



Museum of Anthropological Archaeology

. . . that has a nice ring . . .

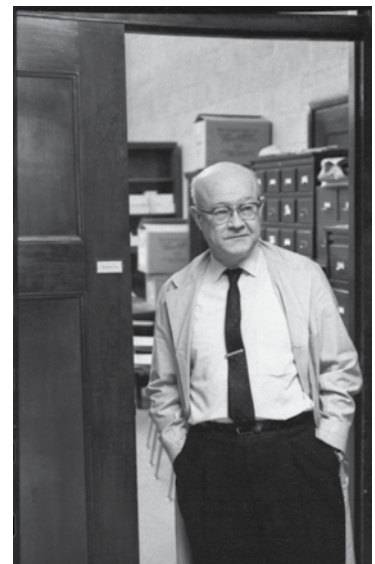
Finally, after a decade of discussion among our curators and lots of urging from fundraising experts, we have received approval from the College of LSA to become The Museum of Anthropological Archaeology. If approved by the Regents as well, the change takes place January 1, 2012.

For years we have had an identity crisis. The acronym UMMA applied both to us and to the University of Michigan Museum of Art, creating no end of confusion. Generous donors who wanted to fund archaeology noticed that only our sister museum, the Kelsey, had that word in its title. Our new name preserves our relationship with the Department of Anthropology, while making it clear that Indiana Jones has always resided at 1109 Geddes.

To avoid confusion among libraries and booksellers, the series names of our Memoirs and Anthropological Papers will not change. Only the name of our Museum changes, both to clarify our mission and to enhance our opportunities for fundraising.

Our dream, to be sure, is one day to become the James B. Griffin Museum of Anthropological Archaeology. Sadly, that would cost \$5 million, and we are still about \$4.99 million short. So if any of you find out that Bill Gates or Donald Trump has a fondness for anthropological archaeology, please steer him in our direction.

By the way, the acronym for the Griffin Museum of Anthropological Archaeology would be GMAA—pronounced “Jimmy,” of course.



Archaeobiology: Our Research on Domestication Catches Up with the 21st Century

A decade ago, the Smithsonian Institution took the bold step of combining its zooarchaeology and ethnobotany holdings into one big collection: Archaeobiology. In July 2011, after years of urging by our former students at the Smithsonian, Michigan's Curators agreed to do the same. Our very supportive College of LSA has already broken the news on its website. Our reason for making this change was identical to the Smithsonian's—to acknowledge the fact that the cutting edge of research on early plant and animal domestication has moved on to subjects such as DNA analysis, starch grains, and phytoliths. Using the word "biology" allows us to apply for grants to do 21st-century research with our collections.

Within days of our creation of the Archaeobiology collection, the archaeobiologists at the Smithsonian accepted our invitation to form a joint Michigan-Smithsonian research consortium. Among that consortium's research initiatives will be (1) new studies of indigenous plant domestication in Eastern North America, using the botanical holdings of both Museums; (2) a study of simultaneous domestication of the same species in Mexico and the Southwest U.S., using specimens not only from Michigan and the Smithsonian, but also from the American Museum of Natural History; and (3) the gradual elimination of a major lacuna in our collections, both at Michigan and at the Smithsonian: the native root crops of the Andes, many of whose starch grains have never been isolated and described.

Participating in these new initiatives will be Bruce Smith, Melinda Zeder, Dolores Piperno, and Torben Rick of the Smithsonian; Chuck Spencer and Elsa Redmond of the American Museum; and **Kent Flannery** and Museum Director **Joyce Marcus** of Michigan. Taking on the Curatorship of Archaeobiology has required a title change for Flannery: he now becomes the Curator of Human Ecology and Archaeobiology, and drops his old title. We would be remiss if we did not mention that future research in Archaeobiology at Michigan will benefit from the exciting reorganization of our plant collections by **Jamie Merkel**, the Assistant Collections Manager hired by outgoing director **Carla Sinopoli**.

Anthropological archaeologists at Michigan have made long-lasting contributions to the study of plant and animal domestication. Consider, for example, the ethnobotanical discoveries of Volney Jones, Dick Yarnell, and Richard Ford; Chip Wills' excavations at Bat Cave, and Kent Flannery's at Guilá Naquitz; Mindy Zeder's and Richard Redding's work on herd structure in early sheep and goats; Kate Moore's work on early llamas and alpacas; Karen Mudar's study of ancient Mexican dogs; and the botanical research of Wilma Wetterstrom, Suzanne Harris, Virginia Popper, Paul Minnis, Naomi Miller, Daphne Gallagher, and **Amanda Logan**. Our new forays into DNA, starch grains, and phytoliths will be simply the latest chapter in an already exciting book.

Michigan: Once Again a Force to be Reckoned With in the Southeast

That sound you hear in the background is Jimmy Griffin applauding. After a cold spell of 25 years, Michigan is once again heating up the Southeast. There was a time when Michigan students like Vin Steponaitis, Margaret Scarry, Paul Welch, Ed Jackson, and John Walthall worked at places like Moundville, Lubdub Creek, and Poverty Point. But from the mid-1980s onward, our voice in the Southeast faded to a whisper. With the exception of an occasional student like Patrick Livingood, the program that had turned out Lewis Larsen, David Anderson, Jim Price, and Dan Morse was no longer producing PhDs in Southeast Archaeology. All that changed with the hiring of our new Curator of North American Archaeology, **Robin Beck**. Beck, who lists Jim Brown and Tim Earle in his pedigree, now has Michigan students working in Illinois, North Carolina, and Florida.

