



## Early Spanish Fort Discovered



St. Augustine, Florida—the oldest continuously occupied city in the United States—was founded by Spanish colonists in 1565, who then set about colonizing the interior of the American South. Captain Juan Pardo was assigned the task of building six forts along a path that stretched from Parris Island (South Carolina) to what is now eastern Tennessee. While five of those forts remain to be discovered, the sixth one, Fort San Juan (*top*), was built at a Native American town called Joara. Today, the ancient remains of Joara are known as the Berry site, near Morganton, North Carolina.

Excavation of the Berry site has been a collaboration between U-M Museum of Anthropology Curator **Robin Beck** (*above right*), Christopher Rodning (Tulane), and David Moore (Warren Wilson College). By 1997 they had identified several houses (*above left*)





occupied by Spanish soldiers, but had found no trace of the fort itself. Built in 1567, Fort San Juan was occupied for only eighteen months before its destruction by the ancestors of today's Catawba.

Finally, in 2013, using a combination of large-scale excavation and geophysical techniques, Rob and his colleagues located the fort's defensive moat, a likely corner bastion, and a series of sixteenth-century Spanish artifacts. The fort, it turns out, had been hidden beneath an earthen mound once thought to have been prehispanic. It now appears that the mound was built over the ruins of the fort.

Fort San Juan is the oldest European fort thus far located in the interior of the United States. Future excavations at the Berry site—which will include Beck and a team of U-M students—should document two fascinating processes: Spain's doomed attempt to take possession of what is now the Southeast U.S., and the changes brought about by European contact with Joara, changes that led to seventeenth-century Catawba culture.



Spanish moat revealed, looking west; cross-section of moat visible at photo's center.

*Student volunteers are encouraged!  
Contact Dr. Beck ([rabeck@umich.edu](mailto:rabeck@umich.edu)) about his 2014 Field School.*

## New Directions for the Museum

For the second time in its history, our Museum has struck out in a dramatic new direction. The first time, of course, was in the 1960s, when visionary director James B. Griffin took us international. After years of focusing on the archaeology of North America, Griffin hired a group of young archaeologists committed to Latin America and the Near East. He had concluded that these areas were “gathering momentum.”

In 2012, our Museum identified two additional new directions that were gaining momentum: The Origins of Human Culture and Circumpolar Archaeology.

Some of the first chapters in the history of culture-bearing *Homo sapiens* were written in southern and eastern Africa. Between 250,000 and 35,000 years ago, our species separated itself from other hominids and began to display behaviors associated with ethnographically-documented hunters and gatherers. One of the participants in this exciting new research is **Brian Stewart**, who joined us in Fall 2013 as Curator of African Archaeology. Born in Ohio, Brian did his BA at Vermont, received his PhD from Oxford (U.K.), and took up postdoctoral fellowships at Cambridge (U.K.) and Harvard. Along the way, he worked at Dunefield Midden in South Africa, one of the world's largest single-component Paleolithic campsites. From there he went on to excavate Sehonghong and Melikane rockshelters in highland Lesotho, and Spitzkloof A and B in the Namaqualand coastal desert, South Africa. With sequences stretching back 50,000 to 100,000 years, these rockshelters contain diverse kinds of evidence for how early members of our species learned to cope with hostile African habitats before colonizing the globe. Recent excavations in the Namaqualand desert have revealed fragments of decorated ostrich eggshell and a bone bead in layers predating 20,000 and 50,000 years ago, respectively—artifacts hinting at the creation of ancient information networks and social alliances necessary for survival in this arid landscape.



Circumpolar archaeology itself is not new, but it has really been invigorated by recent global warming research. With the recognition that many signs of climate change—past and present—appear in the Arctic and Antarctic before they reach the mid-latitudes, understanding human adaptation to these extreme environments has taken on new importance. Patagonia

is one of the exciting new frontiers for circumpolar research, and we added new curator **Raven Garvey** because of her commitment to the sub-Antarctic region. Her appreciation for the demands of harsh environments may stem from a childhood spent in Maine, but Raven's formal study of prehistoric adaptations began when she was a student at the University of Montana where, for her master's thesis, she studied Paleoindian toolkits and whether they were optimally designed for a highly mobile lifestyle. For her PhD she moved to the University of California at Davis where she studied with Robert Bettinger, a leader in the field of hunter-gatherer ecology. It was early in her training at UC-Davis that Raven's geographic focus shifted to Patagonia and her dissertation centered on hunter-gatherer land-and-resource use and adaptive responses to major climatic changes in that region. As Curator of Circumpolar Archaeology, Raven intends to continue her research on prehistoric adaptations and to evaluate current models of optimal foraging and cultural transmission among hunters and gatherers in demanding environments, including the sub-Antarctic.

As many of our friends and alumni know, the success of the Museum of Anthropology depends on a strong involvement in university-wide initiatives in ecology and evolution. The addition of Brian and Raven to our faculty prepares us well for that involvement and for our future new home in the Biological Science Building.



