



Tracking the Evolution of Desert Foragers



The Richtersveld region of Namaqualand, South Africa, is a southern extension of the Namib Desert. This rugged, remote, desolate landscape was home to Middle Stone Age foragers, and continued to be occupied well into the Holocene. Among the key archaeological sites are Spitzkloof Rockshelters A, B, and C. University of Michigan Museum of Anthropological Archaeology Curator **Brian Stewart**, with project co-director Genevieve Dewar (University of Toronto), excavated Rockshelter A in

2010–2011; they have now begun to excavate Shelter B. All three rockshelters will provide data for Stewart’s research into Middle Stone Age adaptations to marginal environments. It was in such environments, Stewart suspects, that early humans honed many of their survival skills and behavioral flexibility.

At Shelter B, all artifacts greater than 2.5 cm were piece-plotted, and all those greater than 5 cm had their dip and strike recorded. Undergraduates participating in Stewart’s excavation not only learn how to do this, but also use a Nomad Trimble data collector (wirelessly connected to a Nikon Total Station) to shoot artifact points into a database program called EDM-Mobile, software specifically designed for Paleolithic cave archaeology. Once the excavation has ended, students gain experience in artifact sorting and analysis.

Stewart’s research at the Spitzkloof shelters epitomizes the mission of the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropological Archaeology: to involve enthusiastic students in a program that establishes an anthropological research design, then adds empirical archaeological data through meticulous, fine-scale excavation.

So far, it appears that Shelter B has superb stratigraphy and preservation. There are well-defined features (including hearths). The Holocene levels reveal that antelope were hunted, land tortoises collected, and molluscs and crayfish from the coast 30 kilometers distant brought in. The foragers at Rockshelter B used ostrich eggshells as canteens and made beads from the shells, just like more recent South African hunter-gatherers. We encourage qualified students to sign up for future seasons on Stewart’s project.



Your Support Sent These Undergrads to the Field

Undergraduate **Jaykob Wood** reports:

I am incredibly grateful for the funds awarded to me through the **Richard I. Ford Undergraduate Research Fund**. With the aid of this fund, I was able to intern with the Student Conservation Association, partnered with AmeriCorps, at the Shasta-Trinity National Forest, an experience I will not soon forget.

When federal entities such as the U.S. Forest Service initiate development projects, they must first conduct surface reconnaissance survey to confirm if cultural resources are present, and so my primary job at Shasta-Trinity was to participate in these intensive surveys by walking in 30 m transect lines to discover if there were any archaeological sites/artifacts. In this way, I gained extensive experience in “doing archaeology,” especially in a federal framework. Although there were no excavations involved, my work was anything but easy. With northern California in massive drought and an unusually hot summer season (over 100°F daily), marching through the manzanita and blackberry bushes was not easy. During my time there, we completed the survey for one timber sale project, and came close to finishing survey in a 13,000-acre tract.



Possibly the most beneficial aspect of my internship was my opportunity to collaborate with local tribal communities, including the Winnemem Wintu, Karoc, Shasta, Klamath, and Pit River people. I was able to work with the Wintu at a cultural heritage site called Panther Meadows, where I learned a great deal about cooperative efforts with tribes. The subalpine meadows there are frequented by tourists, and are often damaged by the heavy traffic. This creates an opportunity to explain the significance of the area to visitors.

Through my experiences at Shasta-Trinity National Forest, I gained insight into what it means to be employed as an archaeologist by the federal government. I have met contacts, made friends, and come to trust and confide in many new mentors and peers. Overall, I have grown as an individual, and I can’t begin to explain how grateful I am for that.

Undergraduate **Laura M. Jessmore** describes her experience:

The grant that I received from the **Richard I. Ford Endowment Fund** and the Museum of Anthropological Archaeology allowed me to go to Rome and collect samples for my upcoming research project as well as to attend field school; both opportunities greatly enhanced my education and interest in anthropological archaeology.

My research project aims to analyze Bronze and Iron Age trade routes in central Italy by studying charred seeds collected from various archaeological sites around Rome. The seeds that we collected, both fresh and ancient samples, will be tested for strontium levels, with the support of Drs. Joel Blum and James Gleason (U-M Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences).