One of the important sites on Beck's resumé is the Berry Site near Asheville, NC. Let us look closely at the Berry Site project, because it gives us a glimpse at the future of North American archaeology. This site, occupied from A.D. 1400 to 1650, was founded by Native Americans—the ancestors of the historic Catawba—before the arrival of European colonists. Its upper levels, however, are full of Spanish artifacts. The opportunity is there, in other words, to learn how native life changed over a 250-year period.

Since 2001, the Berry Site has been studied by a team from Tulane University and Warren Wilson College. The archaeologists doing the study have involved the local Catawba community in every stage of the research. Each year, one Catawba participant is awarded a scholarship to attend an archaeological field school at the site, and the Catawba community is regularly consulted about excavation strategy and the disposition of human remains. The project also holds an annual "public field day" during which 600–1100 interested spectators are allowed to tour the Berry Site. On that day, representatives of the Catawba community visit the site, demonstrating indigenous crafts and teaching the visitors about Catawba culture. It is likely that a great deal of future archaeological research will have this multicultural structure.



While Beck spent his summer writing an important new book on the origins of the historic Catawba, his students spread out over eastern North America. **Casey Barrier** directed excavations at the Washausen site, a mid-11th-century A.D. mound center in Monroe County, IL, just south of Cahokia. A magnetometer survey conducted there by research affiliate **Tim Horsley** revealed numerous structures, arranged in distinct courtyard and plaza groups that in turn are distributed around an even larger mound-and-plaza complex. Barrier and his team are excavating a sample of these structures and features; this research is contributing to our understanding of the timing and circumstances of the earliest Mississippian developments in the American

Bottom. During his excavations, Barrier has been helped by graduate students **Ashley Schubert** and **Shaun Lynch**, and U-M undergraduate **Kevin Garrett** (pictured on page 2). With the assistance of Dr. John Kelly of Washington University, Barrier also linked up with a large number of local volunteers and students. Barrier's excavations are funded by the James B. Griffin Endowment, but he could use more financial support.

Alice Wright directed excavations at the Garden Creek site (Haywood County, NC) from May to September, 2011. Garden Creek is a 12-acre Middle Woodland ritual center, contemporary with Ohio Hopewell (300 B.C.–A.D. 700). Making use of magnetometer studies by research affiliate Tim Horsley, Wright's team was able to expose part of an ancient earthwork, including a ditch with evenly-spaced postmolds. Features (including a large roasting pit) were also abundant. As impressive as the excavation itself is Wright's ability to involve U-M undergraduates (**Erika Loveland**, **Alicia Michalski**, **Sophia Reini**, and **Claire Talbert**), graduate students (**Lars Anderson**, **Jess Beck**, **Cameron Gokee**, **Shaun Lynch**, **Christina Sampson**, and **Ashley Schubert**), local volunteers, and archaeologists from the Pisgah National Forest and the Canton (NC) Historical Museum. Wright's work is supported by the James B. Griffin Endowment and an Arts in Citizenship Fellowship, but she, too, could use more funding. (See her project blog: <http://gardencreekarchaeology.wordpress.com>)



"Binford! In my office, now!" ~ James B. Griffin (1960)



Erika Loveland, Alice Wright, Sophia Reini, and Claire Talbert in the lab (above) and Talbert, Loveland, College of New Jersey student Dylan Lynch and Ashley Schubert in the field (right).



Christina Sampson participated in excavations and geophysical surveys at the Crystal River and Robert's Island sites, two Middle Woodland shell mounds on Florida's Gulf Coast. This research, focused on analyzing mound construction and exploring the relationship of Robert's Island to the larger Crystal River site, is co-directed by Victor Thompson (Ohio State) and Thomas Pluckhahn (University of South Florida). **Travis Williams** helped excavate the Rose Hill site, a 19th-century Choctaw plantation in southeastern Oklahoma. Working with archaeologists from the Oklahoma Archaeological Survey and the Oklahoma Historical Society, Williams helped delineate the foundations of the main residence at Rose Hill. They hope to document slave occupation and activity areas at the site. This research contributes to our understanding of how different life was for Afroamerican slaves on a plantation directed by Native Americans rather than Euroamerican slave owners. This innovative work is the first of its kind. **Ashley Lemke** traveled to the University of Arizona to examine a collection of caribou bones from Alaska. Her research focused on prehistoric butchering behavior and meat-sharing patterns among Arctic hunter-gatherers. Ashley also participated in two archaeological projects. First, she excavated at the Gault site in Texas, an important Clovis campsite providing evidence of North America's earliest inhabitants. Ashley then joined Curator **John O'Shea** in the investigations of prehistoric hunting sites beneath the waters of Lake Huron (see page 5). This multidisciplinary project used the latest archaeological technology to model the prehistoric environment and map archaeological features underwater. **Andrew White** is analyzing the social networks of early hunter-gatherers who lived in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, and Ohio. He is using a large archaeological dataset and a computational model to systematically test hypotheses about the structure of Paleoindian and Early Archaic social networks and how and why these networks changed over time. **Jess Beck** spent last summer participating in an intensive laboratory course in bioarchaeology in Kampsville, IL, where she also collected data on Middle and Late Woodland populations for her research on synchronic and diachronic variability in community health.

Building on her research in pit-house communities, research affiliate **Lisa Young** and co-editor Sarah Herr (Desert Archaeology, Inc.) have completed a volume entitled *Southwestern Pithouse Communities, AD 200–900* (University of Arizona Press, 2012), which explores the formation of communities in numerous areas of the Southwest and illuminates the beginnings of different cultural traditions and organizational strategies.

"That is not Tchefuncte Stamped. Not yesterday, not today, not ever." ~ James B. Griffin (1971)

From Ice Age Hunting to Bronze Age Life in Eastern Europe

Anthropological archaeologists from the University of Michigan are hard at work on Eastern Europe's long sequence of prehistoric cultures.

