The Summer Spent with Ronald E. McNair
Jackie L. Orcholl

Most of us involved in anthropology are not here for the money, nor do we come to the academic world with funds to throw about. I am sure we all agree that payoffs are found in places other than a six-figure salary, however, these payoffs, like the possibility of discovering the “missing link,” do not settle student loans or pay the rent.

Along my way to archaeological success, I have employed different means towards satisfying my financial deficit. These means include, but are not limited to, a part-time job in food service, borrowing from my parents and selling anything of value in my possession, from books to my favorite camera. While these methods have helped, the most painless and interesting source of income thus far has been winning scholarships.

In the spring of 2001, Chris, my husband found out about the Ronald E. McNair Postbaccalaureate Achievement Program (www.uwm.edu/Dept/Grad_Sch/McNair/). Founded by the US Department of Education in 1989, the nation-wide program honors the departed astronaut, Ronald E. McNair. The goal of the program is to provide underrepresented backgrounds (low income, first generation college students, women and other minorities) in graduate education with academic tutoring, career development preparation for graduate school admissions and travel opportunities.

While this all sounded great, it is not even the main portion of the program. Fifteen students per spring are accepted to the McNair program and provided with a significant stipend ($2800.00), which allows them to conduct graduate level research with a mentor for two months during the summer. McNair also provides avenues to present the final research and opportunities to further your study in the future.

This sounded like a great opportunity to me. I usually have three or four ideas for research projects swirling around in my brain, so I applied with Dr. Jean Hudson as my mentor. As soon as I was accepted, I excitedly began work on my research. I had decided to create a sort of field guide of differentiating characteristics of human and American black bear bones. As scientific as it sounds, I was really looking forward to the illustration aspect of the research.

To obtain specimens for measurement and drawing, I had to search collections throughout (and outside) the state. By searching on-line databases and calling around I found a good American black bear specimen, some with potential, and made several new contacts. I borrowed a bear skeleton from the University of Madison. Finding a human skeleton that someone was willing to loan out became a problem, so Dr. Hudson purchased a model for the department.

In order to have a better sample size for bear, I went to the Field Museum in Chicago where I was treated to V.I.P. status with a behind the scenes pass and free admission courtesy of the Curator of the mammal collection, Bill Stanley. Here, I was able to take measurements on un-displayed specimens and photograph them for future reference.

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field. With free rein of the stored collections, I was able to examine specimens collected ages ago from around the globe. Let’s just say that the art of taxidermy has been greatly improved since the 1920’s.

One of the requirements of the McNair program was that I attend a weekly seminar they provide to prepare me for the graduate admissions process. This was my least favorite part of the experience. For three hours, every Tuesday morning, we would go over graduate school applications, learn how to write a letter of purpose and talk. It may sound all right, but it felt like a lot of high-school handholding. I realize though, that they were just trying to get everyone on the same level of preparedness.

One of the nicer aspects of my McNair summer was the amount of traveling we did. I went to Madison for a graduate school seminar, Ann Arbor, MI for a conference and Minneapolis, MN to check out the graduate programs. Each trip, I would find a new health-food restaurant to eat at, walk around looking for the closest body of water (rivers and lakes) and usually see a movie or two. In Michigan, I saw Vincent Price in House of Wax in 3-D for $0.75.

Also, at the end of the program in August, I wanted to look at a graduate program in California. My husband and I took a train across the states and McNair reimbursed our travel expenses. Unfortunately, I am not going to California for graduate school, but the trip helped me to decide where to apply. Along the way, we traveled through Oregon and Montana. The view from the train provided enough inspiration for me to apply to schools in both states. I am happy to say that I will be moving to Montana in July to attend the University of Montana-Missoula this coming fall.

When the program came to an end, all of the students involved were allowed to present their findings at a small conference, followed by a banquet. This provided the experience of actually getting up and talking about all of the facts and figures I had recorded over the past two months. It made me a little nervous but ended up giving me more confidence about my abilities as a researcher and presenter. Plus, I was able to invite my family and show off my drawings on a big screen.

Overall, it was a great way to spend my summer. I basically got paid to write a paper and draw illustrations of bones, which I love. The experience is commemorated with a group photograph, a velum certificate of accomplishment and a pretty decent research paper at http://www.uwm.edu/Dept/Grad_Sch/McNair/Summer01/.

