

May be last work at the site

## Bryson-Paddock Dig probes gateway to fort

A break in the outer palisade was just what he expected – a gateway to the Wichita fort at the Bryson-Paddock site, archeologist Richard Drass said.

"We did very well. We can conclude there was an entryway on the southeast edge of the fort, about 4 meters wide," he said. "Post molds extended east from the north edge of the fort ditch. They indicated a stockade protected the entryway."

The 2014 OAS Spring Dig and field school worked May 24-June 1 near Ponca City. The annual dig coincided with a field school conducted by Stephen Perkins, Oklahoma State University.

A final head count showed attendance of 24 OAS members, 15 students and 15 visitors.

The dig may well be the last at Bryson-Paddock. Dr. Drass, Dr. Perkins and Dr. Susan Vehik, anthropology professor at the University of Oklahoma, have conducted research there since 2003.

They researched the site of a large Wichita village that built strong trade ties with the French who paddled up the Arkansas River to offer mostly European goods for buffalo meat and hides.

While the 2014 dig attendance was light, it was enthusiastic. Veteran excavators and newcomers alike enjoyed an untested site. Previous magnetic surveys pointed to likely dig spots.

For much of the work in the entryway, the soil started soft and loamy, then turned to hard-packed. That suggests heavy foot traffic, Drass said.

The students stayed five weeks. They camped in tents at nearby Kaw Lake east of Newkirk. For most it was their first archeological (See Spring Dig Page 4)



Student Amelia Alexander shows off her prize, a hide scraper found early at the Bryson-Paddock OAS Spring Dig.

## OAS heads to Honey Springs for Fall Survey of battlefield

Honey Springs State Park is preparing to host Oklahoma Anthropological Society in a Fall Survey.

Noted as the largest and most crucial Civil War battlefield in Oklahoma, Honey Springs is in need of an archeological update, OAS Dig Chairman Andy Slaucitajs said.

Volunteers will gather Nov. 7-8 at the site. Located in Checotah, the park will have campsites, potable water and portable toilets.

"We're going to have a number of survey activities for all ages and mobility – make it entertaining for the whole family," Slaucitajs said.

He is a staff member with the park owner, Oklahoma Historical Society. The grounds are undergoing a

major facelift with construction starting soon on a new museum and interpretive center.

Helping lead the survey will be John Davis, an OAS Board Member best known for his work on Native American post removal sites and recovering and displaying the Red River steamboat Heroine.

Last year the park marked Honey Spring's 150th anniversary.

On July 17, 1863, (See Honey Springs Page 5)

### OAS Fall Survey

Nov. 7-8

Honey Springs  
Battlefield State Park  
Checotah

## Deer Creek pact aligns partners for preservation

The Oklahoma Anthropological Society may be asked to assist preservation efforts next spring at the once-pristine Deer Creek Wichita trade village site.

"Some sort of dig is possible. It's up to the Corps of Engineers," said Oklahoma Archeological Survey staff member Richard Drass.

Although the location of the Deer Creek village of the Wichita has been identified since 1926, little has been done at the site. It has remained under the protection of the Army Corps of Engineers.

According to the Survey's history of Oklahoma, Wichita Indian towns such as Bryson-Paddock and Deer Creek served as major ports of trade on the Great Plains. They are identified as protohistoric villages dating to the early 1700s.

French trappers and traders made their way up the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers, seeking buffalo meat and hides and in return, offering pots, pans, metal knives and the much-prized beads.

Dr. Drass, Dr. Stephen Perkins at Oklahoma State University and Dr. Susan Vehik at the University of Oklahoma have concluded 10 years research at the nearby sister village of Bryson-Paddock, also beside the Arkansas River.

Concern over site preservation has prompted efforts to better protect the Deer Creek site and evaluate disturbances. Trees and shrubs are invading what was once grassy prairie and the shallow cultural deposits of the village. Looters have slipped inside a perimeter fence.

While erosion is still (See Deer Creek Page 5)



## Trowel Marks Newsletter

A quarterly publication  
of The Oklahoma Anthropological Society

### Executive Officers

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Ed Mayfield, Oklahoma City, Vice President (405) 525-3343  
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Alisa Hines, Stillwater, Secretary (405) 612-9129

### Membership

You can find an application to join OAS or renew your membership, and information about its contribution to Oklahoma archeology, on the OAS Website [www.okarchaeology.org](http://www.okarchaeology.org). Visitors are always welcome at State and Chapter Meetings.

OAS offers varied memberships. All members receive the Society's quarterly *Trowel Marks* Newsletter. Also available is the annual *Bulletin of Oklahoma Archeology*. Contributing, Sustaining, Life, and Institutional members also receive OAS Memoirs. For more information, contact Elsbeth Dowd at [efield@ou.edu](mailto:efield@ou.edu).

