

Summer 2019

OKPAN QUARTERLY



Volume 1 (Issue 4)

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LETTER FROM OKPAN'S EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



DR. BONNIE PITBLADO

Hello fellow members of the OKPAN Community,

I hope everyone is staying cool! Welcome to the Summer 2019 issue of *OKPAN Quarterly*, brought to you during most archaeologists' busiest time of the year. I myself recently returned from teaching OU's Archaeological Field School in the Colorado Rockies, and I will leave soon for "finishing school" in Oklahoma's San Bois Mountains. Other OKPAN community members are working all around our state...and across the globe. You will hear more about many of our projects in the Fall 2019 issue of the *Quarterly*.

For now, enjoy our "Community Spotlight" piece on extraordinary avocational archaeologists Sharon and Ray McAllister, who have contributed so much to Oklahoma archaeology...and are only just getting started. Read a sneak-preview of the introduction to the forthcoming book *The Ritual Landscape*

of Late Precontact Eastern Oklahoma, by the OU Archeological Survey's Scott Hammerstedt, Amanda Regnier, and Sheila Savage. For those with kids—including those who teach *all* of our kids—we bring you a review of the Samantha Sutton series of books for young readers. Finally, mark down forthcoming archaeological events from our "Summer Events Calendar," and meet five members of OKPAN's Advisory Board.

Cheers!

Bonnie Pitblado

OKPAN Executive Director ,
Robert E. and Virginia Bell
Professor of Anthropological
Archaeology,
University of Oklahoma

SUMMER EVENTS

CALENDAR

(Note: To see complete calendar, please scroll down)

JULY 12-13

Night at the Chuck Wagon

Will Rogers Memorial Museum,
Claremore, 6:00-9:00 PM

JULY 15-19

Junior Curator Camp

Oklahoma History Center, Oklahoma
City

JULY 17

Treasures of the State Archives
Program

Oklahoma History Center, Oklahoma
City, 1:00-3:00 PM

JULY 17-18

Artifact Blitz: Oklahoma
Anthropological Society Museum Days
2019

Sam Noble Museum, Norman

JULY 24

*Chickasaw Regalia: Constructing
Ribbon Dresses* - Ithana: The Learn and



STORIES WORTH TELLING



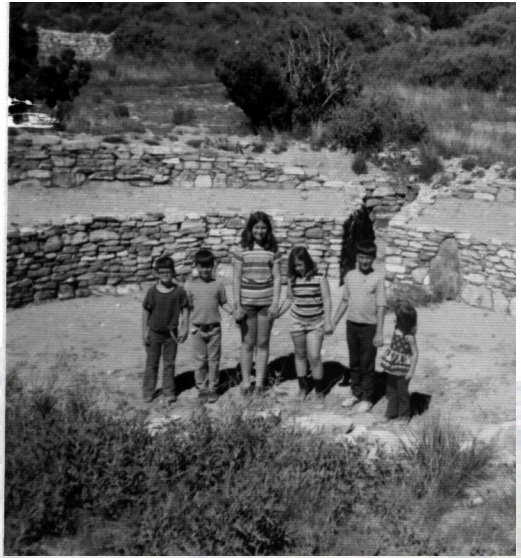
Community Spotlight with Ray and Sharon McAllister

By Kate Newton

I had the pleasure of meeting with Ray and Sharon McAllister on a mid-June morning at their central Oklahoma home. Sharon and I, having already bonded over our mutual love of gardening, quickly dispensed with formalities and agreed that the first thing to do was tour the garden and only then, could we settle in for the interview. Following the tour, I was offered some tea as we sat on the back patio surrounded by their lovely gardens and the sound of birds gathering to the feeders. An old tortoise shell cat, called Dinah, jumped into Ray's lap and stayed there through much of the interview.

The McAllisters have had a busy spring. In April, Ray became the new president of the Oklahoma Anthropological Association (OAS). Also in April they co-presented a session, along with OKPAN's Meghan Dudley, at the Society for American Archaeology conference in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Finally in the beginning of May, they hosted the OAS Spring Dig in Muldrow, Oklahoma. Yet despite their obvious involvement and commitment to all things Oklahoma archaeology, they laughed when I thanked them for agreeing to do this interview, "Oh well, you're welcome." Sharon tells me, "We feel like we are so nobody!" Funnily enough, following this statement we dove headfirst into a discussion that only gave evidence to the contrary.

