



TEAMWORK:

A Multigenerational Tradition in U-M Archaeology



As any follower of college sports knows, the secret to a long-term tradition of championships is to recruit a steady stream of good freshmen to join the sophomores, juniors, and seniors in the program. In the University of Michigan's program of anthropological archaeology, there is an equivalent process. Our 100-, 200-, and 300-level Anthrac courses stimulate some undergraduates to ask their professors or graduate student instructors (GSIs) for a chance to participate in excavations, or to help analyze archaeological materials in our Museum laboratories. These "hands-on" experiences convince many undergraduates to become anthropology majors, or even to do anthropological research.

Consider the case of undergraduates Sophia Reini, Claire Talbert, and Erika Loveland, who took Anthrac 284, "The Aztec, the Maya, and the Inca." They bonded with their GSI, PhD candidate Alice Wright, who was excavating a Middle Woodland site in North Carolina for her dissertation. Sophia, Claire, and Erika joined Alice's excavation in the summer of 2011. Then, in the summer of 2012, Sophia joined graduate students Lacey Carpenter and Chelsea Fisher at the site of San Martín Tilcajete, Oaxaca, Mexico. There they worked on a project directed by Elsa Redmond and Charles Spencer (U-M PhD, 1981), who have an exemplary record of helping us train U-M students.

Or consider the case of undergraduate **Danielle Bridges**, who bonded with GSI, **Véronique Bélisle**. Danielle writes:

This summer I attended a field school outside of Lima, Peru, whose main focus was Panquilma—a site associated with the larger and more famous ruins of Pachacamac, first excavated by Max Uhle in the early 20th century. I initially became interested in archaeology, specifically the archaeology of South America, after taking Anthrac 284 the winter semester of my sophomore year. In the following spring semester I took a class on ancient Peru taught by Véronique Bélisle, my GSI for Anthrac 284. After learning from Véronique, I declared anthropology as my major and started the hunt for ‘mother-approved’ field schools in South America. With help from online search engines for field schools (as well as Véronique), I decided to attend the program at Panquilma sponsored by the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos and directed by Pittsburgh graduate Dr. Enrique López-Hurtado and archaeologist Camila Capriata.



Danielle Bridges (center) at Panquilma

During the session I attended, we excavated two full units in two of the pyramids and began to excavate a hallway that functioned as a causeway into the upper tier of one of the pyramids. We also had a two-day mini-internship at Museo Larco—the best private museum in Lima—where we aided the curator and her team with conservation reports and collections management. For another two days we assisted an American PhD student with her work at Peru’s National Museum of Archaeology, Anthropology, and History, aging, sexing, analyzing, and cataloging skeletons from ancient burials excavated around Lima.

On the weekends we visited other archaeological sites, such as Pachacamac and Cerro Azul— at both of which the director of the field school gave us one-of-a-kind tours. Then I flew to Cusco to meet up with Véronique, who was working on her project with students from Canada’s Trent University. Véronique picked me up from the airport, and after a night’s rest, she gave me a tour of downtown Cusco, walking the stairs of San Blas, seeing the Coricancha, twelve-sided stone, and the Plaza de Armas (and walking into the most expensive scarf store I had ever seen).

That afternoon I made the long trek to Aguas Calientes to stay the night and wake up early to take the first bus at 5:30 am up to Machu Picchu and watch the sunrise from the terraces, an amazing end to my time in Peru. Overall, my time in Peru was an experience I will always remember. I am so grateful for all of the professors and friends who encouraged me to do archaeology and travel to Peru, and helped me along the way.

More undergrads were taken to the field by U-M PhD candidate **Anne Compton**, who is excavating the site of Kranka Dada in central Ghana. Anne is examining how her village participated in exchange during the transition from the sub-Saharan Gold Trade to the Atlantic Trade periods (ca. 13th–18th centuries CE). Her excavations have yielded a number of different structures, from shrines to craft-production areas to domestic households, as well as trade goods from the Sahara, Europe, and North America.

Accompanying Anne to Ghana were **Vicki Moses** (U-M BA, 2012) and Emma Pankey, a student of Dr. Meghan Howey (U-M PhD, 2006) of the University of New Hampshire. Vicki shares:



Left to right: Emma Pankey (University of New Hampshire), Kranka Fetish Priestess, Anne Compton, Vicki Moses (U-M 2012). Anne arranged to have the priestess teach them about her work (divination, communicating with the spirits) and then they had a party (central Ghana).

Prior to excavating in sub-Saharan Africa, my knowledge of the region primarily came from my French courses in college. The more I learned the more it became a dream of mine to experience life there firsthand. The opportunity arose for me to participate in Anne Compton’s dissertation fieldwork. Unsure of what to expect, I got my malaria pills and vaccinations. Since I’ve had a few years to dream about life in Africa, I held very high expectations for the project—expectations that were met and surpassed during this amazing season. I was not only immersed in a culture very different from my own but also had many opportunities to grow professionally.

More Examples of Teamwork

In addition to its multigenerational teams of professors, graduate students, and undergraduates, our Museum program features another type of teamwork: a graduate student working on his or her dissertation research usually finds fellow grad students who are willing to pitch in and help. For the helper, it can mean a trip to a part of the world that he or she never expected to see.