In the mountains of Montenegro, Curator **Bob Whallon** is directing an interdisciplinary team at the large rockshelter at Crvena Stijena (pictured at right). Supported by a major grant from the National Science Foundation, Whallon's team is patiently excavating 9 m of Mousterian deposits with hearths, flint tools, and faunal remains. Crvena Stijena has, in the opinion of one geologist, the longest record of paleoenvironmental change in the Balkans.

To the north, in Hungary and Romania, Curator **John O'Shea** and his students are continuing their investigations of Bronze Age life. **Paul Duffy** completed his dissertation on the Bronze Age of eastern Hungary's Körös



Basin, and has received a postdoctoral fellowship to the University of Toronto. **Amy Nicodemus** is studying the origins of complex societies in the Bronze Age Carpathian Basin, with a focus on the development of centralized political economies (including trade, craft production, and agro-pastoral intensification). As part of this research, she directed excavations of the outer settlement at Pecica Șanțul Mare, Romania, a fortified tell. This work was conducted within a larger collaborative project between the University of Michigan and the Arad and Timișoara County Museums, which includes the training of both American and Romanian students. U-M graduate student **Colin Quinn** assisted in this year's excavations. Fieldwork and ongoing laboratory analyses are funded by an NSF Dissertation Improvement Grant.

Colin Quinn conducted field research in Southwest Transylvania aimed at reconstructing settlement patterns and land use in a metal ore-rich area of Romania during the Early and Middle Bronze Age. The "jeep survey" methodology, archival research, and conversations with community members and local archaeologists allowed him to integrate disparate forms of data into a relatively cohesive "state of current knowledge" (as well as generate some pretty cool maps). This preliminary research will form the basis of his dissertation research into regional dynamics, social complexity, and metal production and exchange systems.

This past field season **Lars Anderson** excavated at the Middle Palaeolithic site of La Chapelle-aux-Saints, in the Corrèze department of France, and on the Upper Palaeolithic excavations of Hohle Fels cave in southwestern Germany. He is now writing proposals to support his dissertation research on the relationship between social network complexity and spatial and temporal stylistic variation in Early and Recent Aurignacian lithic toolkits.

Emily Holt is in Sardinia, finishing her project "Progetto Pran'e Siddi." She is conducting field survey and studying the ceramics, chipped stone, and animal bones produced by three seasons of excavation, as well as preparing soil samples, wood charcoal, and carbonized seeds for analysis by specialists. She will return to Ann Arbor in December to write her dissertation on the economic practices, environmental change, and social complexity during the Nuragic period of the Sardinia Bronze Age.



Africa

Several Michigan graduate students are directing their own surveys and excavations in Africa. **Anne Compton** (standing at far left) directed survey and excavations in the Bono Manso region of Ghana, which was home to an important regional market from the late 1200s to mid-1700s A.D. In the course of her survey Anne identified the site of Kranka Dada (ca. A.D. 1400–1750), where she is now excavating a series of superimposed domestic structures. These structures had plastered floors, storage pits, complete vessels, and long-distance trade items such as copper jewelry, exotic ceramics, marine shell, beads, and smoking pipes. Anne's pilot season was made possible by the Griffin Scholarship Fund and a grant from Rackham; we hope to get her funding for several more seasons.

Andrew Gurstelle is investigating secondary state formation in the Shabe Kingdom (A.D. 800–1800), a Yoruba polity centered on the town of Idadu. Before targeting specific areas for excavation, he is conducting an archaeological survey in the Save Hills area in the Republic of Bénin.

Amanda Logan's most recent field season in Ghana involved archival research and an ethnoarchaeological project on domestic architecture in the Banda region. Logan hopes to compare these observations to soil micromorphological samples from superimposed structures dating to the Atlantic trade period. Her dissertation—which analyzes the impact of trade, globalization, and environmental change on food and daily life from A.D. 1000 to 2011—is funded by NSF and the Wenner-Gren Foundation.

Cameron Gokee directed an archaeological project in Senegal, centered on the Iron Age village of Diouboye. In collaboration with researchers and students at the Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noir in Dakar, he excavated both house-

hold and craft production areas at Diouboye, complemented by a regional survey of nearly 72 km² to study the social organization of prehistoric communities and their broader landscapes. Currently funded by an NSF Dissertation Improvement Grant, Cameron is focused on the analysis of the recovered artifacts and subsistence remains. He is collaborating with U-M graduates Stephen Dueppen and Daphne Gallagher, now at the University of Oregon. This research has received support from a Fulbright IIE award and the James B. Griffin Fund.

Curator **Henry Wright** has returned from his summer project in Madagascar, where he helped excavate a cave site in a successful search for evidence of early hunter-gatherers, in time to teach a course on doing regional archaeological projects. At this moment, however, he is spending a few days in Leiden in the Netherlands, madly recording ceramics from the time of the earliest states in Syria for a neutron activation study by Geoff Emberling and Leah Minc, funded by an NSF grant to Oregon State.



The Great Lakes Range continued its collaborative investigation of ancient hunting sites and landscapes beneath central Lake Huron. This season, Curator **John O'Shea** directed additional remote sensing work on the Alpena-Amberley Ridge, and initiated direct on site survey using scuba trained archaeologists. Along with mapping a number of potential new structures, the research produced the first ever environmental evidence from the ridge, which included a wood object that has been dated to 8900 cal BP.

Photos, from left: U-M graduate student **Ashley Lemke** aboard the S/V *Blue Traveler* piloting the project's remote operated vehicle (ROV); divers mapping and filming a hunting structure (photo courtesy of Tane Casserley of the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary at Alpena); John with the 8900-year-old wood object, immediately after recovery.