Surveying in northern Patagonia



Henry Wright Honored with SAA  
Lifetime Achievement Award

Curator **Henry Wright** received the 2013 Society for American Archaeology Lifetime Achievement Award, which is “presented annually to an archaeologist for specific accomplishments that are truly extraordinary, widely recognized as such, and of positive and lasting quality . . . and evidence of extraordinary lifetime accomplishments that have made great scholarly, pedagogical and/or institutional achievements.” The SAA notes that “in his career, [Dr. Wright] has made transformative contributions to archaeological theory and method, and has conducted important research in North America, Mesopotamia, Africa, and China. He exemplifies the highest qualities of enduring scholarship, teaching, service, and outreach, both nationally and internationally. His fieldwork has focused on the emergence of the world’s earliest states, although he has also investigated a wide range of other topics. Dr. Wright’s contributions to scholarship have been acknowledged by a MacArthur Fellowship in 1993, election to the National Academy of Sciences in 1994, and a Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement from the Archaeological Institute of America in 2009. At the University of Michigan, he was awarded a Collegiate Professorship in 2001 and the Albert C. Spaulding Distinguished University Professorship in 2006. Congratulations to Dr. Wright.”

Associate Research Scientist  
Robert Reynolds Wins Award

Professor **Robert Reynolds** (Professor of Computer Science at Wayne State University) has a long history of collaboration with the curators of our Museum, including with **Kent Flannery** (computer modeling of the origins of plant domestication in Oaxaca, Mexico), with **John O’Shea** (modeling caribou migration over a now-submerged land bridge across Lake Huron), with **Bob Whallon** (on-going research on hunter-gather decision-making), and—one of his newest projects—analyzing **Joyce Marcus’** data on Peruvian fishing in the wake of the major 1982 El Niño.

In June 2013, Bob’s paper (coauthored with his former student, Dr. Thae Jayyousi) on using cultural algorithms to generate a model for the colonization and growth of ancient Monte Albán won the award for Best Paper at the IEEE International Congress on Evolutionary Computation. A second paper by Professor Reynolds, on the Huron land bridge, took second place in a different category.

John O’Shea Named Emerson  
Greenman Collegiate Professor



Curator **John O’Shea** has been named the Emerson F. Greenman Collegiate Professor of Anthropological Archaeology. Like O’Shea, Greenman was Curator of the Great Lakes Division in the Museum of Anthropology (1935–1965), and directed a number of landmark excavations in the Manitoulin Island region of Ontario, Canada, as well as in Michigan (including the Younge, Wolf, Furton, and Riviere aux Vase sites, and the Missaukee Earthworks).

This Collegiate Professorship recognizes John’s impact on anthropological archaeology at the U-M as a mentor, teacher, innovator, and problem-solver. In addition to Michigan, he has conducted fieldwork in the Midwest (Nebraska, Iowa), Eastern Europe (Hungary, Romania), and at the bottom of Lake Huron.

John’s being named Collegiate Professor comes on the heels of his election to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, where his inaugural statement read: “O’Shea is a world-class expert on prehistoric societies that span the transition from egalitarian to hierarchical. He pioneered new methods to infer social and economic organization through mortuary analysis. O’Shea has successfully applied such analysis to groups as diverse as the Pawnee, Omaha, and Arikara of North America and the Bronze Age societies of Hungary and Romania. His research requires great quantitative skills and combines archaeology, ethnography, ethnohistory, and the development of new models that are now being applied all over the world.”

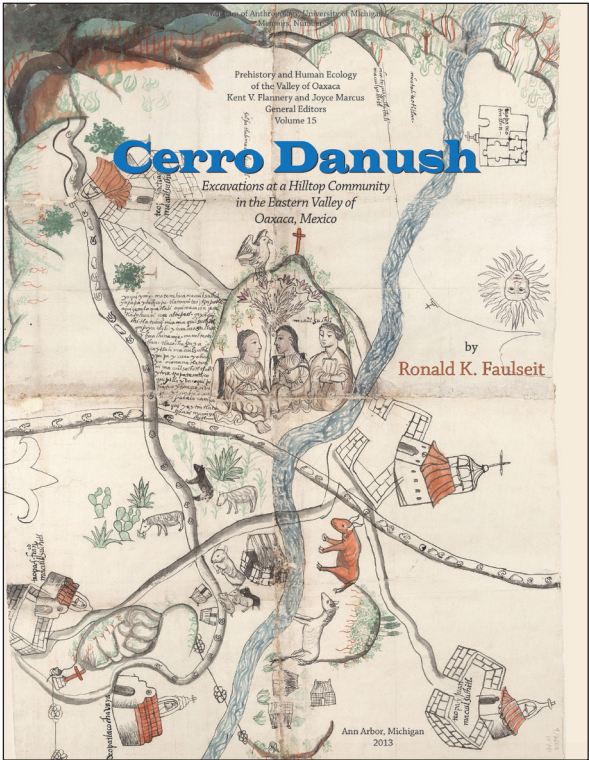
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Cerro Danush