### 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](mailto: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.

**Note to subscribers:** OAS published two issues of *Trowel Marks* in 2013. They were Vol. 5 No. 1, Spring, and Vol. 5. No. 2, Summer. OAS will return to its regular publication schedule in 2014.

**OAS Website [www.okarchaeology.org](http://www.okarchaeology.org)**

## Events of Interest

### August

**16, Sept. 6, Oct. 18 & 25 Fort Reno Candlelight Tours,** 7 p.m. (arrive early). Re-enactors portray individuals at Historic Fort Reno. Includes Boomer David Payne, Buffalo Soldiers, the Cheyenne people, a Quartermaster Remount Cowboy, and the Fort Reno Gossips. Call (405) 262-3987

### 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](http://www.okhistory.org) or call (918) 962-2062

**28-Jan. 5 Masterworks of Native American Art:** 1960-2010. Selections from the Fred and Enid Brown Collection, Sam Noble Museum, 2401 Chautauqua Ave, Norman

### October

**1-31 Oklahoma Archeology Month.** Archeologists and museums across the state host special events for public audiences including tours of archeological sites and historic buildings, demonstrations of prehistoric flint knapping, pottery and chain-mail production, and lectures.

**Oct. 3-5 Arkansas Archeological Society Annual Meeting,** Springdale, Ark. Professional and avocational archeologists share information about the heritage of Arkansas. Papers are presented, silent auction, book room, Saturday banquet. For more information access [aasociety@arkarch.org](mailto:aasociety@arkarch.org)

**3-4 Fall Traders Encampment,** Woolaroc Museum and Wildlife Preserve, Bartlesville. Living history with 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

**29-Nov. 1 Plains Anthropological Conference** in Fayetteville, Ark. New this year are poster sessions and a special registration fee for member's spouses/partners. Pre-conference tour of Spiro Mounds Archaeological Center. Friday Banquet speaker Elliott West of the University of Arkansas Department of History. Post-conference tour of Civil War battlefields of northwest Arkansas. For more information contact Jo Ann Kvamme at (479) 575-6603 or [jkvamme@uark.edu](mailto:jkvamme@uark.edu).

### November

**7-8 OAS Fall Survey** at Honey Springs State Park, Checotah. Research on the 1863 Civil War battle of Honey Springs. Campsites, water and portable toilets. (Watch for updates on OAS Website [www.okarchaeology.org](http://www.okarchaeology.org))

**TBA OAS Fall Members Meeting.** Exploring our OAS future with a new Certification Program. Speakers include OU Prof. Bonnie Pitblado and graduate student Holly Andrew.



# Trowel Marks

President Debra Baker

The OAS has seen some changes this year, especially in the area of how we deliver your quarterly Trowel Marks Newsletter. These changes that we are making in today's Oklahoma Anthropological Society are not something that we take lightly.

However, in today's world, how we read and receive our mail is constantly changing, therefore the OAS has to change in order to give you the information we would like to provide you as a member.

Please keep this in mind that at this time, Trowel Marks has gone digital. We would really like to keep you up-to-date on what the Society and the state are doing in the anthropological world, so please make sure that we have your current email address listed with your membership.

I am also pleased to announce that we have a new Secretary, Alisa Hines. Although we reluctantly see



Debra Baker

Secretary Cari Foster leave, she has gone way beyond her call of duty. Cari will be moving on with her career in historic preservation, and we can only wish her the best. Thank you, Cari.

I would also like to take this time to thank Richard Drass, Susan Vehik and Stephen Perkins for allowing the OAS to partner with the Oklahoma State University 2014 Summer Field School at the Bryson-Paddock site near Ponca City.

## OAS to join celebration of Historic Preservation Act

The landmark National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) turns 50 years old in 2016.

To celebrate, the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) plans a nationwide initiative called "Making Archaeology Public" (MAP).

Oklahoma will participate, said Bonnie Pitblado, Professor in Anthropological Archaeology at the University of Oklahoma.

SAA will partner with the Archaeology Channel to produce short (10 - 15 minute) videos for each state.

The videos will highlight what the states consider the most important, exciting and surprising archeological find generated by NHPA-related work.

Oklahoma's contribution to the effort will be coordinated by a steering committee. Serving will be representatives from the Oklahoma Anthropological Society, Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, OU Archeological Survey, and OU Anthropology Department.

The committee looks

It is an honor to work with all three of the archeologists and a pleasure to work with students.

\* \* \*

As for the future, the OAS has plenty to look forward to. Plans are in the works for the state of Oklahoma to have its first Archeology Month. October 2014 will be designated to increase public awareness of the diverse archeological and cultural research and preservation that goes on throughout our state.

The OAS will be collaborating with museums, non-profit organizations, government agencies, Native American tribes and individual archeologists to present public events in sharing Oklahoma's significant past and its cultural diversity.