The geology of the area in which a plant grows affects the plant’s level of strontium, so if the plants that we test originated at different sites, then they



should have their own unique strontium signatures. We collected samples from the archaeological sites of Gabii, Caere, and Veii—sites with similar but varying types of stone, which should vary the strontium signatures produced from the samples. The fresh samples will be used to establish a baseline, and the ancient plants will be compared to that baseline. Similar readings would indicate that the ancient plants were grown at the site, whereas dissimilar readings would indicate trading with other peoples in the area. Preliminary tests from Gabii show promising results of varying strontium signatures.

With this award’s support, I was also able to attend field school at Gabii, where I learned excavation techniques, how to distinguish between stratigraphic units, how to clean and analyze anthropological and environmental finds, and how to document each layer. Working with a team helped me get a better sense of the collaborative nature of this field.

I would sincerely like to thank the donors for making my research in Italy possible. The funding has allowed me to begin work on my senior thesis as well as gain valuable experience. For that, I am very grateful.



Rob Beck, Clare Rasmussen, and Travis Williams



(l to r) Dave Anderson (Univ. Tenn), Chris Rodning, Charles Ewen (ECU), David Moore, Rob Beck, Kathy Deagan (Univ. Fla), David Thomas (AMNH), and Chester DePratter (USC)

North American Archaeology

Last summer, grad student **Travis Williams** and undergrad **Clare Rasmussen** excavated at the Berry site (western NC), the location of an ill-fated Spanish installation, Fort San Juan, built in the mid-16th century at the Native American (Catawba) town of Joara. Archaeological investigations at the site are co-directed by UMMAA **Curator Robin Beck**, David Moore (Warren Wilson College), and Christopher Rodning (Tulane University). Though large-scale excavations have been conducted for more than a decade, the fort itself was discovered only a year ago. Williams, Rasmussen, and Beck, working alongside dozens of local and out-of-state volunteers, exposed more of the fort’s architecture. The size and scale of the fortifications at Fort San Juan reinforce the notion that the Spaniards were actively constructing truly monumental architecture in a region already characterized by indigenous practices of mound building. Williams served as crew chief and staff member for the Berry site field school, and then spent time in northwest Georgia conducting preliminary surveys for his dissertation research. He excavated more than 75 shovel test pits in search of the slave quarters associated with a Native American plantation, and is now analyzing artifacts.

Clare Rasmussen, who is pursuing a major in Anthropology and Classical Archaeology, says: “I wanted a good archaeological field experience this past summer, and I found that and so much more at the Berry Project field school, which was the perfect mix of intriguing archaeology and a rich learning environment. The site of Fort San Juan presents a fascinating contrast of two distinct cultures—Native American and Colonial Spanish. This makes the archaeology a puzzle, trying to piece together what is part of the Native Joara and what is part of Fort San Juan. We had a number of important finds this summer, especially through the stratigraphic excavations we conducted, which helped us delineate the boundary of the Spanish settlement. The finds ranged from Spanish artifacts, such as lead shot, to numerous

postholes and a giant cross section of the six-foot fortification ditch that surrounded Fort San Juan. It was rewarding to work with Dr. Robin Beck and the other site directors who went out of their way to ensure that we learned the correct techniques.”

Grad student **Christina Sampson** began her dissertation excavations at the Weeden Island site in St. Petersburg (FL) this spring, focusing on an area adjacent to a prominent ridge of shell midden and targeting anomalies identified during geophysical survey with Dr. Tim Horsley in November 2013. The work successfully identified numerous cultural deposits, primarily features and midden that seem to date to the early Safety Harbor period. Over the next year, Christina will return to the site to open larger block excavations and test other possible areas of habitation between the shell midden and the burial mound.



Christina Sampson at Weeden Island



Kimi Swisher at Weeden Island



Anna Antoniou, Elspeth Geiger at Cane River



Anna Antoniou (right) doing percussion coring in the Pacific Northwest

Christina was assisted in her research by first-year grad student **Kimberly (Kimi) Swisher**. During the later summer, Kimi taught electrical resistivity techniques to students at the Holder-Wright field school in Columbus, run by Ohio State University. Kimi showed students how to assemble the electrical resistivity machine, then explained the principles behind shallow geophysics as well as how to record and interpret archaeological resistivity data.