Both Ray and Sharon originally hail from the northern reaches of the country. Ray grew up in Syra-



Sharon pictured third from right with her siblings in 1974 at Gran Quivira, New Mexico.

cuse, New York, and Sharon, farm country near Green Bay, Wisconsin. When I asked if they could pinpoint a time in their lives as being the moment when an interest and passion for the past really took hold, Sharon spoke up, recalling the cross country move her family made when she was around eleven or twelve, from Green Bay to Deming, New Mexico. Speaking of her new life and environment in Deming, Sharon states, "We were basically living on top of Mimbres culture. We'd go outside and play as kids and you know, we'd find seed beads in the creeks and streams. You'd find points and you'd find sherds everywhere. It was a part of the soil, it was really your environment. My father always said it was fine to pick this stuff up and look at it but that we needed to leave it (where we found it)." Sharon continues, "It's always fascinated me how geography shapes cultures around the world. I think that was

really sparked in me as a child, when we moved from Wisconsin to New Mexico.”

Much of their adult lives did not revolve around archaeology or history to the extent that they do now. Ray worked as a technical illustrator for the post office in Norman and then spent thirty-odd years working at the Tinker Air Force Base. Sharon worked as a software developer. It was only about twelve years ago that a close friend told them of OAS and suggested they check it out for themselves.

After that first introduction, they were hooked. Though they appreciated and greatly enjoyed the digs OAS sponsored, they also frequented the talks sponsored by the organization and quickly found themselves part of the community.

Moving forward to today, I ask Ray about his role as president and what he envisions for the future of the organization. “My vision is to kind of recast the society as a service organization.” He continues, “We need to understand that there is a real need for specific things to be done. Some of that may entail actual excavations and certainly we have the means and tools to do that, but we’re not going to get the opportunities we used to with excavating, and it’s really the museums with collections. That’s where they need the help, and I’d like to think of us (OAS) as assisting the



An artifact found at the May 2019 OAS dig in Muldrow, OK. An intact base of a ceramic pot, likely dating back to the Spiro period, 800 to 1000 years ago.

entire the community, not just dig events, but helping with what really needs to be done. Also coming up with different ideas and activities to broaden the interest and reach and certainly, OKPAN has been doing that too.”

At this point in our conversation, I note how archaeology seems to have something of an identity crisis in regards to whether it should identify as a science or humanity. I asked Ray and Sharon what they thought of this. Ray responds first, “You know, Don Wyckoff said some archaeologists and even anthropologists say what they do is strictly science, but I’ve always liked what Don told me which is that archaeology is really a rigorous sort of storytelling. I’ve always liked thinking of it that way. Of course you need to be as honest as you can. We try not to let our own vision and our own lives color



Traveling around the world. Left. A feast with fellow travelers and their Tuareg guide somewhere in the Sahara. Right. Posing with a local guide in front of an occupied cliff dwelling in the Dogon region of Mali.

it too much.” Sharon chimes in, saying, “You know, I think unfortunately we’ve lost some of that. Storytelling. I always talked to my family and asked questions about our history.” She continues, “There’s a real art in listening and hearing a story and also understanding. You have to kind of let whatever ideas that are in your head go out the window and start with a clean slate and it always makes me think *‘Oh my gosh, there’s a whole new way of doing things!’* It doesn’t have to be ABC and this is how you do it, no, there are many different ways to make things work. It’s like making bread. You can do it with three simple ingredients but end up with many different results.” Sharon laughs a bit at this analogy after I tell her how much I appreciate it. “The more I learn the more I realize what I don’t know,” she says. “Even the archaeologists that are professionals go in with one question and come out with a thousand more.”

Ray jumps into the conversation here, saying, “The last ten years I’ve just begun to realize that there are really worthwhile stories to be told in this place, just the back and forth of cultures, pre-contact and post-contact, the way people worked together. Oklahoma was like a seam, a kind of place where the Spanish and the French and Native people were kind of pushing against each other {...} trying to figure out life with one another, sometimes hostile sometimes friendly. Those stories are worth telling. They’re worth trying to figure out.” Ray pauses and shakes his head, “It’s just cool to be even a small part of that effort (telling the stories of the past).”

