

CoAS Newsletter

Council of Affiliated Societies, Society for American Archaeology

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FROM THE CHAIR:

If you Google "Council of Affiliated Societies," you will find an introduction to the Society for American Archaeology; click on that and then go to "About the Society" and you will find Council of Affiliated Societies; click on that and there is our webpage with a statement about the mission of CoAS, a list of member societies, and information on joining the Council.

SAA's 75th Anniversary Meeting (coming up April 14-18, 2010, in St. Louis) is a great time to get information about YOUR society to other archeological societies and to SAA. SAA gives CoAS a booth in the Exhibit Hall where your society's handouts, newsletters, posters, etc., can be displayed; however, nothing can be sold.

CoAS has done all the paper work for sponsoring a Poster Session at the meeting, see below. The topic for the posters is the contributions of avocational archeologists or groups of them to the preservation of archeological/historic sites in your state over the last 75 years! The deadline for participation in this poster session has gone by, but I hope you will be able to see that there is SOMEONE (amateur or professional) from your Society who would agree to attend the CoAS Business Meeting, so that person can report back to your society about the Poster Session and the meeting. We need to find ways in which CoAS and SAA can agree on mutually beneficial ways to help each other.

The day and time of the Business Meeting will be in the Preliminary Program of the SAA meeting. The place and Room number will be in the final Program. I look forward to seeing a bunch of you at the meeting. The person who attends the Business Meeting should be prepared to give a SHORT summary of your group's activities. For example, in 2010 the Arkansas Society will celebrate its 50th anniversary, and its 46th annual Training Program. I look forward to seeing you and/or your representative at the meeting.

Hester Davis, CoAS Chair

COAS PROPOSES A POSTER SESSION FOR SAA'S 75TH ANNIVERSARY MEETING

The Council of Affiliated Societies is sponsoring a poster session, featuring avocational archaeologists, for SAA's 75th Anniversary Meeting in St. Louis. The following abstracts have been submitted to the program organizers:

Title: AVOCATIONAL ARCHEOLOGY MAKING A DIFFERENCE: WHO'S DONE IT AND WHO'S DOING IT

Organizer: Marcel Kornfeld and Cathy Poetschat
Sponsored by CoAS (Council of Affiliated Societies)
April 14-18, 2010
St. Louis, MO

Since the beginning of American Archeology, amateurs, avocational, and collectors have played crucial roles in our discipline. They have been involved in locating and preserving sites, curating collections, lobbying for legislation, providing financial support for projects and institutions, and in so many other roles we are unable to list individually. It is fair to say that many avocational archeologists have been at the forefront of American archeology and they continue to be so. In this session we present the past and continued contributions of avocational archeologists from every corner of the Americas. We hope to encourage the general public to become engaged in the past by highlighting the role they can play in our discipline in the future.

PARTICIPANT ABSTRACTS

LOUISIANA AVOCATIONALS

by Recca Jones and Nancy Hawkins

Louisiana has a tradition of avocational archaeologists making significant contributions in North American archaeology. Dr. Clarence H. Webb's contributions include [describing] the Poverty Point culture, the Caddo culture, and the San Patrice culture. He received the Crabtree Award in 1985. Avocational archaeologist Bill Baker recorded over 100 sites in Central Louisiana and contributed to the preservation of significant sites, including Cowpen Slough, Troyville and Caney Mounds. Recca Jones has been an avocational archaeologist since 1960. She has recorded and promoted the preservation of mounds in Northeast Louisiana, particularly in the

Ouachita River Valley. She was the first to publish information on Watson Brake, a Middle Archaic mound complex, and has actively protected the site since 1981. Rea served as president of the Louisiana Archaeology and, in recognition of her work, received the Crabtree Award in 1998.

LIFETIME VOLUNTEERS IN ILLINOIS ARCHAEOLOGY

by Alice Berkson

The Illinois Association for Advancement of Archaeology, founded in 1969, unites all those interested in the state's archaeology – amateurs, professionals, students and the public at large. With ten chapters throughout the state, our members foster site preservation, educational projects, and research through local programs and our quarterly publication *Illinois Antiquity*, our journal *Rediscovery*, and grants from our Permanent Fund. Our poster features recipients of our Lifetime Volunteer award for the past decade, individuals who have made a lasting contribution to the archaeology of Illinois.