\* \* \*

Within the month of October as well, the OAS and the federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will also be joining forces to host an Archeological Workshop. Ten teachers,

to archeologists, preservation specialists and the public to nominate sites as the subject of Oklahoma's video, Dr. Pitblado said.

### Find membership on OAS Website

To join the OAS, please visit our website at <http://www.ou.edu/cas/arch-sur/oas/> or contact Membership Chair Elsbeth Dowd at [efield@ou.edu](mailto:efield@ou.edu)

grades 3-5, will be selected to train in a two day workshop on how to use archeology in their classrooms to meet their current curriculum needs.

Most important, the Archeological Workshop will entice and teach teachers on how significant it is to our state in the classrooms.

\* \* \*

The OAS Fall Activity 2014 will be at Honey Springs Battlefield around the first of November. Please keep up with the website for further information.

As you can see, the OAS has a very busy year; however we will not be able to do this without you.

This October, help us get the word out on how beautiful Oklahoma's cultural resources are and how we try to preserve them. Throughout the state, we will be offering programs and events in different areas, volunteering and show the people of this state what we are made of, and sharing with the public the knowledge of this state's history. We cannot do this without you.

### Newsletter print copies available

OAS has switched to an electronic version of its *Trowel Marks* newsletter. However, printed copies are available for \$12 a year. Just add the newsletter fee to the annual membership fee.

# Spring Dig

(Continued from Page 1)

dig; for some, it also was their first extended tent camp.

While artifacts were not numerous, students and volunteers turned up distinct items: broken Wichita pottery and elbow pipes, a tiny brass bead and an iron knife blade. As usual, bison bones were plentiful.

"We also found two unusual deer bones – scapula tools – and we'll have to study them. We don't know what they were used for, whether for digging or fleshing hides," Dr. Drass said.

The village was active for about 50 years until the Wichita, pressured by Osage raids from the north, moved south to the Red River.

Bryson-Paddock, named for two modern owners of the property, is one of several major Wichita village sites in the state. Others are identified or suspected on the Longest farmstead beside the Red River, Devil's Canyon on the North Fork of the Red River, and near Rush Springs.

The Rush Springs site has never been found, Dr. Drass said. Discovery waits another time.

Bryson-Paddock research will lead to academic reports and a book. The University of Colorado Press has shown interest in a report on warfare on the Great Plains and Wichita fortifications circa 1700 to 1850, Dr. Drass said.

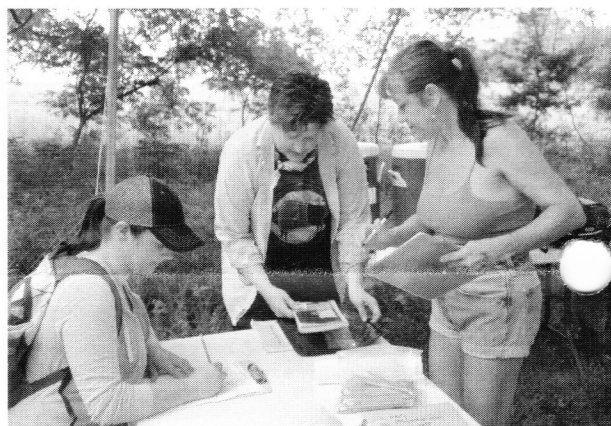
Research artifacts will be displayed at the Noble Museum of Natural History in Norman.



**Michael Sullivan finds digging easy at first, then hits hardpan.**



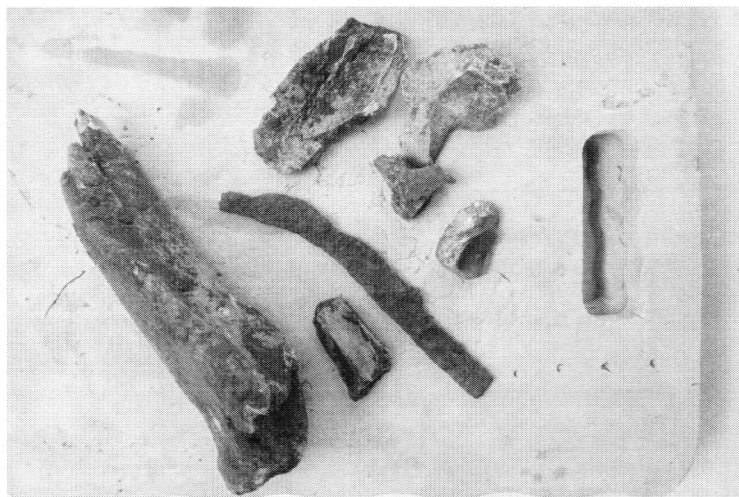
**Checking the first square at the 2014 OAS Spring Dig at Bryson-Paddock are, from left, Barry Splawn and archeologists Stephen Perkins, Susan Vehik and Richard Drass.**



**Above, registration gets organized with student Amelia Alexander, left, and OAS volunteers Kate Ellison and Christina Splawn.**

**Below at left, artifacts from a single square include bison bones, a flint scraper and a rare intact iron knife blade.**

**Below, archeologist Stephen Perkins helps students set up camp for an OSU Field School.**





# Heroine Steamboat exhibit a bonus at Annual Meeting

Board members in the Jan. 25, 2014 meeting, held at the Oklahoma Archeological Survey office in Norman, accepted the resignation of Cathy Compton as Treasurer and thanked her for her long and loyal service.