I raise the question of whether Ray and Sharon have always viewed archaeology or history in this light. “I’ve kind of grown into that attitude, honestly,” Ray says. Ray then relates a story from a trip he and Sharon took to Peru several years back. He tells me he initially had

wanted to see mainly archaeological sites but “ended up being more interested in talking to the people and learning from them directly.” He goes on to say, “I ended up understanding that the old ruins and walls, though amazing, can become boring after a while, but these people grew out of these cultures and I wanted to talk to them and listen to them.”

It turns out the McAllisters have traveled extensively and prioritized it above things like cable TV or eating out frequently. Sharon notes how their then fourteen-year-old son, Patrick, who accompanied them on one of their trips to Peru, was so moved when he first laid eyes on Machu Picchu, exclaiming, “That’s the most beautiful manmade thing I’ve ever seen.” Sharon goes on, “We were thrilled we were able to introduce him to cultures around the world,” but perhaps even more importantly, she notes how speaking to children his age in these foreign places really made a lasting impact and put his life, comparatively privileged, into perspective for him at a young age.

Just before concluding the interview I ask them if there’s anything they’d like to see more of in the field of archaeology or a direction they’d like to see the field move toward. They are both quiet for a minute or so, mulling over their answers. Ray is the first to respond, “Respect,” he says. “I think respect would be the one thing I’d like to see. Respect for the cultures being studied. To try to honor and work with (descendant communities’)

own interpretations and stories of the past.” He continues, saying, “Whenever we can we should work with the people who carry traditions on for their cultures and enhance what they’re saying rather than telling them they’re in the wrong.”

I then ask Sharon for her answer and she responds, “Well, getting back to multi-generational ways of thinking. I would like to see more value placed in the understanding of archaeology in the sense that we need more books available to children that give credit to other cultures and their way of life. If you’re always taught that there’s only one way of doing things, you are



Ray crossing the Keshwa Chaka bridge; the last existing rope bridge of the Inca Empire. A nearby village rebuilds it each year as part of their cultural tradition.

limited by your experience. I think looking at how different cultures solved problems in the past we can really open young people's minds. Learning that there are different ways to do things encourages creativity of thinking. We need to encourage children to appreciate difference in culture and respect it. Really, it can give people of any age a sense of 'Hey, I can be resilient.'"

She goes on to say, "I would really hope that through the work Ray and I do as avocational archaeologists that we can come up with ideas to do things that are multi-generational. I think really any person can make a difference with archaeology or with understanding the past. For us its just really cool to have your finger on the pulse of archaeology that's being done in Oklahoma. In the time we've been a part of OAS we've watched these professionals grow in their understanding. We've seen Scott and Amanda (Scott Hammerstedt and Amanda Regnier at the Oklahoma

Archeological Survey) grow in their careers, and it's so cool to be on the outside looking in and see what they've been able to contribute with their knowledge and their skills. Watching these stories unfold, well it's really fun to be a part of it." Sharon continues, "For a society to exist (referring to OAS), we need activities and I don't believe the work that's needed is really excavation. I really think there's a tremendous amount of work that's needed in just public awareness or maybe what's called public archaeology. Both Ray and I think it would be nice to find ways to incorporate multi-generational activities that bridge generations. The perspective of age gives you different ideas. Youth opens the eyes of adults in interesting ways (and vice versa). I'm really glad that we can make even a small contribution to what's understood in whatever way. As far as being anybody special, well, we're just us." ■

Left. Ray at a stop along the Inca trail in Peru. **Right.** Sharon with a village chief in Mali.



The Ritual Landscape of Late Precontact Eastern Oklahoma



Archaeology From the WPA Era Until Today

BY SCOTT HAMMERSTEDT, AMANDA REGNIER,
& SHEILA SAVAGE

As part of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal in the 1930s, federal agencies, particularly the Works Progress/ Projects Administration (WPA), sponsored archaeological projects as one way to employ people suffering from the effects of the Great Depression. These projects, while lacking in modern-day rigor, are widely viewed as central to our understanding of ancestral Native American cultures and the professionalization of archaeology as a discipline in the United States. Despite their flaws, in many cases data generated by these projects provide the only information available to modern archaeologists because so many sites were subsequently destroyed or inundated by dam construction.