A COMMUNITY OF AVOCATIONALS AND PROFESSIONALS: PROFILES IN OUTREACH, EDUCATION, AND COLLABORATION AMONG ARCHAEOLOGISTS IN MASSACHUSETTS

by Suanna Crowley

Since 1939, the Massachusetts Archaeological Society has been a diligent advocate for Native American archaeological research in New England. Based at the Robbins Museum of Archaeology in Middleborough, MA, generations of Society members have organized and participated in research projects, family-friendly educational events, annual meetings, and published in traditional and digital formats. We are an active group of professionals, teachers, collectors, and enthusiasts who share common goals of education and preservation. This poster highlights accomplishments of our avocational and professional community, as well as partnerships with local Chapters, institutional grantors, Native tribal groups, and an expanding regional audience.

JACK HOLLAND, CHERT EXPERT, NEW YORK

by Lisa Anselmi

Jack Holland's lifelong interest in archaeology began as a boy collecting arrowheads along the floodplains of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River near Lockhaven, Pennsylvania. Upon early retirement from his job as an industrial electrician at the Ford Stamping Plant south of Buffalo, NY in 1985, he began amassing a comparative lithic collection. The collection is now housed in the Buffalo Museum of Science and consists of 22,000 samples from more than 1,500 lithic types from the U.S. and Canada. In recognition of his contributions, Jack received the Crabtree Award from the SAA in 2001 and most recently was named a Pioneer of Science by the Hauptman-Woodward Institute of Buffalo.

THE KANSAS ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, STEWARDS OF KANSAS ARCHEOLOGY

by Tim Weston

Starting in the 19th century, amateur archeologists were instrumental in accomplishing serious archeological research in Kansas. Avocational contributions to the discipline expanded greatly with the organization of the Kansas Anthropological Association in 1955. During the last 55 years KAA members, both as individuals and in groups, have contributed to archeological study of Kansas in a variety of ways: offering expertise in specific topics, recording sites, doing field and laboratory work, publishing reports, and performing public education/outreach. Preservation of sites and artifact collections by documentation and by raising public awareness is a long-term goal of the organization.

DOING IT WYOMING STYLE: AVOCATIONAL ARCHEOLOGISTS OUT WEST

by Marcel Kornfeld

Wyoming and the Rocky Mountain west are natural for outdoor activities where an abundance of artifacts has intrigued the regional population for decades and created an interest in the past. Although some of the earliest archeologists in the area were professionals, much archeology over the past century has been conducted by avocational archeologists. In the 1950s, the local chapters were organized into the Wyoming Archeological Society, which conducted the first archeological investigation in the state. Avocationals have played significant roles, including research, lobbying for legislation, fundraising, and in all aspects of Wyoming Archeological endeavor. This presentation highlights several members of the past and present avocational community.

A CENTURY OF MAINE AVOCATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY

by Leslie Shaw

The state of Maine has a record of over 12,000 years of occupation, leaving tens of thousands of archaeological sites, including historic sites dating from the arrival of Europeans in the 16th century. The avocational archaeologists of the state have been instrumental in locating and recording the majority of sites on the state registry. The partnerships between avocationals, professional archaeologists, and Native Americans have had their ups-and-downs over the past century, but today there is a strong effort to work together on locating and protecting Maine's archaeological heritage.

MISSOURI AVOCATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS: A SMALL SAMPLE OF GREAT WORK

by Gina Powell

Like most other states, Missouri owes a debt to its avocational archaeologists for providing time, research, data, and support for furthering the knowledge of the state's past. In this poster, the author will present and honor the work of several avocational researchers, including one of the co-founders of the Council of Affiliated Societies, the

late Earl Lubensky. The work of other individuals will be recognized, especially the tireless officers of local chapters of the Missouri Archaeological Society.

AVOCATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO COLORADO ARCHAEOLOGY

by Kevin Black

Avocational archaeologists have been active participants in Colorado for decades. Organizationally, they have been integral to the formation of support groups such as the Colorado Archaeological Society—one of the oldest such organizations in the country, founded in 1935—and the San Luis Valley Archaeological Network, and were indispensable lobbyists for the creation of Colorado's Office of the State Archaeologist in 1973. Avocationals continue to contribute to the study and preservation of the state's cultural resources through activities and programs such as site stewardship, volunteer field and laboratory work, publication in local and regional journals, sponsoring college scholarships, and project fund-raising.

TEXAS AVOCATIONALS-WE COULDN'T DO IT WITHOUT YOU!

by Michael Collins

From its nascency the practice of archaeology in Texas has been one of cooperation between avocationals and professionals. The Texas Archeological Society exemplifies this tradition by prescribing equal status to avocationals and professionals in its governance. Avocationals making substantive contributions to the study of the past in Texas are far too numerous to all be included in this poster, so the stories of a few are presented as representative examples.