For example, UM PhD candidate **Andrew Gurstelle** spent part of 2012 surveying for archaeological sites in the Savè hills of Bénin, West Africa. He was accompanied by Simon Ajani, a Béninois MA student, and by **Travis Williams**, a second-year grad student at U-M. Together, the three of them documented more than 40 previously unrecorded sites. It was the first trip to Africa for Travis, who had previously worked in the U.S.



Andrew Gurstelle



Chelsea Fisher and Lacey Carpenter, Teotihuacan, Mexico



Travis Williams (right) in Bénin

When in Rome, be a U-M Undergrad. . . .

Still another example of archaeological teamwork is the relationship between anthropological archaeology and classical archaeology. **Dr. Laura Motta**, a classical archaeologist, is a Research Scientist in our Museum, and collaborates with our colleague Nicola Terrenato on the Roman archaeology project in Gabii, Italy. Undergraduate **Nina Barraco**, who went to Gabii with funds from the **Guthe Endowment**, writes:

My participation in the Gabii Project 2012 field season was both unexpected and wonderful. I had never anticipated that by the end of my freshman year here at the University of Michigan I would find myself on an archaeological dig in Rome. I can say wholeheartedly that deciding to do the Gabii Project was the most rewarding decision I made all year.

During our excavation, we were split up into two areas, then further divided into teams under two trench leaders in each area. A combination of pickaxing, shoveling, and trowel sifting were our primary methods of excavation. We dug five days a week, and we were provided accommodation in Rome. Although always busy with excavating, we also had ample time to experience Italian culture and life in Rome; whether it was looking out across the city from the top of the Palatine or simply enjoying a pizza at our favorite restaurant after a day of digging, we made the most of our time on and off site.

Please accept my sincerest thanks for your kindness and help in assisting my archaeological endeavors; my time spent at Gabii was absolutely unforgettable.

A second undergraduate, **Sophia Reini**, went to Gabii on **Guthe Endowment Funds**. She writes:

Words cannot describe how fantastic my time was working on the Gabii Project. When I first heard about this project a year ago I was really interested in going, and this year when I applied I was granted

I spent 7 weeks in Ghana. The first week I traveled to Mole National Park with the other student participant in the excavation. This experience, including a 14-hour bus ride from Accra to the Northern Region, allowed us to begin understanding how to succeed in Ghana. Politeness and patience are key. My bartering skills have certainly improved. Hours of travel paid off with seeing elephants in the wild (almost within charging distance). Although some realities of life in Ghana are heartbreaking, our travels showed us a beautiful country and friendly people.

Upon arriving in our base, Techiman, we were made more than comfortable living in a house owned by one of the chiefs. From here, we would drive daily to our site near a village named Kran-ka. The aim of the project is to explore trade relations and the role of small sites in relation to larger sites. During the 6 weeks that I excavated with the project, we completed excavating units within two mounds. Every day provided new exciting finds.

The funds from the **Hays Family Endowment** have been instrumental in ensuring the success of this small project with ambitious goals. The funds removed some of the stress on the budget by graciously providing for my living expenses during the project. I am so grateful to have had this opportunity to fulfill my interest in working and living in Africa. Ghana is a strong, safe, friendly, culturally rich and historically interesting country that I am fortunate to have had the funding to visit. This project has helped me grow as an anthropologist and prepared me for the next steps of my career.

a spot to go. I was truly excited when I received the news of my acceptance but I knew that the funding would not come easily. After receiving the undergraduate award, I was relieved that I would finally be able to go to Italy. The experience I gained while over there was invaluable for my chosen career of becoming an archaeologist.

The trip as a whole was a wonderful experience for me. I learned a lot while working on the Gabii project, but I also learned about the history and culture of Italy itself. I ventured out to see many places on the weekends and evenings to broaden my understanding of the local people. To me the cultural experience was almost as valuable as the archaeological experience. I will forever remember this summer and I am grateful to the people who made it happen by helping me with funding.



Ann Slater, Maryland

Undergraduate **Ann Slater** was supported by the **Christy Cogan Memorial Fund**, which in the summer of 2012 sent her to archaeology field school in Maryland. She writes:

Words could not describe my joy for this generous award. I would never think I could ever afford to attend a field school with my low income; however, with this award my dreams could be made possible. Not only was the field school an invaluable experience, but also one that will help my career in the archaeology field.

The field school I decided on took place in Historic St. Mary's of Maryland. This is a very small historical site, but one hugely significant to the history of Maryland. St. Mary's was the first capital of Maryland, and only the fourth permanent settlement in British North America. Despite its early founding, it was the first settlement that practiced religious tolerance, a very radical view for the 17th century.

The experience that I had is indescribable. I learned how to conduct an archaeology dig, including how to create a proper 5 x 5 square, how to properly dig and trowel a square, how to record archaeological features and artifacts, and also how to use a transit and record elevations. While my college classes can teach me the theories and history of archaeology, that would never have taught me how to actually work in the soil or treat artifacts. I know that experience is something that companies look for in new employees, and now because of this scholarship I have the experience to help further my career in archaeological research.

