

THE DRAWKNIFE

The Oklahoma Selfbow Society Newsletter
Volume 11 Issue 2 — Spring 2019

It Begins!

Inside This Issue

Board Member Articles

Campfire Cooking

A Treatise On Draw Length

Upcoming OSS Activities

Getting Involved

Improving Your Photography — Part II

Policy, Procedure, & Guideline Manual

OSS Corporate Members



Inside This Issue

	Page #
Membership, and Finance	3
Vice President	3
Non-Resident Representative	3
Northeast Representative I	4
Northeast Representative II	4
Northwest Representative	5
Southeast Representative	6
Upcoming OSS Activities	6
Campfire Cooking	7
A Treatise On Draw Length	7
In Search of Lithic Scatter	9
OSS Website Project Update	10
Getting Involved	11
OSS Meets High Art	11
Improving Your Photography	12
Tool Time	15
Members Summer Rendezvous	17
Policy, Procedure, and Guideline Manual	18
Corporate Members	20

President – Jason Grace

First let me apologize for the delay in the newsletter. Where does the time go? It seems this world gets faster daily. I'm ready to slow down!

OSS has had a big year so far! With a successful banquet this past February where we raised record funds for the Society to operate. It was a great day of fellowship, learning, and official business, followed by an evening with great food, the bow trade, a great talk from Marv Clyncke, the auction, and raffles. I also want to congratulate Conrad Kleinholz with his volunteer of the year award, Doug Rutter in the OSS Hall of Fame, and Mark Mann as Master Bowyer. Thank you for your dedication to OSS and the OJAM event.

OJAM 15 was a great time and amazing event as



always. The event went smoothly and seemed to fly by. Thank you to all the volunteers that helped setup, teach, run the store, registration, the shoot or anything else that is required to put on an event such as OJAM. We truly have the best people involved of any organization I've been a part of!

Upcoming is our members rendezvous and Knapp in June 14th-16th at the Rutter farm. We will have a work day June the 9th to mow, weed eat, and clear the range for this event. We will have a fish fry potluck meal Saturday evening so bring a side dish.

A 20 target range will be setup and we will have a coon shoot Saturday night. We plan to do some other fun things too, as they develop we will post on our Facebook pages.

I want to thank everyone that took time to respond to this past Oklahoma legislative session. The state's sportsmen and women spoke and were able to help defeat some threatening bills. Your voice was heard and only heard because you called or emailed your area Representatives and Senators.

Looking forward and into the future, things look pretty gray. You will notice organizations are collapsing and disassembling because the folks that care and do the work to keep things running are getting older. There is almost zero recruitment. Look at your local Lions Club, Masonic Lodges, your American Legions, etc. The active role of any government even as small as the OSS board of directors will dwindle and fall apart if younger folks don't get involved with the business of this organization. Our Board meetings are open to the membership. If you want change or longevity you must take an active role and participate!

Again thank you all for a great year of preserving the heritage archery and other primitive skills! See you in June!

Jason



Newsletter Editor – Leo Staples

The deadline for submitting articles for the Drawknife is as follows:

- March 31
- June 30
- September 30
- December 31

Stories from the membership is what makes the Drawknife. Please let me know if you have ideas for articles.

Ralph Renfro provided the cover photo for this edition of the Drawknife. Members are encouraged to submit photos for future editions.

The majority of the OSS membership read the Drawknife on their phone, tablet, or computer. Over time the list of those requesting printed copies has grown to over 40. Processing and mailing this many newsletters is both costly and very time consuming. The Board approved a motion to charge members who want printed copies \$20 per year for this service.

Leo

Membership and Finance — Leo Staples - Treasurer

As of May 27, 2019 the Society has 298 active members. This breaks down to 5 Corporate, 97 Family, 173 Individual, 13 Junior, and 15 Lifetime memberships. After rechecking the payment sheets from the Banquet and OJAM we have 124 members who have yet to pay their 2019 dues. These members will receive a reminder email and/or phone call in the next few days. We received 7 membership applications that were submitted on the website, but have yet to receive payments.

Funds raised at the Banquet allow OSS to carry out its mission. The 2019 Banquet set a record for both attendance and fundraising. Attendance at OJAM was off by approximately 200 this year, the event

brought in \$6400 for memberships. Pretty impressive since the budgeted amount for membership dues is only \$7000. The Board voted to invest some non-budgeted funds to enhance OJAM and hire a videographer to video the demos and the event. Still the event did produce a surplus of \$2890. The Society continues to operate on budget with a bank balance of \$26,142.62 on April 30, 2019. Thanks to everyone for donating their time and talents to support the banquet and OJAM.

Take care and look for every opportunity to enjoy the great outdoors.

Vice President — Conrad Kleinholz

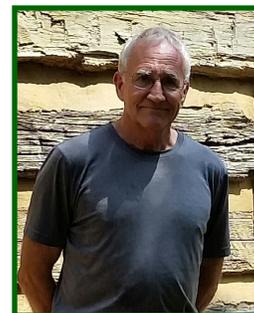
It's hard to believe the first quarter of the year is already gone. Our banquet was a huge success with a record attendance and a great speaker. Marv Clynke did a wonderful job of convincing us you really can sneak up on mule deer. Do we have volunteers to try out his system? Congratulations go to Doc Mann for being awarded Master Bowyer and to Paul Wollerman for building the bow of the year. Thank you also to all the members who donated auction and raffle items that made the job easier for our auctioneer, Grant Gungoll.

OJAM 15 was a huge success. The new format allowed a much more relaxed event for the volunteers and there were still many completed bows at the end of the week. Congratulations to Johnny McAdoo for assembling a great group of vendors, and to Rodney Wilson for organizing the combined camps. I also want all the volunteers who helped with setup and takedown to know how much we appreciate your assistance. Tuesday was great, but Sunday was shaping up to be a really long day without you.

Congratulations to those of you who managed to bring home a turkey this spring! I look forward to hearing about it during the members campout in June. I know many of us are prepping staves or even working on bows before the campout. I will try a first for me this year: working on making a takedown. So far, the options are static recurve or bamboo backed Osage, and the winner will go on a 10-day journey late this summer.

Writing this article reminds me that I am much better at how to tell stories than this. I do want to stress that if you have suggestions or issues, please let us know. We are your board of directors, but we serve at your pleasure, and if you aren't happy we need to do something different. Thanks, and I will see you all in June.

Conrad



Non-Resident Representative — Ralph Renfro

What started with high hopes for another Spring Turkey season has quickly gone south for me. I can't tell you the number of walks I've taken to get into a blind only to have hours pass without seeing a bird. I've talked to friends in both Kansas and Oklahoma who reported similar stories. I have seen numerous deer and have pictures on trail cameras showing good antler growth. But turkeys, I had a grand total of three show up on camera. Time was when I could down Toms like Bucks, and wait on a better one. I guess I've been spoiled by my past success.

What started as Turkey Season has turned into a water event for me and me OSS brothers and sisters. I can only hope all the critters, especially new born fawns survive. Every creek, river, and slough in the country is flooded. Along with all the timber along them.

Does start dropping fawns around the 15th of May around here, so it's absolutely the wrong time of the

year for a major flooding event. Untold turkey, pheasant and quail nest will no doubt be destroyed. Not to mention my garden is under water for the second time in two weeks.

I'll end on a positive note. I decided that I should go to the farm and pump the stock tank and put out some mineral to help in antler development. So I proceeded to load my pump in the truck. No small deal for me. I already had four salt and mineral blocks in the truck. So away I went. I went to the well first, hooked up the pump and hoses first. Set choke, throttle and gas turned on, said a little pray-



(Continued from page 3)

er, gave the starter rope a pull, and it fired on the first pull. I put some bleach in to prevent algae bloom and pumped the tank full.

I then loaded the pump and hoses and drove to the next location which was about half a mile away. So I unlocked the gate and went another half mile to John's stand, I put the blocks down, got in the truck and out, About half way to the gate something crossed the trail some distance in front of me.