Grad student **Anna Antoniou** began her summer by helping fellow graduate student **Ashley Schubert** at the Cane River Archaeological Project in North Carolina. After a rewarding month of excavation at this Pisgah period village site, Anna turned her attention toward her own region of interest—the Pacific Northwest. She participated in “Mountaintop to Ocean Floor,” a collaborative Heiltsuk-SFU-Uvic project that used percussion coring, test excavations, and kayak survey to document and explore the complex web of relationships among people, plants, animals, and ecosystems at Hauyat, a region located off the central coast of British Columbia. To round out her rewarding summer, Anna launched the initial testing of her dissertation site on Long Island, Washington.

Grad student **Ashley Lemke** continued her underwater fieldwork in Lake Huron, along with UMMAA **Curator John O’Shea** and an Undergraduate Research Opportunity Program (UROP) summer student, **Megan Krajewski**, who was supervised by UMMAA’s **Dr. Lisa Sonnenburg**. Megan examined lakefloor sediment samples, collected by scuba divers, to look for ancient stone tool debitage, ancient wood, and other artifacts. Ashley and crew mapped new underwater areas with an Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV) for Ashley’s dissertation, which seeks to understand the social and economic organization of caribou hunters of 9000 years ago whose remains are now below water. Her research involves an AUV survey of the Alpena-Amberley Ridge in Lake Huron as part of O’Shea’s larger caribou hunting project. Detailed mapping of long-submerged hunting sites provides an understanding of how prehistoric hunter-gatherers modified their environments and utilized strategic places to intercept migrating animals, and demonstrates that ancient peoples living in the Great Lakes region had complex economic strategies that relied on a sophisticated knowledge of the local environment and animal behavior.

In May, grad student **Ashley Schubert** finished her dissertation fieldwork excavations at the Cane River site, which is one of several villages in the Appalachian Summit of North Carolina that had contact with neighboring Mississippian groups and adopted extra-local practices between AD 1200 and 1500. Utilizing magnetometer studies by Dr. Tim Horsley, Ashley’s team was able to identify and excavate multiple hearth and pit features, many postholes, and two pairs of trenches that mark an entranceway into a structure. Ashley was lucky to have great help from two fellow graduate students, **Anna Antoniou** and **Elspeth Geiger**, and three recently graduated undergrads, **Sophia Reini**, **Nicole Kulaga**, and **Katherine Kinkopf**, as well as many local volunteers from the community and the Yancey Historical Association, and archaeologists from the Pisgah National Forest. Ashley’s excavations were funded by the **James B. Griffin Endowment**.



Ashley Schubert (in foreground), at the Cane River site



Anna Antoniou (blue coat) mapping root gardens, central coast of British Columbia



Ashley Lemke on Lake Huron



John O’Shea in Lake Huron



(l to r) Jo Osborn, Henry Wright, Györgyi Pardiitka, Tim Everhart, and Ashley Lemke; testing Bezek 2, a multicomponent Late Woodland, Archaic, and Paleoindian site located along Stony Creek, Michigan

First-year grad student **Tim Everhart** began his summer field season at the Hopewell Culture National Historical Park in Chillicothe, Ohio, where he worked as crew chief of the archaeological resource team. Tim’s team focused on the “Great Circle Project” of the iconic Hopewell Mound Group. A geophysical signature had suggested the location of a large woodhenge, and Tim and others excavated there to determine the relationship of the woodhenge to the earthwork itself. Tim spent an additional week assisting at Ohio State University’s field school excavations at the Guard site, a Fort Ancient village in southeast Indiana. One structure was completely excavated, while many others were sampled. Fort Ancient was a favorite culture of our legendary director, James B. Griffin, who is probably smiling down on Tim’s work.

Patagonia

Curator Raven Garvey has continued and expanded her research on human ecology and adaptations to harsh climates and climate changes in Patagonia. She was recently awarded a grant from Argentina’s Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (National Council for Scientific and Technical Research) to help the Universidad Nacional de Cuyo establish an obsidian hydration laboratory and develop the region’s first hydration rates. In October, Garvey attended a Patagonian Archaeological conference (IX Jornadas de Arqueología de la Patagonia), where she ran a workshop with local stone tool specialists in an effort to better understand a puzzling collection of artifacts from southern Chile. Her collections-based work with undergraduates, designed to test recent models of cultural transmission, continue at full steam. Meanwhile, she’s gearing up for excavations and survey in both Chile and Argentina this winter.



