

# ANTHROPOLOGY NEWS

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## Journeys in Spirited Landscapes

By: *Erin Gilliland and James Moss*

On September 18 UWM Anthropology Professor Dr. Bernard Perley showcased his artwork entitled “Journeys in Spirited Landscapes”. Dr. Perley’s multidisciplinary work (cultural and linguistic anthropology, as well as archaeology) focuses on language death within the Maliseet community, and his artwork serves as an alternative ethnography. All of the works in this collection center around the idea that landscapes are multi-vocal, “spirited”, and that the importance of these landscapes should not be forgotten.

Dr. Perley hesitates to use the term art-work, as he claims it casts his work into a particular category. He says that he is not just trying to create an image—he is trying to create an experience. He hopes that his work will serve as a catalyst for community action. The work is multilayered – both literally and figuratively – as exemplified in the piece *Language Triptych*, which consists of three panels showing the Maliseet language past, present and future, as interpreted by the artist. Because the work is more than just the image, the labels are like novellas, capturing context for the viewer, in both English and Maliseet. His background in architecture can be seen in the precision of his layout sketches, some of which are included in the exhibit.

The exhibit revolves around the *Wolasweltəmoltine* (prayer of giving



*Wolasweltəmoltine* in the UWM Union Art Gallery

thanks), a work of twelve free standing panels where one stands in the center and turns to view the panels, as one would turn to view the landscape. The prayer itself is the spirited core of revitalization of which Tobique Rock is the focal point.

Another engaging piece tells the story of the Maliseet water monster through what can only be described as an ethno-graphic-novel. Combined with the traditional story of the Tobique Rock, the story is enclosed within a story as told in the present. Tobique Rock is a real place at the confluence of the Tobique and St. Johns Rivers in New Brunswick, Canada that has been submerged from the Beechwood dam. Dr. Perley’s work reveals that the disappearance of the indigenous landscape coincides with the disappearance of the indigenous language.

“This work is not my work, it is our work. I just happened to be the hand that put it together. You will see my families’ influence, even though it may not be obvious,” Dr. Perley explained at the gallery

opening. In discussing how the Maliseet landscape and language are important he said, "We're being erased on many different levels. If we don't pay attention to the landscape, then we lose something important. It is about knowing the landscape in a particular kind of way." By re-integrating the landscape with the language, one is able to step back into mythic time. Dr. Perley advises that we need to blur the line between history and pre-history. Native American history did not start in 1492: "I wanted to celebrate that deep history."

**Letter from the ASU  
President  
By: Rick Edwards**

I've now had the honor of presiding over ASU for almost an entire semester and the privilege to serve with several other great officers and members. It's hard to believe that this semester is already coming to an end and I'm happy to announce that ASU has successfully made it through. We have kept up with our typical traditions of monthly meetings with pizza, student presentations, and the occasional social event. Our members were active this year, presenting at several different conferences including the annual ASU Student conference that will be held in February 2009.

This semester we've also seen some changes to the organization. Our website has gotten a face lift (and another should be coming soon). We've also started the ASU Library; this should hopefully provide useful

resources to our membership. I am also proud that ASU is working with the newly created *Field Notes: A Collegiate Journal of Anthropology* to provide UWM with a student run peer-reviewed Anthropology journal. We are also working on a student orientation page for the ASU website to help incoming graduate students acclimate themselves to the campus and the program. We're not done either; around the time this article is printed ASU will be going ice skating at the Pettit Ice Center, as mentioned above we will have our annual student conference, and next semester ASU will be inviting several guest speakers including Dan Joyce of the Kenosha Public Museum to discuss the archaeological implications of the Schaefer mammoth. Jamie Kelly, UWM graduate, currently with the Field Museum, will be discussing aspects of museum work. There will of course be many other events throughout the semester and I look forward to seeing all of you there. I welcome any and all input from members and my inbox will always be open to anyone's comments, critiques, or suggestions. I am confident that with everyone's help, next semester will be a productive and enjoyable time for ASU. Thanks for a great semester,

Rick Edwards  
[wedwards@uwm.edu](mailto:wedwards@uwm.edu)

**The ASU staff for 2008-2009**

Rick Edwards - President  
Alexis Jordan - Vice President  
Lucy Gustavel - Secretary  
Carrie Jones - Treasurer  
James Pampush - Faculty representative  
Kathy Shillinglaw - Faculty representative  
James Moss - Newsletter editor  
Dr. Arnold - Faculty advisor

## Fieldwork in South Africa

*By: Jennifer Danzy*

Beginning fieldwork is an exciting rite of passage for anthropology students. Upon entering the Ph.D. program last year I did not expect to have an immediate opportunity for fieldwork, until Dr. Turner, my advisor, approached me about her ongoing research in South Africa. She invited another student, JD Pampush, and myself to join her in the field during summer break.