I slowed down and started looking for the critter. Then I saw it in the CRP grass, a baby fawn that could not have been more than two days old. Standing

on wobbly legs, when I stopped he lay down. I finally found the camera in my smart phone. I snapped a few shots, then got out of the truck to get closer. Talk about something that put a smile on this ole Bowhunter's face. I later told Dianne that I'd gladly do it again if I could see it again.

I hope to see you all in June.

Ralph



Northeast Representative I – Todd Weldon

Greetings OSS family from Northeastern Oklahoma Rep II. If you missed the XV anniversary of OJam last March, you missed a good one. It was a great event and many bows were built. Some came back to finish bows from the previous year, some started and finished their bows during the event and some will be coming back to the members campout to finish up bows that they started. The event schedule was really good, the weather was great, except for that one time when it hailed. Lots of good staves to choose from and a lot of helpers teaching others. If you built your first bow at OJam XV I have a challenge for you. Come back next year and help us teach others. You may not know everything about every step of bow building, but you know enough to teach others. And the bonus is you will be learning as you teach. So make plans now for next year's OJam in March and come help out.



We have the members camp coming up in June, the weekend of Fathers Day. Plan on attending this

event. It is a laid-back time with a great opportunity for fun and fellowship. The 3D range will be set up and one of my favorite events of the campout is the night time 3D shoot, or Coon shoot is what some call it. It's a blast. After the members campout there is a long break during summer and then the Wildlife Expo rolls around in Sept. This is a great, easygoing event where you can work on your own gear and visit with other members and the interested public. The Expo is also the second Rattan bow give away of the year. Come help out. Mark your calendars for Sept 27-29.

Thanks for all of the volunteers that keep this great organization going strong. Without you, OSS will never make it. If you like making archery tackle and have a passion for teaching others and passing on the heritage, then by all means sign up to help. You will be blessed.

Hope to see everyone in June at the members campout.

Todd

Northeast Representative II – Rick Myers

ñif you want to go fast, go alone. If you want to go far, go together.ò - African Proverb

I remember a reference from 30 years ago involving draft horses. A single draft horse can pull a load up to 8,000 pounds. So we can guess that if we hooked up two draft horses to a load, they could pull 16,000 pounds together, right? Nope; they can actually pull three times as much as a single horse (24,000 pounds)! However; If these two horses were trained together, they could actually pull up to 32,000 pounds or four times as much as either one could do alone.

Never is this more apparent than within our OSS. I'm constantly amazed at the wealth of knowledge within our group, and the willingness to share that wisdom with anyone. Look how far we have come since our beginning, all the way through OJAM 15! We are constantly adding people to our group, and some have even gone home and started their own version. There

is no way of really knowing how many people we have touched with our activities. Some of us are starting to get burned out because we have been doing the same thing for a long time and over countless hours. If you find yourself getting to that point, try to just slow down a little and swap positions within our organization to change things up a bit. Please don't let yourself get so frustrated that it is no longer enjoyable. We must have the ñtogetherò part to continue our mission.

It's spring time! Crappie, white bass, morels, ticks, trip planning, cutting staves, fresh honey, the list goes on and on. Personally, the last 5 months have been a struggle trying to recover from the injuries I sustained from my tree stand fall. Because of this, some of these springtime activities have taken a back seat. But, things are getting better for me. I have a few OSS buddies that are counting on me to mend, and get in

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued from page 4)

shape to take the sticks to the North Slope of the Brooks Range in Alaska. Caribou, Ptarmigan, Grayling, I'm not picky. Alaska is like no other place. We leave in a few months, so I had better pick up the pace. Going back to that *together* thing above. If I was to try this alone, it would be really hard, but knowing others are depending on me so that we can all go together, I WILL DO THIS!

I want to thank everyone for making OJAM 15 a great time. I really like the changes we made with demos in the morning and classes in the afternoon. I also noticed this year that a lot more people could do more on their own, and not have to have guidance

Northwest Representative — Mark Mann

Greetings from the heart of the Cheyenne and Arapaho nation in Western Oklahoma.

What an excellent spring we've had in this area. The abundance of moisture and sunshine has once again aroused the land from its winter slumber. In contrast to last year's below-average rainfall, precipitation this spring has many of the area's farmer-stockmen

finding it difficult to access the hay fields. But in Western Oklahoma, you'd be hard-pressed to find anyone complaining of an overabundance of rain.

On the subject of spring, we reflect on yet another memorable OJAM. This year's gathering was the first to officially incorporate a Wednesday, thus extending the camp by an additional day. Comments seem to be largely positive as the extra day decompressed the schedule for many of us. From an instructor's perspective, the free time available in the mornings allowed us the opportunity to shake a few more hands and spend time with family and friends. Several instructors were seen working as diligently in the morning as the afternoon, but it was nice to have the option. Whether we decide to retain this additional day or not, the leadership is to be commended for being sensitive to those of us who covet our time with family. For those considering an active role in our organization, the extra day affords the volunteer a much richer experience, allowing ample time to access the course, interact with the many vendors, or just relax and enjoy the surroundings.

Like the other camps, our group remained busy with a steady influx of new and repeat builders. While we enjoyed working with several talented and determined young men, the young ladies made an impressive showing this year, both in the area of bow-building and instruction. I find it somewhat amusing that I attempted to soften the task of building that first bow by



every 5-10 minutes. Those people will soon be teaching. How awesome will it be when we can say, *We have plenty of yellow hats, what else do you want to do?* I hope everyone is making plans to attend the June campout and knapp-in. I hope to see you there and please feel free to reach out to me for anything.

Rick



encouraging several of the female participants to consider a white wood for this their first attempt. To my

surprise, each of these young ladies proved to be more than equal to the challenge of the yellow wood as each produced beautiful Osage bows, the quality of each being well above average. Talent and dexterity moves the novice quickly up the learning curve, but tenacity trumps virtually all other attributes.

The young ladies with whom I had the privilege of working this year were quick studies, pleasant, and good listeners, but above all they were a tenacious lot. The finished product of each of these novice bowyers was a loud attestation to their dogged nature and willingness to go the extra mile shaping the yellow wood over an easier species.

I'd like to close with this final observation. We are a unique group not necessarily because of the many talented spirits that give life to a lifeless, formless, cross section of aged wood, but more because of the dedicated and selfless nature of our members. When I'm packing up for the evening—no matter how late or how dark — I can easily find any number of our members continuing as if they had just arrived. I glance up on the north end of our camp and invariably Mike Hames is still hammering away at some problem or providing some last minute word of instruction. However, it might also be any one of our yellow or red hats pushing forward with the final touches of a project, reluctant to say *no* to anyone asking for help. Fortunately, our club is heavily populated with that same type of individual with a similarly-shaped attitude, and they can be spotted in every camp, the registration trailer, vendor's tent, even behind the scenes, dotting it and crossing it to make certain everything happens when and where it's suppose to occur. If in doubt, just look



Novice bowyers from the Fire-ring camp.

(Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 5)

around the great fire ring during the day's final debriefing. There, typically well beyond dusk, are the many tired, dirty, smiling faces planning the next day's work, or addressing a specific problem. If ever I should grow to detest the bow and eschew the arrow, surely my commitment to this organization would be no less be-

Southeast Representative — Mike Hames

I had a great time at Ojam 2019. Met a few new people that stated they really enjoyed the atmosphere and the people holding the event. I thought the



camp went smooth, turning out a lot of bows. I was impressed with how interested in building a bow all of the people in the camp I was working were. They really wanted to know each step that was taken to get to a finished bow. We had very good help and even the people that had built a bow or two that were not wearing the teaching hats were helping others in the camp when the teachers were busy. I always mention Ojam at work and other places I meet people that express interest in this type of skills. I had young lady, one of our new Engineers that expressed she would like to attend with her fiancé and make bows. They do wood working and make Pen & Pencil sets on a lathe. I had given her pieces of exotic wood I had left over from some risers and handle material for bamboo backed bows to use in their hobby. She made me a pen with some Russian Olive I gave her. Both were still in school at OSU and could only make it only one day.