The support of the McNair program did not end with the summer. I have had several opportunities over the last year to present my research. The Director is always available for advice and the Assistant Director has answered many of the McNair participants’ questions about getting into graduate programs and further education in general. If you qualify for this program (or any other scholarships), I strongly suggest taking a few afternoons to research and apply for them. It was great to spend the summer working on something I enjoyed and learned from, rather than spooning out deli food.

Winter in West Africa

Kim Boyajian

As a participant in the University of Wisconsin-Parkside 2000-2001 Study Tour to Ghana, a program co-directed by Parkside Professors Lillian Trager and James Stills, I attended lectures and workshops that dealt with various aspects of Ghanaian arts and culture.

After celebrating New Year’s Eve 2001 in Ghana’s capital of Accra, we boarded a bus that appropriately displayed the motto LIFE IS DYNAMIC and began our journey northward. First traveling through the rich Forest Region then farther to the harmattan covered savannah, we made a stop at the Burkina Faso border before making our way south again.

Markets have always been a favorite of mine so the city of Kumasi’s Asofo Market, one of the largest open air markets in West Africa, was a highlight of the trip. Visits to places such as Bonwire, a well known Kente weaving village, and university art departments illustrated the diversity of art production within Ghana. Other sites were memorable for different reasons; a visit to a large, isolated rock outcropping,

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which once served as a slave collection and distribution point within the vast Northern region, afforded one palpable historic insight.

Two weeks into the Ghana tour, I parted from the group and traveled to Nigeria with Dr. Trager who, before meeting us in Ghana, had been teaching and doing research as a Senior Fulbright Scholar at Obafemi Owolowo University in the city of Ife. As an undergraduate at Parkside, I became interested in the Yoruba-speaking peoples of southwestern Nigeria and later the topic of informally (workshop) and formally (university) trained Yoruba artists. While in Nigeria, I spent the majority of my time in the art-rich cities of Ife and Oshogbo. This enabled me to revisit my early interests in Yoruba art and culture and begin to narrow some of my research ideas.

In Oshogbo, I attended an artist workshop where students learn both traditional and experimental art forms such as fabric dying, carving and painting. I took lessons in traditional Yoruba fabric dying techniques while getting acquainted with some of the students who were working on their own projects—and often helping me with mine. In the city of Ife, I was fortunate enough to spend time with one of the university art professors, meet other faculty members, and explore local cultural sites.

Visiting two countries gave me a broader perspective of West African art because I was able to compare different methods of art production between, as well as within, both countries. In addition, by augmenting my travel-abroad experiences and giving me a small taste of life in West Africa, the trip also prepared me for future long-term research.

Ghana and Nigeria each possess unique geographic and cultural characteristics, something which became even more noticeable as one moved away from the large cities and began to observe the everyday activities of smaller towns and villages. From traffic jams in the countries’ urban centers to hikes along rural paths and waterfalls, these scenes were just a small taste of the rich diversity that Africa possesses.

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**Boning up in Peru**

*Vanesa Zietz*

What started as a seventeen-day trip to Peru (January 2-18) for a zooarchaeology class ended as a journey I (and I am sure the rest of my companions) will never forget.

Day 1: There we were, for the most part, thirteen perfect strangers on an eight-hour flight to Lima. The group included a diverse assortment of characters. There were biologists, anthropologists, archaeologists, undergraduates, graduates, a Ph.D. student, vegetarians and savage carnivores! We came together because of the Study Abroad program here on campus. Dr. Jean Hudson, from the UWM Anthropology Department, a professional zooarchaeologist, who has worked in Peru for a number of years, was the advisor and mastermind behind the trip. When we finally arrived in Lima it was 11:30 p.m. There we met Carlos, our guide and friend “on the other side”. He took us to our hotel and by then it was 1 a.m., so most of us decided to crash for the night. The next morning we were allowed to sleep in until 10 o’clock. For the majority of the trip, especially in Moquegua, we were expected to be in the lab by 9 a.m.