Excavations at a Hilltop Community in the Eastern Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico

by Ronald K. Faulseit



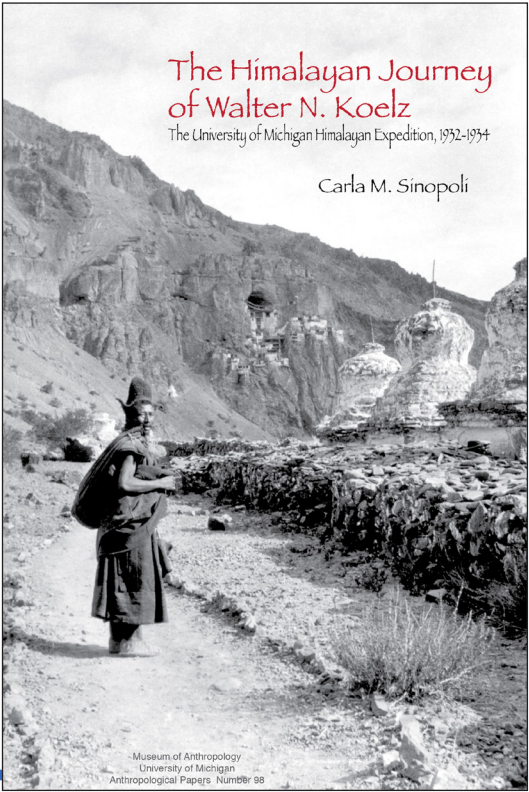
Monte Albán was the capital of the Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico, but once its control began to wane, other sites filled the political vacuum. Memoir 54 details Ronald Faulseit’s excavations at the site of Dainzú-Macuilxóchitl; his 2007–10 mapping and excavation seasons focused on the Late Classic and Early Postclassic. The spatial distributions of surface artifacts—collected during the intensive mapping and systematic surface collecting—on residential terraces at Cerro Danush are analyzed to evaluate evidence for craft production, ritual, and abandonment at the community level. This analysis is complemented by data from the comprehensive excavation of a residential terrace, which documents diachronic patterns of behavior at the household level. The results from the survey and excavations are evaluated within the theoretical frameworks of political cycling and resilience theory. Faulseit concludes that resilient social structures may have helped orchestrate reorganization in the dynamic political landscape of Oaxaca after the political collapse of Monte Albán. [272 pp; list \$38, sale \$30]

The Himalayan Journey of Walter N. Koelz

The University of Michigan Himalayan Expedition, 1932–1934

by Carla M. Sinopoli

In the fall of 1932, U-M naturalist Walter N. Koelz traveled to northwest India to lead a scientific collecting expedition in the rugged Himalayan regions of Western Tibet. Some 18 months later he returned to the United States with a remarkable collection of biological specimens and an array of objects—Buddhist paintings, ritual objects, textiles, and household goods—acquired from monasteries, households, and merchants. This book, Anthropological Papers, no. 98, presents the diary entries Koelz wrote at the end of each day throughout his expedition, recounting in detail each day’s travels, bookended by a chapter contextualizing his acquisition of sacred Buddhist objects and an appendix that presents previously unpublished thangka paintings that he collected. [320 pp; list \$28, sale \$23]

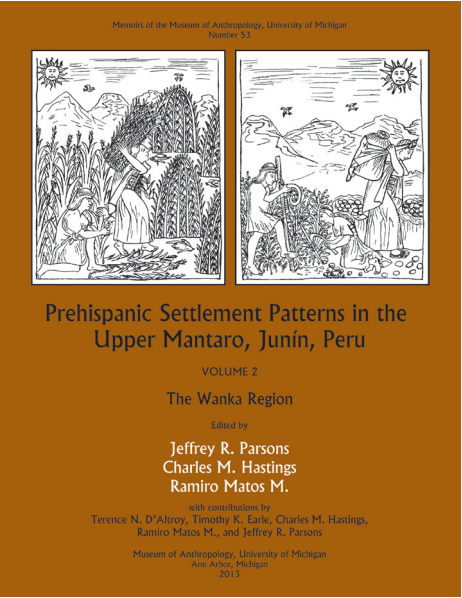


Prehispanic Settlement Patterns in the Upper Mantaro  
and Tarma Drainages, Junín, Peru

Volume 2, The Wanka Region

ed. by Jeffrey R. Parsons, Charles M. Hastings, and Ramiro Matos M.