I had taken a piece of good Osage that was wide enough to make two bows and took the bark off of 1/2 of the stave and took 1/3 of the sap wood down to a good growth ring so they could see what was needed and still get to do some of the work with a draw knife. When they got there I ripped the stave down the middle and got them on a bench next to each other with one person in between for assistance if they needed it. They turned it into sort of a competition between the two getting down to a good growth ring. By noon they had a good growth ring on the back and I showed them how to lay out the bow and explained the steps to get to a lay out. Got the bows cut out and took them back to the benches and gave them a few pointers on

cause of the people with whom I serve.

Enjoy the re-creation that comes with spring, and when confronted with difficulties, remember that you're a bowyer—bow up and bear down!

Mark

what they needed to do then with the #49 Rasps, checking on them between helping others. Working with them during the day they both got the staves shaped and I was showing them how I check them for flexibility to see when we could possibly get strings on them. By evening both were ready for strings. They picked a color from the string we had and I knocked out two strings and showed them how to string the bows without damaging them. By the end of the day, both bows were flexing real close to tiller and just a little heavy. I was very happy they got that far in one day. They have one finished and another that needs just a little more weight removed and a grip put on it. She has brought it to work and I help with a few little things to get it shaped.

I had a great time helping them and others cheering them on to get done. As soon as they are finished I'm going to check the weight on the bows and make them some cedar arrows for target shooting. I will get photos of the bows and their owners when they are finished. Can't wait for the June camp out to work on a



couple of my bows and visit.

Mike

Upcoming OSS Events

- Members Summer Rendezvous & Ralph Conrad Memorial Knap-in June 14-16, 2019 at the Rutter Farm
- Oklahoma Wildlife Department EXPO September 27-29, 2019 Lazy E Arena Edmond Oklahoma
- Members Hunt October 12-13, 2019 Ponca Bowman Facilities Ponca City Oklahoma

Campfire Cooking — K. P. Lehman

It's time to go fishing and here are some interesting fish recipes that you might want to try. I have tried 3 of them and really liked them.

BAKED FISH

1 lb. fresh or frozen fish
 1 cup butter
 2/3 cup crushed Ritz crackers (about 20 crackers)
 1 cup parmesan cheese
 1 tsp salt
 1 tsp crushed sweet basil
 1 tsp oregano
 1 tsp garlic powder

Mix crushed crackers, parmesan cheese, salt, basil, oregano and garlic powder in a bowl. Melt butter and dip fish in it to cover both sides of the fish, then dip the fish in the cracker mixture to cover both sides. Bake fish in Dutch oven at 350 degrees for about 25 to 30 minutes. Do not turn the fish.

BUTTERMILK CRAPPIE

1 lb crappie fillets
 1 quart buttermilk
 1/3 cup flour
 1/3 cup cornmeal
 enough vegetable oil to fry fish

Fillet crappie and cut into pieces about the size of your little finger. Place in pan and completely cover with buttermilk and let it sit for 2 hours. Mix flour and cornmeal in a bowl. Remove fish strips and allow to drain for just a minute, then roll fish in the flour and corn meal mixture. Fry fish in deep vegetable oil at 375 degrees until fish is golden brown. This should only take a few minutes. Dry on paper towels and serve. Drink the buttermilk with supper that you do not use to cook the fish.

DUTCH OVEN SEAFOOD QUICHE

6 oz. shrimp
 1 cup shredded cheddar cheese
 3 oz. cream cheese

1 cup diced green onions
 12 oz. drained pimentos
 2 cups milk
 1 cup Bisquick brand baking mix
 4 eggs
 1 tsp. salt
 Dash nutmeg

Thoroughly mix all ingredients together using egg beater or wire whip. Pour mixture into 10 to 12 inch Dutch oven. Cook 50 to 55 minutes, or until knife inserted in quiche comes out clean and top is golden brown.

HUSH PUPPIES WITH FRIED FISH

2.5 cups self-rising cornmeal
 3 tbsp. self-rising flour
 4 tsp. finely chopped onion
 1 egg, well beaten
 1 cup milk

Combine cornmeal, flour and chopped onion. Add egg and gradually stir in milk. Drop the batter by tablespoonful into the hot oil (about 375 degrees). Use the oil in which the fish have been fried. Cook until golden brown. This is said to have been an adaption of an old Caddo Indian recipe.

SOMETHING TO PUT ON YOUR FISH

1/3 cup mayonnaise
 2 tbsp pickle relish (adjust amount to your taste)
 1 tsp lemon juice (adjust amount to your taste)

Mix all ingredients and enjoy.

KP



A Treatise On Draw Length — Parker Inglee

These days seem to pass a little too quickly. I am blessed to not have to work an off shift so my mornings and afternoons are spent at work. My evenings are primarily consumed by the all too brief family time, followed by the whirlwind that is dinnertime, bath time, and bedtime for the baby and toddler. Night is for sleep and, of course, intermittently taking care of the baby, but there is often a sliver of time between when the boys are asleep and I am asleep. This is the time that keeps my wife and me sane and in touch with one another as well as our individual hobbies. This evening time that I am describing was consumed for a period of time by making my first trade bow for the OSS Banquet this year.

As I approached final tiller, I began to wonder if I was measuring draw length the same as everyone else, specifically the recipient of my bow and the judges. To provide some context, I work as an engineer in the aerospace industry here in the Tulsa area. While

attending Oklahoma State, the professor that taught me Statics and Strength of Materials courses put it quite eloquently that most of the engineering principles weren't being newly learned by most of us, but rather they were being explained and quantified from a scientific perspective for more effective application; because that is, after all, the purpose of engineering: to apply scientific principles and put them to use. They may not use terms like tension and compression, but most folks who are even remotely mechanically inclined would not use a pile of rope as a foundation for a house, nor would they hang from a cliff by a narrow cylinder of concrete. One material is made for tension and the other for compression and they are applied accordingly. Early on in the study of static-load-bearing members, we learn that one side of the beam is held in tension (material being pulled apart) and the other is in compression (material being pushed together). While

(Continued on page 8)

(Continued from page 7)

the calculable implications of this may be lost on many, the application is not. We find that the Comanche understood that the annual ring of a Bois D'arc tree has excellent tensile strength and the appreciation of this God-given material property has been passed down and preserved, as evidenced by anyone with a drawknife and yellow pants in an OJAM bow camp. To apply this to bow building, if the back is being pulled and the belly is being pushed, there must be a transition point -- a neutral line, if you will (Figure A) -- between the two where there is no load. This line is where I had

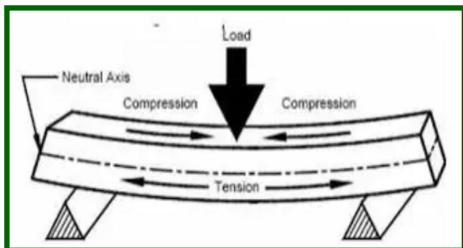


Figure A

been estimating my draw length from.

For the purposes of determining draw weight, elastic performance, and limb failure modes, my initial method may be ideal, but while my education may give me a tendency to define and assess a structural member, Dr. Mann's education may have led him to a keen insight via text message, "As it relates to an individual's draw length, it would seem that a more logical 'nominal' draw length would be where the anatomy contacts the bow." Indeed, a bow is an ineffective tool when not in contact with a sound human anatomy. This led me to the following truth and word of caution: The measure of a bow's natural draw length at a predetermined weight is not necessarily the same as the draw length of the archer using it.

The discrepancy between the draw lengths of the bow and the archer is primarily, if not entirely, concerned with the height of the handle; more specifically, the "pivot point" or "throat" of the handle, where the force of the shooter's hand rests. This divergence of measurable draw lengths varies more or less depending on the style of bow as well. In engineering terms, a working-handle bow can be best compared to a "Simply Supported Beam" and a non-working-handle bow can be best compared to two "Cantilever Beams" joint together. The riser and handle, of course, functioning as the fixed/rigid anchor point. See Figures B and C, respectively.