NEGOTIATING NORTH DAKOTA ARCHAEOLOGY: AGENDA, ASSENT, AND ACTION, 1930-2010

by Paul Picha

The National Research Council Archaeological Conference of 1929 set the national agenda (O'Brien and Lyman 2001). At the state level, State Historical Society of North Dakota council member George F. Will aimed to carry out the interdisciplinary agenda in accord with his Harvard University mentor Roland B. Dixon's address in St. Louis. Avocation and archaeology were negotiated over the next seven decades in North Dakota. In retrospect, these twin interdisciplinary pillars--archaeology and ethnohistory--remain the foundational legacy in North Dakota.

85 YEARS OF CONTRIBUTIONS BY AMATEUR ARCHAEOLOGISTS IN ARKANSAS

by Hester Davis

Contributions by amateur archeologists to preserving Arkansas's past began in 1925, when Sam Dellinger, Professor of Zoology and head of the University of Arkansas Museum, found that museums in the east were accumulating large collections of Arkansas's prehistoric artifacts. He began an effort to save archeological sites and artifacts for

Arkansans. With the creation of the Arkansas Archeological Society in 1960 and the Arkansas Archeological Survey in 1967, these efforts intensified. Amateur contributions continue to this day largely because of the successful Society/Survey Training Program now planning its 47th session.

FROM THE MEMBERS:

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Lake Scott State Park: June 2009 Archeology
by Mary Conrad

The June 2009 Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) was at Lake Scott State Park in western Kansas, north of Scott City. This park contains the remains of the only known Indian pueblo in Kansas. The purpose of the 2009 KATP was to complete pedestrian surveys of all the land of the park (about 80 acres) so all archeological sites in the park could be mapped. That way, park officials would know what areas to avoid when constructing cabins in the future.

The stereotypical flat landscape of western Kansas certainly is not the reality for Lake Scott State Park. That part of Kansas has numerous hills, many of which are quite steep. One field participant had quipped that the surveyors needed to climb like "billygoats."

The field workers had many discussions regarding whether to go round and round the hills or up and down them. Either way, those who were not in shape ended up with sore legs. In fact, many stayed off the hills and walked the lowlands. Even those walkers could not always avoid the prickly yucca plants that are everywhere!

At the beginning of the KATP, 26 sites were known in the Lake Scott area. These sites were revisited to see if the sites still exist and to refine the boundaries of those sites. One site could not be relocated, despite auger testing, due to a higher water table than had been encountered years earlier. On the other hand, another site was rediscovered! Most thought the site had been destroyed in the 1980s when sand was borrowed for temporary structures during the dredging of Lake Scott. The 2009 KATPers found part of that site still intact. When walking throughout the park, the surveyors found around 20 sites not previously known.

KATPers did recover a Paleo-point and a couple of Archaic dart points, but they did not find diagnostic artifacts on many of the Indian sites observed. Many of those sites likely were used by the Apache, who lived in the area during protohistoric and early historic times.

The surveyors did extend the boundaries of a site already known near the entrance to the park. This is one of the sites where excavators placed grids for some extensive

testing. Red-slipped Southwestern sherds were recovered. Some sherds had red slip on both sides while others had the colored slip on just the interior. Two other types of pottery also were found at this site.

Many of the newly discovered Indian sites were located in the lowlands as the archeologists expected. However, some of them were discovered in the uplands, on ridgetops, and even on slopes.

The KATPers also recorded historic European-American sites. Some nineteenth-century dugouts were observed. A couple of early twentieth-century dumps also were located. Whenever the surveyors came upon European-American historic sites, some used metal detectors to determine the boundaries.

The KATP pedestrians also tried to find the remains of the CCC camp used by CCCers who rebuilt the Lake Scott dam after the earthen structure gave way in the 1930s. The camp would have been just outside the park at what is now Camp Lakeside, a Methodist camp. Larry Haime and Jerry Snyder, local historians, had marked some CCC Camp McGinnis foundations with flags this past winter when the grass was short. In the Scott City area, most places had much more rain than normal this spring and in June. Thus, the June grass was higher than normal.

The KATPers mapped the CCC foundations only when they could find at least three corners. Neither the historians nor the KATPers located the CCC trash dump. Nonetheless, Don Rowison, the archeologist-historian in charge of the CCC survey, thinks sufficient structural remains were found to warrant an application for national registry.

While some KATPers were disappointed to not be digging, others liked looking for sites, despite the blisters many could feel on their heels. They realize that pedestrian surveys certainly are vital to record undiscovered and unrecorded sites.