President Debra Baker appointed to the vacant Treasurer's position Kate Ellison, Yukon, to serve the rest of the term.

Per bylaws, Baker set up an audit committee headed by Curt Hendricks and Charles Cheatham.

Holly Andrews, University of Oklahoma graduate student, is conducting a study of the OAS Certification Program with a goal of improving it.

OU graduate student Loren Hov is working on an OAS Speakers Bureau.

\* \* \*

In May at the Annual Meeting, members gathered at the Oklahoma Historical Society museum near the Capitol. The session was brief to allow full time for the speakers and a tour of the new Heroine Riverboat exhibit.

President Debra Baker received board approval of a cooperative contract for archeological work at Deer Creek, a sister site to Bryson-Paddock. Partners in the 5-member pact are site owner the Army Corps of Engineers, OAS, Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Oklahoma State University, and Wichita and Affiliated Tribes of Oklahoma.

## Deer Creek

(Continued from Page 1)  
at bay at the adjacent Arkansas River, Deer Creek is no longer the untouched site it once was. It needs better protection from invaders, both nature and human.

To that end the Corps of Engineers has initiated a Handshake Program. It unites five groups who will address preservation and archeology.

The pact specifies a cooperative effort by the Tulsa District of the Corps, led by Ken Shingleton; Oklahoma Archeological Survey, led by Dr. Drass; Wichita and Affiliated Tribes of Oklahoma, led by Chairman Gary McAdams, Anadarko; Oklahoma State University in Stillwater, led by Stephen Kin; and Oklahoma Anthropological Society, led by President Debra Baker, Lawton.

The project goals are to identify subsurface

features; gauge the impact of the overgrowth, land management and invasive human and animal disturbances; and possibly resolve adverse effects at the 100-acre site.

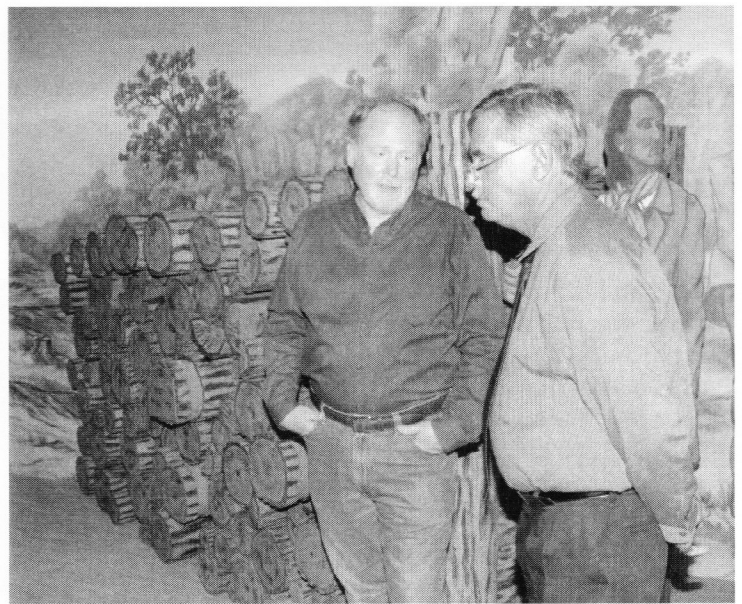
"Ultimately the effort would produce a map of potential subsurface features and artifact concentrations with which a research design could be developed," the Handshake Program application said.

A test to clear a small patch of landscape got un-

## Honey Springs

(Continued from Page 1)  
made up significant portions of each side. The soldiers also included veteran Texas regiments and the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteers (the first black regiment in the Union army).

Federal victory opened the way for occupation of Fort Smith and Union victories in the Red River Valley.



At the OAS Spring Meeting, at left Dan Provo, Project Director at the Oklahoma Museum of History, discusses the new Heroine Riverboat exhibit with John Davis, Local Project Coordinator of the new display.

der way in early spring 2014. A tree removal device with the nickname "the muncher" was put to work.

The innovative machine keeps ground disturbance to a minimum. It chips trees from the top down. It also sweeps side-to-side, clearing brush and plant debris.