Federally sponsored relief crews recorded 134 sites in fourteen of Oklahoma's counties, primarily in the eastern part of the state. These crews were coordinated by Forrest Clements, a professor of anthropology at the University of Oklahoma. Clements recruited a number of young men to serve as field supervisors, including David Baerreis, Carl Ball, J. Joe (Finkelstein) Bauxar, Fred Carder, Lynn Howard, Phil Newkumet, and Kenneth Orr. They were responsible for broadly overseeing archaeological excavations (although foremen supervised the day-to-day work), dealing with bureaucratic paperwork, summarizing field notes, convincing landowners to let them work on their property, directing the foremen, and, importantly, writing quarterly reports to be sent to WPA offices in Washington, DC. These quarterly reports, written between

1936 and 1941, summarized what had been accomplished at various sites during the previous three months and contain valuable descriptions and sketches of artifacts, houses, and mounds.

Most of the artifacts and all of the related correspondence, photographs, and field notes from these projects are curated at the Sam Noble Museum of Natural History (SNMNH) at the University of Oklahoma.

However, since most WPA projects ended abruptly at the start of World War II, the vast majority of these collections remain understudied. Since the quarterly reports contain such a wealth of unpublished information about these sites, we decided that using portions of them to form the backbone of a book would be a worthwhile endeavor. We elected to focus primarily on seven mound sites in the Arkansas River drainage that were contemporaneous with the famous Spiro site: Norman, Hughes, Brackett, Eufaula, Skidgel, Reed, and Lillie Creek. These sites are known to archaeologists outside of Oklahoma only as unlabeled points on maps of mound sites in the southeastern United States.

The book has two major themes. The first is focused on the history and experience of doing archaeology and analysis in the 1930s. The WPA files at the SNMNH include a wealth of material that documents the more colorful side of running a federally sponsored archaeological project in 1930s rural Oklahoma. These include correspondence among the five main project



Field supervisors David Baerreis, Kenneth Orr, Phil Newkumet, and Lynn Howard at Spiro in 1939. Photo courtesy of Tracy Newkumet Burrows. Previous page: Workers excavating at the Skidgel mound (34LF70). Courtesy of the Sam Noble Museum of Natural History, WPA files.

supervisors and daily field journals. The quarterly reports also included documentation of laboratory activities, including vessel reconstruction, the production of museum exhibits, and the making of the “Prehistoric Oklahomans” motion picture. Two chapters cover the history of the WPA in Oklahoma, a characterization of eastern Oklahoma in the 1930s, field and laboratory methods using transcripts from the reports, and the challenges of being a WPA field archaeologist in eastern Oklahoma in the 1930s.

The second theme presents the results of the excavations and how they aid in our current understanding of the Arkansas Valley of eastern Oklahoma between roughly AD 1000 and 1450. The information contained in the quar-

terly reports is varied and includes: descriptions of excavation methods and strategies, house floor plans and descriptions, burial descriptions and maps, feature descriptions and plans, mound scriptions, site maps, and summaries of important recovered artifacts.

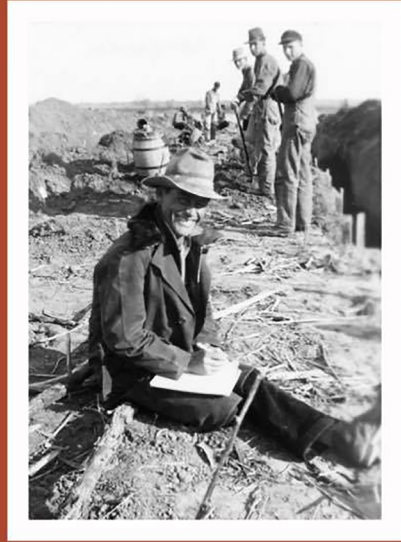
Many of these quarterly reports were written as excavations were ongoing, and information from some sites appears in more than one report. For sites with multiple reports, we created a cohesive narrative of a given site by stitching separate quarterlies together. We edited these reports for grammar, refined the organization, and changed some of the archaic archaeological terms, but the words are the supervisors’ own, and not ours. We also provided the introductions and the interpretations