Day 2: Before zooarchaeological analysis (the study of faunal remains) can begin it is essential to know what kinds of animals inhabit/ed the study area. For this reason, the first place we visited in Lima was the Natural History Museum. In the museum we were divided into small groups to compose a list of scientific names and body sizes for common Peruvian wildlife. For the majority of the trip, we were expected to fill out worksheets and take notes on various aspects of human to animal relationships we observed in the museums. In the second museum we visited that day, we also composed a list of how animal materials like fur, bones, and feathers were used and how animals were depicted in native artwork.

Day 3: We headed south to Pachacamac at 8 a.m. to visit an extensive archaeological site. By the late afternoon we arrived in Chincha to check into our rooms at the Hacienda San Jose. This 300-year-old hacienda included all the luxuries of a five-star American hotel. We had a pool with a twisty slide, a pool table, huge rooms, and a dinner show with Afro-Peruvian music and dance. After dinner we were invited to learn some of their dance moves (however, very unsuccessfully) and

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make our own music on traditional instruments such as donkey jaws and wooden boxes. Needless to say, with hospitality like this some group members inquired to Dr. Hudson about the possibility of staying and being picked up on the return trip. Of course, there was too much to do and see for this to be possible.

Day 4: By 8 a.m. we were back on the bus, this time heading for the Paracas Nature Reserve. This included a speedboat trip to the Islas Ballestas to watch the social habits of sea lions, cormorants, boobies, and penguins. We were there to observe how animals group or isolate themselves from their fellow species. This information is useful to anthropologists because it is indicative of how past societies may have planned their hunting strategies. After the boat trip we boarded the bus again and headed further south to Nasca. Driving through the desert we stopped off to see some of the Nasca Lines. It was quite sad to see how the highway cut through a couple of the figures. Even worse, a vehicle further destroyed parts of one of the figures.

Day 5: Up and out again at 8 a.m. We toured the archaeological site of Cahuachi. This was probably the most telling sign that we were, archaeologically speaking, “not in Kansas anymore”. While walking across the site, one could bend over and pick up (and, of course, put back down!) painted ceramic sherds, animal bones, and other small artifacts. Even more alarming was the sight of perfectly preserved human remains scattered all over a looted cemetery. The lack of rain and extreme heat had excellently preserved all the artifacts we saw that day. Nasca also provided another interesting stop off: the puquio water system. This is an underground water channel that was tapped by digging ramps that spiraled downward. The people who watch over the puquio system told us that we could go down the hole and follow the stream under ground until we hit the opening of another circular ramp. Of course, most of us jumped at the chance, including Dr. Hudson. Once this excursion was completed we boarded the bus and were off to catch another bus that would finally drop us off in Moquegua. And what a bus ride it was! We boarded the bus at 3 p.m. and did not get off in Moquegua until 1:30 in the morning.

Day 6: Slept in late, 9 a.m. This was the first day in Moquegua. We toured the Museo Contisuyo, the museum that we worked at for ten days. In the lab, we analyzed a couple of the faunal collections housed in the museum. Those who had never worked with faunal remains were introduced to the most common zooarchaeological techniques, such as bone identification and sizing. Other students who had more experience worked independently on their own zooarchaeological analysis.

Lab work (Days 6-15): Every day we spent at least six hours in the lab, collecting and analyzing our data. The goal was the same for everyone; design a research project, describe the question and methods that would be used to carry out the procedure, perform the tests and then evaluate the results. The nighttime was spent working in the lab, relaxing, socializing with the natives or checking email.

Day 9: To give us a break from lab work we hiked 2500 meters up to the top of Cerro Baul in the morning when the sun was not quite so hot. Unfortunately for some of us, we still got burnt pretty badly. Cerro Baul was a fortification located at the top of a mesa. It took about one hour to hike up the side even with the cemented staircases carved into the hill. The rest of the day was spent at the lab.

Day 12: Since it was Sunday we took the day off and headed to Ilo to visit the archaeological site of Kilometer 4 and to swim in the Pacific Ocean.

Day 14: We worked in the lab some more. For dinner we were served a special treat, in addition to our usual four-course meal for lunch and dinner, cuy (known in English as Guinea Pig). And, for the curious, it did not taste like chicken. Some of the other daring group members said it tasted like squirrel.