Laura Kochlefl and Eddie Potchen, 2013–2014 UROP students, working on the cultural transmission project

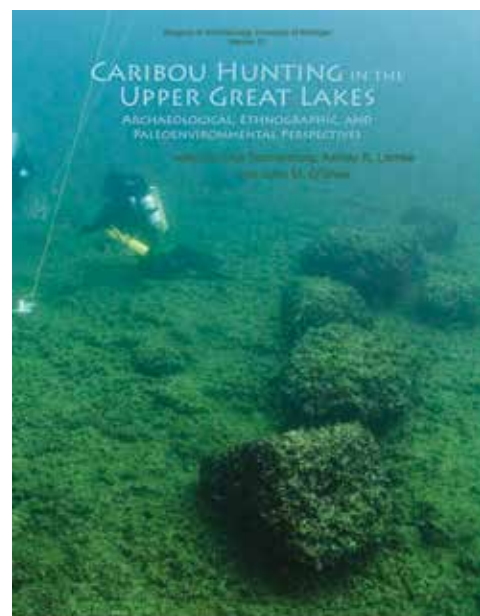
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Coming soon:

Caribou Hunting in the Upper Great Lakes

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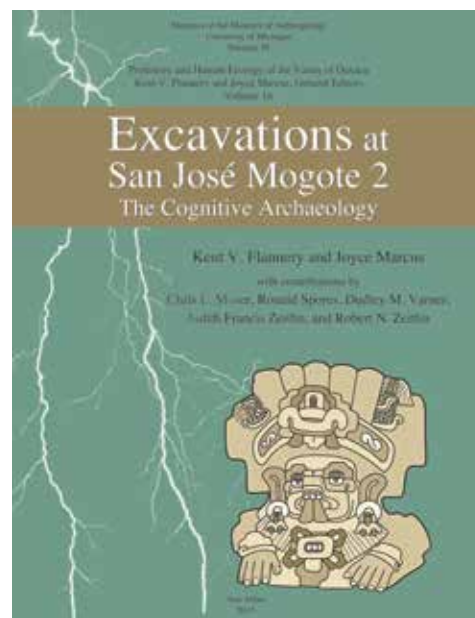


Bringing together American and Canadian scholars of Great Lakes prehistory to provide a holistic picture of caribou hunters, this volume covers such diverse topics as paleoenvironmental reconstruction, ethnographic surveys of hunting features with Native informants in Canada, and underwater archaeological research, and presents a synthetic model of ancient caribou hunters

in the Great Lakes region. This book is well suited for anyone with interests in Great Lakes prehistory generally, past environments, or the archaeological discovery of the world's oldest caribou hunting structures 120 feet below Lake Huron.