Based on six months of systematic regional survey in the Wanka Region of Peru’s sierra central, carried out in 1975–76 by the Junin Archaeological Research Project (JASP) under the co-direction of Jeffrey R. Parsons (U-M) and Ramiro Matos Mendieta (Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos), Memoir 53 describes some 287 archaeological sites within a survey area of ca. 445 km² lying between ca. 3200 and 4000 masl in elevation. Four major occupational periods are distinguished: Early Horizon, Early Intermediate period/Middle Horizon, Late Intermediate period, and Late Horizon; subsequent investigations in the same region by the Upper Mantaro Research Project, directed by Timothy K. Earle (UCLA), refined the LIP chronology; this new phasing has been applied to most Late Intermediate period sites in the original JASP survey. The archaeological sites are considered within their environmental, ecological, ethnohistoric, and ethnographic contexts. [400 pp; list \$39, sale \$31]



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\_\_\_\_\_ *The Himalayan Journey of Walter N. Koelz* @ sale price of \$23 + \$3 shipping (Media Mail, continental U.S. only)

\_\_\_\_\_ *Prehispanic Settlement Patterns, The Wanka Region* @ sale price of \$31 + \$3 shipping

\_\_\_\_\_ *Cerro Danush* @ sale price of \$30 + \$3 shipping

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# Archaeobiology Grows

When our Museum created the Archaeobiology collection—a combination of our extensive ethnobotanical and zooarchaeological collections—in 2011, one of the goals was to form a consortium with the Archaeobiology program at the Smithsonian Institution. That consortium is now a reality, allowing both institutions to move the study of plant and animal domestication from gross morphology to analyses of DNA, phytoliths, starch grains, and other cutting-edge approaches. One of our joint research projects, a collaboration with Smithsonian scholar Bruce Smith on his study of sunflower domestication, involves specimens from both museums’ collections.

At the same time, we have not forgotten the need to grow Archaeobiology, filling lacunae in our collections. We recently added the complete skeleton of “Buttermilk,” an elderly Morgan horse to our ungulate collections. “Buttermilk” is crucial to Amy Nicodemus’ research into Bronze Age domestic horses in Eastern Europe.

New acquisitions are also swelling our collection of domestic New World plants. In 1968, during Curator **Kent Flannery**’s research into early agriculture in Mexico, it fell to botanist Lawrence Kaplan to identify the very early *Phaseolus* beans from Guilá Naquitz Cave, Oaxaca. To collect comparative data on the variety of beans grown in Oaxaca, Kaplan visited a dozen Zapotec Indian markets in the area, where he purchased locally-grown beans and collected cultural and ecological data about each variety. With Kaplan’s retirement, samples of these local bean varieties have been accessioned into our Archaeobiology collections so that their DNA can be compared to that of an ancient bean species.

It is our hope that through these (and future) acquisitions of material with well-documented contexts, Archaeobiology will continue its long history of serving as a resource for the investigation of plant and animal domestication.

## Graduate Students are Doing Fieldwork All Over the World

In May, **Bree Doering** (*right*) returned to St. Catherine’s Island, Georgia, to join the American Museum of Natural History project, and she helped excavate the community surrounding a historic Franciscan mission. In June, she traveled to Alaska to participate in a Colorado State University-run survey that identified numerous prehistoric sites in the Tanana Valley.



**Andrew Gurstelle** (*below left*) continued his dissertation fieldwork in the Savè hills of Bénin where he is investigating the development of the Shabe kingdom, a Yoruba polity that was the source of many of the African slaves exported to Cuba and Brazil in the 19th century. Building on last year’s reconnaissance, Andrew completed a systematic survey of small villages and hamlets surrounding the site of the 18th-century town of Atonho and conducted a second systematic survey around the sacred granite hills of Oke Shabe. With collaborator Simon Agani and new project member Nestor Labiyi, both of the University of Abomey-Calavi, Andrew will return to Bénin in 2014 to curate a museum exhibit on the archaeology of the Shabe kingdom.



**Jordan Dalton** volunteered with the U.S. Forest Service Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, helping to catalog their urban lots and to map out historical trail preservation in the Fallen Leaf Lake area.

**Anna Antoniou** (*top, facing page*) spent most of her summer on the Mexican-Arizona border as part of the Undocumented Migration Project headed by U-M Professor Jason De León. This long-term project combines ethnographic and archaeological approaches to understand unauthorized border crossings. Anna conducted a survey in the Sonoran Desert to study the use of the landscape by those crossing the desert, and to observe the materials associated with crossing. Under De León’s guidance, Anna spearheaded the second season of The Pig Project, which aims to understand

the effects of the harsh desert environment on human remains by conducting forensic and taphonomic studies using pigs as a proxy for human remains. Anna also conducted lithic analysis on collections



from the Welqamex Household Archaeology Project, hoping to better understand household-to-household variability in tool production at the Coast Salish village of Welqamex and to determine the relationship between household tool production and the social organization of this complex village.

This summer **Elsbeth Geiger** took part in a building survey and site excavation of a prohibition-era speakeasy on 3rd Street in Detroit, a project carried out by the Wayne State University Anthropology Department and by Preservation Detroit. With the 80th anniversary of the end of Prohibition approaching, the research is primarily meant to explore the connection to the Purple Gang, but will also investigate the history of Detroit’s Eastern European communities in the 3rd Street area.