MISSOURI ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Missouri Teachers Dig Project Archaeology

by Gail Lundeen,

Project Archaeology, Missouri State Coordinator

Kids, dirt, and a mystery. Teachers, state educational standards, and engaged students. What can make all of these things converge? Project Archaeology! This is a national curriculum designed to train teachers of third through fifth graders to use archaeology as the basis for instruction in science, social studies, language arts, and math in their classroom. Anyone who works with children, such as museum guides, historic site interpreters, scout leaders, and others, can also use the materials. The goal is to “use archaeological inquiry to foster understanding of past and

standing of past and present culture; improve social studies and science education; and enhance citizenship education to help preserve our archaeological legacy.”

Missouri has hosted three training workshops in the past year. Approximately 50 teachers, archaeologists, and historic site interpreters have been taught to use the Project Archaeology curriculum. Basic information is given on how to “think like an archaeologist”. Science process skills including observation, inference, classification, and context are practiced. Students investigate types of shelters and how they are influenced by culture. The instructor chooses a shelter to study in depth. Available shelters to investigate include a Pawnee earthlodge, a Plains tipi, the Poplar Forest slave cabin, a Northwest Coast plank house, a rock shelter, and a historic farmhouse. Each shelter provides authentic archaeological data from an actual excavation. Students can “be an archaeologist” as they study the geography of the site, use graphing to study the context of artifacts, and learn about descendants of the original inhabitants of the shelter.

An important component of the curriculum is the emphasis on stewardship of cultural resources. Students learn that prehistoric and historic sites are irreplaceable and belong to everyone. Damaging them destroys information that could add to our understanding of people who lived in the past. As children delve into the mystery of how people in the past lived, they gain an appreciation of how important it is to protect archaeological sites and information for the future. Teachers are able to incorporate curriculum concepts into an engaging course of study. And everyone enjoys the challenge!

OREGON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Oregon Archaeology Celebration (OAC), Oct. 2009

by Cathy Poetschat

It's that time of year again when we get to celebrate Oregon Archaeology all month long, and then some.

Get your 2009 Archaeology Month Poster (Figure 1) and Calendar of Events at the October 6th OAS Meeting. There are many activities to participate in during October and beyond. Please pick up some extra posters and calendars and distribute them at your local store, school, museum, senior center, etc. OAC is a grass roots volunteer group, and needs your help getting them out to the public so they can share in the Celebration! You can also access the OAC Calendar of Events at www.oregonheritage.org.

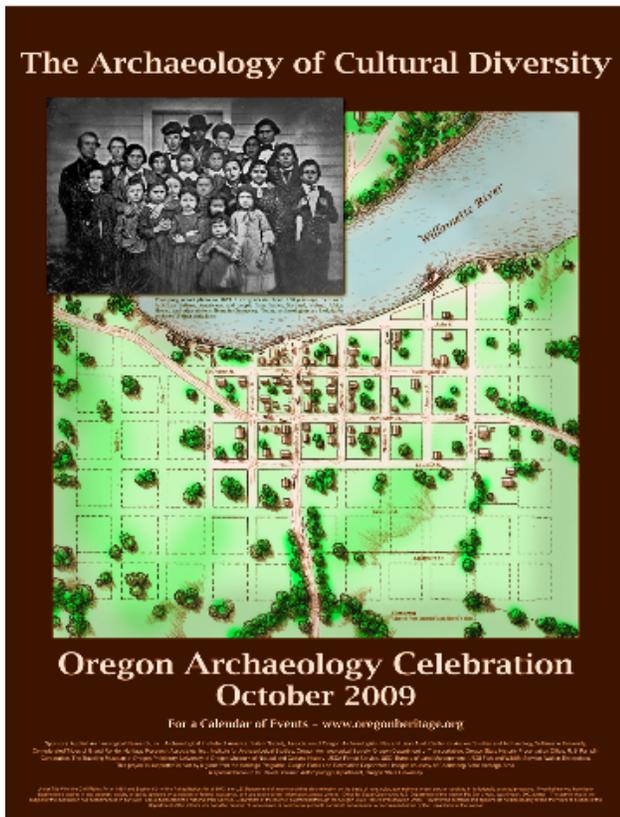


Figure 1. OAC Archaeology Month Poster

COULD PICTOGRAPHS DEPICT WRECKED PADDLE WHEELER ON THE JOHN DAY RIVER? A possible connection between a rock art site and historic occurrences

by D. Russel Michhimer

Too often, I think, reports about archaeological subjects are quite dry and require an inordinate amount of attention and prior knowledge about the subject before the essence of the report is illuminated. I hope to modify that with this recounting, in a more conversational tone, of a rock art site discovery and consequent research I have recently undertaken. It contains a number of coincidental elements that are astounding in their own right but are not, perhaps, uncommon in the world of avocational archaeology. I can only hope that readers will indulge me as I chronicle my thought process in the exploration of this site and take away the sense that archaeology can be a great big heap of FUN both in the field and in the "lab."