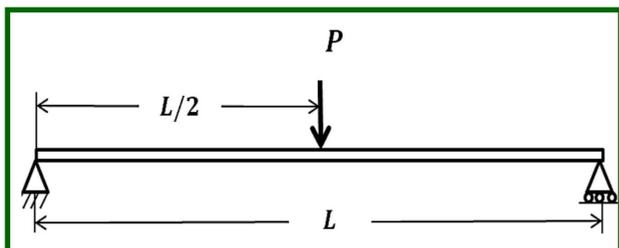


Figure B

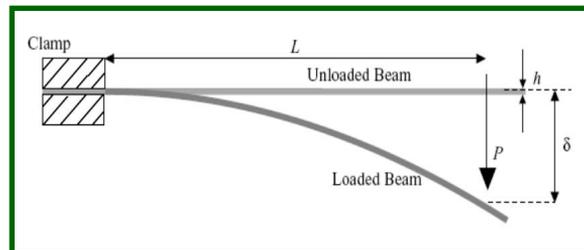


Figure C.

I won't go into the structural pros and cons of each in this entry, but let's take two extremes to illustrate the problem of differing draw length methodologies. Take a working-handle flat bow the first example. The neutral line through the limb would likely be a fraction of an inch away from the archer's hand. In this case, the aforementioned measurements might be used interchangeably without notice. However, let's say someone wanted to unreasonably extend their handle to stand 8" on the belly-side of the neutral line. (For the sake of the example, we are disregarding the bow's presumably negative brace height as well as the bowyer's sanity for wasting what likely could have been a belly-split stave.) If I build the bow to be 50#@26", but I measured from the limbs' neutral point, the recipient would soon have carefully crafted firewood since a 26" draw length for the archer would mean 34" draw length for the bow.

So there I found myself, less than 2 months from the banquet, taking my sweet time with the tillering so as not to break the bow. Only my fourth to make and with enough "character" to make me nervous. Being off by an inch could change draw weight by a few pounds (exponential spring constants are another topic I will not cover here). I asked Tommy Leach who pointed me to the Archery Manufacturers Organization (AMO) that has a standard measure for draw length. That is, the distance from the arrow nock to the handle's pivot point plus 1.75". While I could be wrong, it is my understanding that the 1.75" is to account for arrow length to keep broadheads from knuckles. While this introduces a new basis for measurement. Not the bow, not the archer, but the arrow. This method makes sense for AMO since making archery more accessible for the layman is in the manufacturer's market interest. I am sure there are countless accomplished hunters these days that never held a draw knife. One of these hunters may know his draw length better than his shoes size or SSN. He walks into a store and purchases a bow, his arrows, etc. to nominally fit his AMO draw length. A more direct measurement could add confusion to someone who doesn't build their own bows and arrows in the same way that a 7/8" bolt doesn't work well in a 7/8" hole.

Personally, I have concluded that denoting draw length as a bowyer (unless governed by AMO) should be the nocking point-to-pivot length to match what anatomical span a bow will require to reach the defined draw weight. This method is congruent with Dr. Mann's

(Continued on page 9)

(Continued from page 8)

observation as well as my understanding of the principle behind AMO's standard, i.e. - giving the archer a reference number to know what will fit their anatomical draw length. This way, one can directly measure their body and roughly know their draw length without having to draw the bow against a scale.

For those of you who read that entire article, thank you for your appreciation, if not patience, for some technically engaged, albeit dry, reading. Hopefully this gives a few some food for thought on their bow building and measurement. I would welcome any discussion or commentary electronically or in person at the next OSS event.

In Him,

Parker

In Search of Lithic Scatter by Mark Mann

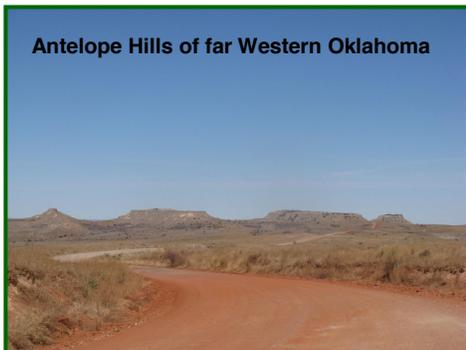
It was a particularly warm day along the Hundredth Meridian in far Western Oklahoma, that imaginary line of demarcation separating the United States and New Spain in the early 1800s between the Red River to the south and the Arkansas River to the north. More formidable than the heat was the remote appearance of the landscape. The Antelope Hills stood just to my west surrounded by a hairpin bend of the Canadian River. There were also natural springs less than a thousand yards distant to the east and south. With only a little imagination a Comanche war party could be seen snaking along the river returning to their encampment on the north bank. In 1858 this inhospitable piece of real estate hosted the bloody confrontation between John Rip Ford, a Texas Ranger and seasoned Indian fighter, and several hundred Comanche warriors under chiefs Iron Jacket and Peta Nocona. Ten years later, Lt. Col. George A. Custer, commanding the 7th U S Cavalry, bivouacked in the shadow of the Antelope Hills before striking Chief Black Kettle on the Washita River. This once hotly-contested ground is in the heart of what was once known as Comancheria.

However, on that day my interest was much more in the stone-age natives that once occupied the area, and more specifically the stone implements that might have been left behind. A few weeks preceding my excursion to that region I had learned of several arrowheads that had been found in the area by a rancher's son while building corrals. Being a newcomer to the field of amateur archaeology I knew nothing of the topography or adjacent land forms that might guide my search, but in spite of my ignorance, I ascended a small elevated clearing of just a few acres that had been recently swept clear by heavy rains. It was on the edge of that small field, and within just a few yards of my truck that I would find my first stone artifact, a white projectile point that had been patiently awaiting my arrival over the past six thousand years.

It was that first flint piece that would cause me to be henceforth and hopelessly drawn into a pursuit that is today no less stirring or compelling than the day of my first discovery. From the time of that first find, my quest has taken me to some of the state's most interesting regions.

I've had the opportunity to explore caves near the tip of the panhandle, areas of recent discoveries near modern road construction, creek beds adjacent to prehistoric trash pits, remote mesas, and documented prehistoric campsites former-

Antelope Hills of far Western Oklahoma



Editors Note: Parker and other members of his generation are the future of the Oklahoma Selfbow Society. For the Society to be successful after the Founding Members are gone we must attract more young families.

al hundred Comanche warriors under chiefs Iron Jacket and Peta Nocona. Ten years later, Lt. Col. George A. Custer, commanding the 7th U S Cavalry, bivouacked in the shadow of the Antelope Hills before striking Chief Black Kettle on the Washita River. This once hotly-contested ground is in the heart of what was once known as Comancheria.

However, on that day my interest was much more in the stone-age natives that once occupied the area, and more specifically the stone implements that might have been left behind. A few weeks preceding my excursion to that region I had learned of several arrowheads that had been found in the area by a rancher's son while building corrals. Being a newcomer to the field of amateur archaeology I knew nothing of the topography or adjacent land forms that might guide my search, but in spite of my ignorance, I ascended a small elevated clearing of just a few acres that had been recently swept clear by heavy rains. It was on the edge of that small field, and within just a few yards of my truck that I would find my first stone artifact, a white projectile point that had been patiently awaiting my arrival over the past six thousand years.

It was that first flint piece that would cause me to be henceforth and hopelessly drawn into a pursuit that is today no less stirring or compelling than the day of my first discovery. From the time of that first find, my quest has taken me to some of the state's most interesting regions.