**Jess Beck** (*below right*) spent this past summer in Jaén, Andalusia, Spain, analyzing human remains from the Copper Age site of Marroquíes Bajos. She is examining mortuary treatment, MNI, and the estimated age and sex of the interred individuals in order to explore the relationship between social organization, individual and community identity, and the origin, maintenance and collapse of one of the largest enclosure sites in Chalcolithic Iberia.

This past summer, **Chelsea Fisher** worked at the site of Yaxuná in Yucatán, Mexico, excavating in Formative period contexts, including the plaza of the site’s E-Group and an elite residence. She plans to continue investigating Formative households at Yaxuná and the surrounding area for her dissertation. She and Lacey Carpenter worked on Ashley Lemke’s dissertation fieldwork at the Gault site in Texas.



**Casey Barrier**’s NSF-funded analyses of his excavated materials from the Washausen site are yielding exciting results. From a house basin where he expected a “specialized” midden existed, he found the remains of rare birds (cut swan wing, hawk, prairie chicken), big fish (one catfish was more than 70 pounds!), deer bone with higher mid-utility proportions than a normal domestic midden, and much more. The floral samples from this midden seem to be richer and more diverse than the contents of typical domestic assemblages. One key finding from this assemblage is morning glory, a hallucinogen that suggests a ritual took place. Across the “sub-plaza” from this special dump is a T-shaped structure with a pit and an internal hearth, where there were tobacco seeds. He also



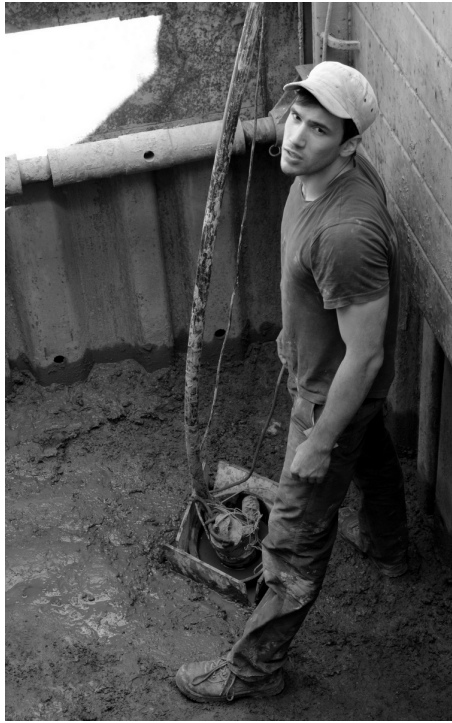
Lacey Carpenter, Ashley Lemke, and Chelsea Fisher, at the Gault site, Texas.

found a good amount of maize throughout the assemblages. Casey has been working to document a demographic sequence of village development in the central American Bottom starting at A.D. 800 (with the first signs of maize agriculture) up to the 11th century (using excavated results from earlier villages).

**Ashley Lemke** (*below*) is focusing on the diet of Pleistocene hunter-gatherers (14,000 years ago) to revisit the debate as to whether Clovis foragers were solely big game hunters or if they enjoyed a more varied diet that incorporated different types of plants and animals. Two of our graduate students, **Lacey Carpenter** and Chelsea Fisher, as well as graduate students from the University of Tennessee, Texas State University, and Illinois State University, and volunteers from Michigan and Texas, worked with Ashley this summer, excavating near a mammoth kill at the Gault site, Texas. These excavations recovered early and late Archaic occupations, as well as an extensive Clovis occupation with more than 100 formal tools and faunal remains from turtles as well as extinct bison and horse.







Ivan Cangemi, taking a break from struggling with a misbehaving pump (photo courtesy of Dan Diffendale).



Rachel Lee, standing inside a pithouse (1500–800 BC) at the Chojeon-dong site, Korea.

**Barry Brillantes** spent April and May excavating at Kaminaljuyú, a major Preclassic and Classic period site in the highlands of Guatemala. The project, led by Dr. Barbara Arroyo of La Dirección del Patrimonio Cultural y Natural in Guatemala, is uncovering the early phases of the site’s history. Barry was in charge of excavations in the eastern plaza outside the central area (known as the Palangana), noted for its Teotihuacan-style architecture.

Excavations uncovered a series of plaza floors dating back to the initial occupation of the site, and a large stone monument (weighing roughly 2 tons) with depictions of what appears to be an individual kneeling before a possible ruler, who wears an elaborate feather headdress. Due to the stone’s poor condition (it appears to have been reused, then destroyed), it could not be assigned to a specific phase.

Barry plans to return to the site next year to continue looking for the earliest occupations as well as to analyze the abundant figurines recovered. He also will conduct a pilot survey along the coast of Guatemala to study coastal adaptations and regional interaction.

In June and July, under the direction of Dr. Chuck Holmes of the University of Alaska-Anchorage, Barry participated in excavations at the Paleolithic and Neolithic site of Swan Point in central Alaska, learning a great deal about the manufacture and use of stone tools, which he will apply to his own research in Mesoamerica.

