorial Museum, Claremore.

An autumn tale of the people of the Caddo

By Seth Hawkins

There is a chill in the evening air as dusk gathers around and nighthawks swoop and dive high overhead, their white, banded wings illuminated by the last rays of the summer sun. The calm night and encroaching darkness holds a certain magic, for the long awaited arrival of the autumnal equinox announces a new season, a time of vibrant change and enchantment, of celebration and rejoicing, of hearth and home, family and friends.

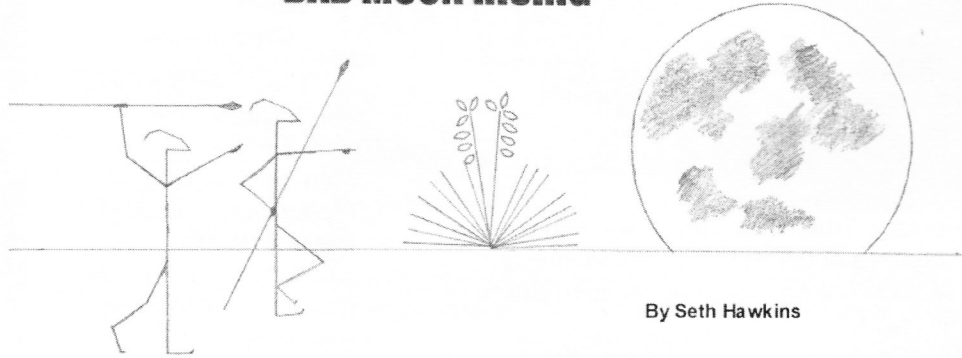
As I stand gazing at the darkening purple hues of the eastern sky, a chorus of chirping crickets begins its evening serenade, ushering in the amber fullness of the harvest moon, that harbinger of nature's abundance, and with it, visions of cornucopias filled to overflowing.

As that golden sphere takes its place among the sparkling jewels of the night sky, through the trees below a black specter flitters nervously, delicate wings bearing it on a circuitous course through the shadows.

Its presence signals a change in the moon's appearance, a paled countenance taking on more clearly the mysterious features of the old man.

But, in another place, another time, the old man had another tale to tell, another story to weave. To the south and east, beyond the Washita's merging with the Red, lived a people of

BAD MOON RISING



By Seth Hawkins

the Caddo, the Hasinai.

Prior to their residence in this place of plenty, of warmth and light, the Hasinai dwelled in a land of darkness.

It was only through the leadership of Moon, the first among the Hasinai, that the People were able to find their way to that world of light far to the west. Some say they emerged into this new world from a cave on the south bank of the Red.

Upon entering this wondrous place, the Hasinai were given a new sense of vision by a powerful new

creation, Sun.

* * *

While living in the lodge of his parents, Moon would go each night to his younger sister, forcing himself upon her. Night after night this continued, but, because of the darkness, the young girl did not know her assailant. In time, she made up her mind to find out who was doing this to her.

One night, before Moon came to his sister, the young girl smeared black soot on her forehead. The next day, on approaching her brother, the sister was

startled and angered to see the soot smeared on his face. Unable to live alone with this terrible secret, she told others.

It was not long before Moon realized his deeds had become common knowledge, fodder for camp gossip and ridicule.

Out of deep shame, Moon decided to leave his people. He soon passed away, called by the Father Above, but his infamous act would be remembered by all the Hasinai when they looked upon the darkened face of the full moon rising.

Can you name the Top Oklahoma Indian attractions?

The Tourism and Recreation Department offers a list of the Top Indian Attractions in Oklahoma. It invites travelers to "Experience sacred American Indian traditions and view authentic cultural displays at top Native American museums, cultural centers and attractions ..."

The selection is not without controversy. Commenter Kim Dresser wonders why there are no listings from western Oklahoma. What happened to Indian City in Anadarko and the Cheyenne Arapaho Museum in Clinton?

The answer? Tourism and Recreation records show Indian City is closed, and with 39 tribes calling Oklahoma home, the state agency says it is difficult to chose the top candidates.