I've had the opportunity to explore caves near the tip of the panhandle, areas of recent discoveries near modern road construction, creek beds adjacent to prehistoric trash pits, remote mesas, and documented prehistoric campsites former-



The author's first trophy

(Continued on page 10)

(Continued from page 9)

ly excavated. But in spite of the many venues visited, my favorite haunts remain within 20 miles of my home. (Most would probably be surprised to know of the many ancient camp sites that exist only short distances from their homes.) And while my first quest was for that prototypical arrow head, a small amount of research and experience in the field greatly broadened the scope of my pursuit to involve any of the stone implements used in a prehistoric community. In addition to the projectile points so commonly pursued, frequently found are knives, scrapers, pottery, awls, drills, ceremonial pieces, and even the flint shards (flakes) produced in the manufacturing process. These pieces, collectively known as lithic scatter, compose the broad target of those who peruse the haunts of our stone age forerunners.



Flint Harahey Knife found by Madeline Mann in Custer County

What’s the attraction of a small flint artifact made by the process of percussion or pressure flaking with crude tools hundreds to thousands of years ago? To this question I plead complete ignorance. I can, however, attest to the fact that the distance between an innocent curiosity and a most monstrous addiction is quite short. Curiously, in this field, one quickly develops a hunger that will likely never be completely sated, and a compulsion that stirs the soul anytime thunderclouds threaten to reshuffle the topsoil of your favorite ancient camp site. On the flip side as one develops

some expertise in the field of Paleolithic studies (interest in stone-age tools), a more thorough understanding of man’s struggle in the raw and absolute untamed wilds of a particular region is gained. Additionally, one captures at least a cursory understanding of geology, both local and distant, and the preference earlier man had for certain materials. An appreciation is also developed for the challenges of travel by early man at a time when movement over land was entirely pedestrian. Finally, as we refine our search to include our predecessors of the last thousand years or so, we better understand the use of archery at a time when the bow first arrived in the area, and perhaps more specifically, the stone pieces that ultimately decided the diet and borders of a prehistoric community. Perhaps this is what connects the dots of interest among many of us who currently construct bows and projectile points in very much the same fashion as those a millennium preceding our own existence.

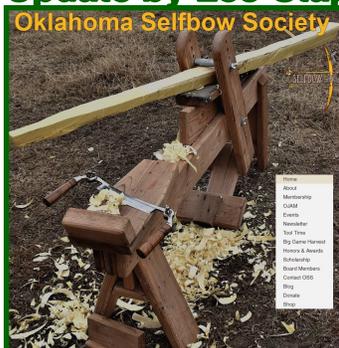
While only a rank amateur in this field, I would like to present some of what I’ve learned and observed over the past fifteen or so years in a series of installments under the same heading. While I share some of my experiences, this presentation will be made much more interesting by the contributions of those of you who also share an interest in stone artifacts. Consider sharing photos or short anecdotes from your favorite excursion.

Finally, and for those among us who have yet to succumb to this rather cruel addiction, be warned that this is truly a chase which has no end as one recovery frequently compels another search. However, time spent in any pursuit, appropriately allotted and in the company of cherished friends and family, is time well spent. I invite all of you to follow along as we sort through the clues of lithic scatter.

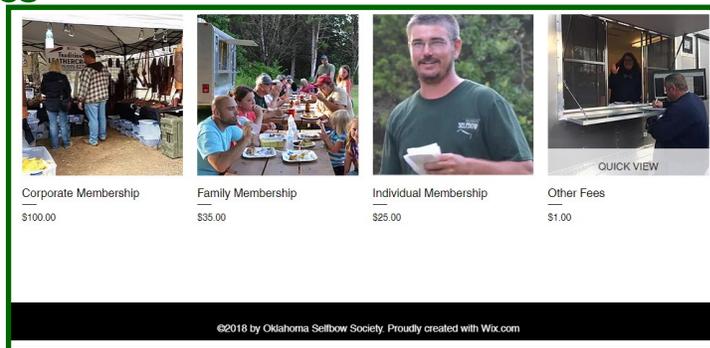
Mark

OSS Website Project Update by Leo Staples

This past week the project took a major step forward with the opening of the online store. The big hurdle to opening the store was finding a card processing company that charged reasonable fees and worked with the website development tool, WIX. The solution was setting OSS up as a charitable organization with PayPal. This qualifies OSS for lower rates than for profit companies or individuals receive.



Selecting the “Shop” tag will take you to the online store. Currently there are four items in the store. These are Corporate Membership, Family Membership, Individual Membership, and Other Fees. The “Other Fees” choice can be used to pay for miscellaneous items purchased from OSS. When you check out



you have the choice of paying with a PayPal account, credit card, or debit card.

OSS is set up for donations through the PayPal Giving Fund <https://www.paypal.com/fundraiser/charity/1631070>. The Society received 100% of all donations.

Leo

Getting Involved by Conrad Kleinholz

OSS members are different than many outdoors people. The same personality that prompted us to build and use our own archery equipment tends to make us more passionate about most of our activities. The same feelings that drive us at the bow bench and in the woods lead us to share our passion by teaching others. For some of us that is an easy process but for those who are not natural people persons it is an uncomfortable position that becomes easy only with practice and repetition, just like shooting our bows. If the idea of volunteerism is scary, think of it as selfishness. Volunteering is just another way of protecting things that are important to us.

We have plenty of opportunities. Volunteer to teach archery to the neighborhood kids or at a Scout camp. Help with your school system's archery in the schools program, and if they don't have one, help them get one. Talk to your local civic organizations about archery. Get involved in the legislative process.

This year, as in the past, proposed legislation would severely impact the activities of the Wildlife Department and our opportunities to enjoy the lifestyle made possible by the Wildlife Department. The legislation was largely defeated, thanks to citizen involvement. For those of you who contacted your representative or senator, thank you for your participation. For those of you who did not, I urge you to become involved. Legislation begins with text generated by an elected official, or by a constituent who convinces them to promote the bill. The official may be from the house or senate and may partner with another from the half of the legislature. The legislator or pair of legislators then try to convince the rest of the legislature to approve the legislation. If they are successful, the bill is presented to the Governor for his/her signature. At any time until the bill is signed into law, it is subject to influence by the citizens of the state. That influence is easier to achieve than many of us believe. There are some legislators who can not be swayed from their personal beliefs or prejudices, but many are surprisingly receptive to citizen involvement. Very few legislators know much about the bills that they ultimately vote for or against. They rely on input from us or their staff. Some staff members get assigned to conduct research on pending legislation, but the majority get no information beyond the packets that accompany the bills. Phone

OSS Meets High Art by Mark Mann

For anyone doubting the artistic merits of the Oklahoma Selfbow Society's patented trademark, proof now exists on the High Plains just west of Amarillo, on what may be America's most celebrated roadside attraction, Cadillac Ranch. There, ensconced safely on the roof of a 1960 Cadillac Sedan (second in line from west to east), emblazoned in blue paint, is the society's patented emblem for all to see.

The Cadillac Ranch is the collective brainchild

calls work but emails are better. There are no errors between what you said and what the staffer heard. Keep it short. Include the House or Senate bill number, why you do/don't support the bill, a request for a yes/no vote, and a thank you. Give them your contact information. I got several return emails this year from both my representative and my senator. You would be appalled by the amount of legislation that is voted on without the legislators even reading the text. They simply have too much information to process, and they do as we do when we see all the junk text on a phone app or software, and just click "I agree." Aides and legislators are often very happy to get input from us.

In the same vein, the media is a lot like the legislative process. People with degrees in journalism are trained to take raw information and turn it into something that sells printed documents or air time. They become skilled in using language to attract readers or viewers. Very few of them know anything at all about the subjects they cover, which makes them prime targets for manipulators. Think HSUS, PETA or those who want to introduce wolves to Colorado (and other states, later). Take the opportunity to make a difference here, too. Ask the press to cover archery activities. Explain the importance of Hunters Feed the Hungry. You get the idea.

Last, how about increasing your involvement in our Society. This one should be easy. You already know a lot of the people, and most of them are more than just acquaintances. We are doing better. With a change in format for OJAM, we got more volunteers who helped with setup and teardown. We had a great turnout for the OJAM work day. We had more people help with registration, the store, a new kids' activity, the rattan bow/arrow giveaway, the raffle and more that I don't remember. We still need help for a workday before the Members Rendezvous. And, we need new ideas and the people who have them. Talk to a member of the Board of Directors and present those ideas. Offer to fill a position as it becomes available. If you look at the membership of the Board, you notice that a small group of people rotate among the leadership positions. They do it because it is important to them, but they could use a break.