Museum Publications

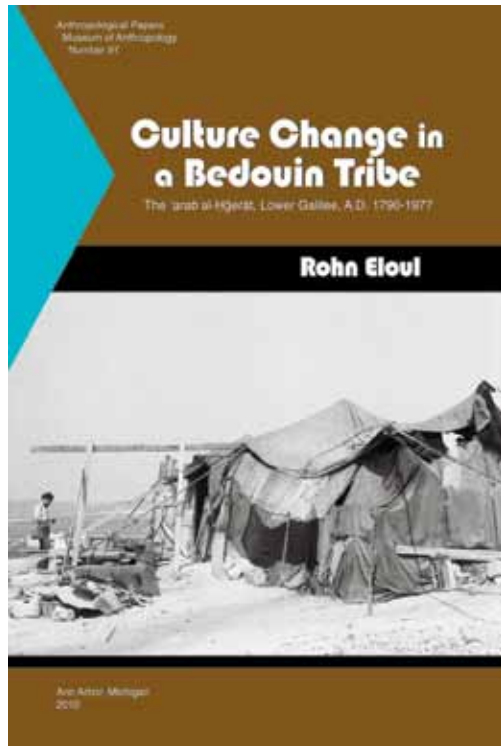
Our Publications program publishes several titles annually, and we are actively seeking manuscript submissions and queries from authors. Manuscripts are peer-reviewed by a Publications Committee made up of several curators, and are selected based on quality of scholarship and writing. Please contact the editor **Jill Rheinheimer** (jrhein@umich.edu) for additional information or to submit your prospectus or manuscript.

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Culture Change in a Bedouin Tribe

The 'arab al-Ḥġerāt, Lower Galilee, A.D. 1790–1977

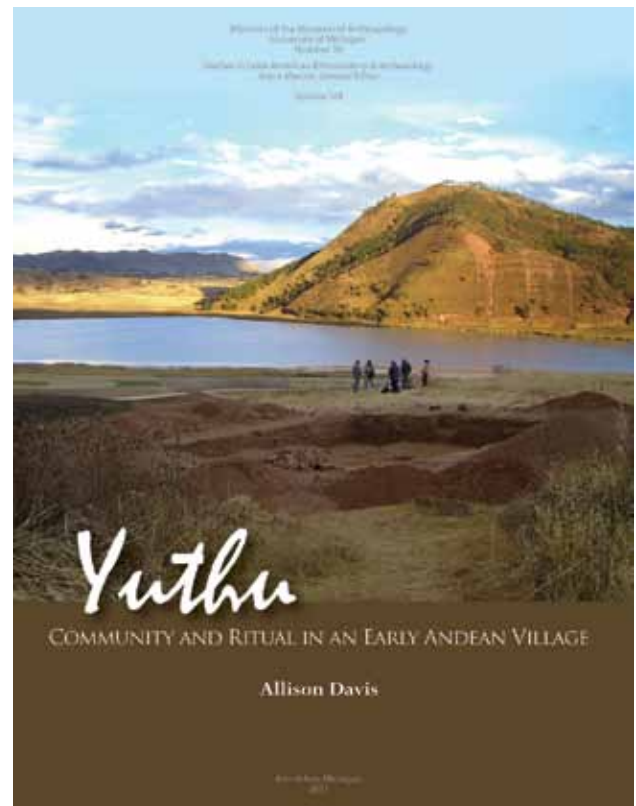
by Rohn Eloul



Yuthu

Community and Ritual in an Early Andean Village

by Allison Davis



This richly documented volume reconstructs the growth of the 'arab al-Ḥġerāt of the Galilee—against the historical dynamics of this complex region—from some five herding households at the end of the Ottoman 18th century into a thriving sedentary tribe of regional importance toward the Israeli end of the 20th century. By comparing Ḥġeri oral tradition against available literary and other data sources, Rohn Eloul succeeds in following the mechanisms that governed the changing culture of the Ḥġerāt from caprine and bovine herders to agriculturalists, wage earners, and entrepreneurs. While the thrust of analysis focuses on the Ḥġerāt as a bedouin tribe, insights of related theoretical considerations ranging from culture/power brokership to other mechanisms of culture change are expounded. [342 pp; 31 tables; 19 figs; \$30]

"Eloul makes masterful use of the oral historical traditions that he heard from his informants, with whom he clearly shared a relationship of trust and intimacy. He amassed a feast of detail for each of the historical periods he covers, integrating the oral materials with corroborative information from the literature, including official records, memoirs, and historical studies. Leaving no strand unexplored with seemingly insatiable intellectual curiosity, Eloul also delves deeply into the economics, demographics, societal relations and personal relations prevailing not only among the Hgerat themselves, but within their surrounding world of other tribes, neighboring societies, the country as a whole, and often the international arena, deftly tracing their significance for Hgerat developments. The result is a cogent and soundly grounded depiction of historical dynamics at every stage of the story, alongside valuable insights into intra-tribal, inter-tribal and Bedouin-governmental relations, and the workings of tribal patronage."

Clinton Bailey, *Journal of Political Ecology* [2012]

The crown jewel of the Inka Empire was their capital, Cusco. So celebrated was the Cusco of Inka times that we sometimes forget how little we know of earlier times in the region. This book presents Allison Davis' pioneering excavations at the high-altitude Formative site of Yuthu. Davis presents all her data on early households and evidence for the villagers' subsistence strategies, craft production, and mortuary practices. From her excavations we learn a great deal about daily life and public rituals, each conducted in a different sector of Yuthu.

An unexpected bonus of Davis' excavations was the discovery that some well-known Inka practices actually had their origin in the early villages of the Cusco region. Before her work at Yuthu, no early house or ceremonial structure had ever been excavated in the Cusco region, nor had evidence been recovered for the segregation of sacred versus secular space.