Undergraduate **Kelly Gillikin** says that she:

spent May and June, 2012, as an intern and assistant to the small but lovely staff of the National Irish Folklore Collection. I was the only assistant working there at the time in the small, secluded (and difficult to find) area of the university. Even though it was 'off the beaten path,' the collection had a wealth of resources on Irish Folklore in multiple media formats. The commission for the Collection was started in the 1930s and began by visiting all the small towns and hamlets in all the counties of Ireland to get first hand stories and tale re-tellings of the local lore. This included marriage and funerary practices, religious and historical stories, folktales, fairy tales, rhymes, songs, jokes, medicinal lore and even curses. The workplace environment was very casual and relaxed. Almost every morning I would go with a few of the staff to the university

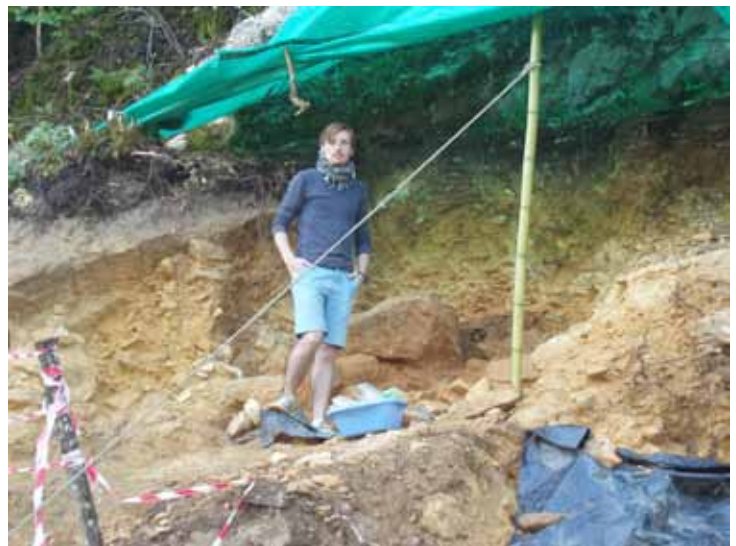
cafeteria to get coffee or tea and a scone or other pastry. There I learned more about the lives of the people I worked with, the politics in Ireland and Europe, Irish sporting events, and Irish pop culture. This internship was such a great learning and living experience. I am very happy I was able to do this with the help of **Guthe Endowment Funds**, and I am looking forward to returning to Ireland to increase my professional experiences in the museum world.



Kelly Gillikin, Ireland

Our Graduate Students in Europe

Lars Anderson has recently finished a field season working on several Palaeolithic sites in France. He worked at the Middle Palaeolithic La Chapelle-aux-Saints, famous for the near complete Neanderthal specimen described by Marcelin Boule. Lars also worked at three different Upper Paleolithic sites. The first site was Abri Castanet/Blanchard in the Vézère Valley of the Périgord in southwestern France, famous for large amounts of Aurignacian beadwork in its deposits, as well as being the type-site of the Classic Aurignacian (Castanet Facies). Lars helped excavate and conduct testing to determine the extent of intact deposits. Lars also worked at Marseillon, a Proto-Solutrean site in the Landes region in southwestern France, as well as Régismont-le-Haut, an open air Recent Aurignacian with remarkable spatial preservation of hearths and associated activity areas, located in the Languedoc-Rousillon region of southern France. Lars will be completing a training and research period abroad this year, working out of the TRACES lab at Université Toulouse II-le Mirail, and conducting a technological analysis of the Ancient Aurignacian bladelet industry of Abri Castanet.



Lars Anderson, France

Jess Beck visited bioarchaeological collections in southern Spain while conducting a preliminary assessment of materials for dissertation research. She also spent her second season at the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age mortuary rockshelter of Bolores, a University of Iowa project based outside Torres Vedras, Portugal.



Jess Beck, Portugal

Ivan Cangemi spent three months working at the site of S. Omobono, near the Tiber Island in Rome. This area has yielded sparse evidence for activity connected to the river dating back to the Early Bronze Age (2300–1700 BCE); all Early Iron Age (950–725 BCE) and earlier deposits are waterlogged. The S. Omobono Project is designed to study the impact of the local environment and efforts at environmental management on early exchange activities and the development of urban infrastructure in the Early Iron Age. Unfortunately, to get to the Early Iron Age deposits, Ivan had to go through some 6 m of complicated urban stratigraphy. After a third season of excavation, the crew is nearly there in most of the site’s target areas. After the excavation season, Ivan took an intensive seminar with Dr. Cristiano Iaia on Bronze Age and Early Iron Age Italy.

Emily Holt is writing her PhD dissertation, which uses the Nuragic culture of Bronze Age Sardinia as a case study to explore the relationships among social complexity, political economies, and sustainable resource use. Her dissertation incorporates three seasons of excavation and survey of an early Nuragic settlement system on the Siddi Plateau in south-central Sardinia.



Emily Holt, Sardinia

Amy Nicodemus is writing her dissertation on 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). In the past year, she has worked in our Museum with a team of undergraduates and high school students, analyzing faunal remains and other artifacts from excavations at the site of Pecica Șanțul Mare, Romania. This research has produced exciting and unexpected results, including new insights into the adoption of domestic horses and chariotry into Europe.