This summer **Ivan Cangemi** spent two months working at the site of S. Omobono, near the Tiber Island. The S. Omobono

Project is documenting the local environment and efforts at environmental management on early exchange activities and the development of urban infrastructure at Rome in the Early Iron Age. For the first time since Ivan began the fieldwork in 2009, he was able to excavate below the water table, reaching very early levels of activity. Excavating waterlogged deposits at such depth (more than 6 m from the site’s modern surface) while surrounded by later monumental architecture on all sides required extreme safety measures, including the installation of thick steel sheeting around the trench to prevent the sections from collapsing.

After digging in Rome, Ivan Cangemi spent a month with Curator **John O’Shea** in Romania, helping **Amy Nicodemus** excavate a large and fairly complex structure (Structure 11) located toward the western edge of the site of Pecica.

This past summer, **Rachel Lee** continued her fieldwork in China and Korea. In China, she and Curator **Henry Wright** finished the third and final season of a survey—in what used to be a Song period city in Qufu—for Min Li’s (U-M PhD) landscape project.

In Korea, Rachel continued work at the site of Chojeon-dong in the city of Jinju, now famous for producing the largest megalithic monument in the region—where she helped excavate a 70-m-square Early Mumun (ca. 10th century B.C.) pithouse that contained stone tools, pottery, a stone hearth, and charred acorns. For her dissertation she is analyzing micromorphological samples taken from this pithouse, which will contribute to our understanding of household organization.

## Undergrad Fieldwork

Receiving support from the Museum’s Ford Environmental Fund, **Rachel Ross** attended the University of the South-Sewanee Environmental Institute Archaeology Field School (*below*), reporting:

During my 6-week archaeology field school, I spent 5 weeks working at a rockshelter in a forested region, near the university campus, where past excavations revealed signs of hunter-gatherer habitation during the Early Archaic period as well as early horticulturalists of the Middle Woodland period. We were introduced to excavation: how to fill out paperwork for each unit, provide an accurate map and photograph of the base of each level, and catalog artifacts. I participated in every step of the excavation process—whether digging and keeping track of the volume of dirt removed, sifting artifacts, or labeling artifact bags. Every few days, students were rotated into the lab, where we would wash artifacts and sort them roughly into various categories (utilized lithics, groundstone, historic, etc.), before bagging and cataloging them in the computer.



We were introduced to excavation and pre-excavation techniques: basic tool skills (trowels, shovels, etc.) and Total Station information systems. When we stayed a week at Pinson Mounds, Tennessee, an expert trained us on GPR technology and how to take elevation and topography points using the Total Station; he showed us the whole process of set-up, data collection, and data evaluation. This information helped us create 3-D visuals and decide on the most appropriate locations to excavate.

As a student in geology, this course offered an overwhelming amount of material and opportunities. I not only learned the proper techniques to excavate and approach a site from an archaeological standpoint, but was able to see the geological perspective. We were privileged to listen to lectures on pottery, rock art, zooarchaeology, and geoarchaeology. I became increasingly interested in the interaction between humans and the ever-changing natural environment. I learned how the knowledge of rock forming processes and other sedimentary phenomena integrates very well into the study of archaeology, and was inspired to continue my education in both subjects.

With funds from the Richard I. Ford Undergraduate Research Fund, **Katherine Kinkopf** attended the Arizona State University Kampsville Bioarchaeology and Human Osteology Field School, a 6-week program that took place at the Center for American Archaeology in Kampsville, Illinois, and was directed by Dr. Jane Buikstra (Center for Bioarchaeological Research, ASU), and where Katherine completed 9 credit hours of coursework in bioarchaeology, human osteology, North American archaeology, and paleopathology. She shares that:

The field school supplied me with knowledge and connections that I could have never anticipated. Having experienced the research aspect of academics, this field opportunity provided me

with a full experience of what is included in the great education I’ve been blessed to have. As a geology major, I was skeptical as to how my studies would be incorporated into archaeology. The field school professor was a geoarchaeologist, which was one of the reasons why I chose this specific field school, and her experiences and resources allowed me an inside view of my potential to integrate the two fields. I will continue to pursue geology as a major and archaeology as a minor. I now have a clear vision of careers that integrate the two subjects, and am inspired to focus my studies in these specific areas.



Katherine Kinkopf

An average workday started with a lecture on a bone or set of bones, a method for estimating age, or instructions on completing analysis. Many early mornings were spent studying for “bone quizzes” that lasted for close to two hours; it was important to understand how bones are situated in the body, in addition to differentiating between human and non-human bones, which often took weeks of studying to fully recognize. I spent the afternoons in the lab, learning the nuances of the topography of each bone from the human body or analyzing a new individual’s skeleton for a lab project. Evenings were spent working on lab projects or studying for bone quizzes and reviewing the mistakes inevitably made during previous bone quizzes. Each week a laboratory project was due, which included lab notes, paperwork from *Standards*, a written report, and a theoretical discussion of methods applications.