Conrad

of an eccentric Amarillo millionaire, the late Stanley Marsh III, and a group of San Francisco artists who were collectively known as The Ant Farm. The project involved burying, nose down, ten Cadillacs ranging from year models 1948 to 1963.

The 1974 project was moved two miles west of its original site in 1997 in order to remain a discrete and isolated attraction outside of the encroaching Amarillo city limits. Forty-five years after

(Continued on page 12)



its unveiling, the display continues to draw thousands of spectators annually.

Mark

Improving Your Photography — Part II by Mark Doiron

Aspect Ratio Revisited

Alright, now after all that introduction I'm just going to review a few crops and explain why I did what I did. Let you decide if the resulting images were improved by the cropping.

Let's take a look at an image of my son (left, below). I wanted a picture of him looking across the Rio Grande River to the mountains of northern Mexico. The mountains weren't particularly attractive, but his height above the river and its meanderings were. The sky was grey (heavy overcast) and lacking in interest, as well. So, I shot an image that attempts to convey that point in time, while leaving out the extraneous details. Let's do a little cropping considering that I want to use the image at three different locations: A photo album (4x6), a medium-size desktop frame (5x7) and a large wall frame (8x10).

And, one final thought, with many images used only for digital display, aspect ratio is far less of a concern. Don't feel limited by popular photo frame sizes!



Image cropped for a 16:9 HDTV display



4x6 crop

5x7 crop

8x10 crop

Notice the differences between the three images. As I mentioned before, this is because each of these crops has a different aspect ratio. Think of it this way: If you want to take a 4x6 and print it as an 8x10 you'd double the width from 4 to 8 (in the example above), but you'd have to increase the height only from 6 to 10, which is a factor of 1-2/3. If you printed a 4x6 double size you'd have an 8x12 print (not an unheard-of size, but have you checked the cost of custom framing lately?). So, back to shooting loose and cropping: By shooting the image just loose enough to allow cropping flexibility, we're able to select the crop that's best suited to the image application (frame, photo album, magazine cover, etc.).



A square crop suited this hummingbird image nicely

Cropping the Uninteresting

Now, let's look at cropping an uninteresting part of the composition. Compare these two images:



Original

Cropped

The uncropped image on the left has lots of bland sky; it was an overcast day and that part of the image is overexposed. Anyway, first things first: What was I

(Continued on page 13)

(Continued from page 12)

taking a picture of? Curtis looking across the rocks and hills to the Shenandoah Valley below. Both images clearly show that, so no problem there. But, the image on the left still has that bland sky, while the image on the right reduces it – even a shade more than the rule of thirds calls for. I resisted cropping it more because then we start to lose the valley. And, in fact, I moved Curtis over a bit to the right (notice the crop through the rock behind him) to preserve a little bit more of the valley. So, while this isn't a perfect rule of thirds composition, I'm sure that you can see how cropping reduced a large, pointless part of the image and brought into better focus what I was taking a picture of.

One final thought on this image: What would have been the impact had Curtis been smack dab in the middle of the image (still looking to the side, though)? The eye is subtly drawn by several things in a photograph, including the previously mentioned lines. In addition to lines, however, the eye will also look where people in the image are looking and pointing. The right half of the image (to the right of Curtis) would have been generally ignored by the viewer of the composition (lacking anything of interest to draw the eye, as it were). That isn't to say that people should never be placed in the middle of the image. It can be very effective to suggest that the viewer is looking over the shoulder of the person in front of him (that is, the person is facing directly away from the camera). But, in that case I'd have taken a picture of Curtis looking at the next hill, not the valley. And that's not what I wanted to take a picture of (Rule #1)!

Cropping as a Digital Zoom

Let's look at cropping as a pseudo digital zoom. Con-



Original



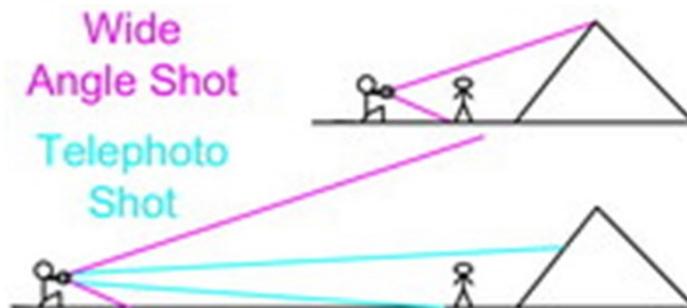
Cropped

sider these two images:

The image on the left is the original, of course ("Hey, Mark, where was your rule of thirds when you shot that image!"). At that moment the deer was interested in me, looking straight at the camera, almost always a good composition when photographing animals. I got caught with a short lens on my camera and thought the deer might wander away or simply return to his grazing (a photo of a deer with his head buried in the grass isn't that exciting). So, rather than go for the camera bag and the longer lens, I shot with what I had. The original image is 3072x2048 pixels, so there's plenty of

resolution to cropping and still print a large image. On top of that, it was the face of the deer that I was imaging (Rule #1), so I wanted the crop to concentrate on that. Switching the format to vertical seemed more natural, so that's what I did.

Now, a caution about using cropping in lieu of a proper lens: It can be overdone. First, a little explanation. Let's suppose that you're taking a picture of your daughter.



Effect of Changed Shooting Position

You're going to fill the frame from top to bottom (portrait format) with her top sprig of hair to her cute little rock climbing shoes. You're going to shoot this with a wide-angle lens. That means you'll have to be pretty close and that the wide-angle lens will gather in the top of the mountain behind her (though it will be partly hidden behind her head).

Now, suppose that you don't have that wide-angle lens. In fact, you only have a 300-mm telephoto (that's a long one; think of it as 6X versus what before might have been 0.5X). Well, you're going to have to stand back a lot farther to take that photo of her from the top of her head to those climbing shoes; but you can position yourself to take the picture of her, filling the frame, just as before. But the image will NOT be the same. That's because the background will be different. No longer is the top of the peak behind her head; more likely near the base of the mountain is. The top of the peak is much higher up, off the top of the frame and way out of the picture.

So, where's all this lead? Taking a picture from far away of something and taking a picture of the same thing up close, even adjusting lenses/cropping to maintain the main subject at the "same" size, is taking two different pictures. Conversely, taking an image with two different lenses from the same place, then cropping to isolate the image area of the shorter focal length lens to that of the longer length lens, will result in a very similar picture (but with possible problems that we'll look at momentarily). In setting these situations up, the bottom line to consider is Rule #1: What are you taking a photo of?

Now, let's look at some sample images (and here we purposefully go astray by cropping too much):

(Continued on page 14)

(Continued from page 13)



The image on the left is essentially the wide-angle shot (magenta lines) from the lower section of the stick figure drawing. The image on the right is a crop of a very small piece of the image on the left. The image on the right is too grainy to use as shown above. It is simply too much magnification of information that wasn't there in the first place. The only way to take that image properly would be with a telephoto. But before looking at that, consider what we were taking a picture of: In the image on the right, the San Luis Valley, the Great Sand Dunes and the Sangre de Cristo Mountains behind them. On the left, a more focused image of a particular dune (Star Dune) and a particular mountain (Crestone's twin peaks). Now, let's take that image with a proper lens (essentially the telephoto shot in the stick figure drawing):



First, I hope you notice that the photo on the left is clean and not grainy. Compare it to the image on the right, which is the cropped image of the wide-angle shot above. On top of the quality of the image, I waited 30-minutes for the light to cooperate, lending texture to the sand dunes. I also applied a graduated neutral density filter to give the sky that darkened color.