Since 2000, Dr. Turner has been examining the genetic relatedness of vervet monkeys in South Africa in collaboration with Dr. Grobler from the University of the Free State in Bloemfontein, South Africa. Numerous UWM students have been a part of Dr. Turner's research by attending her 2004 field school or by working on graduate research projects. Two Master's students, Kerry McAuliffe Dore and Kim Vigue, have recently completed their thesis research in South Africa. During this field season, JD and I assisted Drs. Turner and Grobler with sample collection for their ongoing genetics project in addition to working on our own projects. I began collecting pilot data for my dissertation research and JD began collaborating on a conservation project with Dr. Turner and a University of Pretoria graduate student, Liz Drew.

Collaborating with researchers working in South Africa, Dr. Turner serves as Co-Chair of the Executive committee of the Primate Ecology and Genetics Group (PEGG). Both JD and I presented our research at the annual PEGG meeting in Pilgrim's Rest, South

Africa. This experience allowed us to present our research to a new audience and the opportunity to get important feedback from local colleagues about our ideas and methods. Connecting with other researchers in South Africa was very helpful for both of us, and definitely outweighed the anxiety of giving our first meeting talks. Combining the results of our projects and the feedback we received at the PEGG meeting, both JD and I have submitted the preliminary results of our projects for presentation at the American Association of Physical Anthropology meetings, which will be held in Chicago this spring.



Drs. Turner and Grobler with a large male vervet at Soetdoring Nature Reserve

Over the course of our four weeks in South Africa, we were able to trap monkeys at three different sites. We also found time for seeing some of the sites, including the

Kruger, Addo Elephant, and Tsitsikamma National Parks. We also visited the Sterkfontein caves, the De Beer's historic "Big Hole" diamond mine, the Potholes of the Blyde River Canyon, the Baviaanskloof Mega-reserve, a monkey rehabilitation center, and the beautiful coastline of Port Elizabeth.

**GIS Conference**  
*By: Monique Hassman*

As one of sixty students awarded a student assistantship to attend ESRI's International User Conference in San Diego this August, I truly had the experience of a lifetime. Being part of a collective effort for an event hosting 14,000+ attendees from all around the world, who were engaged in an array of GIS (Geographic Information System) endeavors, was challenging yet incredibly rewarding. Although I am pursuing a Graduate degree in Anthropology, I am also in the process of completing the GIS Program. I learned of the assistantship from another GIS student who participated in the program last year and was encouraged to apply. Partaking in this opportunity has led to making new friends and networking relationships within the GIS community that will, I trust, continue long after the conference.

The other students involved in the assistantship program came together from all across the United States, Europe, Africa, and the Caribbean. Although individual students came from vast distances, it did not take much time for us to connect with one another. We also came from a variety of academic disciplines and this provided opportunities for us to exchange ideas and

learn from one another. Each day the organizers arranged for the students to be involved in a variety of logistical activities supporting the conference, which included working at the registration desk, the map gallery, and the workshops. Equally as important, the organizers provided opportunities to attend sessions, network, explore San Diego, host a pool party, and even arranged for nights to dance the evening away. Cumulatively, these engagements produced a weeklong positive atmosphere and productive experience.

Throughout my participation in the UWM GIS Certificate Program and attendance at this conference, GIS became revealed as far more dynamic than I had previously realized. Conversations throughout the week with participating students, technicians, and professionals developed and expanded my knowledge of GIS's capabilities. The conference exhibited the ability of GIS to be applied to almost any activity, and for this reason, it has something to offer anyone with a hint of curiosity, particularly within the social sciences.

**What is ASU?**

The UWM Anthropology Student Union is a student-run, non-profit organization designed to serve the needs and interests of undergraduate and graduate students. Membership is open to all registered UWM students and alumni.

All ASU meetings are open to attendance by anyone. Please visit our website for more information. Sign up to be put on the ASU email list-serve, which is critical to receiving departmental updates and information.

[www.uwm.edu/StudentOrg/ASU](http://www.uwm.edu/StudentOrg/ASU)

## Fieldwork in Mexico *By Bill Balco*

During the past summer field season I was invited to join Drs. Laura Villamil and Jason Sherman on their excavation in Southern Mexico. They are excavating a Late Classic/Terminal Classic Mayan house in the jungle in order to better understand the lifeways and eventual collapse of the Maya of this region. The crew consisted of Drs. Villamil and Sherman, Anne Gaynor and Stephanie Ciske from UWM, an anthropology undergraduate student from University of Michigan, numerous locals, and myself. Our living arrangements were split between a hut in the jungle during the week and a rented house in the town of Bacalar on the weekends.