that placed these sites in modern context. The archaeological data summarized in these reports is immensely useful for understanding the late precontact Arkansas drainage. Much of it has never seen the light of day since the WPA operations shuttered, which is why we chose to compile this information together in this book. A concluding chapter examines our current understanding of relationships between the mound sites of the Arkansas drainage in eastern Oklahoma, including the well-known Spiro and Harlan sites, and focuses on material similarities and differences, shared ritual traditions, chronologies, and social and political organization.

In this book, we present previously unpublished information on significant mound sites in the Arkansas Valley. We expect that this detailed history of New Deal archaeology in Oklahoma will be of interest to both students of southeastern archaeology (and more broadly, North American archaeology) and the history of archaeology, specifically federally sponsored Great Depression relief projects. ■

THE RITUAL LANDSCAPE OF LATE PRECONTACT EASTERN OKLAHOMA

ARCHAEOLOGY FROM THE WPA ERA UNTIL TODAY



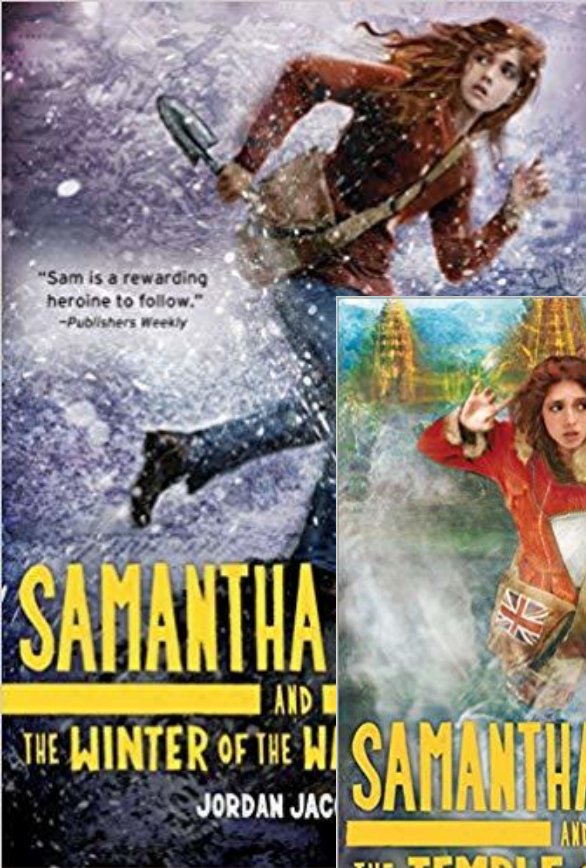
Amanda L. Regnier, Scott W. Hammerstedt &
Sheila Bobalik Savage

Book cover

*This book will be released on
August 27, 2019 and may be
purchased through the
University of Alabama Press.*

Scott Hammerstedt is senior researcher, Amanda Regnier is director, and Sheila Savage is affiliated researcher; all at the Oklahoma Archeological Survey, University of Oklahoma

Visit the Oklahoma Archeological Survey [website](#).



Archaeology Books for Young Readers:

A review of the Samantha Sutton series,
by Sarah Luthman

As a middle school teacher and professional archaeologist, I approached these books with a critical eye. I was worried that the character of Samantha Sutton would come across as a young Indiana Jones, or that the story would focus overly on myth and magic. I was pleasantly surprised to find that this twelve-year-old narrator quickly learns what real archaeology is all about. Sure, she looks forward to the thrill of discovery, and sometimes gets annoyed when someone else takes credit for her finds, but Samantha also focuses on carefully collecting and describing the mundane. Before she goes on a dig, she does her background research, and readers will learn a bit about the history of Peru's Chavin de Huantar in the first book and Roman Britain in the second. In her journal, she explains the archaeological methods that we use every day, like digging

in square units, keeping artifacts from the same provenience together, and carefully troweling features. Wise beyond her years, Samantha gets suspicious when people cut corners and annoyed when people fail to take careful notes.