The Handshake agreement asks the partners to "provide a significant amount of professional labor and volunteer labor, as well as the use of specialized

Agreement calls for a cleanup to preserve what is believed to be a fortified village site occupied by the Wichita tribe during the first half of the 18th century. The former prairie landscape is being overwhelmed by trees.

equipment (e.g., gradiometer). The Corps will provide light equipment as necessary, expendable supplies and materials, and project coordination and oversight."

The pact projects "... an assorted array of avocational archeologists, university professors, and graduate students will be assembled for the field effort."

The Survey office will analyze the associated data. In the end, it will produce a research design to guide further activities.

Honey Springs Battlefield is a National Historic Landmark. It is located in an area with the potential of a prime tourist destination with nearby Historic Fort Gibson.

# Reviews

Jon Denton  
Reviews Editor

**American Indian Places**  
By Frances H. Kennedy  
Houghton Mifflin Harcourt  
Pub 2008 Hardcover \$8.00  
Illustrated 368 pages  
ISBN-13: 9780395633366

While this reference book is starting to grow a beard, it is worth considering for two reasons: It costs so little and it means so much.

Either as an ebook or hardcover, it remains an excellent archeological resource. It is history, of course, but it is also an excellent guide to places significant to the original inhabitants of the North American landscape.

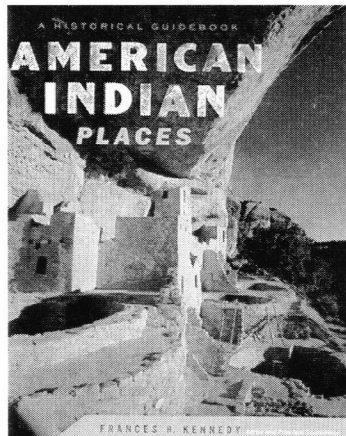
Kennedy refers to 366 sites, all used by native people before 1900. Each is open to the public.

Even with its sweeping look at Indian America, the book limits itself to site locations, maps and color photographs. It lacks the data readers expect in today's lightning speed communication – website addresses, visiting hours, phone numbers of people to contact.

Yet it's a great deal more than a travel guide.

Essays and commentaries accompany most of the sites. Some were written by Native Americans, others by archeologists and historians.

As documentary filmmaker Ken Burns says, "This will become an indispensable guide to those special places that remind us that every place we think



we 'discovered' was already someone else's home."

Just focusing on Oklahoma yields a treasure of Indian sites and lore. A quick look through the index takes you on a diverse journey to the Battle of Honey Springs, New Echota, and the Trail of Tears.

Tribal sites are there – find the Fort Sill Apache, Caddo, abundant references to Oklahoma's Cherokee, Creek and Choctaws, other looks at the Chickasaw, Comanche, Kiowa, and Shawnee.

Spiro Mounds, as befitting its status as Oklahoma's only prehistoric Native American archeology park, gets generous attention. Site director Dennis Peterson reminds us despite the Mounds' abusive treatment, Spiro's importance today is reflected in several museums.

It would be better to have more on Forts Gibson, Reno and Towson. Their importance in the western migration through the Plains gets short attention.

Regional interests fend much better. Find the Texas Indians at Palo Duro Canyon and the historic battles of Adobe Walls. In

Illinois there's Cahokia, the largest city north of Mexico before Columbus, in Arizona the ancient Sonoran Desert farming community of Casa Grande Ruins. In New Mexico find Chaco Culture National Park.

This one belongs in your reference library.

-- Jon Denton, Editor

**Shooting Arrows and Slinging Mud:**  
**Custer, the Press, and the Little Bighorn**

By James E. Mueller  
OU Press 2013  
272 Pages \$29.95  
ISBN: 9780806143989

Just when I thought nothing fresh could be added to the volumes written about George Armstrong Custer's overwhelming defeat at the Little Bighorn, up pops something new.

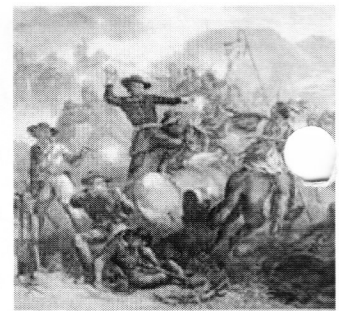
It takes an interesting approach to one of the most studied topics on North America's Indian wars. I'm speaking from years of reading, studying, and writing about this battle.

Through exceptional research scanning volumes of newspaper articles, Mueller gives the reader a clear view of two crucial years in America's move west, 1876-77. By using the Sioux war as his canvas, he paints a mosaic of military, political and post Civil War reconstruction.

Once again, as archeology reminds us, context is vital to understanding things and events.

In using the mass communication of the time – newspapers – Mueller writes with the precise skill of a surgeon. He extracts piece by piece the very color, mood and ambience of the period.

In the mid-nineteenth century, the single most accessible source of information was newspapers. They were found in almost every corner of North



America. They were the pulse of the public. No matter how small, the hamlet, village or metro city newspapers covered any and all events of interest.