Bill supervising excavations inside elite residence with a view of the front facade

The excavation of a house on a low platform uncovered the relatively well-preserved, decorated façade as well as three doorways. Several exploratory pits excavated around the platform explored the contents of the domestic refuse tossed aside during

occupation. The jungle excavations introduced me to tropic environs, including the sounds of Howler monkeys and the occasional sighting of Spider monkeys in the canopy above.

Excavating with locals posed a minor problem: I don't speak Spanish and they don't speak English. We managed to modify enough of my Italian into Spanish to the point where we could communicate. I was then interested to learn as much of their Yucatec as I could. The first few words I learned related to the excavation; bedrock, deep, soil, etc. We then moved to the classic hello, goodbye, thank you, yes and no, and eventually progressed to several travel-phrases not suitable for this article, but memorable nonetheless.

Drs. Villamil and Sherman's program in southern Mexico affords students with the opportunities to engage in various excavation strategies, critical thinking and local culture. I am grateful to have been offered the opportunity to excavate with them, and would recommend them to anyone interested in a physically and logistically challenging excavation.

## Fieldwork in the Mediterranean *By: Catherine Jones*

On a small northern peninsula of a tiny island in the middle of the Mediterranean lie the remains of the Roman port city of Sanisera, known in modern times as Sanitja. The island is Menorca, the northernmost of the three Balearic Islands of which Mallorca

and Ibiza are by far the more infamous. Menorca's 50km length is a peaceful agricultural haven, which at one time or another throughout its history has been controlled by the Phoenicians, Romans, Arabs, English, French and Spanish. The eastern port at Maó held sway in the Classical world as the most strategically important port in the Mediterranean due to its geography and natural features (its easily defensible entrance protects the second deepest natural port in the world), while Sanisera's importance stemmed from its convenience as a stopping off point for boats on their way from Spain to Italy, France and Africa. The crossing and intermingling of so many cultures makes Sanisera a treasure trove of information on Roman trade and city life.



Sanisera is the only Roman city on the island that can be excavated in its entirety – the other two, at Maó and Iamo, are covered by modern cities. Since 1996, Fernando Contreras Rodrigo has been excavating the site from his base at the Ecomuseu de Cap de Cavalleria. The city and its surrounding land have been protected since 1997 by the Ecomuseum, a nonprofit organization dedicated to preserving the natural and cultural heritage of northern Menorca and

supported by the EU, the Balearic Government and several private families. Fernando and his international team encourage student involvement in both the Ecomuseum and the archaeological dig, running a field school at the site which is now in its eleventh year. For most of that time, excavation has focused on the port city itself, but during the summer of 2008 excavation began on the city's necropolis, located on a cliff about one km from the city site.



Sanisera necropolis

I dug at the necropolis during the second session of the summer, under the direction of Thaïs Fadrique Rubio, a physical anthropologist from nearby Barcelona. The first six tombs of the necropolis had been opened earlier in the summer; my five fellow students and I were lucky enough to complete the excavation of these tombs. Each of us was assigned an individual tomb that we excavated during the first half of the session. Lab work composed the second half, during which we analyzed the human remains and fill we had pulled from the tombs in the small, sunny upper room of the Ecomuseum.

A protruding headstone marks the location of the tombs in the rocky landscape. From a simple scan of the visible headstones, Thaïs

and Fernando estimate the presence of at least 70 more graves in the area. Each tomb was lined in local stone and had originally been covered with a slab of plaster, gravel and pottery. These slabs had collapsed in on the tombs sometime in the past, possibly by natural processes but more likely smashed in by looters. Five of the tombs held multiple interments, ranging in number from two to six per grave. Both male and female individuals were represented in the set, as were all age ranges, including several infants and one woman over sixty. Most of the skeletons in these tombs were extremely disarticulated, with the exception of one infant and the cranium and vertebral column of one young man.

The tomb that I excavated was unique among this set. In addition to the shaped stone walls, it had a smooth stone floor upon which rested the fully articulated skeleton of a gracile woman in her late 20s. Her skull lay on a rock facing south and the horn of a goat had been placed on a separate rock to its left. During the previous session, a bronze earring had been recovered from the fill of the upper layers of the tomb, and during my lab work I recovered the other, a small bronze hoop with a square end. This jewelry, the animal horn, and several loose beads represent the only grave goods recovered from the site so far. This lack of objects and the scattered state of the remains strongly suggest that the tombs were looted in antiquity.