Colin Quinn, in collaboration with the Alba Iulia Museum, directed both archaeological survey and test excavations on his project “Bronze Age Transylvanian Survey” in Romania. The field season, funded by the Rackham International Research Award and the American Philosophical Society Lewis and Clark Fund for Exploration and Field Research, has provided pilot data that he will use to write proposals to support more dissertation fieldwork. The fieldwork, conducted with the assistance of U-M grad student **Anna Antoniou**, revealed an intense and complex settlement history in the Geoagiu Valley in the metal ore-rich mountains of southwestern Transylvania. The residential and mortuary landscapes in this region can provide important insights into the local and regional development of institutionalized social inequality, and its relationship to the production, consumption, and exchange of key economic resources such as metal throughout the Early and Middle Bronze Age.



Anna Antoniou, Romania

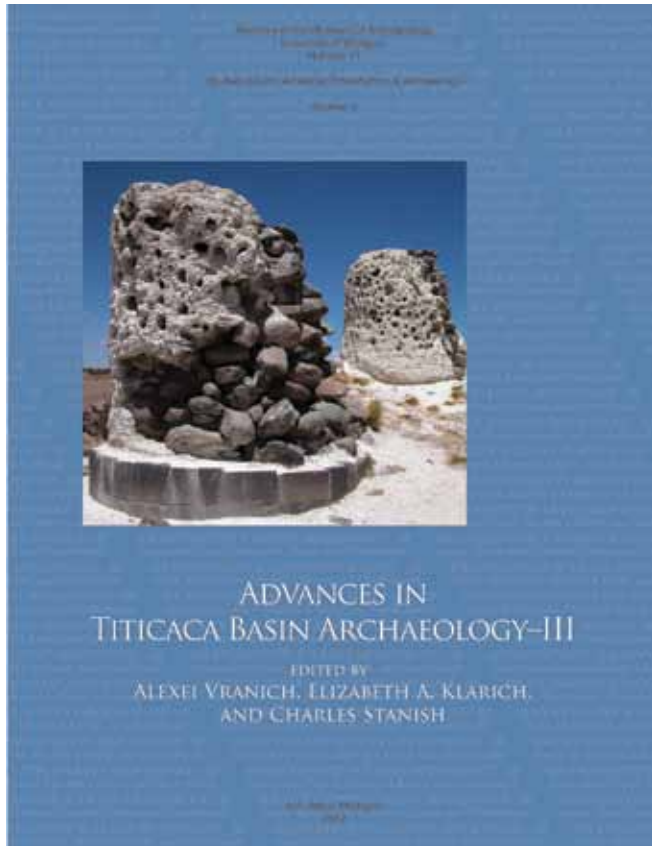


Colin Quinn, Romania

Museum Publications

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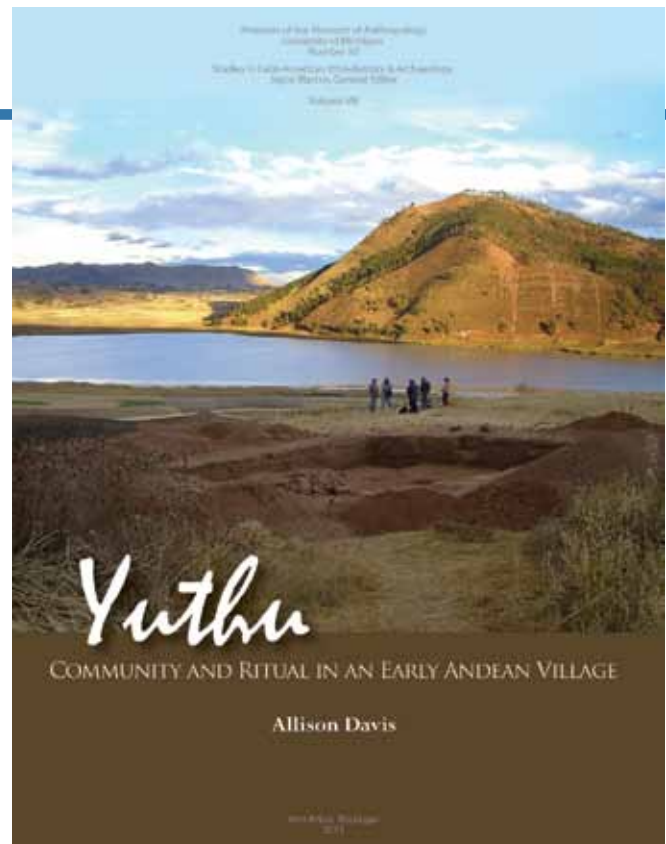
Advances in Titicaca Basin Archaeology—III

edited by

*Alexei Vranich, Elizabeth A. Klarich,
and Charles Stanish*

This volume focuses on the northern Titicaca Basin, an area once belonging to the quarter of the Inka Empire called Collasuyu. The recent explosion of archaeological projects around Lake Titicaca is reflected in the data-packed chapters of this new book. The original settlers around the lake had to adapt to living at more than 12,000 ft, but as this volume shows so well, this high-altitude environment supported a very long developmental sequence that climaxed in impressive villages with sunken courts, and towns and cities with fascinating sculptures and public buildings. The new data reported come from a series of projects that will not only advance our understanding of sociopolitical evolution within Peru and Bolivia but well beyond. From this book, we learn a wide array of new things about key sites including Taraco, Pukara, Balsaspata, Qaluyu, Cancha Cancha Asiruni, Arapa, and Huancanewichinka. Lavishly illustrated and supplying data integral to understanding Andean prehistory, this is a must buy for Andeanists as well as others interested in the rise of sociopolitical complexity.