ed. by Elizabeth Sonnenburg, Ashley K. Lemke, and John M. O'Shea

Excavations at San José Mogote 2 The Cognitive Archaeology

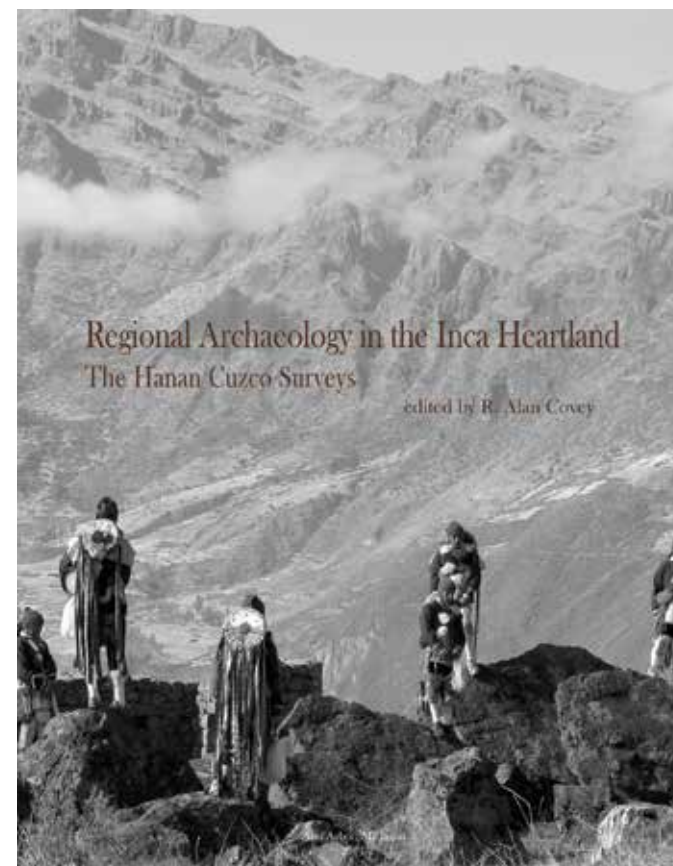


by Kent V. Flannery and Joyce Marcus

This is the second volume of the final site report on San José Mogote, Oaxaca, Mexico. Whereas Volume 1 describes dozens of residences and scores of domestic features, Volume 2 documents more than three dozen ritual buildings and scores of ceremonial features. Along the way, it describes the gradual evolution of Zapotec cosmology, religion, and ideology from Archaic ritual features to Formative men's houses, and on to the temples, ballcourts, and administrative buildings of the Monte Albán II state.

Regional Archaeology in the Inca Heartland: The Hanan Cuzco Surveys

edited by R. Alan Covey

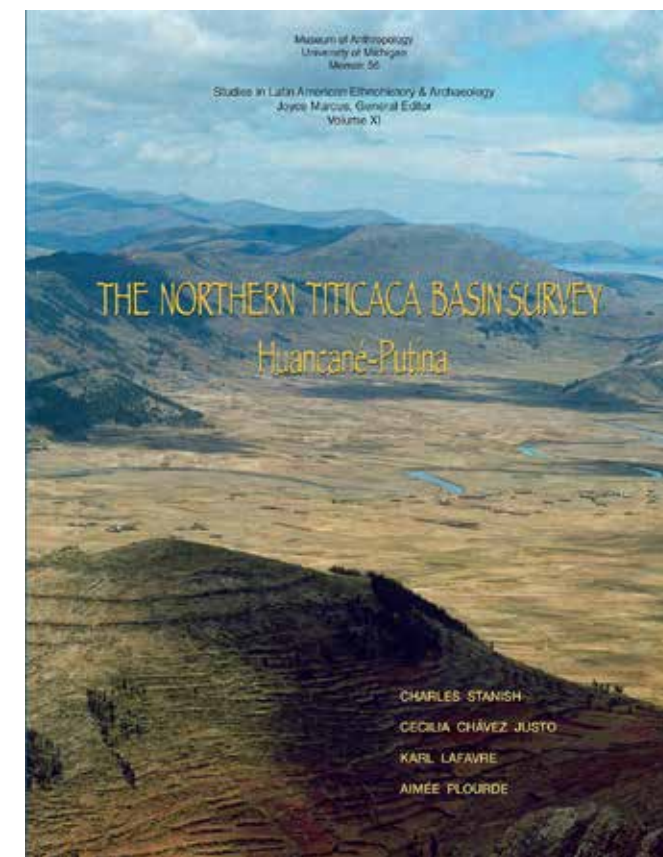


The Cuzco region of highland Peru was the heartland of the Inca empire, the largest native state to develop in the Americas. Archaeologists have studied Inca monumental architecture for more than a century, but it is only in recent decades that regional survey work has systematically sought to reconstruct patterns of settlement, subsistence, and social organization in the region. This monograph presents the results of regional surveys conducted (from 2000 to 2008) to the north and west of the city of Cuzco, a region of approximately 1200 square kilometers that was investigated using the same field methodology as other systematic surveys in the Cuzco region. The study region, referred to as Hanan Cuzco in this volume, encompasses considerable environmental variation ranging from warm valley-bottom lands to snow-capped mountains. The chapters in this volume present settlement pattern data from all periods of pre-Columbian occupation—from the arrival of the first hunter-gatherers to the transformation of valley-bottom fields by the last Inca emperors. A chapter on the Colonial period discusses how Spanish colonial practices transformed an imperial landscape into a peripheral one. Together, the chapters in this volume contribute to the archaeological understanding of several central issues in Andean prehistory. [Memor 55; 240 pp; 157 illus; list \$35, sale \$28]