I am always on the alert for reports of rock art sites that are not part of the Loring's inventory [editor's note: please see <http://www.oregonrockart.com/> for more information about Oregon rock art]. Email and the Internet enhance my ability to make connections more rapidly than back in the day when snail mail was the only option available. Not to belittle that method, both Cressman and the Lor-

ings employed it to their advantage. Cressman's autobiography gives account of his explorations in a Model T Ford, his itinerary dictated some what by the contacts he had established using the mail system. Malcolm and Louise's research was certainly enhanced by the presence of the same institution.

But, through a series of emails and phone calls, I found myself on the doorstep of an older gentleman who, with his wife, has lived in the vicinity of Mitchell, Oregon for the better part of their lives. They are avid outdoor folks who have a habit of hiking at least a couple of miles each day. In the course of their decades-long explorations they have encountered a number of rock art sites that have not been previously recorded. They were gracious enough to share their knowledge with me. The site they brought to my attention holds a very personal significance for them as it was discovered by an adult son who, due to disease, met an untimely death.

It was early spring and inclement weather had not receded. In fact, it was snowing for part of the way, as my informant drove us to the site. Barely a hundred feet off the gravel road that had taken us past a well-known Oregon landmark remarkable for its fossils and multicolored clay geological features and within shouting distance of the John Day River was an extrusion of basalt. Scarcely more than perhaps fifty feet in diameter at the base and in the neighborhood of fifteen feet tall, it is located on the west bank of a shallow dry canyon. The east-facing surface contains a number of red pictographs.

The elements near the top portion of the panel are quite striking in their brightness. Examination revealed that those images are quite well protected by overhanging rock. The center of the panel seemed to have pigment but individual elements were very hard to delineate. Those near the bottom were almost indiscernible. I began taking pictures from all possible angles-- shots containing several elements, close ups and even some rock faces that logically should have pigment on them but where none is apparent. My guide located a single image on the north face of the feature that he had seen before (Figure 2) and pointed it out to me.



Figure 2. Rock art panel on north face of rock formation.

Careful examination of the rest of the stone feature did not reveal further paintings. I took about a hundred shots of the face that contained the pictographs. I could hardly wait to download the pictures onto my computer (I shoot digital these days, of course) and enhance them with the free Google© program, Picasa©, to bring out details I was unable to see at the site. I was not disappointed by the results I have come to expect from this simple-to-use free application. One adjusts the light level, enhances the sharpness and then increases the color saturation. This tends to magnify very faded pictographs so they are again discernible.

First, the bright images near the top deserve attention. They may or not be relevant to the observations later in this article. To the right of the panel, separated from the rest of the panel of a large fissure in the boulder is a “snake image” (Figure 3). The “snake” has nine curves in it and a circle at the lower end. A look at a map of the John Day River will reveal that it has an extremely serpentine course with many sharp curves that nearly loop back on themselves. A leap of intuition suggests that rather than a “snake” being represented that it is more logical this might represent a map of the river course.



Figure 3. “Snake” image.

To the left are two circles of equal diameter beneath which is a horizontal line with six short lines attached pointing upward and seven similar length lines pointing downward. Although no details are present to confirm it, I very much got the feeling that the circles are eyes and the lines perhaps are teeth. This may represent what I saw. To the left of that are a series of nine irregularly shaped connected circles that bend at a more or less ninety degree angle, much like smoke might do raising from a smoke-stack and then being whisked away by a prevailing breeze. Below this, there is obviously pigment on the central part of the panel, but discerning what its original form was proved impossible even with the computer enhancements.

When I enhanced the lower part of the panel (Photo 4) I discerned a circle with short lines radiating from its outside rim to the left of which was a series of upwardly turning parallel lines. A few inches to the right and slightly higher on the panel was a very unique three-sided incomplete parallelogram. It was larger at the top and had no completing line across the bottom. Horizontal cracks in the rock traverse the image with spacing of less than an inch between. There are a number of other straight lines. All of this suggested that I was looking at the image of a paddle wheeler boat. Well, I thought, there were paddle wheelers on the Columbia River but to find an image a hundred miles or so up a tributary would be a stretch.