Davis' excavations contribute to our understanding of one of the most important transitions in Andean history—the shift from autonomous egalitarian villages to multi-community polities with hereditary inequality. She is able to link archaeological houses, sites, and multi-site clusters to socially meaningful units such as families, villages, and communities. Davis is also able to combine her excavations with settlement pattern data to develop a regional picture of the Formative period in Cusco.

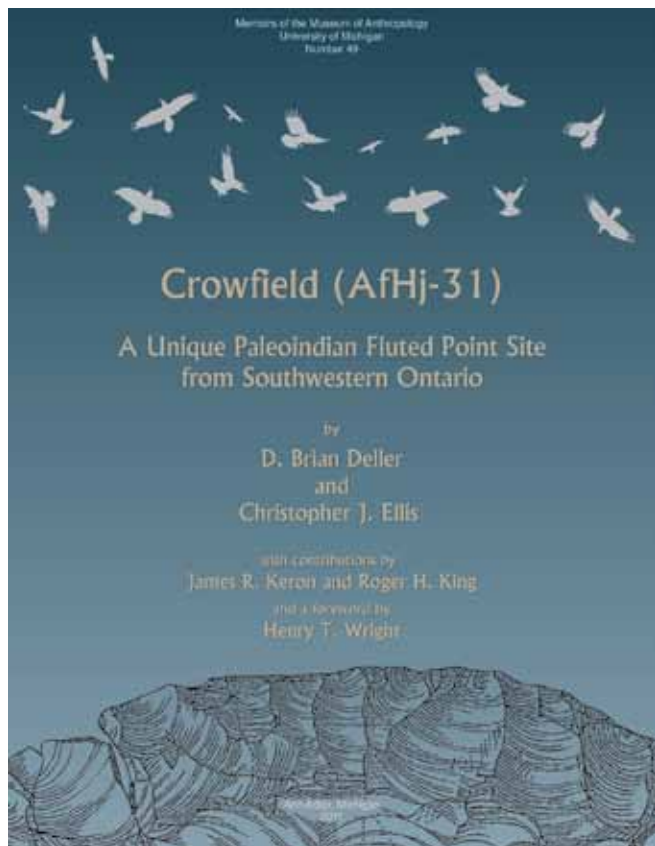
This volume is not only the first excavation report on a Formative village in the Cusco area, but is also a study that contributes new data on many traditional Andean themes—zonal complementarity, sacred landscapes, community composition, mummies and ancestor veneration, ritual canals and religious rites, and intra-village subdivisions.

[available December 2011]

Crowfield (AfHj-31)

A Unique Paleoindian Fluted Point Site from Southwestern Ontario

by D. Brian Deller and Christopher J. Ellis



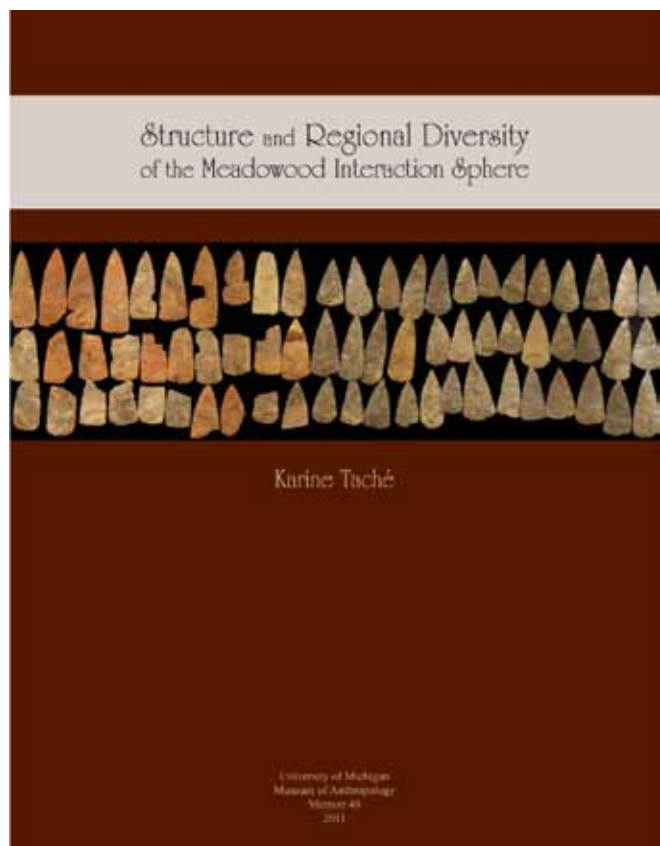
This monograph provides a detailed description and analysis of the Crowfield Early (fluted point associated) Paleoindian site, excavated in 1981–82. The site has a small concentration of unheated Paleoindian tools and debris typical of most campsites, and that material clusters around a subsoil concentration of heated lithic debris that may be a simple hearth remnant although other interpretations are possible. However, a major discovery was another plow-truncated feature, one unique in the annals of Paleoindian studies, and consisting of a pit that contained 182+ heat-fractured Paleoindian stone artifacts, including 30 fluted bifaces, as well as a range of other bifacial and unifacial tools, preforms and blanks. The objects represent a purposeful artifact cache that had been emplaced in the pit carefully sorted into different tool classes and types and then had been deliberately destroyed or burned, suggesting the feature activities involved sacred ritual. This feature represents the best evidence for Early Paleoindian sacred ritual activities in all of eastern North America. Also, the feature assemblage closely approximates an individual's transported, functioning tool kit, as contrasted with the surplus, seasonal and insurance gear, or offerings, that dominate the other known Paleoindian caches. As a functioning stone tool kit it provides a unique opportunity to develop and begin testing ideas about how Paleoindian knappers organized their technology.