Individual research projects facilitated the development of method applications as well as theoretical discussions and evaluation of the data sets used to support both, which has been helpful in my thesis research. During my time at Kampsville, I became interested in how metabolic disorders affect an individual’s life history, particularly in aspects of pathological developments, dental health, and age at death. Through my analyses of several individuals, I was able to begin a preliminary examination of this relationship and its implications for contemporary identity studies in archaeology, which will lead to more research at the graduate level.

Researching and studying at Kampsville is unlike any academic experience I’ve had in archaeology; it was an incredible space for developing skills in bioarchaeological research and osteology while joining a network of people who have similar questions about the human experience and who generously continue to function as a support system after the program ended. I am grateful for the opportunity to spend my summer with an incredible group of researchers with provocative and relevant questions that helped inspire and improve my current research questions and methodological development in that research, as well as providing me with new and previously uncultivated avenues of exploration and evidence.

With funds from the Ford Undergraduate Research Fund, **Taylor Boboltz** attended the Eastern Pequot Archaeological Field School in Connecticut, and says:

First, all I can say is thank you. “Thank you” is too simple a way to express the depth of my gratitude, really, but I don’t know how else to say it. Thank you, donors, for helping to send me on this life-and-soul-changing adventure. I know now more than ever that



I love archaeology and wish to pursue it in the future. It has been a summer of personal as well as academic growth for me. I'll never forget my experience with the 2013 Eastern Pequot Archaeological Field School (led by Steve Silliman of UMass-Boston) in Connecticut. The reason I chose this field school was that I thought it might be even more enriching than an average program because of its collaborative nature. I wasn't at all disappointed. Before setting foot on the Eastern Pequot reservation, we were introduced to many tribal members who greeted us with hugs and laughter, and treated us to a potluck at their "longhouse," after which we all went through a smudging ritual, involving an elder lighting a bundle of sage and wafting the smoke over each of us to cleanse our spirits. Then the twelve of us in the program joined up with two Eastern Pequot college students and an Eastern Pequot elder in the field every day.

For the first 2 weeks of the 5-week program, we dug shovel test pits in search of a wigwam site. At every STP from which we removed an artifact, the elder spread an offering of tobacco before we moved on. Unfortunately, we never found a wigwam site in our survey area, and few artifacts besides. For the second half of the field school, then, Professor Silliman decided to move us down to a house that was visible from the surface by its intact cellar and a chimney fall. Here we found many artifacts in and surrounding the house, including a midden to the southwest full of shellfish, glass, ceramics, and animal bones.

Of course, all those artifacts are now at UMass-Boston, waiting to be analyzed in the lab, and I'm jealous of the graduate students who get to transition on from the field school into the lab work. All the artifacts, and even the dirt from the soil samples, are eventually returned to the reservation. Though we found nothing too "extraordinary," every little thing was exciting to me. In addition to fieldwork, we made several trips to the Mashantucket Pequot Museum on a neighboring reservation to explore the exhibits and labs and meet some of the archaeologists, like Kevin McBride, who are behind much of the research that goes on in the area. We also visited other field sites, and attended cookouts and a Powwow, all hosted by the Eastern Pequot Tribal Nation.

The program was amazingly fun. I developed an attachment to the people and to the land that I didn't expect and won't soon forget. I've always loved archaeology, but struggled to see how it could affect communities in a positive way. This program showed me that first-hand. I saw how archaeology could help heal communities and bring them together, how a project like this one could give tribal members hope in the face of daunting political battles over federal recognition. When people ask me how field school went, I'm speechless, totally overwhelmed by the whole experience and all I have to say about it. I always warn them that they might be in for an hours-long discussion because there's just no way to water down the experience of it all.

**Jaykob Wood** (*right*) used Hays Family Fund support to travel to Sardinia, sharing that:

When I received the invitation to participate in Progetto Pran'e Siddi with **Emily Holt** (PhD, 2013), I knew it would be an experience unlike any other. This was to be my first field experience, and it would be conducted internationally. Furthermore, I would not be a student in the traditional sense; I would be conducting my own research project as a *project affiliate*. My task: to interview and survey the local populace of Siddi, Sardinia, as well as visit other archaeological museums on the island so as to better understand how to represent the physical material past of the Siddese while respecting the present culture and interests of the people. With this information, the team could better understand how to exhibit Middle