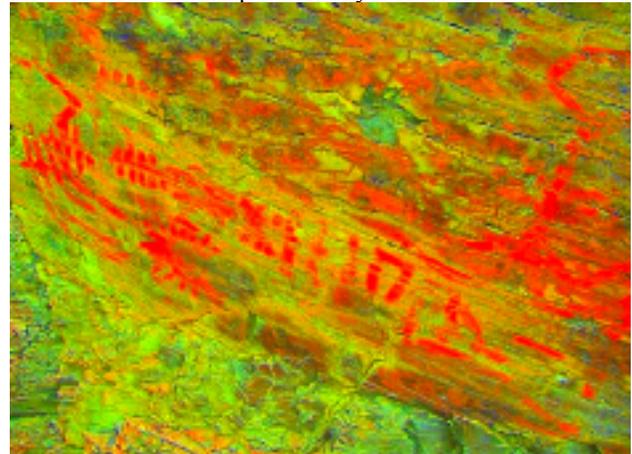


Figure 4. Digitally enhanced photograph.

Flash forward to spring. A fellow who had contacted me through my website and given me pictures of pictographs on the John Day River that were not part of the Loring record, had invited me to float on a raft down the John Day in the spring. I contacted him and we began to plan the float. The place we would put in would be at the Clarno launch site. Of course this immediately sent me on a quest to get a map. I soon found one that gives a detailed account of the river course. Within a few pages of following the map downstream, I ran across a reference to the John Day River Queen. I was a bit flabbergasted to learn that in 1889 Charlie Clarno had built a paddle wheeler boat to ply about ten miles of the river down

stream from Clarno. But the short reference indicated that a few years later the paddle wheeler was destroyed in a flood.

Less than a week later I found myself in the Prineville BLM office pursuing other research and mentioned my interest in the site and the boat. The anthropologist there went to his files and found a copy of the *Oregon Historical Quarterly (OHQ)* that had an article about the John Day Queen. It happened that a couple of weeks before someone had given me a twenty year collection of the OHQ publications and it took me no time at all to locate the article once I got home.

The article [*OHQ* Winter 1987/349-69 “Charlie Clarno and the John Day Queen,” by Arthur H. Campbell] revealed that Charlie Clarno built the John Day Queen in 1890. It was 48 feet long, about 10 feet high and wide and the paddle wheel was 6½ feet high. It confirmed that the boat was destroyed in a flood in 1899. By 1905 Clarno had built and launched the John Day Queen II using a very similar design as for the first. In 1909 Clarno was attempting to move the boat down river so that he could move it to Portland where he then lived. Through a series of dramatic, ill-fated occurrences witnessed by the entire community, however, this boat was run aground and destroyed in the attempt to move it through the rapids a short way down river on May 21.

The rock art panel I described above is upriver from where these boats operated. The wheelhouse of each might be described as being larger at the top than the bottom. Cracks in the rock parallel timber arrangement in boat construction. Paddle wheels leave a wake. Broken boats produce floating sticks. Wood burning engines create smoke. Might this panel be a record of these boats? or their destruction? The evidence for a connection I have presented here is strictly circumstantial. I wish I could report a defining detail of the pictograph that would tie it to the boats, but I have not discovered it, if it exists. Perhaps readers of this article will have some feedback on these observations or will discover something I have missed. Additional photos are available for the asking.

The first step in the scientific method is to state a premise. The hard part is finding the evidence to prove it. The fun of being an avocational archaeologist is I don't necessarily have to do both. But doing so remains a goal.

WYOMING ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (WAS) by Marcel Kornfeld (anpro1@uwyo.edu)

The following is modified from 2008-2009 reports by WAS chapters at their Annual Meeting.

Absaroka: Chapter members volunteered in testing and excavations of sites throughout the state. To enhance public education the chapter distributed Archaeology Aware-

ness month posters around the Big Horn Basin and members gave talks at schools about archaeology. Students were also taken on field trips. The chapter worked with various federal, state, and local agencies, including: Bureau of Land Management (BLM), National Park Service, United States Forest Service (USFS), Park County Historical Preservation Board, museums, and visitor centers. The chapter was also involved with the site stewardship program and participated with the BLM on Big Horn Basin Resource Management Plan. A report on the Platte Site was sent to office of State Lands.

The following programs were presented at monthly meetings: Alaska Archaeology, by Jeremy Karchut; Backcountry Archaeology on the Upper Greybull, by Dr. Larry Todd; Legend Rock Petroglyphs, by Dr. Danny Walker; Exploring Social and Historical Landscapes of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, by Laura Scheiber and Judson Finley; Old and New Discovered Sites of Interest in Western Wyoming, by Sam Drucker.