The site at Sanisera and its necropolis are an excellent site for anyone interested in Rome and its near-Mediterranean holdings. The program offers bilingual field schools at the Roman city, the necropolis, as well as a school in underwater archaeology. The Ecomuseum and the island are affable, laid-back places to work and stay, with numerous outdoor activities to entertain you on your

days off, as well as an active festival calendar – the Festival of Sant Joan at the end of June is not to be missed. The program provides a thorough grounding in archaeological method, but the chance to excavate on a sunny cliff overlooking an azure blue sea is truly a Mediterranean dream come true.

**UWM Archaeology  
Field School  
By: *Eric Schuetz***

The 2008 UWM field school at the Crescent Bay Hunt Club saw the rainiest season since the program began, yet the field crew all survived the floods of Lake Koshkonong this summer. Students saw the local pond by the campsite quadruple in size and threaten their tents. Some people took out the row boat in the waters and paddled over once dry land to relax in flooded forests after a days work. Norm's Hideaway, a local bar and grill, became a refuge from the floods and storms. Students worked together well to overcome natural obstacles, such as impassable roads on and around CBHC, in order to have a successful field season. It would have been impossible to get heavy machinery up to the site, so excavations were done entirely by human power.

Considering the situation, students got a great amount of work done. A known prehistoric house on the western part of the site was fully excavated and revealed a large grinding stone on the doorstep. It was a large and jolly rock, so a couple of students suggested we call it "Jerry rock" after Jerry Garcia. Just to the east, excavations helped

reveal a potential long house. There are many wild rice threshing pits, storage pits and cooking areas in the vicinity. Students hoping to work with human remains may have been disappointed; only one human tooth was found in a trash pit. Prehistoric tooth fairies were not present at the site.

The Schmeling site was also excavated 500 meters to the north. A tremendous number of animal remains were found in one area. Unfortunately impassible roads, erosion and poor soil quality forced an early closure of the units there. UWM also surveyed the Twin Knolls site in the first week of field school. The artifacts recovered from the surface (along with artifacts recovered by UWM in 1986) indicate the presence of a large site. Overall it was a fun and productive summer; hopefully the dig at Lake Koshkonong will continue for another decade.

## Greetings from Sabin

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By: *Pete Grimm*

The fall semester was an exciting and busy time for the Zooarchaeology Lab. On September 14, 2008 an adult female American elk (*Cervus canadensis*) died of natural causes at the Milwaukee County Zoo. Though the death was sad and unexpected, the zoo generously donated the elk to science to be used in a variety of UWM student research.

Some of the objectives, besides producing a comparative osteological specimen for the

Zooarchaeology Lab's comparative collection, included the following:

### 1) stone tool microwear and polish

By using stone tools to butcher certain parts of the elk, graduate student Dan Dybowski was hoping to replicate the kinds of microwear and polish archaeologists analyze, including wet-hide, meat and bone.



Thanks Again To All Those Who Volunteered. From Left: Kathryn, Pete, Paul, and Liz

### 2) stone tool butcher marks

Graduate student Paul Johnson attempted to replicate the kinds of butcher marks identified at a Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene site by using stone tools to disarticulate foot elements and detach particular muscle bundles.

### 3) meat and fat utility measures

By weighing disarticulated limb elements with meat on, and then removed, graduate student Emily Mueller will be collecting data on ranked utility of different elk body parts as they might relate to transport decisions for hunter-gatherers.

#### 4) hide removal and prep

As a result of using stone and metal tools to remove hide, undergraduate Chawna Schroeder gained a participant's perspective on a common hunter-gatherer task, insight into why metal tools became a popular trade item during the fur trade era and a hide that can be processed for later experiments in replicating hide clothing or other hide artifacts.

The conditions in the lab were cramped as a team of twelve volunteers worked meticulously elbow to elbow throughout the day on September 26, 2008. In a nine hour span, the elk was transported, completely butchered, and the lab cleaned, representing a total of 52 people hours. With the help of the Milwaukee Public Museum the elk skeleton is currently being cleaned by their dermestid beetle colony. Hopes are that the elk will be ready to return to the Zooarchaeology Lab before the first of the year.

**Field Notes: A Journal  
of Collegiate  
Anthropology  
By: Liz Spott**

In September 2008 a group of graduate students in the department of Anthropology created an annual publication titled *Field Notes: A Journal of Collegiate Anthropology*. This journal was developed by students and is designed to be a student run, peer-reviewed publication. The creation of this publication stems from the belief that research conducted by students throughout the course of their undergraduate or graduate education is a valuable resource and is

representative of the quality of the department as a whole, which should be valued by faculty and students alike. *Field Notes* will provide students with an opportunity to present their research to a larger audience in a professional format, as well as participate in the peer-review process.