Taylor Boboltz

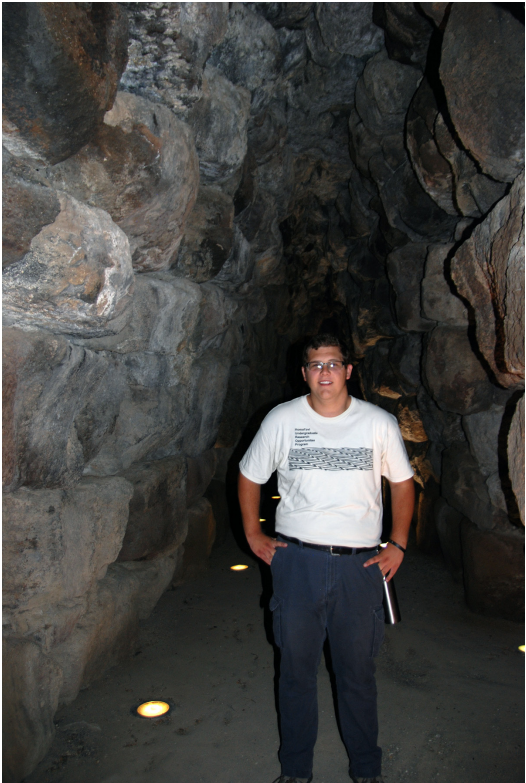
Bronze Age Nuragic artifacts excavated from a site in the vicinity of Siddi, on the plateau. It became clear to me that this would be a great opportunity with many possible challenges to overcome.

The first phase of the project took place in Ann Arbor where I developed an interview and a survey template in both Italian and English. The surveys were then distributed at various businesses throughout the community upon my arrival to the island, and were to be taken by citizens at their leisure. The interviews, however, were designed for me to conduct orally, both in group and in individual interviews. I also developed some criteria to consider during my museum visits around the island.

But just being prepared would not be enough in the way of accomplishing my goals. In fact, the project seemed to be riddled with challenges to overcome. For example, every interview and survey I conducted was in Italian, a language in which I am proficient, but not nearly fluent. But this barrier was overcome by sheer practice, and over the course of this project, my Italian proficiency improved greatly.

Another challenge was exhibit logistics: where would the exhibit be housed, how much money would be needed to construct it, and where would that money come from? While we are still negotiating funding, I was able to determine where the exhibit will be housed by meeting with the mayor of Siddi as well as representatives from the Museo Ornitologico, who agreed that a Nuragic exhibit would be best housed at their museum. In this sense, this is truly *my project* and it is my responsibility to not only collect data and make a plan for the exhibit, but to set in motion the actual installation.

In any research project there are potential pitfalls in the process of data collection. One of my largest disappointments was the lack of participation in my surveys—although I distributed 130 surveys, only 5 were completed and returned to me. So, rather than relying heavily on the survey information, I would conduct more interviews to get similar information. To date, I have collected, in interview format, the opinions and ideas of 60 citizens of Siddi.



Progetto Pran'e Siddi has provided more opportunities for me than I could ever have imagined. I now have practical, real-life experience in my field, and a better understanding of the processes in museum exhibition. I have been challenged on many fronts, and will never forget how I overcame these challenges.

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## Graduate Student Achievements

Congratulations to **Amanda Logan**, whose dissertation, "A History of Food without History: Food, Trade, and Environment in West-Central Ghana in the Second Millennium, A.D.," won the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) 2013 Dissertation Award. Amanda is an assistant professor in the Department of Anthropology at Northwestern University.

### Doctoral Defenses

**Matt Gallon**: "Ideology, Identity, and the Construction of Urban Communities: The Archaeology of Kamphaeng Saen, Central Thailand (Fifth to Ninth Centuries CE)." Matt is now planning a multiyear research project targeting urban centers in peninsular Thailand and lower Myanmar.

**Emily Holt**: "Economy and Environment in Complex Societies: A Case Study from Bronze Age Sardinia." Recently, Emily partnered with the Institute for Field Research to begin an archaeological and geoarchaeological survey focusing on settlement pattern and climate change in south-central Sardinia. She is a visiting assistant professor at Oberlin College where she teaches Environmental Archaeology and Demography, Health, and Disease in the Ancient World.

**Uthara Suvrathan**: "Complexity on the Periphery: A Study of Regional Organization at Banavasi, c. 1st-18th Century A.D."



Amanda Logan



Matt Gallon



Emily Holt



Uthara Suvrathan

## Anthropological Archaeology Honors Student Theses (May 2013 Graduation)

**Hillary Abraham**: "Household Burials and Community Organization at Çatalhöyük, Turkey."

**Stephanie Berger**: "Treating Bones: The Intersection of Archaeology and Conservation."

**Leah Burgin**: "Managing Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary: Analyzing Access to and Preservation of Lake Huron's Underwater Heritage." Winner of the University of Michigan Honors Program Goldstein Prize: The Gerald Ford Public Policy and Service Award.

**Rachel Maria Cohen**: "Household Wealth in Elamite Susa: Archaeological Evidence from the Second Millennium B.C.E."

**Lauren R. Kreinbrink**: "Environment and Empire: Exploring Environmentally Sustainable Agricultural Practices within the Roman Empire."



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Mary Sue Coleman (*ex officio*)



Exposing the Spanish  
moat, looking west;  
cross-section of  
moat visible at top  
of photograph (Berry  
Site, North Carolina).