This volume will obviously be of much interest to Paleoindian scholars, especially since it allows one to begin considering aspects of Paleoindian lives that go beyond simple material and economic concerns. Of significance, the investigators develop more general models with explicit archaeological test implications that should be of value to a wide range of archaeologists interested in understanding the significance of variability in caching behavior and cache contents and in documenting how knappers in hunting and gathering societies transported and organized/managed their stone tool kits.

[224 pp; 70 tables; 109 figs; \$33]

Structure and Regional Diversity of the Meadowood Interaction Sphere

by Karine Taché



This monograph offers the first major synthesis of the Meadowood phenomenon, one of the earliest and largest interaction spheres in northeastern North America. Stretching over 1.5 million km², this social network is recognized by common burial practices and the widespread distribution of carefully thinned bifaces, finely crafted polished objects, native copper and marine shell items, probably together with hides, furs, and crude pottery. The richly documented analyses take the staid archaeological reports of previous years, and, together with unpublished data and reanalysis of curated material, breathe social and political life into the remains of this Early Woodland phenomenon (3000–2400 BP).

The main objectives of this study are to identify the factors involved in the emergence of the Meadowood Interaction Sphere, define its structure, and understand the social dynamics behind its maintenance and transformation. Building upon the assumption that fundamentally different motivations for participating in a large-scale network of interactions resulted in distinct archaeological signatures, explicit material correlates are proposed to assess the relative importance of ritual, economic, and sociopolitical factors in the development of the Meadowood phenomenon. The vast array of data presented in this work, including a detailed patterning of sites and trade goods across the Northeast, suggests that this social network was organized primarily by and for high-ranking individuals rather than exclusively for cult purposes or to adapt to subsistence vicissitudes. Trade fairs are proposed as a mechanism for better understanding hunter-fisher-gatherers exchange behavior in Early Woodland times. Such episodic ritual or trade gatherings, predicated on abundant production of fish and other resources, would have facilitated the movement of prestige items in the context of increasing social complexity. Trade fairs were also places for burial of high-ranking individuals, funerary feasts, and a range of activities reinforcing intergroup integration. In sum, this research highlights the important relationship, under certain ecological conditions, between the creation of interaction spheres, the development of prestige technologies, and the emergence of socioeconomic inequalities.

[224 pp; 39 tables; 86 figs; \$33]

South Asia

Curator **Carla Sinopoli** (with co-directors R. Gopal and K. Morrison) continues her work in India, examining Iron Age and Early Historic sites along the Tungabhadra River near the imperial city of Vijayanagara. This past season Sinopoli and four students (including graduate student **Anna MacCourt**) analyzed ceramic and lithic artifacts from the team's excavations at the site of Kadebakele, documenting more than a quarter million sherds from mortuary and domestic spaces spanning the Neolithic, Iron Age, and Early Historic periods (ca. 1500 BCE–300 CE). While in India, Sinopoli lectured at Delhi University and participated in an international conference at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

On September 2, 2011, **Hemanth Kadambi** defended his dissertation entitled "Sacred Landscapes of Early Medieval South India: Chalukya State and Society (ca. A.D. 550–750)." **Uthara Suvrathan** completed three seasons of systematic survey and surface collection in a 50-km² area around the sites of Banavasi and Gudnapura in southern India. She is studying the organization of a complex polity that lay in a peripheral zone and assessing its interaction with multiple, changing

political and economic centers (or core areas) in peninsular India from the 1st to the 13th century A.D. Archaeological data will be integrated with historical and epigraphic sources to develop a complete picture of regional organization at Banavasi. Suvrathan's fieldwork was funded by the Trehan Fund for South Asian Studies, Rackham Graduate School, and the National Science Foundation.

Elizabeth Bridges is writing her dissertation, "Beyond Empire: Vijayanagara Imperialism and the Emergence of the Keladi-Ikkeri Nayaka State, 1499–1763 C.E." in which she examines the origins and development of a regional polity that was once a subject of the empire and later an independent state. Her thesis is based on archaeological data collected on the Keladi-Ikkeri Nayaka Zone Survey field project (2007–2009), which she directed in conjunction with the Karnataka Department of Archaeology and Monuments in Shimoga District, Karnataka State. Her research in India was supported by a Junior Fellowship from the American Institute of Indian Studies and grants from Wenner-Gren and the National Science Foundation.

Near East and East Asia



Graduate student **Rachel Lee** participated in two projects (pictured above). In Jinju, Korea, she helped excavate an Early Mumun settlement from the 10th century B.C., where pithouses, graves, and agricultural fields were uncovered. This site will contribute to her dissertation on the social organization of early villages. Rachel also helped survey the sacred landscape of China's Shandong Province, along with Curator **Henry Wright** and former Michigan student Min Li.

Matthew Gallon has been directing surveys, excavations, and artifact analyses at the 5th- to 9th-century A.D. town of Kamphaeng Saen in Thailand. A moat and earthen rampart enclose the 52-ha town. Surveys in the fields just outside this town revealed the remains of a Buddhist religious complex. Work inside the fortifications uncovered a combination of domestic areas and open spaces. The artifacts and radiocarbon dates reveal a brief occupation that coincided with the emergence of Thailand's first states and urban centers. The town's rapid decline provides insights into the dynamic nature of these early social and political organizations. Gallon's fieldwork was funded by the National Science Foundation, the Henry Luce Foundation/ACLS, the James B. Griffin Fund, and Michigan's Rackham Graduate School.

Matthew Kroot directed a project on the Pre-Pottery Neolithic field house site of al-Khayran, Jordan (pictured on right). With funding from the Wenner-Gren Foundation and archival and laboratory funding from the American Center of Oriental Research, he spent six months working with Jordanian and international colleagues excavating and analyzing remains from the site. Now that he is back from the field, Matthew is continuing his laboratory analysis of knapped stone and faunal materials from al-Khayran.