Casper: The following programs were presented to the Casper chapter: Guadalupe Mountains Rock Art Project, Passport-in-Time, Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, by Dr. John Greer; Peruvian Archaeology: A Mini Tour, by David Vleek; Abrigo do Sol: A Significant Archaeological Site in Brazil, by John Albanese; Ceramic Identification for Fort Lookout II, 39LM57, Fort Randall Reservoir, SD, by Dr. Kerry Lippincott; The Arrest of Wyatt Earp at Slaterange and the Beginning of the Searles Valley Potash Wars, by Russell Kaldenberg; Overview of the Atlatl: The Spearthrower in History and Modern Use, by Russell Richard

The chapter had a fieldtrip to Cedar Ridge traditional cultural property site complex with BLM archaeologists.

Fremont County: The chapter undertook a survey of several stone circle sites. The members relocated, mapped, and recorded their GPS coordinates and reported the information to the BLM. Chapter members participated in excavation of the Legend Rock site complex. The chapter is involved in public education by preparing public notices of, and invitation to, regular meetings and programs with posters, articles in newspapers, three radio stations, and a TV bulletin board. Events and meetings information was sent to the BLM calendar and public invitations were issued. Wyoming Archaeology Awareness Month posters and pamphlets were distributed to schools, libraries, college buildings, and senior citizens' centers.

The chapter members worked with several organizations, including: volunteering with the USFS, BLM and the University of Wyoming. The chapter prepared a booklet with program information (names, dates) as well as member information (names and phone numbers) and distributed these to members. The programs presented to the chapter included: Legend Rock, by Dr. Danny Walker;

Mountain Archaeology, by Dan Eakin; Forest Archaeology, by Dave McKee; Greek Archaeology, by Craig Bromley; Southwest Petroglyph Slides; Egyptian Archaeology, by Drs. John and Mavis Greer; and Aleutian Island Mummies, by Gail Gossett.

June Frison Chapter: Chapter members participated in the survey and archaeological reconnaissance of Indian Creek in Yellowstone National Park as well as selected portions of the Nez Perce Trail. Chapter members tested and excavated at High Rise Village in the Wind River Range, finding two lodges and a large assemblage of perishable and non-perishable artifacts and features. Several chapter members gave programs around the stated, including a video on the High Rise Village site. Members worked with other organizations, agencies or nations, including: federal agencies, the Wind River Reservation, Colorado State University, and the private sector.

Programs presented to the chapter include: Summer on the Range: UW Archaeological Fieldwork 2008, by Drs. Robert Kelly, Charles Reher and Marcel Kornfeld; Bison and Bison Behavior, by Pete Gardner; The Laramie Landscape, by Dr. Charles Reher; Investigating the Dune Murder in Carbon County Wyoming, circa 1880-1920, by Dr. Mark Miller; Recent Visits to Rapa Nui and How Did They Really Move Those Stones? by Dr. Julie Francis; The Early Arctic Small Tool Tradition in the Gates of the Arctic National Park, by Andy Tremayne; From Paleolithic to Shogun: A Brief Archaeological Tour of Japan, by Dr. Marcel Kornfeld.

The WAS summer meeting was hosted by the University of Wyoming's George C. Frison Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at the Wyoming Archaeological Foundation's Hell Gap Facilities. The meeting was held from June 19-21 2009. The meeting included tours of the site complex, tour of the facilities, participation in the excavation and laboratory work, flint knapping demonstration by Bob Patten and Bill Beekman, as well as the first amateur atl-atl throwing contest at the Hell Gap facility. In addition to the WAS membership, visitors arrived from Kansas, Colorado, the region, as well as neighbors.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF COAS

Thursday, April 23, 2009, Marriot Hotel, Atlanta, GA.
4-6 pm.

The meeting was called to order by Present Marcel Kornfeld at 4:10 pm. Eight people were eventually present: Marcel Kornfeld, Wyoming; Cathy Poetschat, Oregon; Hester Davis, Arkansas; Lauren Ritterbush, Kansas; Kate Whalen, New York; Dana Drake, Arizona, Paula A. Masouh, DC; Cory Breternitz, SAA Liaison.