[Memoir 52; 336 pp; 18 tables; 342 figs; \$34]

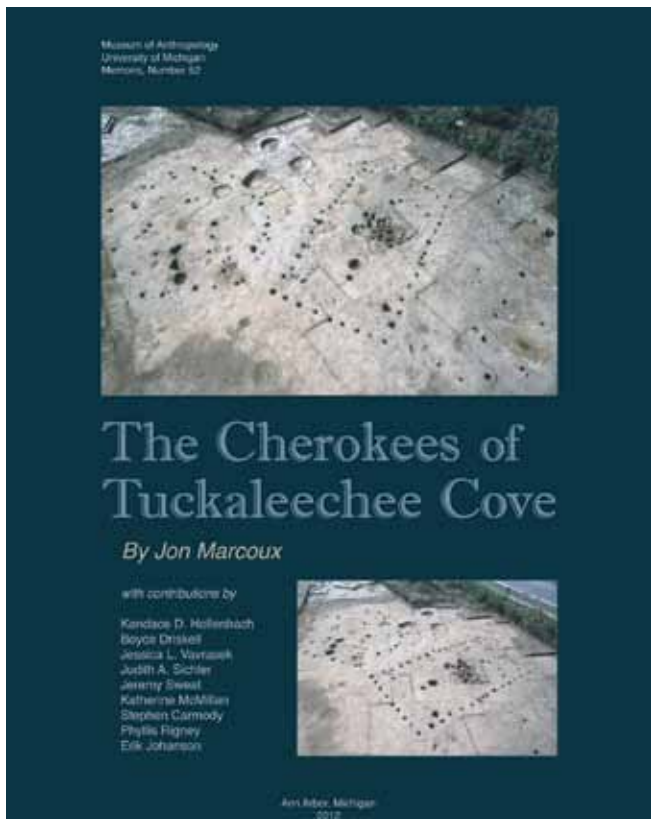


Yuthu

Community and Ritual in an Early Andean Village

by Allison Davis

This book presents pioneering excavations at the high-altitude Formative site of Yuthu in the Cusco area, contributing 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. Davis links archaeological houses, sites, and multi-site clusters to socially meaningful units such as families, villages, and communities, and combines her excavations with settlement pattern data to develop a regional picture of the Formative period in Cusco. This study 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. *[Memoir 50; 208 pp; 92 figs plus 8 color plates; \$33]*



The Cherokees of Tuckaleechee Cove

by Jon Marcoux

This volume explores culture change and persistence within a late 17th-century Cherokee community in eastern Tennessee as Marcoux and his colleagues utilize household-level data from the Townsend site, an archaeological site located within a mountainous refuge known as Tuckaleechee Cove. Through the analysis of multiple datasets, these researchers identify various ways that community members adapted to the challenges of life in a new colonial reality. This publication represents the first synthesis of archaeological data associated with late 17th- and early 18th-century Cherokee lifeways, and offers a thorough discussion of the political, economic, and social landscape within which the Cherokees of Tuckaleechee Cove lived, as well as detailed descriptions and quantitative analyses of architecture, archaeological features, pottery, lithic artifacts, glass trade beads, ethnobotanical and faunal remains. These data are combined to construct the most complete picture we have of daily life in late 17th- and early 18th-century Cherokee communities.

[Memoir 52; 296 pp; 60 tables; 136 figs; \$33]

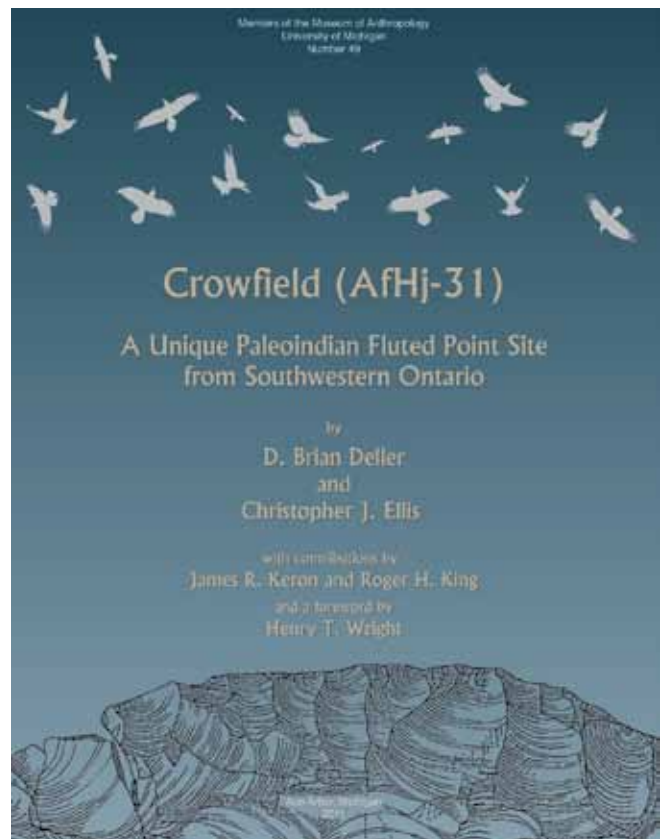
Crowfield (AfHj-31): A Unique Paleoindian Fluted Point Site from Southwestern Ontario

by D. Brian Deller and Christopher J. Ellis

This monograph describes and analyzes the Crowfield Early Paleoindian site, which includes a feature unique in the annals of Paleoindian studies: one consisting of a pit that contained 182+ heat-fractured stone artifacts (closely approximating an individual's transported, functioning tool kit) and that represents the best evidence for Early Paleoindian sacred ritual activities in all of eastern North America. This volume allows one to consider aspects of Paleoindian lives that go beyond simple material and economic concerns. Significantly, the investigators develop more general models with explicit archaeological test implications that should be of value to those interested in understanding the significance of variability in caching behavior and cache contents and in documenting how knappers transported and managed their stone tool kits. [Memoir 49; 224 pp; 70 tables; 109 figs; \$33]