In fact, although Samantha is only twelve, she is a very conscientious narrator who encounters and evaluates the kinds of ethical problems that come up at our archaeological conferences every year. She watches how archaeologists must try to work with uncertain landowners, how they must respect local cultural customs while maintaining professional standards of work, and how preservationists cannot always protect every site from looters and developers. Samantha also observes several instances in which team leaders do not communicate well with each other, or have different

A short introduction to the author and archaeologist, Jordan Jacobs.



goals for the projects, leading to fights.

Getting past the archaeological ethics, though, many students will love that this is a story about growing up, as Samantha is repeatedly undervalued and underestimated because of her young age. She wants to follow her dreams even when her older brother makes fun of her love of archaeology. Like other teenage girls, she has to figure out how to be assertive when she finds herself left out of the all-boys club. Other characters describe Samantha as very sensible and mature, but she still has to learn from her mistakes like everyone else.

One of my favorite things about these two books is how Samantha Sutton responds to danger and drama. Instead of relishing it, some of these events actually turn her off from archaeology a bit. These emotions prevent the story from devolving into an Indiana Jones-esque plot and emphasize the science of archaeology. Additionally, even though there is one main villain discovered at the end of each book, the endings also reveal other characters' shortcomings. There are real consequences for their secrecy, dishonesty, and recklessness, and people's lives and careers are affected in realistic ways.

I've seen other reviews that argue that it's not believable that children would be allowed on such an important site, but we all know archaeologists who have brought their children into the field with

them. For me, the only unbelievable parts occur when her uncle asks Samantha to explore dangerous places on her own, but this is balanced out by the reaction she has – one of disbelief that he could be so reckless and seem to care so little for her safety.

These books could appeal to a wide variety of audiences. The plot is easy enough to follow for middle school kids, but I wouldn't recommend it to anyone who reads below a fifth grade level. Although it was really creative how the young narrator listed in her journal the site facts and foreign language words as she learned them, having a lot of new archaeological vocabulary in the text would make it difficult for struggling readers to follow. There is plenty of action and drama in the storyline, though, and the author seems wise beyond her years at times, so I would recommend this story for older teenagers as well. I could see this being the kind of book that a social studies teacher buys for her students over the summer but then accidentally catches herself reading for hours.

For those of us who want to know exactly how realistic this story is, Jordan Jacobs includes a few pages at the end where he describes the site and the few liberties he took to further the plot. He also makes a point of recognizing that the archaeologists at these sites do really good work and haven't had the kinds of problems described in his adventure story. Historians, archaeologists, and teachers will

appreciate the way that the author shows that not all scientists encounter this level of drama and intrigue on every project.

Both *Labyrinth of Lies* and *Winter of the Warrior Queen* are solid children's adventure stories, with the kind of pacing and cliff-hangers that make me impatient for the publication of Jordan Jacobs' third novel: *Samantha Sutton and the Temple of Traitors*. ■



The author, Jordan Jacobs

AND
LABYRINTH OF LIES

Sarah Luthman is a graduate student at the University of Oklahoma, a former middle school teacher, and part of OKPAN's education department. She is especially interested in promoting books for children and young adults that show how archaeology can tell us about the past.

Jordan Jacobs has been excavating archaeological sites since the age of thirteen. He studied archaeology at Cambridge and Stanford and helped protect sites with the Smithsonian and UNESCO. He now works as the Head of Cultural Policy at UC Berkeley's Museum of Anthropology.

You can find more information about the author as well as a discussion and curriculum guide for the Samantha Sutton books, at his website [here](#).

The books are available for purchase on Amazon and can be found [here](#).

THE OKLAHOMA ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

NEWS AND EVENTS

ARTIFACT BLITZ

OAS MUSEUM DAYS 2019

Join us for the 1st annual Artifact Blitz at the Sam Noble Museum. Volunteer with us behind the scenes to inventory, organize, and assist in processing a backlog of artifacts. Get a backroom tour of the Archaeology Department and tour the exhibits with the curator. Lunch and training will be provided.

17-18
JULY

Two shifts available each day:
8:30am-12:00pm
1:00pm-4:30pm
Must be able to work an entire shift.