The Northern Titicaca Basin Survey Huancané-Putina

by Charles Stanish, Cecilia Chávez Justo, Karl LaFavre, and Aimée Plourde

This landmark book synthesizes the results of more than a decade of fieldwork in southern Peru—where Stanish and his team systematically surveyed more than 1000 square kilometers in the northern Titicaca Basin—and it details several hundred new sites in the Huancané-Putina River valley. Stanish's team recovered data on the entire sequence of occupation—from Archaic period workshops, Qaluyu and Pukara period regional centers, and Tiwanaku sites to the massive Late Intermediate and Inca period settlements. The meticulous analysis of the entire ceramic sequence by Cecilia Chávez represents a monumental achievement for understanding the chronology of development in this region and has major implications for future research. The authors describe hundreds of previously unknown sites as well as the pottery, chipped stone, and stone sculptures of the region. Their synthesis of the settlement dynamics over several millennia represents a major contribution to our understanding of primary state formation. This book will be invaluable for those interested in the evolution of state-level societies, evolutionary and hierarchical shifts in chiefly societies, and the nature of political and economic change over the span of millennia. [Memor 56; 434 pp; 433 illus; list \$38, sale \$30]



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Latin America

This past summer **Lacey Carpenter** (*below*) directed excavations at the Middle Formative El Mogote sector of San Martín Tilcajete in the Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico, for the second season of fieldwork for her doctoral dissertation. The goal of her project is to document the daily lives of the Zapotec people during a time of dramatic political change, specifically Tilcajete's armed resistance to a Monte Albán takeover. To better understand how people lived during this time, Lacey is exploring what remains of their houses and daily activities. Lacey was joined by fellow graduate student **Bree Doering**, as well as recent Colorado College graduate Dylan Carpenter and ten members of the community of San Martín Tilcajete. Together, they excavated and mapped the remains of an elite residence at the El Mogote locality. Lacey also excavated hearths, the well-preserved foundations of other houses, and a trash midden full of ceramic and faunal remains.



Barry Brillantes (*below*) continued his research in and around Kaminaljuyú near Guatemala City, where he is investigating the production of place and community politics in the Middle and Late Preclassic. Continuing last year's work, Barry analyzed over 20,000 ceramics and figurines recovered from excavations in and around the Palangana of Kaminaljuyú as well as those from Naranjo, the predecessor to Kaminaljuyú in the Valley of Guatemala. With collaborator Dra. Bárbara Arroyo, Barry will return to the highlands in 2015 to conduct reconnaissance around Kaminaljuyú with the hope of identifying Preclassic settlements for future investigation.



Chelsea Fisher in Yucatán

Chelsea Fisher spent the first part of her summer working at Yaxuná, a Maya site in Yucatán, Mexico, where she led a team in collecting data on urban settlements. She relocated a few dozen domestic platforms that had been mapped in the 1980s, and had a chance to experience parts of the landscape and ruins that she had never even known were there during her previous work at the site's monumental/ceremonial core. These Yaxuná platforms were then cleared of vegetation with the help of local workmen (quite a task considering it was the rainiest season in anyone's memory!). Her team of archaeologists scoured the platforms and associated houses for surface ceramics; by the end of the season, all these ceramics had been analyzed, which allowed Chelsea to assign tentative dates to the platforms. Chelsea spent the final month of her summer working under U-M alumna **Dr. Amy Nicodemus** at Pecica, Romania, where she had a great time getting to know U-M grad students **Tim Everhart** and **Kyra Pazan** and alumna **Helen Argiroff-Flood**.

Bree Doering spent her summer in three very different parts of the world. First, she excavated rockshelters (*below*) in the Australian outback with Jo McDonald at the University of Western Australia Centre for Rock Art Research. Second, she excavated an elite



household in the Valley of Oaxaca with fellow graduate student **Lacey Carpenter**. Third, she worked to find prehistoric hunting camps overlooking the Alaska Range with Julie Esdale from Colorado State University. Throughout the summer, she was able to make many new connections and gain much insight that will be integral to future dissertation research.