I strongly recommend purchasing this book, thinking it indispensable in the library of any researcher interested in Early Paleoindians and lithic technology. The richness of the Crowfield monograph is based on the complexity of the investigation, the contribution of multiple lines of evidence to support the interpretations, as well as the candid approach of the authors who want to understand but recognize the difficulty of making stones talk.

Claude Chapdelaine
Département d'anthropologie
Université de Montréal



Our Graduate Students in Asia

Matt Gallon has been writing his PhD dissertation and working on a chapter for an upcoming book on Thai prehistory. He is also organizing a panel on recent research on early civilizations in Southeast Asia for the 14th International Conference of the European Association of Southeast Asian Archaeologists in Dublin. As part of the panel, Matt will be presenting a paper on the results of his 2009–2010 excavations at Kamphaeng Saen, central Thailand.

During April and May of 2012, **Rachel Lee** returned to the archaeological site of Chojeon-dong near Jinju, South Korea. This village site contains numerous pit houses, animal traps, burials, storage pits, and remains of above-ground storage facilities. Rachel helped excavate a 40-m² Early Mumun pit house (ca. 10th century BC), where pottery, hearths, and stone tools were uncovered. In addition to her excavations, she conducted geomorphological analysis and collected soil samples for future micromorphological analysis. Rachel also returned to a nearby site, Pyeonggeo-dong, to help with excavations of Middle Mumun period agricultural fields. These two sites will provide insights into early village social organization in South Korea.

Uthara Suvrathan completed her final season of survey at the south Indian site of Banavasi in July–August 2011. She is currently writing her PhD dissertation.



Rachel Lee, South Korea

Our Grad Students Elsewhere in Mesoamerica

For the last three years, **Barry Brillantes'** research has focused on the faunal remains from Paso de la Amada, one of the earliest recorded villages (some would argue ceremonial center) in Mesoamerica. Along with Thomas Wake and Richard Lesure of UCLA (U-M PhD, 1995), Barry has attempted to document the shifting patterns in animal exploitation from the Archaic period to the Middle Formative and what this may mean for long-term environmental conditions and social organization. A paper, co-authored with T. Michael Blake of the University of British Columbia (U-M PhD), is in the works on these issues.

In addition, Barry has been working with Lesure on the ceramics from the same site. He hopes to continue his research on subsistence shifts in the Formative, with new interests in zoomorphic figurines and the effects of regional interaction on local identity construction, on both the Pacific coast of Chiapas and (hopefully) along the western edge of the Central Depression of Chiapas, which may yet hold some clues about the Mesoamerican Formative.

After working in the Olmec area (and helping fellow grad student **Ashley Lemke** at a Clovis site in Texas), **Lacey Carpenter** returned to Oaxaca, Mexico, for a season of analysis of materials from the site of San Martín Tilcajete, excavated by Charles Spencer and Elsa Redmond of the American Museum of Natural History. They studied artifacts collected during the previous year's excavations of a Late Formative household and public building.



Our Graduate Students in the Olmec Area

Thanks to the collegiality of Dr. Carl Wendt (Cal State Fullerton), three of our graduate students got a taste of Olmec archaeology. **Lacey Carpenter**, **Chelsea Fisher**, and **Christina Sampson** joined Wendt's excavations at Los Soldados, a likely second-tier administrative center in Veracruz, Mexico. Wendt's project is one of the first to focus on Olmec households; it will likely generate exciting new data on the economic and political relationships between the paramount center of La Venta, Tabasco, and its subject settlements.



Lacey Carpenter (left) and Christina Sampson (right), Veracruz, Mexico



Barry Brillantes (left) in Chiapas



Chelsea Fisher, Belize

After gaining experience in the Olmec region, **Chelsea Fisher** excavated at Nim li Punit, a Classic period Maya site in southern Belize. The project, led by Dr. Geoffrey Braswell of the University of California-San Diego, focused on the site's main palace complex. Chelsea was in charge of excavations on top of a structure that turned out to be the royal residence. Over the course of the field season, she found several offerings that had been left beneath the residence's flagstone floor, including sting ray spine bloodletters, elaborate polychrome vessels, carved bone ornaments, and lots of human remains: teeth (some with jade inlays), fingers, and other bone believed to be associated with ancestor worship. They also found a small tomb (on the very last day of excavation, of course). The excavation team will use these data to advance our understanding of Maya political interaction on a regional scale. Chelsea also spent a month in Oaxaca with Drs. Charles Spencer and Elsa Redmond. She and **Lacey Carpenter** spent days drawing Type G12 combed-bottom plates, and their nights exploring Oaxaca City. Their field season ended with a few days to tour Teotihuacan and Mexico City.