1. The minutes of the last meeting, in Vancouver were approved unanimously by a voice vote.
2. Marcel announced that Cory Breternitz is to be our liaison with the SAA Board. Cory was not able to stay for the whole meeting. He checked in with Marcel and then returned around 5 pm for the remainder of the meeting.
3. Marcel recognized two new organizations represented at this meeting:
 - The Pre-Columbian Society of Washington DC (PCSWDC)
 - The Society of Africanists Archaeology (SAFA)
4. Marcel gave the President's report:
 - Reviewed the application of these two new member societies
 - Reviewed the plans/ideas for a CoAS poster session for SAA's 75th Anniversary Meeting next year. Who would organize this? Marcel says he will do it since he will be relieved of responsibility of being President.
 - he has already consulted with Cathy, Hester, and Gina about helping.
 - Marcel said that the New York Archeological Society solved the problem of getting permission from people in a photo that might be used in the newsletter by asking permission and recording that at the time the picture was taken.
 - He reported that it is still difficult to know how many members we have, because some who have not paid are still on the list, some applications have been sent back from the SAA office for more information, so the list is difficult to maintain up to date.
 - He is helping person the booth and produced the CoAS "banner" /poster.
 - He has spent some time during the year communicating with member societies and some of those who had not paid, encouraging them to attend this meeting.
5. The vice-President gave her report;
 - Cathy communicated during the year with Marcel and with Hester.
 - Feels that lack of renewal of membership is not because they don't want to be members but because the notice goes to the wrong person.
 - tried to contact nonmembers from a couple of years back, because they would have to reapply to SAA, but 2008 members just have to pay by the end of 2009.
 - CoAS is the co-sponsor of the SAA Poster Contest. The last two years Cathy has helped tally the ballots, but this year she couldn't help putting up the posters because that was scheduled for Wednesday afternoon, and she couldn't get into the Book room.
 - She sent invitations for members to come and help in the booth, and encouraged all members to send or bring brochures.

- She also encouraged people to send articles to Gina for the newsletter.

6. Editor's report was given by Marcel from Gina's written report.

-the newsletter is on line; she sends it to the SAA and to the link on the SAA web

-there was a delay in the getting the newsletter out as Gina, Marcel, and the SAA worked out the problem of getting permission from people whose faces showed in a photograph.

-The question was raised as to the deadline for submitting articles to the newsletter. It was felt that it would be good for Gina to put the date of the deadline for submission for each newsletter in each edition of the newsletter.

7. Marcel asked for volunteers for officers; three new officers are needed-- President, Vice President, and Secretary. There was a moment of silence, but not for long, actually.

-Cathy Poetschat agreed to continue as Vice-President; and after only a slight time for persuasion, Lauren Ritterbush agreed to become secretary. Ultimately, Hester agreed to serve as President.

At this point, Hester had to leave the meeting and Cathy took over the job of recording the minutes.

So that we could spend most of the time left on the 2010 Symposia, we decided to not discuss brief Society Reports, the Poster Contest and the CoAS Booth further than that not many things were brought to it this time to the booth, and only Missouri mailed brochures to the hotel. NY, ARARA, and Arkansas brochures were brought to the Booth on Thursday. Dana suggested that University Students could be asked to bring items from their state's societies to the booth if no one else was able to do so.

Marcel said in regards to getting more avocational participants in the symposia, to discuss the possibility of getting lower cost to attend for avocationalists, as there are lower costs for certain groups of SAA members. Cathy suggested that perhaps those avocationalists near St. Louis be allowed lower fees - discussion about a 250-mile radius around St. Louis was suggested [editor's note: this topic was not brought to the formal attention of the SAA, so has not been implemented]. The subject of lower fees will be brought to the SAA Board for discussion soon.

Marcel presented several potential topics for different symposia about avocationalists which we decided could serve as topics that could be used under a general working title of *Avocation Archeology Making a Difference: Who's Doing it and Who's Done It.*

Marcel had a list of several states that he could ask to participate in the poster symposia, one or more depending on how many posters we get. He had contact names for Montana (Kelvig), Texas (Collins), Wyoming (Miller), So Dakota (Fosha), Oklahoma (Duncan), Iowa (Alex) Colo-

rado (Black), Georgia (Blanton), North Dakota (Mitchel/Picha), So Carolina (Cobb), Oregon, Arkansas.

Cathy said she got yeses from Georgia Arch. Soc. (Pres, V-P, & Sec) at their booth; ARARA President, and Florida all said they'd do a poster. After the meeting Hester said Arkansas will do one. Oregon will do one.

Marcel said he will send out a letter to all he knows to join in giving posters for the symposia, giving details of possibilities before he goes into the field and won't return until mid-August. (He did send a letter out April 26).

Dana said she would relay the information about membership and poster session to the Arizona Arch. & Historical Society, and she did that after she got home.

We adjourned at 5:20pm, as most in attendance had other obligations.

Cathy Poetschat (substituting for Hester Davis for the 2nd half of the CoAS Meeting)

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