The papers had a big canvas in the years 1876-77. The period proved unique in life-changing events. Custer's defeat at Little Bighorn showed the Indians could fight back and win big.

Post Civil War reconstruction was raging. Hamburg massacre took place near Augusta, Ga. on the 4th of July and initiated nearly a century of Jim Crow denial of civil rights.

The presidential campaign between Democrat Rutherford B. Hayes and Republican Samuel J. Tilden signaled the end of Ulysses S. Grant's administration. The political race was everything we have come to expect in a nasty battle. It was mean, vitriolic, slanderous and (let's see) had very little truth. The candidates squared off in a do-or-die battle for the White House.

It was all very real and like today, intimidating. In writing about this, I looked at my calendar and realized these events all took place 138 years ago. Mueller's ability to make it live again is the mark of a great historian.

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



# Window on the Past

By Kathy Gibbs

## Vanity on the Great Plains

Throughout history, people from all cultures reveal an interest in make-up, jewelry and hair styles. The American Indian was no different.

For the women and warriors of the Plains tribes, style was a vital part of their lives in many different ways.

Let's begin with make-up, or rather body painting. Next to dressing and sewing of animal skins, painting was probably the oldest form of arts or crafts, dating to prehistoric times.

The materials used in painting could be found everywhere on the Great Plains. Native paints came from animal, vegetable and mineral sources, with earth paints the most common. An object can often be dated by the color of its paint – the earliest hues were basic brown, red, yellow, black, blue, green, and white.

The base for red paints was crimson-colored earth and a crushed, pale, reddish yellow rock. A reddish brown could be obtained by baking gray or yellow clay over ashes until it turned red.

Yellow earth was found beside the Yellowstone River. Yellow came from bull berries and moss on pine trees. Buffalo gallstones provided yet another yellow.

For blue, Indians used duck manure from the lakes of country where wild ducks were plentiful. Green came from copper ores, colored mud or plants growing near lakes.

White paint came from white earth and from grinding down white clay. Powdered, charred wood and dark earth provided black paint.

When an Indian warrior was fortunate enough to have a multitude of colors, he painted his face in stripes and spots in a style to please his own spirit-guided attitude.

Common face paint methods were to use the finger tips or pointed sticks to draw cheek stripes from an eighth to a quarter of an inch wide vertically or horizontally. Starting at the nose and running across to the ears, the painter used red, yellow, blue, green and as many other tints as possible.

In any case, the paint was applied with forethought and purpose.

Men painted their faces and body for protection from the sun, wind, snow and insects. The Indian first dipped his greasy fingers into a bag of powdered paint and rubbed the paint evenly over his face and body. Sometimes his fingernails would be used to produce certain designs.

Painting one's face and body was a favorite way of mental conditioning. Warriors painted themselves with their personal protective designs when they went to war. Also, this helped the war chief tell them apart.



The forehead was painted in stripes in the same manner with lines running vertically. When the face was painted with spots, they were daubed with the finger tips.

*Kathleen Gibbs, former OAS President and Central Chapter President, draws on several sources for this column. Included is "Mystic Warriors of the Plains" by Thomas E. Mails and her novel "Journey of the Cheyenne Warrior." She will soon publish her second Western fiction, "The Last Real Cowboy."*

Not all paint was war paint. It often was used to designate membership in societies, when participating in ceremonies, as marks of achievement, and in mourning the dead.

Bodies were painted in much the same manner and colors as faces, but the lines were larger and more often wavy.

When paints were mixed with grease, they would remain on the body for a long time, for the Indian was often in a situation where he could not wash himself. He also may have wanted to leave the paint on as a reminder of a ceremony.

Some Europeans thought painting was done without a particular design. Early travelers decided that the sole purpose seemed to be to make themselves as "hideously ugly as possible."

To the Indian, the colors and patterns were harmonious, balanced, beautiful, and exciting. Among the Sioux, people believed that by being painted, people had been changed – the painted one had undergone a new birth and had assumed new responsibilities, new obligations and new relationship.

Sioux holy man Black Elk said the use of blue paint was "very important and very sacred." The power of a thing or act was in the understanding of its meaning. Blue was the color of the heavens.

The red line women placed in the part of their hair tied her to the earth, where everything lives and increases.

As the painting evolved over the years, it became absolutely spectacular.

*(Next time: Necklaces of every kind were worn by warriors. Chokers made of beads or fur-covered strips were prized).*

### 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 Amanda Regnier, Publications Chair.

Contact Amanda at  
aregnier@ou.edu  
Norman  
(405) 325-7211

# OAS Board tackles tough issues, examines dues, updates bylaws

Highlights of the July 19, 2014 Board Meeting, held at the Oklahoma Archeological Survey office in Norman, include appointment of a new Secretary, adjustments to dues, and updating the OAS Bylaws.