Our Graduate Students in North America

Anna Antoniou reports that she had “a whirlwind, globe-trotting summer of 2012.” It began, she says, with “a road trip with fellow student **Travis Williams** to my first-ever SAAs in Memphis, Tennessee! Then off to British Columbia where my favorite part of the summer—fieldwork—began! There I aided Anna Marie Prentiss (University of Montana) in the first part of the three-year excavation of the multigenerational House Pit 54 at the Bridge River site in the Lower Fraser Canyon. During this field season we fully excavated its roof and floor surface, occupied during the Bridge River period 4 (contact period). This excavation revealed distinct activity areas, and intricate pit house architecture.

“Then down I went to the Upper Fraser Valley to work with Anthony Graesch (Connecticut College) at T'sqolo. There we conducted some brief test excavations in search of a historically documented plank house. After six weeks of grueling work I said goodbye to North America and hello to Europe! In Romania I had the pleasure of helping **Colin Quinn** conduct the very first systematic survey in the region.”

PhD candidate **Casey Barrier** finished six months of excavation at the Washausen site in the American Bottom region of southwestern Illinois. Washausen was the location of an early Mississippian mound center, located about 38 km south of Cahokia. In January 2012, Barrier began laboratory analyses of materials



Casey Barrier (center) and assistants

recovered from Washausen in our Museum. He is currently completing artifact analyses, and working to develop a comprehensive site-based GIS that includes data from excavated areas, as well as the results of an extensive magnetometer survey that covered more than 8 ha of the site. Barrier has been able to train 4 U-M undergrads, a local Ann Arbor high school student, and others from communities near Washausen.

After gaining experience in the Olmec region, **Christina Sampson** continued her work with Victor Thompson (Ohio State) and Thomas Pluckhahn (University of South Florida) at the Middle Woodland shell mounds of Crystal River, Florida. She reports that “on Roberts Island we excavated a trench down one of the mounds on the island, which is itself an anthropogenic shell island less than 1 km away from the larger mound complex at Crystal River. We have also been excavating trenches into the occupational midden at Crystal River; one of these units is partly designed to better understand the stratigraphy associated with a mid-20th century excavation by legendary Florida archaeologist Ripley Bullen.”



Ashley Schubert

Ashley Schubert traveled to Warren Wilson College in Asheville, North Carolina, to examine a collection of ceramics salvaged in the early 1990s from a prehistoric village site behind the Cane River Middle School in Burnsville, NC. These early Mississippian ceramics will help illuminate the little-known Pisgah period of Cherokee prehistory in the Appalachian Summit, by exploring ceramic variability in style and manufacture. She plans to continue utilizing both these collections—and a geophysical survey of the site—to develop a research proposal for future excavations at the Cane River site. Her ceramic analysis this summer was supported by a Rackham Graduate Student Research Grant; however, the upcoming work this fall still needs funding, so please give generously!



Alice Wright

PhD candidate **Alice Wright** has completed her dissertation fieldwork at the Garden Creek site in western NC. In Feb.–March she conducted a second season of geophysical survey and excavation there, with the help of U-M Research Scientist **Tim Horsley**, grad students **Travis Williams** and **Ashley Schubert**, and undergrad **Sophia Reini**. Among their most interesting results were the time-slice images, generated using ground-penetrating radar. These provide the clearest views of the Middle Woodland ditch enclosures at Garden Creek, and reveal their resemblance to Adena and Hopewell enclosures further north.

Alice also gave a talk to Hopewell specialists as part of the Robert L. Harness Lecture Series at the Hopewell Culture National Historic Park, Chillicothe, Ohio, and gave papers at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference and Society for American Archaeology meetings. Alice co-edited *Social Landscapes of the Early and Middle Woodland Southeast* (University Press of Florida, 2013) with University of Washington grad student Eddie Henry. She is now analyzing the Garden Creek materials in the North American Range, and coordinating analyses by specialists, including paleobotanical analysis by C. Margaret Scarry (U-M PhD) and micromorphological analysis by Dr. Sarah Sherwood. Alice's work is funded by a National Science Foundation Doctoral Dissertation Improvement Grant.

Our Grad Students Working Underwater

This last summer, PhD candidate **Ashley Lemke** continued to work with Curator **John O'Shea** on the submerged Alpena-Amberley Ridge in Lake Huron, searching for prehistoric underwater archaeological sites. The team found three additional pieces of wood on the lake bottom; they are being analyzed now, and are soon to be radiocarbon dated.

O'Shea and Lemke also ran an underwater field school in the region, teaching U-M students to use sonar and ROVs (remotely operated vehicles) to locate and map shipwrecks and prehistoric archaeological sites in Lake Huron. They carried out a shoreline survey that documented historic ship wreckage and covered 50 miles of shoreline. Participants included **Evan Reger** (U-M master's student in naval architecture), **Leah Burgin** (U-M honors anthropology major), **Helen Flood** (anthropology major), and **Allie Racette**.

Several Students Made It to the Finish Line

Amanda Logan completed her PhD dissertation, "A History of Food Without History: Food, Trade, and Environment in West-Central Ghana in the Second Millennium AD." She is now a Mellon Postdoctoral Fellow in Food Studies at Indiana University.

Howard Tsai completed his PhD dissertation entitled "An Archaeological Investigation of Ethnicity at Las Varas, Peru" and is busy planning future fieldwork in Peru.