Day 15: We discussed the results of our analyses with the rest of the class before lunch. After lunch we loaded our gear onto the bus and departed Moquegua. We then drove to the Tacna airport and flew back to Lima. We arrived at our hotel at approximately 11 p.m.

Day 16: Last day in Peru. We spent the day walking the streets and markets, picking up last minute souvenirs for all of the people we were starting to miss very much. That night, at 12:55 a.m., we were on our way back to the United States.

Day 17: Arrived in Chicago at 10 a.m. and by 3:30 in the afternoon we were back home in Milwaukee.

Overall, the trip went well: no one lost their luggage or missed a flight. The food was different but good, the water was not drinkable, and the toilet paper was not flushable, but like one group member said, “It’s the little differences.” We made some new friends, got to know some new things about people we already knew, swapped some better kept secrets and told some lies. We had a great time and even got some archaeology done! ☝️
This summer I will be privileged to join an archaeological team headed by our own Dr. Bettina Arnold in the ongoing “Landscape of Ancestors Project” in Germany. The project itself is a collaborative effort studying early Iron Age mortuary structures and social organization. Dr. Arnold has excavated Tumulus 17 and will be excavating Tumulus 18 of the Speckhau mound group located within the Hohmichele mortuary landscape. Collectively the tumuli are part of the early Iron Age Heuneburg hillfort dating to between 600 and 450 BC. The Hohmichele is the second largest early Iron Age mound in Western Europe and Tumulus 17 and 18 are located about 200 meters to the south.

Dr. Arnold and co-field director Dr. Matthew Murray (Minnesota State University-Mankato), a team made up of students from UWM, University of New Mexico, and University of Chicago have spent two field seasons (summers of 1999 and 2000) excavating Tumulus 17. During this time they unearthed the remains of five or six interments. Radiocarbon dates from a cremation burial date to around 600 BC placing it within the late Hallstatt phase.

The mound, like most other mounds of this date, had been looted. This did not prohibit the finding of five burials, however. Bone preservation was poor in Graves 1, 3, and 4, but body positioning could still be determined by using soil staining and placement of grave goods. The grave goods also helped to date the graves themselves, because they could be placed within a time frame based on their style. Certain artifacts also served as markers aiding in the identification of the sex of the interred. A bronze studded belt, bronze bracelets, ear or hair ornaments, and at least two poorly preserved clothing fasteners in Grave 4 indicated the burial was likely a female. Grave 3 was identified as probably male because it contained a dagger, two spear points, a single bronze armring, pins known as fibulae, and a ceramic cup. Grave 1 was a probable male that was buried within a wooden chamber containing a bronze cauldron, an iron short sword, two iron spear points, and an iron belt hook. Sherd refits, pieces of ceramics from several contexts within the mound found to fit together, suggest that portions of the central cremation pyre remains were kept and later deposited as more graves were added and the mound was built up.

Tumulus 17 is only the second mortuary mound systematically excavated in this mound group, the Hohmichele being the other. The goal of excavating Tumulus 18, which is located 25 meters west of Tumulus 17, is to get a better representation for the Speckhau cemetery and the Heuneburg mortuary landscape.

The site location is in southwest Germany. The closest town is Ulm and the nearest city is Stuttgart. The area surrounding the site is rural, with wheat, barley, and oats grown alongside managed timber. The climate, like Wisconsin, will not be typical summer weather. Temperatures throughout the day will range from 40F in the morning to the 90’s (sound familiar?), but there won’t be any poison ivy! Instead there will be mosquitoes, horse flies, deer flies, and ticks. All of which could pick me up and fly away with me, but only towards the end of my six weeks when I’m down to “super model” size due to all the forced manual labor. All of the above will pose an incredibly difficult packing strategy, it’s a good thing I took that packaging course in undergrad.

For images of the project and on-going analyses, see http://www.uwm.edu/~barnold/arch/

(Stayed tuned for the second part of “Jackie in Germany” coming next semester in the Fall Newsletter...)
Last summer I participated in the Women in Archaeology Internship Program offered at the Center for American Archeology (CAA) in Kampsville, Illinois. As an undergraduate anthropology major interested in archaeology, the ten weeks I spent with the Education Program at the CAA was a wonderful opportunity to enrich my knowledge and skills in the field of archaeology and public education.