... And We Haven't Forgotten Mexico and Peru

For more than 15 years, our Museum surveyed and excavated extensively in Oaxaca, Mexico. Former Michigan students Rich Blanton, Dick Drennan, Christina Elson, Gary Feinman, Susan Lees, Ellen Messer, Nan Pyne, Steve Plog, Jason Sherman, Chuck Spencer, Mike Whalen, and Jane Wheeler all made major contributions to our understanding of the ancient Zapotec.

Now Michigan students **Chelsea Fisher** (left) and **Lacey Carpenter** (to the right of Chelsea) have joined the team. Lacey began work with Gary Feinman and Linda Nicholas at the important hilltop sites of El Palmillo and the Mitla Fortress. Now she and Chelsea are working with Chuck Spencer and Elsa Redmond at San Martín Tilcajete, a chiefly center that stubbornly resisted Monte Albán's



efforts to subdue the Valley of Oaxaca. Because Tilcajete was burned by Monte Albán at 30 B.C., and has no heavy overburden of later material, it is giving us our best look ever at the temples and elite residences of the Monte Albán I period (500 B.C.–20 B.C.). Lacey worked on a Late Monte Albán I house and Chelsea excavated in the temple precinct on the east side of the site's El Palenque plaza. They also went up in a Mexican Air Force helicopter that dropped in (twice) for a visit!

Jennifer Carballo defended her dissertation, "Social Interaction and Variation in Middle Formative Tlaxcala, Mexico: An Analysis of Ceramics from Two Village Societies." She presents the complete inventory of ceramic motifs from excavation at Amomoloc and Tetel, and then compares those motifs to those at other sites throughout Mexico to evaluate trade, exchange, and macro-regional networks.

In Peru **Howard Tsai** directed excavations at Las Varas, a 1000-year-old village in a north coast valley that links the Pacific Ocean with the Andean highlands

(pictured below right). Tsai and his team excavated houses, plazas, cemeteries, and a ceremonial platform, and discovered evidence of trade and exchange among different ethnic communities along the Pacific slope of the Andes.

His excavations were funded

by the James B. Griffin Endowment, Social Science Research Council, American Philosophical Society, and Fulbright Commission.

Before heading to Canada to teach at Trent University, **Véronique Bélisle** defended her dissertation, "Ak'awillay: Wari State Expansion and Household Change in Cusco, Peru." She plans several more field seasons at Ak'awillay.



"I hope you're getting more work done than you appear to be." ~ James B. Griffin (1968)

Shhhhhh . . .

Truly, there is no "off" position on the Genius Switch. But even geniuses have trouble working under conditions of noise and squalor. That's why Room 4035 of the Museum of Anthropological Archaeology has been temporarily set aside as a sanctuary for graduate students who are writing their dissertations. The only sound in that room will be the sound of important ideas passing from one outstanding student to another.

For more than a decade, the College of LSA has expressed concern about how many years it takes archaeology students to complete their PhD. Of course, we know that our fieldwork requirement adds time to the process. Now the College and the Museum want to see if providing dissertation writers with a room as quiet as a Trappist monastery will shorten the time to degree.

The Museum's Scientific Illustrator **Kay Clahasse** designed the layout of the room. Collections managers **Karen O'Brien**, **Laura Ramos**, and **Amadeus Scott** made it happen. Every laboratory has its own distinct aroma. From now on, Room 4035 will smell like new ideas.

Undergraduate Honors Theses

Jamie Baird: "Paleoindian Procurement Strategies: Holcombe Lithics and Implications for Procurement and Mobility" (thesis advisor: John Speth)

Olivia Fajen: "Murder in Mesa Verde: A Comparative Case Study between Sites 5MT10010 and 5MTUMR2346" (thesis advisor: John Speth)

Robert Kohn: "A Comparative Analysis of Levantine Natufian Chipped Stone Tools: Functional Implications for Site Activities" (thesis advisor: Richard Redding)

Abigail Work: "Of Manos and Metates: Subsistence Patterns in Late Prehistoric Roswell, New Mexico" (thesis advisor: John Speth)

Anna Mickols, senior from Bartlesville, Oklahoma, is one of only six nominees selected by the University of Michigan for a prestigious Marshall Scholarship to study in the United Kingdom. Anna is an Anthropology major who will study anthropology and museology at University College London if she is selected for the Marshall Scholarship program. Through her work in the Museum of Anthropology, she has developed a strong interest in the relationship between museums and indigenous communities, particularly issues of repatriation and cultural patrimony. Anna's work in the Museum has been an essential component of her education at U-M, and the Museum is proud of her nomination.

Funding Makes a Difference in our Undergraduates' Lives

Christy Cogan Memorial Funds enabled undergraduate **Alicia Michalski** to participate in excavations directed by graduate student **Alice Wright** at the Garden Creek site in North Carolina. In Alicia's words, "The Garden Creek Archaeological Project was the first field experience I had as an anthropology major. It's nearly impossible to translate the experience I had in North Carolina into words, but I'll try my best. The people I worked with were fantastic, the setting was incomparable, and the knowledge I gained made me fall in love with this field all over again. There is only so much that one can learn from classes and textbooks and I went into the field thinking I had a good grasp on what made up basic archaeology."

Stephanie Berger used **Richard I. Ford Endowment Funds** to attend a bioarchaeology class offered by Arizona State University in Kampsville, Illinois.