Cameron Gokee completed his dissertation, "Daily Life in the Land of Bambuk: An Archaeological Study of Political Economy at Diouboye, Senegal." He is currently teaching at Wayne State University, and will be continuing fieldwork in Senegal and Guinea next year with a Multi-Country Research Fellowship from the Council of American Overseas Research Centers.

Andrew A. White finished his dissertation, "The Social Networks of Early Hunter-Gatherers in Midcontinental North America."



Left to right: Lisa Sonnenburg, John O'Shea, Annie Davidson (U-M post-doc), scuba divers Michael Courvoisier and Tyler Schultz, and Ashley Lemke on Lake Huron.

Curator and Research Scientist News

Curator **Robert Whallon** returned to Crvena Stijena, his exciting Paleolithic cave site in Montenegro, for another field season.

Curator **Robin Beck** completed his book *Chiefdoms, Collapse, and Coalescence in the Early American South* (Cambridge University Press, 2013).

After four seasons of fieldwork at the late prehistoric and early historic site of Kadabakele in southern India, Curator **Carla Sinopoli** and her team are taking time away from the field to analyze and publish data on emergent complexity and Iron Age economy and settlement. The team presented preliminary results of their research at the biennial meeting of the European Association of South Asian Archaeology in Paris, July 2012. Carla returned from her sabbatical year in the summer of 2012, and took up a new position as Director of the University's interdisciplinary Museum Studies Program. She is currently completing the book *Collecting the Himalayas: The Walter Koelz Expedition*, and is co-curating a Collections Collaboration exhibition *Buddhist Thangkas and Treasures: The Walter Koelz Collection*, Museum of Anthropology, which opens at the University's Museum of Art on February 23, 2013 and features the Museum of Anthropology's collections.

Curator **Kent Flannery** is continuing his analysis of the faunal remains from San Martín Tilcajete, Oaxaca, a site excavated by Charles Spencer (U-M PhD) and Elsa Redmond of the American Museum of Natural History. This site has yielded the oldest complete plan of a Zapotec palace.

Curators **Joyce Marcus** and **Kent Flannery** completed a book entitled *The Creation of Inequality: How Our Prehistoric Ancestors Set the Stage for Monarchy, Slavery, and Empire* (Harvard University Press) and have started work on *Excavations at San José Mogote 2: The Cognitive Archaeology*.

Visiting Scholar **Lisa Sonnenburg** is very excited to be at the Museum of Anthropology. She is collaborating with **John O'Shea**, reconstructing the paleoenvironment of the submerged Alpena-Amberley Ridge in Lake Huron, which has evidence of caribou hunting structures in 40–60 m of water. She is investigating the changes on the landscape that occurred on the surface as a result of climatic changes, isostatic rebound and water-level fluctuations through the use of multi-proxy techniques that include sediment particle size and morphology, and testate amoebae and pollen analysis. She will also be analyzing how different lithic materials used by prehistoric peoples fracture under both anthropogenic and mechanical processes.

Research Scientist **Lisa Young** and Claire Barker, 2008 U-M honors student (currently a PhD candidate at University of Arizona), are examining the repair patterns in the ceramic assemblages from pithouse and pueblo sites in the Homol'ovi area of northeastern Arizona to try to understand the different types of pottery that ancient people valued.

Research Scientist **Laura Moffa** continued her research on urbanization and state formation in Central Italy. She had a very productive field season at the Latin site of Gabii, near Rome, where a team of 70 is investigating one of the earliest cities in Italy. Several U-M undergrads (Rachel Cohen, Sophia Reini, Kelly Gillikin, and Nina Barraco) joined the excavation, with the support of the Museum.

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Give Yourself a Hand: You Helped Save our Publication Series!

A thank-you note from Kent V. Flannery

Dear alumni and friends of the Museum of Anthropology:

In last year's Newsletter, I asked you to help our Museum publication series reach its Centennial "with a steady stream of books." Because you responded generously, we are now set on a path to do exactly that. During 2012 and 2013, we will be producing four books per year. Our computer simulations show that this level of productivity will keep us going in perpetuity. We will continue to publish important archaeological site reports—books that provide you and our other colleagues with entire data sets, rather than just summarizing the highlights.

Your generous gifts have built a safety net beneath us, but we need your ongoing support. Your check to Account 732105 of our Museum will go 100% into our Publications program, making us stronger and stronger every day.

Thank you for helping to make the results of archaeological survey, excavation, and analysis available to the world.

Gratefully,

Kent

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Celebrating the Museum of Anthropology's Walter N. Koelz Collection

Buddhist Thangkas and Treasures: The Walter Koelz Collection, Museum of Anthropology is a Collections Collaboration between the U-M Museum of Anthropology and the U-M Museum of Art, where it will run February 23–June 9, 2013. This exhibition, co-curated by curator Carla Sinopoli, Buddhist scholar Donald Lopez, and Museum of Art curator Natsu Oyobe, features twenty of the spectacular thangka paintings in the collection as well as dozens of ritual objects.

The second exhibition, **The Last Great Victorian Explorer: Walter Koelz**, will run January 12–April 20, 2013 at the Ella Sharp Museum in Jackson. This exhibition will include anthropological artifacts and biological specimens from Koelz's thirty years of travel and exploration in Greenland, India, Iran and the United States.