Now, something you may not realize: Both of these images were taken standing at the same place. Had I actually moved close to Star Dune to take the image on the left, it would have been different than the one on the right because I would have lost the foreground (obviously it would be behind the camera), and I would have shifted the position of the Crestone Peaks so that they would be lower above the top of the dune, losing their towering impact. This was the right place to take the image that I wanted: Showing the layers that con-

tinually form this region of Colorado.

Eliminate the Irrelevant

This should be the most obvious reason to crop of all: Eliminate material that's irrelevant to the photo (now that you know what you were taking a picture of!). Here's the image:



First, Rule #1: I was taking a picture of Curtis standing above the drop-off at Black Canyon of the Gunnison to the river below – over 2000 feet. I took the image portrait format hoping to emphasize the depth of the canyon with a vertical format. But what does the horizon in the image on the left contribute? Nothing, really. When I got home, I looked at the image and realized that a crop, eliminating the non-contributing part of the photo was much more dramatic. In the image on the right you can almost feel the depth of the drop-off. Believe me, it's been my computer desktop wallpaper, and when it fills up the screen I really do feel the drama of that photo. Everything I eliminated from the photo was not contributing to the image and, in fact, was actually detracting from it. This is especially so for the horizon, which gave a safe anchor point for the viewer. Without that horizon, the drop-off seems that much more deep and real and now. Also, consider the fallen tree in the original image: In a photo of rock and depth, what did it add? Not a thing. As for the greenery on the right, I chose to leave it because it reminds the viewer of what is being left behind.

Another point about that image on the left. Please notice that it doesn't seem quite the usual aspect ratio. That's because the camera I shot it with (Canon A95) doesn't use a standard 35-mm sensor. It takes a wide picture. The problem is that usually you're going to buy a 4x6 print. And that means that if you don't crop the image yourself, you're leaving it up to the lab to determine where that crop will be. Most likely they'll crop it in the center, chopping a little off both sides (or the top and bottom for landscape format). Because most snap-shooters shoot their photos loose (now there's an under-statement!), that's the safest for them. However, it might be a better composition if the crop is shifted one way or the other, especially if you avoid chopping someone on the edge of the photo in half!

One last and final consideration about cropping and eliminating unnecessary material: Usually the aspect ratio of a photo is driven by the needs of the display situation (8x10 frame, magazine cover [I wish!], etc.). However, some images can benefit from unusual

(Continued on page 15)

(Continued from page 14)

crops. The image below shows what can happen when a 4x6 image is cropped to a custom format. In this case, a lot of unnecessary duplication of the forest along the Dempster Highway in Canada was eliminated.



Nothing as far as the eye can see; a thousand square miles of solitude

Some Final Thoughts

Some final thoughts about cropping:

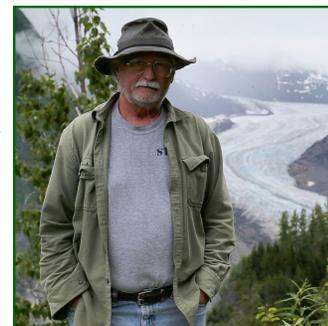
1. It's always a good idea to save a copy of your original image, without any edits or cropping. This will allow you the flexibility to select a different crop or edit in the future, should you need to do so.
2. If you plan to process the image in Adobe Photoshop using curves, levels, or channel mixer, crop first to remove extraneous information for more accurate editing. This will also make the final file size smaller. This is likely true for users of other image editors as well.
3. When using the Unsharp mask in your editor of choice (mine is PaintShop Pro), it's best to use it after all other edits, including cropping.
4. Finally, when you do crop you should be aware of a little "feature" that might cause the saved JPEG image to include an uncropped version of your image in the file as a thumbnail. Now, I'm certain none of you reading this will post any images out there like Cat Schwartz from G4techTV did: They were cropped images so that she didn't reveal her nudity in the originals. Oops, except for a little feature that keeps a thumbnail of the original image allowed

viewers to see more than she had intended!

Conclusion

I hope that this provides some ideas for you to consider both while you're shooting images, and while you're editing them. Remember: None of the rules are unbreakable – except Rule #1. Always take a picture of what you want to take a picture of. After that, break the rules as they suit your mood and creative style.

*Learn the rules like a pro
so you can break them
like an artist.* – Pablo Picasso



Mark



Tool Time — Building a Tillering Tree by Tommy Leach

With OJAM XV in the books, several new bowyers have been born. Many of you are looking at adding tools and jigs to your bow building kit. One of the most important tools is a tillering tree. In this segment I will describe how to build a simple portable tree for less than \$30. First you need to decide how you will measure draw length. I measure from full draw to the deepest point in the handle. Archery Manufacturers Organization (AMO) defines draw length as that length plus 1.75 inches. Knowing how you will do this is important on how we setup the tree.

The materials needed to build a tillering tree is very minimal and can be found at Lowes, Home Depot or your local lumber yard.

- 1 each 2x4x8
- 2 each 1/2 x 3.5 bolts with washers and nuts
- 1 each 1/2 x 2 carriage bolt
- 1 each 1/2 knob

- 1 each 1/2 furniture insert
- 2 each 1.5 pulleys
- 1 each 2.5 hinge
- 1 each 1.5 clip
- 1 each wooden yard stick
- 15' 20' of 5/16 braided nylon rope

First take the 2x4 and cut two pieces 34" long. If you don't want to build a tree that folds and is more portable then cut the 2x4 to a length of 68" Next cut two pieces from the leftover 6" long. Now take one of these 6" pieces and saw it lengthwise into a 1x4 slice. These two pieces will make the shelf where your bow will rest (see photo 1). I build a lot of bulbous style handled bows so I have concaved the 2x4 piece with approximately 1/2" in the center. This cradles the bow as the handle is shaped. This step is not neces-

(Continued on page 16)

(Continued from page 15)



Photo 1

sary and the piece may be left square. I also cut the square steps to about a 45° angle and round as seen in photo 1. This only makes it look better and has no other purpose. Next clamp the 1" X 4" to the 2" X 4" with the 1" X 4" over hanging by 2". Drill two holes through both pieces 1 1/2" below the top of the 2" X 4". Next align this shelf 6" from the top of one of the 3/4" pieces. Drill and countersink the back side of the 3/4" piece. Before mounting the shelf, center and drill a hole (5/16") 1" above the shelf through the 1" X 4". Insert the 1" threaded furniture insert with the shoulder on the shelf side. Then thread the carriage bolt and handle through this insert. This will be used to clamp the bow on the shelf (see photo 2). Next mount the



Photo 2

hinge so the tree folds back to back. This step only added to portability and it will fit on the shelf of my bow bench. Now 10" from the bottom drill a 1" hole and countersink the back side. Mount the eye bolt into this hole. Then mount the pulley next to the eye bolt (see photo 3). Drill and countersink these also. Do not use wood screws as there is tremendous force at this point and they can pull out. I also countersink and use flat washers to distribute the force. The next task to do is attach the rope to the eye screw (I use a bowline knot), run the rope through the second pulley and tread the rope through the pulley mounted on the bottom of the tree. Attach the hook on the floating pulley (see photo 4) for attachment to the bow string.

Now we need to attach the yard stick to measure draw length. If you are going to use the AMO draw length then measure 1.75" from the shelf where your handle will rest towards the top of the tree. Then trim off part of the yard stick so it will fit underneath the shelf. If you are going to measure from the handle to draw length use the top of your shelf as the reference. Attach with a couple of sheet metal pan head screws. It is best to drill a pilot hole as to not split the yard stick. If you are making a hinged tree then cut the bottom of the yard stick flush at the hinge and



Photo 3

attach the remaining piece below. You should compensate for the amount lost by sawing the yard stick into two pieces. You can form a handle from a scrap piece of Osage. I used a piece about one-inch square and 10" long. Then rounded the corners until the handle was comfortable (see photo 5). Using a couple of



Photo 4



Photo 5

ratchet straps, you can have attached the tillering tree to a tree or other secure pole. If there are any questions don't hesitate to

email me at Stillwaterselfbows@suddenlink.net.
Good Luck!