Rachel Cohen and **Nick Machinski** received **Ford Undergraduate Funds** to participate in the University of Arizona's Rock Art Field School in northeastern Arizona. "My decision to pursue a career in anthropology and archaeology," Rachel shares, "is a fairly recent one, and this field experience was absolutely invaluable. I learned about the long days and hard work that goes into both excavation and survey, but I also learned about the many ways detailed analysis can be used to discover the details of the lives of ancient peoples. . . . Rock Art Ranch was both an invaluable experience for my future education and career plans, and a lot of fun. I would like to thank UMMA for helping to fund this experience through their generous award." Nick says that "the field trips were great. We visited several other archaeological sites. One of my favorites was Walnut Canyon in Flagstaff. The cliff dwellings there were a great site and I liked all the advantages that the canyon had to offer those inhabitants. My favorite field trip, though, was the trip to the Hopi Mesas. We visited several Hopi shops before going to a kachina dance. It was mesmerizing watching the dances. . . . Our whole group was lucky enough to be invited to lunch by a family; we had some of their traditional food which was quite good. Unfortunately, we had already eaten lunch so couldn't have too much. After watching the dances for a little while longer we headed back to the ranch, but first we stopped and watched the sun set over the painted desert. It was beautiful."

Hays Family Funds allowed undergraduate **Vicki Moses** to travel to Sardinia to participate in graduate student **Emily Holt's** dissertation research project. "I gained so many professional and cultural experiences this summer," Vicki relates. "I also gained more of an understanding of how archaeology is a living practice in two senses. Firstly, before Sardinia, I felt that since so much archaeological work has been done that fresh topics were hard to come by. After seeing how much more can be done in Sardinia and how many questions are left unanswered, I can see that the world is filled with opportunities to understand cultures of the past. Secondly, archaeology is not solely a study of these ancient cultures. In Sardinia we worked with and lived among the Sardinian people, giving us the opportunity to understand another group of people. They taught me a lot about their culture as well as my own. During this project I learned so much about Sardinia—past and present. I'm excited to have a project of my own some day!"

Funds from the **Griffin Undergraduate Fund** supported **Ariel Taivalkoski's** participation in a bioarchaeology program in Romania. Ariel believes that "participating in these projects was extremely beneficial to my development as an archaeologist. Prior to attending these projects, I was unsure of what I wanted to do in graduate school. Now I know for certain that while I would like to specialize in osteology, I would like to continue being able to excavate. . . . I know now that I would like to continue learning how to analyze human bones, and would like to look for a graduate school which will allow me to do this. In addition, all of my prior archaeological experience had been in Italy, and getting experience working with archaeologists of a different nationality has been helpful in assessing my own archaeological techniques."

Ford Endowment Funds supported **Anna Mickols'** trip to the 2011 Society for American Archaeology meetings in Sacramento, California.

Funds from the **Carl E. Guthe Endowment** were used to send **Katya Mack** to Serbia to participate in the University of Winnipeg excavations at a Paleolithic site in the Balanica cave complex.



Amanda Imperiale (above) received funds from the **Carl E. Guthe Endowment** to excavate at Hualcayán in Peru with the Vanderbilt University Field School. "My field experience was one of the most eye opening and educational of my life," asserts Amanda. "My field site was in Hualcayán, a 300-person farming village at roughly 10,300 feet in the Callejón de Huaylas. Aside from learning about archaeology, we also got to interact with the small community of Hualcayán. In the last week, we got the once in a lifetime experience to go to Chavín de Huántar where we got to see the sunken plaza, the Black and White Portal, and the labyrinths with the Lanzón firsthand. I cannot fully express through words and pictures how amazing and enriching my field school and experience in Peru was; I learned more than I ever could have imagined in the most beautiful place I have ever seen. Thank you, Museum of Archaeology/Guthe Endowment for allowing me to take advantage of this opportunity!"

Will You Help Us Reach an Important Centennial?

A Letter from Kent V. Flannery

Dear alumni and friends of the Museum of Anthropological Archaeology:

I have never written a fundraising letter before, and I would not be doing so now were our Museum not facing a crisis.

For 80 years, the Museum has published important contributions to Archaeology and Anthropology. From 1932 to 1956 we produced 16 Occasional Contributions. The Anthropological Papers began in 1949, and 97 of them have so far been published. In 1969 we inaugurated our larger format Memoir series, which has now reached 50 titles. Some 26 Technical Reports have been published since 1971. The academic year 2031–32 will be our publication Centennial.

Our Museum publications give us international visibility. In an era in which many publishers strip out the archaeological data and print only the highlights, we are one of the few remaining institutions believing that an archaeological site report should include the entire empirical data set on which the conclusions are based.

Many of you have published in one or more of our series, probably not realizing what a shoestring budget we were operating on. During an earlier economic downturn, we were forced to give up 40 percent of our Editor's salary, hoping that we could make that up from book sales. Now we have been hit by an even greater economic downturn, and the U-M library—which used to purchase 400 copies for gifts and exchanges—now buys fewer than 200 copies of our new books. Unless we can raise at least \$30,000 in contributions from outside the university (not a huge sum by today's standards), we are in danger of not making it to our Centennial.

How can you help? By checking the box on the envelope flap that will designate your contribution to our Strategic Fund (308500), which will be divided between (1) Publications and (2) Research & Exploration (for students' and professors' fieldwork). Or, better still, by making your check out to Account 318825 of the Museum of Anthropological Archaeology, 100% of which will go straight into Publications.

We believe that our Publication series represents an important and visible contribution to the greater scientific community. Our monographs on North American, Mesoamerican, and Andean archaeology; on Africa, South Asia, and the Near East; on general theoretical issues; and on the ethnography of societies worldwide are continually requested by scholars, so much so that we have had to reprint many of them. Please help support our enduring commitment to publishing monographs filled with quantified empirical data, including site reports that will be useful to generations of archaeologists yet unborn. Please help us make it to our Centennial with a steady stream of books.

Gratefully,

Kent

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Happy holidays, *from The Curators*

“There is entirely too much fun being had in this lab.” ~ James B. Griffin (1967)