Andrew Gurstelle shows off the rim of a large storage jar, likely used as a water cistern at a 19th c. AD fortified refuge site.



(top) Jordan Dalton, interior wall at Huaca Soto, Chincha Valley
(above) Jordan Dalton and Jo Osborn, Huaca Centinela, Chincha Valley

Jordan Dalton says, "I worked on ceramic analysis from the excavations at Ak'awillay, led by U-M alumna **Dr. Véronique Béliisle**. The ceramic analysis from multiple structures within the site of Ak'awillay shows a shift from larger vessels to smaller vessels over time. This is currently being integrated into a greater understanding of how political structures changed in the Cusco Valley from AD 200 to 800 with a specific emphasis on the Middle Horizon and a desire to understand the true nature of Wari presence." Jordan later worked on UCLA's Chincha Valley Excavation Project at Huaca Soto, Peru, with fellow U-M grad student **Jo Osborn**, where they excavated a Paracas mound that also contained evidence of post-Paracas occupation. The architecture of the mound turned out to be complex; the structure is asymmetrical, with multiple floors and correspondingly distinct interior architecture. Through the classification of adobes, it appears that the multiple remodelings of the superstructure date to the Paracas period, which holds interesting implications for the interpretation of Paracas political structure. While in Chincha, Jordan was also able to participate both in the excavation of Cerro Gentil and with the survey of the Middle Chincha Valley.



The newly discovered rockshelter of Lakaton'i Mario, found by Mario, a local woodcutter whom you can see in the back of the cave. This large shelter has sherds and bush pig bones left on the surface by 12th–14th c. hunters. Who knows what is below?

Africa

Andrew Gurstelle has finished his analysis of ceramic, stone, iron, and glass artifacts from his recent dissertation fieldwork in the Benin Republic of West Africa. His research addresses the early political and economic development of the Shabe kingdom, a Yoruba polity. Gurstelle is analyzing faunal and botanical remains from 90 sites he visited in the area. These remains provide valuable insights into the economic practices and landscape histories around Shabe over the past 1000 years.

UMMAA's research in Madagascar—like that of cultural anthropology, paleontology, botany, or zoology—focuses on long-term evolutionary processes. "I was drawn to Madagascar as a place with exceptional opportunities to study the evolution of states," relates **Curator Henry Wright**. "I continued this work in the central highlands in the summer of 2014, preparing for a major effort in 2015–

2016. However, most of my summer's work was in the Far North of Madagascar, directed at a very different problem—the definition of early hunter-gatherers and their impact on the environments of Madagascar. This focus arose because of an accidental discovery, so common in field disciplines. Since 2003, I have been helping Chantal Radimilhay, the Director of the major archaeological research institution in Madagascar—the Institute des Civilisations/Musée d'Art et Archéologie in Antananarivo—and Robert Dewar of Yale University with their "Projet des Embouchures," studying early use of Madagascar's many resource-rich estuaries. To our surprise, in 2007 we found a small rockshelter with microlithic chert and obsidian stone tools. We spent five years better defining and dating the evidence of early foragers (see *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 110/31: July 30, 2013), and rejecting the old idea that the Malagasy arrived from Southeast Asia about AD 500 to find a mini-continent with a fragile ecology, untouched by humans. However, the two sites with the best evidence are only the sites of small hunting camps with few tools, bones, and seeds. My primary objective in 2014 was to search for base camps with better evidence, either open-air estuarine campsites or sites in larger rockshelters. Budgets and time were limited, but we covered much ground and the results are very promising."

Europe



Grad student **Jess Beck** (left) spent the summer conducting her second season of dissertation research in Spain. Jess is doing a bioarchaeological analysis of salvage-excavated human remains, buried at a 113 ha Copper Age settlement 4000–5000 years ago. Her goal is “to understand how Copper Age communities were organized, and what prehistoric peoples’ daily lives were like in terms of diet, stress and mobility.”