The journal will be run by an editorial board comprised of graduate students in the anthropology department, representing all four subfields, and will operate under the direction of an editor-in-chief. This editing board will review submissions in a peer-review process and collectively decide which submissions should be included in our annual publication. All students in the anthropology department are encouraged to submit papers for publication in our inaugural edition of *Field Notes*, which will be published during the Spring 2009 semester. Submissions can be papers that were written for a class project or paper, undergraduate or graduate theses, or any independent research project that students have been working on; however all work should be original research in anthropology or a related field. Papers should be 12 – 15 pages in length, double-spaced in 12pt Times New Roman font with a reference and citation format conforming to American Antiquity standards. The submission deadline is December 31<sup>st</sup> 2008. Please email submissions to:

[fieldnotesjournal@gmail.com](mailto:fieldnotesjournal@gmail.com)



## Abstracts of Papers and Posters Presented Fall 2008

Birnbaum, Michelle

**Home Sweet Home: Woodland Structures at the Richter Sites in Door County Wisconsin.** *Midwest Archaeological Conference. Milwaukee, WI.*

*Archaeological Conference. Milwaukee, WI.*

The Richter Site (47Dr80), a North Bay Phase site located on Washington Island in Door County Wisconsin, includes evidence of at least twelve structures. Data on size, orientation, placement and form of these structures provides a major addition to our knowledge of Woodland structures. It also allows a comparison with structures found that other sites in the Great Lakes. In addition, a review of radiocarbon dates, including recently obtained bone collagen dates from sight faunal material and human remains, provides a starting point for discussion of sight occupational history.

Clauter, Jody

**Surveying Aztalan: Fifty Years of Pedestrian Reconnaissance.** *Midwest Archaeological Conference. Milwaukee, WI.*

As one of the premier archaeological sites in Wisconsin, Aztalan State Park (47Je001) has been surveyed and excavated for over a hundred years. During the summer of 2008, Historical Research Management Services conducted a shovel test survey of all unsurveyed portions of the park west of the Crawfish River. This latest research was undertaken to support development of a park interpretive center and associated facilities. This paper presents a synopsis of

archaeological surveys completed at the park within the last half-century and discusses the results of the 2008 investigations.

Cowell, Shannon H., Eric J. Schuetz and Seth A. Schneider

**The Oneota Component at the Twin Knolls Site (47Je379).** *Midwest Archaeological Conference. Milwaukee, WI.*

The Twin Knolls site (47Je379) is situated on Koshkonong Creek approximately 2.5 km north of the Crescent Bay Hunt Club site (47Je904) in southeast Wisconsin. Identified in the late 1800s, UWM crews have conducted surface surveys of the site, recovering late prehistoric and historic artifacts from the surrounding agricultural fields. A discussion the materials from the surveys will place the site within the broader context of Oneota around Lake Koshkonong.

Danzy, Jennifer L.

**Variable Scrotal Coloration and Socio-sexual Communication of the Vervet Monkey (*Chlorocebus aethiops*).** *Paper presented at the Primate Ecology and Genetics Group Meeting in Crystal Springs, South Africa.*

An increasing amount of attention has been given to the development of coloration (Norconk et al., 2008), female preference for coloration (Setchell, 2005; Waitt et al., 2006), and specific signal content of coloration (Gerald, 1999; Setchell et al., 2006) among primates. Dixson (1999: 195) suggests that examining if females attend to changes in male coloration is important for our understanding of the evolution of sexual skin and its coloration.

Previous research demonstrates that vervet monkey scrotal coloration meets some of the criteria of a sociosexual signal (Snowden, 2003); the signal is sexually dimorphic (Struhsaker, 1967) and conspecifics are able to discriminate between individuals of varying coloration (Gerald, 1999; Gerald, 2001; Gerald, 2006). There is some evidence that females pay attention to color differences between males, although their preference appears to possibly be related to a suite of male characteristics, rather than color alone (Gerald, 2006). This project proposes to examine: 1) inter-individual and intra-individual color variability; 2) the relationship between female choice and male coloration; 3) the potential hormonal, immunological, and parasitological underpinnings of color; and 4) the relationship between male coloration and individual reproductive success.

In addition to contributing to our understanding of sociosexual communication and secondary sexual characteristics, this project will help illuminate the complexity of vervet reproductive ecology, and add to our growing understanding of their unique multiple male social system among the guenons (Isbell et al., 2002).

Danzy, JL, Gutierrez, VT, and Pampush, JD. **A preliminary investigation of the variable distribution of copulatory plugs among female rhesus macaques.** *Paper presented at the Midwest Primate Group Meeting at the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana.*

Copulatory plugs and seminal coagulates are considered to facilitate sperm competition although their mechanisms are not fully understood (see Dixson and Anderson, 2002). We conducted a three month observational study of female mating

behavior on Cayo Santiago in 2006; we examined the potential relationships between the distribution of copulatory plugs among females and female coloration, behavior, pregnancy and parity status.