Once again OAS has a full roster of officers. President Debra Baker has recruited Alisa Hines, Stillwater, as Secretary.

Hines stepped up from an elected position of Director-At-Large. She leads the new OAS Chapter in Stillwater.

Amended OAS Bylaws, as prepared by Parliamentarian Curt Hendricks, were approved. Bylaw changes are to be published in the OAS newsletter and posted on the OAS website

autumn at the next regular board meeting.

After the meeting, Past President Charles Cheatham, Chairman of the Audit Committee, called the board's changes "prudent adjustments."

"We will continue to look at things ... We just need to slow down the financial trend we are on," he said.

During the meeting Membership Chairman Elsbeth Dowd said since May 2014, the Society has added 9 Active, 3 Sustaining, 3 Student, 3 Institutional and 2 Associate memberships.

The Society has four months in this year to reverse a membership decline:

-- A comparison of individual memberships

The 2014 Fall Survey is set Nov. 7-8 at Honey Springs Battlefield in Checotah.

The Fall Membership Meeting will occur in early November with a date to be set. Emphasis will be on the revamped OAS Certification Program and what it means to the OAS future.

Debra Baker said Oklahoma Archeology Month has been set for October with an active calendar of state-wide events.

Details will be available in the OAS *Trowel Marks* newsletter and on the OAS



**Alisa Hines, Stillwater, has accepted the role of OAS Secretary.**

Website.

OAS also will participate in the 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act in 2016.

## Oklahoma archeology to get October spotlight

The first annual Oklahoma Archeology Month will put archeology and history of Oklahoma in the spotlight.

In October archeologists and museums across the state will host special events for public audiences. Bonnie Pitblado, Professor in Anthropological Archeology at the University of Oklahoma, is helping coordinate activities.

The Oklahoma Anthropological Society, Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, and OU Anthropology Department will co-sponsor state-wide activities.

Leading the OAS effort is President Debra Baker. She is working to promote visitor sites and sights that are not always in the spotlight.

The goal is to increase awareness of the diverse archeological and cultural preservation projects that blanket the state, said Dr. Pitblado, a member of the OAS Board.

For years many states have held archeology months with great success.

"It is hoped October 2014 marks the first of many annual Oklahoma Archeology months to come," Dr. Pitblado said.

Oklahoma events already scheduled include tours of archaeological sites and historic buildings, demonstrations of prehistoric flint knapping, pottery and chain-mail production, and lectures.

Geographically, the month's hosts range from the Quapaw Nation in northeast Oklahoma to Lawton's Museum of the Great Plains in the southwest.

"If you, your OAS chapter, or your institution would like to add your own presentation to the emerging list of hosts, or if you would like to collaborate with an existing host, please contact Stephanie Stutts," Dr. Pitblado said

Stutts is at [sastutts@ou.edu](mailto:sastutts@ou.edu) and (979) 393-8202.

For clarification, OAS members should note dues are annual and cover January through December.

Dues apply only to the year indicated with payment.

The annual membership drive traditionally starts in October.

for review prior to a membership vote at the OAS Fall Meeting.

In light of smaller OAS membership numbers and some areas of increased operating costs, the OAS board made several adjustments to dues categories for the calendar year 2015.

However, those adjustments are under review and will be visited again in

shows 332 so far this year, down from 388 in 2011, from 396 in 2012, and from 378 in 2013.

-- A comparison of dues income shows at total of \$8,490 in 2011, a total \$8,735 in 2012, a total \$8,275 in 2013 and \$7,405 so far in 2014.

June's Spring Dig at Bryson-Paddock drew 24 registered members, 12 students and 15 visitors. No OAS fee was charged. In the future, as in past years, the standard dig fee will be \$5 a day for members for no more than \$20 for the full dig.



# Amendments to OAS Bylaws address ethics, meeting dates

## Proposed 2014 Amendments to the Bylaws of the Oklahoma

**Anthropological Society** (sometimes hereafter "the Society")

Approved by the Board at its meeting of July 19, 2014, and subject to final approval by the general membership at the Fall Meeting in 2014 and effective upon that final approval.

The amendments quoted in relevant parts below are primarily to update the Society's Bylaws in the areas of applicable discrimination laws, the Society's current Code of Ethics, and required meeting dates for the Board and the Society's general membership. This notice of proposed changes of the Bylaws will also be posted on the Society's Web site.

### (Bylaws date, Page 1)

These Amended and Restated Bylaws incorporate all amendments adopted through [date of final approval by membership].

### Article I. Corporate Definition

**Section 4. Non-Discrimination.** The members, officers, directors, employees, executors, administrators, and all other persons acting on behalf of the Society shall not discriminate on the basis of sex, age, race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation or disability.