Grad student **Colin Quinn** (above, on right) conducted a six-week field season in Transylvania, Romania, that focused on understanding settlement history in the Mureș Valley during the Bronze Age. With the help of grad student **Elspeth Geiger** (above, on left), he excavated at five newly discovered sites. These data complement previous seasons of research focused on settlement patterns in the nearby metal-rich mountains. Colin and the crew recovered important new evidence of the organization of Bronze Age metallurgy and long-distance exchange, and identified several of the largest, most intact, and most stratigraphically complex Bronze Age settlements in Transylvania.

In addition to his Hopewell research, **Tim Everhart** spent time at Pecica Șanțul Mare in western Romania, working under the direction of **Curator John O’Shea** and **Dr. Amy Nicodemus**. Tim spent the majority of his time excavating in Stratigraphic Trench 1 in an effort to discern the original occupation of the site. Afterward, he traveled to southern Germany to work with the University of Tübingen, where he sorted sediment samples from the Vogelherd Cave, as well as assisted in other archaeological processes associated with various caves of the Swabian Jura.



Michael Mlyniec, Amy Nicodemus



Kyra Pazan (above), a first-year grad student, worked with three different projects. In May, she was an assistant for Ohio State University’s field school, excavating the Guard site in Indiana. Kyra traveled to Hungary to work with the Körös Regional Archaeological Project—led by U-M alumnus Dr. William Parkinson (Field Museum), Dr. Richard Yerkes (Ohio State), and Dr. Attila Gyucha (Field Museum)—which studies the Neolithic/Copper Age transition and accompanying changes in settlement and social structure on the Great Hungarian Plain. Kyra’s final destination was Romania, where she worked with **John O’Shea** and **Amy Nicodemus** at Pecica.

Asia

Grad student **Rachel Lee** spent the summer writing her dissertation, which examines the loss of egalitarian lifeways through the lens of the household, integrating data from excavations, spatial analysis, and micromorphology from three Mumun period (ca. 1000–300 BC) village sites. She documents change and continuity in household composition, activity, and ideology, tracing the development of households during the emergence of the social inequality that would be critical for the formation of the first states in the subsequent Samhan period.

The collections of the UMMAA continue to fuel new research. *Asian Perspectives*, a major peer-reviewed journal for Asian archaeology, recently published a volume on the Museum’s Guthe collection, featuring articles by **Curator Carla Sinopoli** and four of our former students:

Sinopoli, Carla M.
2014 New Research on an Old Collection: Studies of the Philippine Expedition (Guthe) Collection of the Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan. *Asian Perspectives* 52(1):1–11.

Yao, Alice
2014 Investigations into the Elemental Composition of Earthenware Vessels from the Guthe Collection Using Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis. *Asian Perspectives* 52(1):12–27.

Clark, Jamie L.
2014 The Distribution and Cultural Context of Artificial Cranial Modification in the Central and Southern Philippines. *Asian Perspectives* 52(1):28–42.

Li, Min
2014 Fragments of Globalization: Archaeological Porcelain and the Early Colonial Dynamics in the Philippines. *Asian Perspectives* 52(1):43–74.

Dueppen, Stephen
2014 Temporal Variability in Southeast Asian Dragon Jars: A Case from the Philippines. *Asian Perspectives* 52(1):75–118.



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Graduate Student Achievements and Updates

Casey Ryan Barrier completed his dissertation, “The Mississippian Transition at the Washausen Site: Demography and Community at a Tenth–Eleventh Century A.D. Mound Town in the American Bottom, Illinois,” and is now an assistant professor in the Department of Anthropology at Bryn Mawr College.

Anne Marie Compton finished her dissertation, “Shifting Trade Networks: Households and Market Economies in Central Ghana 1355–1725 CE,” and is currently the associate director of the Center for Academic Program Support and an adjunct professor of anthropology at the University of New Mexico.

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Matthew Kroot completed his dissertation, “Feeding Villages: Foraging and Farming across Neolithic Landscapes.” He is a visiting assistant professor in the Department of Anthropology at Skidmore College in Saratoga Springs, New York.

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Matthew Gallon



Alice Wright



Casey Barrier



Anne Compton



Matthew Kroot



Amy Nicodemus



Uthara Suvrathan

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Sunset behind the funerary island of Nosy-Longo in the far north of Madagascar, taken from the newly discovered 11th–13th c. port site of Ampasin'i Andriana, where traditions say bodies of nobles were prepared for burial in caves on the island.