Our results indicate an uneven distribution of copulatory plugs among females; nonparous females received more sperm plugs per observed mating (86%) than multiparous females (25%). While there appears to be a correlation between parity and copulatory plug development, a two-way ANOVA revealed that pregnancy status more directly effects copulatory plug formation ( $p < .001$ ). We found no significant difference in behavioral rates between plug and non-plug days. Among multiparous females, genital saturation ( $p < .05$ ) and genital hue ( $p = .07$ ) were higher on plug days than on non-plug days; facial coloration was unrelated to copulatory plug rates.

We suggest that although copulatory plugs are generally thought of in terms of male physiology, plugs may also be dependent on female physiology. These preliminary results suggest that further investigation of the variable distribution of copulatory plugs is necessary for understanding both male and female reproductive strategies.

Edwards, Richard  
**A GIS Analysis of the Schmeling Site.** *Midwest Archaeological Conference. Milwaukee, WI.*

The Schmeling site is an Oneota site occupied between AD 1200-1400, located on Lake Koshkonong in southeast Wisconsin. This paper is a preliminary analysis of intrasite spatial variation using a Geographic Information System database. Eventually, the GIS will be used to organize and analyze artifact densities, subsistence

data, and to place the site within the natural and cultural environment.

Epstein, Ethan A. and Emily Mueller  
**Chipped Stone and Animal bone at Mortar Riddle (35Ha2627) site, Steens Mountain: Change over Time.** *31st Great Basin Anthropological Conference, Portland, Oregon.*

Five-years of excavation at the Mortar Riddle (35Ha2627) Site, Harney County, Oregon, provides additional information regarding human life during the last 1900 years BP in the upland Little Blitzen River valley of the Steens Mountain range. Questions concerning human economic strategies within the upland riverine environment frame our research. Preliminary results, including chipped stone lithic and faunal analyses, suggest people varied their mobility, site-use intensity, and the diversity of faunal and floral resource use. We address key archaeological questions within the broader theoretical framework of the research design.

Farley, Erin  
**The Multivocality of Weapons: Functional and Symbolic Aspects of Celtic Weaponry.** *41st Annual Chacmool Conference. University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada.*

This paper will examine the symbolic and functional role of the sword in the late European Iron Age as a marker of elite status, warrior culture, and maleness. Twenty-five objects from the site of La Tène on Lake Neuchâtel, Switzerland housed in the Logan Museum at Beloit College were among approximately 2,500 iron tools and weapons found between 1907 and 1917 in what is generally accepted as a votive context. A comparison of mortuary contexts with the La Tène site complex provides a

way to theoretically interrogate the meaning of weapons in late Iron Age society, especially their link with elite male power. This paper also investigates the impact of archaeological contexts on the meaning ascribed to objects, contributing to the archaeological literature on topics such as the context-dependent multivocality of symbolically charged object categories like weapons, and the analysis of votive deposits and their archaeological and cultural meanings.

Foley Winkler, Kathleen M.  
**2008 Investigations at the Schmeling Site (47Je833), and Oneota Occupation at Lake Koshkonong.** *Midwest Archaeological Conference. Milwaukee, WI.*

During the summer of 2008, investigations at the Schmeling site (47Je833), near the shores of Lake Koshkonong, recover and ceramic, lithic, floral, faunal, and radiocarbon date from features associated with a Developmental Horizon Oneota occupation. The data from Schmeling are compared to the nearby Crescent Bay Hunt Club site to discuss possible chronological and site use relationships.

Foley Winkler, Kathleen M.  
**An update on Oneota Mortuary Research in Eastern Wisconsin.** *Midwest Archaeological Conference. Milwaukee, WI.*

The Pipe site (47Fd10), which was the focal site of David Overstreet's 1976 dissertation, is one of the few sites that provide insight into Oneota mortuary practices in Southeast Wisconsin. This paper is focused upon a comparative analysis of data from the Pipe site with both museum-collected data and newly excavated data to provide an

updated interpretation of late prehistoric burial programs in the region.

Gilliland, Erin

**The Power of Archaeological Value.** *41st annual Chacmool Conference. University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada.*

Grounded in the reinforcement of the past as a valued object, this paper will investigate how perceptions of the past commingle and contradict one another. To begin to understand the valued past, we must gain a better understanding of why humans value things. The paper will establish a primary understanding for value through intellectual value, or why archaeologists think the past is important. I aim to show how that value affects public, non-archaeological opinion and large global organizations. The contexts I examine include academic opinion, primarily through interviews; public interpretations of the past in the form of museum exhibits and published surveys; and global organizations such as UNESCO and the World Bank, specifically looking at World heritage sites and loan distribution.