Is your favorite Indian attraction here? Here's Oklahoma Travel and Tourism's list:

Cherokee Heritage Center, Tahlequah
Chickasaw Cultural Center, Sulphur
Red Earth Museum, Oklahoma City
Sequoyah's Cabin, Sallisaw

Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa
Spiro Mounds Archaeological Center, Spiro
Five Civilized Tribes Museum, Muskogee
Standing Bear Park & Museum, Ponca City

Reviews

Jon Denton
Reviews Editor

Journey of the Cheyenne Warrior

By Kathleen Gibbs
4RV Publishing 2012
ISBN-10: 0985266104
ISBN-13: 978-0985266103
Paperback 256 Pages
\$18.99

-- Review By Ed Mayfield

This is Kathleen Gibbs' first fictional endeavor, a historical novel spanning most of the 1800s on the North American Great Plains.

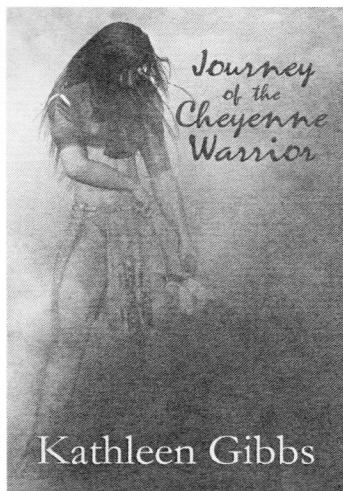
First, an admission: I know the author as a friend, spending a decade or so with her in the Oklahoma Anthropological Society. Even so, I've tried to see her novel as something I'd seek as a historian intrigued by the American West.

After thousands of years life on this continent, the Native Americans entered the 19th century with no idea of what was coming at them. Ahead were changes – catastrophic changes forever altering their way of life.

Gibbs brings to life a Cheyenne family living somewhere on the Southern Plains, also referred to as the Staked Plains. The principal character is Little Eagle, later to become Brave Eagle as an adult in Indian society.

The story begins with Little Eagle as a boy of 10 or so. His achieving manhood is the crux of the book.

Male roles in any pre-American society consisted of becoming a good provider-hunter, then as good a warrior as possible. A man's stature hinged on these two things. Some became outstanding at both,



which was the case with Brave Eagle.

At any other time pre-1800s, the story would have played out with a predictable end. Not so here. The inevitable collision with white culture made for encounters good, bad, and very ugly. Usually the very ugly part happened to the Indians.

It's uncertain what audience the author has targeted. The first chapters seem styled for a juvenile reader, a typical novel found in a high school library. Then wham! All hell brakes loose and you are in the middle of the violent post-Civil War Indian conflicts.

What was charming in the book becomes brutal. For a quarter century, a seething conflict follows, mainly between the military and the those who called the Great Plains home.

The novel is deeply researched and expertly revealed. The mixture of fact and fiction is convincing. The style starts a bit uneven but smooths out.

-- Ed Mayfield is Vice President of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society.

Across Atlantic Ice
The Origin of America's
Clovis Culture
By Dennis Stanford and
Bruce Bradley
Hardcover 336 pages
February 2012
ISBN 9780520227835
\$34.95

-- Review by Jon Denton

Authors Stanford and Bradley masterfully lay out their argument for a European origin of the Clovis culture in North America. In their pursuit they are pedantic, exhaustive and at times downright repetitive. Yet that's what they need to do to make their case.

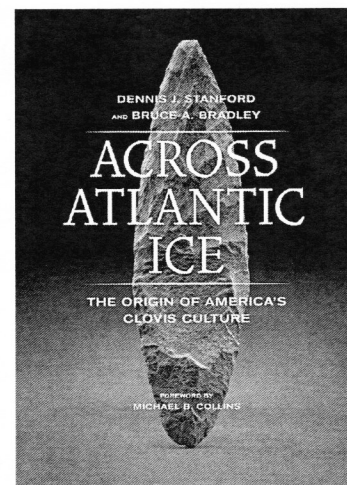
They contend Clovis people might not have originated in Asia, as long ascribed, but in the western reaches of Europe. The reason there is no precedent, or for that matter descendant culture to Clovis in America, is the brief flaring of a small Solutrean subset in both places.