REQUIREMENTS

Must be able to write legibly, lift 30 pounds, have great attention to detail, steady hand that can work with small objects, be 18 years or older and have an interest in archaeology.

RSVP Contact Susie Fishman-Armstrong regarding the application process at sfishman@ou.edu.

SPONSORED BY THE OKLAHOMA ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



OKPAN FACES

Introducing OKPAN'S advisory board!
OKPAN has thirteen advisory board members, follow up with our next issue to meet the rest of the crew!



JAMIE PALMER

Jamie is an archaeologist with the Bureau of Land Management Oklahoma Field Office in Norman. He has also worked for the Forest Service and in the private sector, primarily in the Great Basin and Pacific Northwest regions. He takes a proactive approach to managing cultural resources and strives to address these resources during the initial phases of project planning. He also enjoys presenting at professional archaeological conferences. When he's not in the field or tied to his desk, he loves to spend time with family, watch basketball and football, and not take the dog for a walk. Jamie's educational background includes an M.A. in Anthropology from Western Washington University in Bellingham, WA, and a B.A. in Art History/Archaeology from Brevard College in Brevard, NC.

OKPAN FACES

BOBPICKERING



Dr. Robert B. Pickering is the founding director of the Museum Science and Management program at the University of Tulsa. In 1984, he received a Ph.D. in Physical Anthropology from Northwestern University after earning his B.A. and M.A. degrees in Anthropology from Southern Illinois University-Carbondale. Dr. Pickering's professional career has combined anthropological research with the broader educational goals of museums. For more than three decades, Pickering has conducted archaeological and physical anthropological research in the U.S. and Mexico and has served as a forensic anthropology consultant to numerous medical examiners and coroners around the country. He maintains an active program of research, teaching, and public service in the museum field.

KARY STACKELBECK



Kary Stackelbeck is the State Archaeologist of Oklahoma. She previously worked at the Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office and obtained her M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Kentucky. Her geographical areas of research include the southeastern and midwestern United States, as well as northern coastal Peru. Her research interests include early forager populations of the Americas, cultural dynamics, lithic analysis, domestic architecture and household archaeology, settlement patterns, and human-environment interactions during times of climatic change. She has extensive experience in public outreach and cultural resource management archaeology.

OKPAN FACES



IAN THOMPSON

Ian Thompson is of Choctaw and Euro-American heritage. Ian completed a Ph.D. in anthropology at the University of New Mexico and has been certified as a Choctaw Community Language and Culture Instructor by the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma Tribal Council. He is also a Registered Professional Archaeologist. Ian has served the Choctaw Nation in a variety of culture-supporting roles including community language instructor, Tribal Archaeologist, NAGPRA Specialist, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, and interim curator for the Choctaw Nation Cultural Center. Ian and his wife Amy also manage the Nan Awaya Heritage Farmstead, a bison ranch dedicated to healing the land, supporting the community, and bringing Choctaw traditional knowledge to light.



RANDY UTT

Randy Utt is a veteran teacher of 35 years. She is a graduate of Oklahoma Baptist University and holds an M.Ed. from Arizona State University. She currently teaches Gifted and Talented education with Putnam City Schools. She has always had an interest in archaeology, even as a young child. In 2015, she traveled to Montana and was trained as a Project Archaeology Master Teacher. She has taught the curriculum to both colleagues and students. Randy is a life-long learner, enjoys traveling, hiking and loves all things archaeology!

OKPAN's Mission Statement:

Bridging communities with a passion for the past through public education and outreach, research and teaching partnerships, and professional development opportunities.

Special thanks and congratulations to Mark Robinson, our Summer cover photo contest winner!



Mark Robinson is from Sapulpa, Oklahoma. He has two grown children, three grandchildren and has been married to his wife, Ruth, for thirty-three years. He is a deacon in the local church and loves to sing for the Lord. He's been a serious photographer for just over four years. His favorite subjects include landscapes, wildlife and night photography.

OKPAN Quarterly Staff:

Kate Newton - Editor-in-Chief

Delaney Cooley - Assistant Editor

~ Letters to the editor may be sent to ~
okpanquarterly@gmail.com

Please follow us on Facebook and Twitter and visit our website, okpan.org!