By addressing value on three levels – intellectual, social, and economic – I hope to show the complexity of the valued past as a global system.

Koziarski, Ralph

**Upper Mississippian Subsistence in the Prairie Peninsula.** *Midwest Archaeological Conference. Milwaukee, WI.*

The Fisher Site, located at the headwaters of the Illinois River is a well known Upper Mississippian village site containing both a Fisher and Langford component.

Excavations by Wheaton College in 1947 produced a large faunal assemblage that to this day has not been analyzed. Recent analysis of the mixed component assemblage has produced results that fall

well within the predicted parameters for Upper Mississippian subsistence patterns. The data from Fisher suggests that upland game and aquatic species, particularly selfish contributed to diet at the Late Prehistoric village.

Moss, James

**Intrasite Feature Analysis of the Crescent Bay Hunt Club Site.** *Midwest Archaeological Conference. Milwaukee, WI.*

The Crescent Bay Hunt Club site is an Oneota site occupied between AD 1200-1400, located on Lake Koshkonong in Southeast Wisconsin. This paper is a preliminary intrasite analysis of feature function and spatial variation using a Geographic Information System database. Eventually, the GIS will be used to organize and analyze artifact densities, subsistence data, and to deduce any shift in site organization and usage over time.

Rudolph, Katie Z.

**Modified Human Tibia and the Aztalan Site, Jefferson county, Wisconsin.** *Midwest Archaeological Conference. Milwaukee, WI.*

Aztalan is a fortified Late Woodland/Middle Mississippian (AD 1100-1250) site on the Crawfish River in Jefferson County, Wisconsin. During the 1920-21 excavations, a modified human tibia implement was recovered from the large midden along the river. Additional treatment of human remains from the midden includes formal burial and processing such as burning, cutting and perimortem fracturing. In this paper, I examine the utilization of this artifact as an implement and explore possible implications of ritual use. The Aztalan tibia is then considered in the broader context of the site

and the varied treatment of human remains recorded there.

Rudolph, Katie Z.

**Rearticulating Context: Establishing Provenience of the Aztalan Human Remains.** *Midwest Archaeological Conference. Milwaukee, WI.*

The treatment of human remains at Aztalan has caught the popular public's attention for decades. In 1994, the first thorough examination of the human remains focused on taphonomy and cannibalism, interpreting the results through a broad contextual view. Another examination of the Aztalan human remains is currently in progress. One objective this project is to obtain detailed provenience by matching documentation and original excavation photographs to specific human remains. This paper will outline methods being used and discuss preliminary results.

Schneider, Seth A.

**Ceramic Relationships at Lake Koshkonong.** *Midwest Archaeological Conference. Milwaukee, WI.*

Eastern Wisconsin Oneota ceramic typology was established in the early 1960s based upon the classification of pottery from the Carcajou Point site (47Je2) on the shores of Lake Koshkonong in southeastern Wisconsin. The ceramic typology has been utilized as a temporal marker for Oneota phases and horizons, based in large part on cross-dating from other regions. Recent excavations at the Crescent Bay Hunt Club site (47Je904) provide new data requiring reexamination of Oneota ceramic vessels and chronological ages. Radiocarbon date late Pleistocene sites in the region, and its implications for early Paleoindian settlement patterns are discussed.

assays from organic residue on Oneota ceramic vessels from CBHC are presented.

Spott, Elizabeth

**Protecting America's National Parks: An Analysis of Visitor Impact on Archeological Sites within the Saint Croix National Scenic River Way (SACN) Utilizing Geographic Information Systems** (poster). *Midwest Archaeological Conference. Milwaukee, WI.*

Since 1960 and the National Park Service (NPS) has created over 1200 Parks to conserve their natural and cultural resources for future generations. While the NPS promotes protection and conservation, they must also cater to visitor needs, which requires hiking trails, campgrounds, visitor's centers and roads. While these commodities and visitors themselves are essential components to a park, they may impact the resources the NPS set out to protect. This project is an assessment of the visitor in part upon the archaeological resources within one national park utilizing a Geographic Information Systems approach, in order to identify threats to archaeological resources.

Winkler, Daniel M.

**The Clovis Occupation of the Schmeling Site (47Je833) in Jefferson County, Wisconsin.** *Midwest Archaeological Conference. Milwaukee, WI.*

The Lake Koshkonong region in Southeast Wisconsin is well known for its late prehistoric Oneota occupations. Recent research at the Schmeling site provided evidence of a substantial Clovis occupation of the region as well. The materials from these occupations are compared two other

Winkler, Daniel M.