The book puts Clovis people among the first Americans. According to the thesis, they came from France and Spain about 20,000 years ago, riding the icy margins of the Atlantic glacial entry route. They quickly swept west toward the Rockies, then died off about 13,000 years ago.

It's not clear how many of them made the trek, or why they perished. Most likely they succumbed to harsh climate changes in their new land.

Thinking this way will no doubt infuriate those who have built careers around the assumption that everything points to an Asian origin of aboriginal Americans. Yet the authors, both respected scientists, fasten common sense to academic rigor.

Perhaps their biggest weakness is found in genetics. Recent DNA studies conclude the Amerin-



dians originated in Asia. It's tough to argue. Yet there is a scarcity of Solutrean bones in America. Full DNA comparisons will have to wait until more American Solutrean remains are identified.

As for the existing evidence, the case is much more convincing. Clovis technology looks more European, like nothing else in America. Clovis material is abundant in Eastern United States, then diminishes as it approaches the Pacific Coast.

Among Solutrean findings is a tool kit of bone needles. They closely resemble those used by modern day Inuit to make waterproof clothing and kayaks.

An expanse of European coastline lies beneath the sea, hidden by the rising oceans. Water covers much of the Solutrean homeland as if it never existed. It also may hide much of the Solutrean evidence in North America.

Buy this book if you value a solid addition to your archeological library. Otherwise, a trip to the library should satisfy your curiosity.

And stand by for a long and noisy argument.

-- Jon Denton is Reviews Editor and Editor of OAS Trowel Marks

Trowel Marks
Summer 2013 15

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OAS Chapters



ARKOMA CHAPTER, Ft. Smith, Ark.

Meetings 7 p.m. 3rd Thursdays
Echols Building, University of Arkansas, Ft. Smith
Contact Tim Mulvihill at tim.mulvihill@uark.edu

BYRDS MILL CHAPTER, Ada

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

CENTRAL CHAPTER, Oklahoma City

Meetings 7 p.m. first Thursdays
Will Rogers Garden Center, 3400 NW 36
Contact Curt Hendricks at mcokc@cox.net

CLEVELAND COUNTY CHAPTER, Norman

Meetings 7 p.m. first Mondays
Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History,
Norman
Contact Simone Rowe at simone.rowe@ou.edu

GREATER SOUTHWEST CHAPTER, Lawton

Meetings 2 p.m. on 4th Saturdays
Museum of the Great Plains, 601 NW Ferris Avenue, Lawton
Contact Matt Griffin at matthehat2000@gmail.com
See website Greater Southwest Chapter OAS

KAY COUNTY CHAPTER, Ponca City

Meetings 6:30 p.m. 3rd Thursdays
Public Library 5th and Grand, Ponca City
Contact Richard Sherrod (580) 765-9661

MCALESTER ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Krebs

Meetings 7 p.m. 2nd Thursdays
Krebs City Hall, Krebs
Contact Guy Folger at guyfolger@aol.com
See websites for McAlester and Tahlequah Chapters

STILLWATER CHAPTER, Stillwater

Meetings 7 p.m. 3rd Thursdays
First Presbyterian Church, 524 S Duncan, Stillwater
Contact Alisa Hines at alisa-hines84@yahoo.com

TAHLEQUAH ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Tahlequah

Meetings 7 p.m. 4th Thursdays
Tahlequah Public Library, Tahlequah
Contact Thomas Purdin at (918) 284-2410

TULSA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Tulsa

Meetings 7 p.m. 4th Mondays
Aaronson Auditorium, Central Library, 400 Civic Center, Tulsa
Before meetings at 5 p.m. at Baxters Interurban 727 S Houston
Contact Pam Proctor at pamela.proctor@cnet.com