### Article II. Meetings

#### Section 1. Annual Meeting.

A. The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held in April; each spring, the date, place, and time as determined by the Board of Directors.

**Section 2. Fall Meeting.** The Fall Meeting shall be

held ~~between mid-September and mid-November in the fall~~, the date, place, and time as determined by the Board of Directors.

### Article III. Society Memberships Section 1. Membership.

Any persons, firms, corporations, or other entities that support the aims and objectives of the Society may, upon application and payment of dues for the class of membership for which they are applying, be admitted to membership in the Society, provided the Society has no objection to membership based on its Code of Ethics.

### Art. IV. Officers

**Section 10. Audit.** ~~Within two (2) months of~~ After the close of the Fiscal Year and before the Annual Meeting, the financial records of the Treasurer shall be audited by a three-member Audit Committee appointed by the President and approved by the Board. The Audit Committee shall present its report to the Board at each Board Meeting held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the Society.

### Article V. Board of Directors

#### Section 7. Board Meetings.

A. The Board shall hold regular quarterly meetings in January, April in the spring, in July and in the fall. The April-spring and fall meetings of the Board shall be held in conjunction with the Annual and fall membership meetings of the Society.

### Article VII. Committees

#### Section 5. Certification Council.

A. Purpose. The purpose of the Certification Council shall be to train and certify the proficiency of Society

members in the various aspects of archeology, ethnology, and anthropology. Ethics training shall be included in all courses.

### Section 6. Ethics Committee.

~~If a~~ All complaints is filed with the Ethics Committee shall allege a violation as stated in Article VII, Section 6(B). Each will be processed under the guidelines and rules it shall be processed in accordance with these rules and guidelines and referred to the Board for final action.

### Article XII. Amendment of Bylaws

These Bylaws may be amended by two-thirds (2/3) vote of the members of the Society present at an Annual Meeting or Special Meeting called for that purpose; provided, however, that written notice, including copies of the proposed amendments

of the Bylaws, shall be given to members of the Society at least thirty (30) days prior to the meeting at which the changes to the Bylaws will be considered. The actual proposed amendments to the Bylaws shall be provided to members either (a) along with the written notice including email, or (b) if so indicated in the written notice, by posting on the Society's Web site at least thirty (30) days prior to the meeting. The written notice shall offer to provide a written copy of the proposal upon request of a member to the Secretary. Mailing or personal delivery of the proposal to a requesting member before the meeting shall satisfy the notice requirement of this article. Any alteration in the proposal, properly germane to the terms of which notice is given, may be made at the meeting without further notice.

## 2013 OAS Bulletin offers topics ranging from hot rock cooking to archaic spear point styles

Contributors provide four articles of interest in the latest Bulletin of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society.

Bulletin Editor Bob Brooks, Norman, presents topics ranging from protohistoric Caddo and Wichitas sharing a village to early archaic spear point styles, hot rock cooking, and Lake Hudson tools.

Tim Baugh, archeology professor at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, proposes a new view on the protohistoric occupants of the Lowrance site in Murray County. An OAS dig in spring and fall 1969, the site has evidence the Caddo and Wichitas may have lived side by side in the village.

Don Dickson, a prominent authority on Native American archeology

and prehistory of the Ozarks region, gives a glimpse of Time Capsule Cave, a site in Madison County, Ark. east of Fayetteville. Noteworthy is the large number of transitional Paleoindian and early archaic spear point styles recovered from the cave.

A third article is by Tim Perttula, a Fellow of the Texas Archeological Society and archeologist with Archaeological & Environmental Consultants, Austin, Texas. He examines the use of hot rock cooking by prehistoric people at (See OAS Bulletin Page 10)

## Bulletin

(Continued from Page 9)

McGee Creek Reservoir in Atoka County. Tim's article suggests that these features have important implications for shifts to plant food processing.

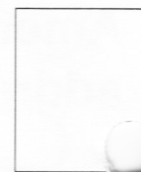
The final article is by Brooks, Oklahoma State Archeologist and adjunct professor at the University of Oklahoma. He reports on his continuing analysis of materials from Lake Hudson in Mayes County. He focuses on drills, axes, and adze tools.

The 2013 publication, Vol. 61, is available from OAS Publications Chair Amanda Regnier at aregnier@ou.edu.

The Bulletin publishes original papers in anthropology and archeology with a focus on Oklahoma and surrounding states. The editor welcomes manuscripts. He can be reached at rbrooks@ou.edu.

## Trowel Marks

Oklahoma Anthropological Society  
11550 Bartons Butte Road  
Mustang OK 73064



## 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 mcocok@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 Connie Masters at 918-470-3781

### **TULSA ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Tulsa**

Occasional meetings 7 p.m. 4th Mondays  
Aaronson Auditorium, Central Library, 400 Civic Center, Tulsa  
Occasional field trips  
Contact Pam Proctor at pamela.proctor@cnet.com