The Center for American Archeology is situated in the rural village of Kampsville on the Illinois River and is roughly a two-hour drive north of East St. Louis. The Illinois River serves many barges and ferries, continuing to serve native peoples as it has for thousands of years. In prehistoric times the river would have provided aquatic food resources and allowed travel and trade with neighboring groups. During the 1800’s the lumber industry depended on the river to transport lumber and supplies. Once a major river port, less than 400 people live in the village of Kampsville today.

The Center for American Archeology, formerly known as the Kampsville Archeological Center, began in 1959 with the purchase of some local buildings by the Northwestern Archeological Program. Located within the 40 by 70 mile research area selected by the NAP, Kampsville was an ideal location to set up base. Supplies could be obtained from Springfield or East St. Louis, which were each about 2 hours drive from Kampsville, and property was inexpensive to purchase and maintain. At one time the CAA included 37 buildings which served as laboratories, classrooms, research libraries, dorms, and storage facilities. A major flood in 1993 reduced that number to fourteen. Today the CAA exists as a research center independent from Northwestern University.

The Lower Illinois River Valley contains a rich archaeological record that dates back to 12,000 years ago. By 1980 over 2,000 archaeological sites had been identified. One of the most well known prehistoric sites in the LIRV is Koster. The Koster site extends over the north, east, and south fields of what was once the farm of Theodore and Mary Koster. The Koster-North site is known as one of the deepest and most stratified sites in North America. The Northwestern Archeological Program conducted excavations for ten years (1969-1979). The multi-component site was found to contain evidence of 26 occupations that dated to over 8,000 years ago.

The Koster-North site provided a wealth of information on the native cultures of the Archaic period. Evidence from Koster-North suggested that Archaic peoples were well adapted to their environment much earlier than had been assumed. The earliest cemetery known at the time was found at Horizon 11 and dated to the Early Archaic period (8500-6000 B.C.). The earliest permanent houses were found at Horizon 8 and dated to the Middle Archaic period (6000-3000 B.C.). This find demonstrated that permanent houses were constructed about 5,000 years earlier than archaeologists had previously supposed.

The excavation of the Koster-North site was an immense archaeological undertaking. At the height of the project the north field excavation area consisted of an L-shaped hole 100 feet in length on the longest side with a maximum depth of 34 feet. A bulldozer, an end-loader, and a modified corn elevator were used to assist in moving 100,000 cubic feet of soil from 10,000 excavation units. By 1973 about 30,000 visitors were coming to see “the big hole” each summer, and by 1977 the project budget was over half a million dollars. During the summer field season the population of Kampsville doubled due to the number of students, staff members, and scientists working in the Lower Illinois Valley at the Kampsville Archeological Center.

Today, although no longer a part of Northwestern University, the CAA remains involved in the instruction of students interested in archaeology. During the summer the CAA offers one and two-week long field schools for high school and junior high school students. During their stay in Kampsville students learn about science and prehistoric cultures hands-on while participating in archaeological field and lab work and past lifeways activities. The CAA also offers programs for school groups, university students, and adults. Now some twenty years after the last excavations at Koster, the CAA Education Program has returned to the site, this time to excavate in the south field. The south field was excavated briefly for 3 weeks in 1969, but has since remained unexamined. Over the 2000 and 2001 field seasons CAA students performed a surface survey of the south field and excavated in 30 test units.

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The Koster-South site looks to be as interesting as the north field site. At present, the south field excavations have identified components of Mississippian, Late Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Archaic cultures. The recent excavations focused on the Middle Woodland component (50 B.C. – A.D. 250), which was represented by Hopewell, Havana, and Baehr pottery, copper, and projectile points. This is interesting because the Middle Woodland is one of the only periods not represented at Koster-North.

I had a wonderful experience as an intern at the CAA. I learned a lot and made many friends with other interns and staff members. My main duty was to assist in the field and the lab with the supervision and instruction of students working on the Koster-South project. I often assisted with workshops for the public and past lifeways activities for field school students, and every week there was an interesting researcher to listen to in the CAA summer lecture series. One of the highlights of the summer was a trip to the great Native American settlement at Cahokia. I also experienced the perks of life in a small town where shopping meant a half hour drive to the Walmart in Jerseyville and a night out was driving down to Hardin to do laundry.