**The Late Paleoindian Occupation of the Dalles Site (47Ia374), and its Implications for the Plainview Tradition in the Western Great Lakes.** *Midwest*

*Archaeological Conference. Milwaukee, WI.*

The focus of this paper is to examine the lithic assemblage from the Dalles site (47Ia374), a plainview occupation in southwestern Wisconsin. The materials from the site will be examined in detail using an economic efficiency perspective in order to provide inferences about the organization of lithic technology at Plainview sites in the western Great Lakes. This work follows up and expands upon lithic data published by David Overstreet and others (2005).

**Anthropology Graduate Students**

**Bill Balco**

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*PhD Student, Archaeology*

Archaeometry, neutron activation, modes of exchange, cultural assimilation, the polis model, Iron Age and Hellenic Western Sicily, Elymi revival.

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*Masters Student, Physical Anthropology and Museum Studies*

Running, human osteology, reproduction, hominin evolution, paleoanthropology, evolutionary physiology.

**Jocelyn Boor**

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*PhD Candidate (dissertator), Archaeology Area C ceramics from the Bronze Age site of Tell Hadidi ( Syria ), Museum Education.*

**Jennifer Danzy**

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*PhD Student, Biological Anthropology*

Primate behavioral endocrinology, reproductive strategies, mate choice, sexually selected characteristics, communication, life history traits.

**Daniel Dybowski**

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*Masters Student, Archaeology*

Lithic Analysis, French Middle and Upper Paleolithic (ca. 300k-13kya), experimental archaeology.

website: [www.geocities.com/caesar\\_bc](http://www.geocities.com/caesar_bc)

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**Ethan A. Epstein, MS, RPA**

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*PhD Student, Archaeology*

Lithics, mobility and social organization. Work has focused mainly in the Northwestern U.S. Great Plains and the Northern Great Basin within Paleo and Archaic timeframes.

**Karen Esche-Eiff**

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Anthropology of religion, globalization, neoliberalism, political economy, colonialism and post-coloniality, and NGOs and humanitarianism; South Asia.

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Functional and symbolic aspects of weapons, faunal analysis, status in Iron Age Europe, collections management, and conservation.

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*PhD Student, Bioarchaeology*

Great Lakes archaeology, Oneota mortuary practices, human osteology, paleopathology.

**Erin Gilliland**

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*Masters Student, Hybrid of Cultural Anthropology and Archaeology. Graduate of Museum Studies*

Value, UNESCO, tourism, identity construction, sustainable development and globalization, Mesoamerican archaeology, nationalism, semiotics, museum education, Pacific Island art and archaeology, zooarchaeology, Celtic world.

**Lucy Gustavel**

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Interests are central and northern European Iron Age, mortuary studies and age markers, glass, and metallurgy.

**Monique Hassman**

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Mortuary studies, religion, cross-cultural concepts of death and the afterlife, human osteology, body modification, extreme environments, art, eastern Polynesia, Celtic and Viking studies, preservation and public education.

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Working on a thesis regarding Irish Iron Age glass beads in mortuary contexts, European Iron Age (especially the Celts), mortuary archaeology, gender archaeology, and battlefield archaeology.

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*PhD Student, Biological Anthropology*

Skeletal biology, craniofacial growth development and function, allometry, geomorphometric methods, bioarchaeology, political economy.

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*PhD Student, Archaeology*

Human and cultural ecology, artisanal fishers (both modern and prehistoric), lake ecology, Great Lakes prehistory and history from the 13th to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, zooarchaeology and applied zooarchaeology.

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Western Europe, nationalism, consumption and sports.

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North American Archaeology, GIS analysis, collections management.

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Research focuses on Archaic foragers' social organization and subsistence pursuits via zooarchaeological analyses. Group cooperation with respect to groups' subsistence efforts, Great Basin of Western North America, analysis of non-human animal mortuary contexts.

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Human osteology, forensics, mortuary, grave preservation, archaeology.

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My current research interests are mortuary practices, social memory and landscape, culturally modified human bone, permanent body modification, transition between temporal/ cultural periods and migration in and through the Midwest, museum interpretation and display, visitor studies and public education and outreach.

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**Mai Vang**

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Acculturation of Hmong families to American society, attitudes towards marriage and family rearing, the politics of family counseling among relatives, the prevalence of violence, the emotional and mental health (madness), and the gender and power relations in the Hmong community.

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Great Lakes archaeology, lithic analysis, archaic period.

This year, the UWM Anthropology department mourns the loss of a dear friend. Her vibrant smile and warm heart – always ready to reach out, to engage, to revel – were a constant pleasure in our halls and in our lives. Her adventuresome spirit, tenacity and love of life left an impression wherever she went, but her most profound impression lingers in our hearts. This work is dedicated to you, Mel, beautiful soul and beloved friend, whom we miss very much.

Melissa Sue Bobholz  
May 31, 1981 – September 19, 2008