Tommy

Oklahoma Selfbow Society

Members Summer Rendezvous
&

Ralph Conrad Memorial Knap-in
June 14-16, 2019

Gate opens at 8:00 on Friday
Rutter Family Farm

Saturday Night Potluck Fish Fry
Bring a covered dish to attend

3D Range will be open – free to members

Cornstalk Shoot
(Cornstalk points available onsite)

Coon Shoot Saturday Night

Free Primitive Camping

Limited Electrical Hook-up
(First come first serve, no reservations, \$10 per night)

Workday, Sunday June 9th @ 8:00 AM



TM

Like most organization as OSS grew managing the organization became more complicated. As a result the Board of Directors developed a Policy, Procedure, and Guideline manual. The intent is to provide clarity to the Board and membership when dealing with accountability issues or activities that are of critical importance to the Society. Often these are driven by safety, legal liabilities, regulatory requirements or issues that could have serious consequences. Soon the complete document will be available on the website.

Future editions of the Drawknife will include other materials from the manual. Shown below is the Code of Conduct and Logo Policy. This policy defines how the Board and Members should conduct themselves. The Brand Usage Policy, shown on page 19, was designed to protect the image of the Society and the three (3) trademarked logos.

Questions or comments on the document should be submitted to president@okselfbow.com.

Oklahoma Selfbow Society (OSS) Code of Conduct Policy

Introduction

As a matter of fundamental principle, Oklahoma Selfbow Society Members shall adhere to the highest ethical standards because it is the right thing to do. Individuals join and donors support organizations like OSS because they trust them to carry out their missions, to be good stewards of their resources, and to uphold rigorous standards of conduct. The Board and the Members of the organization shall act with honesty, integrity, fairness, respect and openness in all their dealings as representatives of the organization and with fellow members.

Statement of Values

Members shall make decisions in the best interests of the organization.

Members shall contribute to a collegial, inclusive, positive, and respectful environment for fellow members, other organizations, and the public.

Members shall know, understand, and support OSS's mission, vision, core values, purpose, and goals.

Members should become familiar with and follow OSS policies, procedures, guidelines, and act in accordance with these documents.

Members shall not discriminate and shall be respectful of religious, ethnic, national, gender, age, and cultural differences.

Members shall use OSS's name and logos in accordance with OSS's Logo and Brand Usage Policy.

Members shall always obey all applicable laws and regulations of the relevant government authorities.

Personal Gain

Members shall not use their position or membership in the organization for his or her personal benefit.

Relationship with Other Members, Other Organization, and the Public

Members shall understand the scope of their authority and exercise good judgment in their dealings with other members, other organization, suppliers, and the public.

OSS events are generally public gatherings and therefore appropriate behaviors between members and the public is expected.

Violations of the Code of Conduct

The Oklahoma Selfbow Society reserves the right to take appropriate action in the event of a breach of this policy. Possible actions may include, but are not limited to, revoking membership to instituting legal proceedings with the appropriate authorities.

Oklahoma Selfbow Society (OSS) Logo and Brand Usage Policy

OSS Brand

The Oklahoma Selfbow Society is the leading organization focused on promotion and preservation of traditional archery and bow hunting. "Preserving the Heritage of Primitive Archery" is more than a slogan. It is a call to action. Providing, education and training, group events, and exhibits are the underpinning of OSS. The Oklahoma Jamboree or OJAM is the heart and soul of the Society efforts.

OSS Tagline

OSS is "Preserving the Heritage of Primitive Archery ". This call to action is reflective of OSS member's commitment, dedication, and love for traditional archery and bow hunting.

OSS Drawknife Logo (87340010)

The mark consists of the words OKLAHOMA SELFBOW SOCIETY in capitalized font. Above the word, OKLAHOMA are two horizontal lines. To the right of the phrase are two vertical lines. Below the phrase is an image of a drawknife.

OSS Bow Logo (87339991)

The mark consists of the phrase OKLAHOMA SELFBOW in stylized, letters, with OKLAHOMA on top and SELFBOW below it. The phrase is enclosed within a border made up of double lines, which go above, below and to the left of the phrases. An image of a bow and arrow are then placed on top so that the arrow is between the word OKLAHOMA and SELFBOW horizontally, and the bow is on the right side of the phrases. The word SOCIETY is placed below the horizontal lines underlining the phrase SELFBOW also in upper case letters.

OJAM Logo (87340097)

The mark consists of a stylized image of a dreamcatcher with five feathers on the bottom and one on each side of the dreamcatchers. A palm leaf and a weapon are placed on top of it, crossing each other. The dreamcatcher represents the letter O and is followed by a - and the phrase JAM in stylized letters with the J capitalized.

The Importance of Consistency

Consistency and alignment of all applications of the OSS and OJAM logos strengthens the Society's recognition and brand images. Anyone approved to use the logo(s) must submit examples of the image (print, branded, engraved, embossed, etc.) for quality inspection.

Name and Logo Usage

The name and logo(s) are the property of the Oklahoma Selfbow Society. OSS has received trademarks from the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) for all three logos. and the logos have been assigned a trademark serial number. The Society Board of Directors must approve use of the Oklahoma Selfbow Society name and logo(s).

OSS recognizes that our members purchase or produce item(s) for use in the Society's fundraising efforts whose value would increase if the item(s) bore one of the Society Logos. Members should submit a written request to the Executive Board for approval. Once approved members may use an OSS Logo for this purpose as long as the image meets the image quality standards outline in this policy

The Oklahoma Selfbow Society reserves the right to take appropriate action in the event of a breach of this policy. Possible actions may include, but are not limited to, revoking membership to instituting legal proceedings with the appropriate authorities.

Approved Vendors

The Board of Directors will establish a list of approved vendors who may apply an OSS Logo. Vendors will pay OSS \$5.00 per item (shirt, hat, jacket, etc.) for the use of the OSS logo(s).

Approved Vendor List

Tim Contway: Shirts, jackets, hats, and other items of clothing.

Payments

Vendors submit provide detailed records listing the products the logo(s) was used on and payments on a quarterly basis and.

Preserving The Heritage of Primitive Archery



Website: Okselfbow.com
 Facebook: Oklahoma Selfbow Society — OJAM

Should you have questions or would like to submit an article for "The Drawknife" please contact:

Leo Staples
 331036 E Highway 62
 McLoud, OK 74851
treasurer@okselfbow.com or (405)206-4805

BLANCHARD OKLAHOMA
Traditions LEATHERCRAFT
 (405) 595-8279
 kc@swingingkfarm.com
 K.C. KREGER

ARCHERY TRADITIONS OF OKLAHOMA
 405-350-1100 YUKON, OK
 ARCHERYTRADITIONSOK.COM
 INDOOR 3D RANGE LEAGUES & CLASSES
 STANDARD LANES YOUTH PROGRAMS
 FULLY STOCKED TRADITIONAL PRO SHOP

The Nocking Point, LLC.
 We offer a multitude of traditional archery products.
 Address: 251 Maple Circle Sand Springs, OK 74063
 Phone: 918-242-3602

CARCASS CT TAG
 Brandy White
 Phone: 1-405-517-9641

PINE HOLLOW LONGBOWS INC
 FULL LINE OF PRIMITIVE ARCHERY SUPPLIES
 BOW MAKING CLASSES
 GUIDED HUNTS & TRAPPING SUPPLIES
 PineHollowLongbows.com 3020 PineHollow Road, Van Buren, Arkansas 72956 Phone: 479-974-3800


 Jerry Stover's Orange Lumber
 16024 NW Expressway, Yukon
 Home 405-373-3661
 Cell 405-919-3755
 Osage Orange, Bois d' Arc, Hedge Apple
 Mock Orange
 Great Staves 72 inches long and many to choose from
 Lumber-1X and 2X in variable lengths and widths

The Oklahoma Selfbow Society greatly appreciates the support of our Corporate Members and encourage members to remember this when you need the types of products and service that they provide.