Under the supervision of the site director, Karen Atwell, and the Education Program director, Mary Pirkl, I began an independent project. Here at UWM, I am also assisted by Dr. Robert Jeske. The results of the initial excavations at the Koster-South site in 1969 were never published. My project has involved tabulating artifacts and debris from the 1969 test units and writing a summary report of the excavations. The 1969 excavations seem to have found a Mississippian house, which comes from a period that is not well represented in the Lower Illinois Valley. I presented a paper on the project at the meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in Denver this March.

If you are interested in summer programs, internships, or work experiences offered at the Center for American Archeology, check out the CAA on the web at www.caa-archeology.org.

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**Summer 2002 Archaeological Field School at Crescent Bay Hunt Club**

*Dustin Oakley*

This summer, Dr Robert Jeske, Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, will once again lead a field school at the Crescent Bay Hunt Club in Jefferson County, Wisconsin. Three teaching assistants will assist Dr. Jeske: Jody Clauter, Chrisie Hunter and Linda Naunapper.

The site is situated in a small stand of woods along Lake Koshkonong. Excavations by field school students in 2000 revealed an apparent settlement from the Oneota period, about 700 years old. Several house floors, pits, and a possible palisade or wall were uncovered two years ago, and the excavations this summer are intended to further illuminate the nature of the site.

The field school will run from May 29 to July 7, 2002, Monday through Friday, 8am to 4pm. Since the site is located only about an hour from Milwaukee, near Fort Atkinson, students will be able to commute every day from the archaeology lab in Sabin Hall. For those willing to rough it, primitive camping facilities will also be available at the site.

Eligible students will have had at least one archaeology course and must complete an application. The class counts as six credit hours. In addition to learning techniques of archaeological excavation, students will also acquire experience in surface and shovel probe survey techniques, sketch mapping, and laboratory analysis of artifacts. Other Wisconsin archaeological sites will also be toured, and a basic understanding of North American prehistory gained.

For more information or an application, see the display case on the first floor of Sabin Hall or contact Dr. Robert Jeske in Sabin Hall, room 280, by phone at 414-229-2424, or via email to jeske@uwm.edu.
**Anthropology Faculty and Staff**

### Faculty

**Cheryl Seabrook Ajirrotutu** (PhD U California Berkley 1989; Assoc Prof) Linguistic anthropology, sociolinguistics, educational anthropology, gender and development; West Africa and the African diaspora.

**Fred C. Anapol** (PhD SUNY Stony Brook 1984; Assoc Prof) Human anatomy, evolutionary and functional morphology of locomotion and mastication, forensic anthropology.

**Kalman Appilbaum** (PhD Harvard 1993; Asst Prof) Membership and participation in neighborhood voluntary organizations and participation in neighborhood voluntary organizations.

**Bettina Arnold** (PhD Harvard 1991; Assoc Prof) Complex societies, material culture as a symbolic system, archaeology of gender, history of anthropology; prehistoric Europe.

**Paul E. Brodwin** (PhD Harvard 1991; Assoc Prof) Medical anthropology, psychological anthropology, anthropology of the body, critical social theory; Haiti and the Haitian diaspora.

**J. Patrick Gray** (PhD Colorado Boulder 1976; Prof) Quantitative methods, psychological anthropology, sociobiology, religion and worldview.

**Jean L. Hudson** (PhD U California Santa Barbara 1990; Asst Prof) Hunter gatherer adaptations, zooarchaeology, ethnoarchaeology, ecological and evolutionary theory, cooperative and egalitarian social systems; coastal California, coastal Peru, central Africa.

**Robert J. Jeske** (PhD Northwestern 1987; Assoc Prof) Archaeology, lithic analysis, paleoanthropology, hunter-gatherers, horticulture; North America.

**Ingrid Jordt** (PhD Harvard 2001; Asst Prof) Buddhism, gender and asceticism, global social movements, the politics of legitimacy, Burma.

**Thomas Malaby** (PhD Harvard 1998; Asst Prof) Cultural and institutional shaping of attitudes toward risk and indeterminacy; the status of modernity; the uses of history and futurity; Globalization projects and their impact on local and nation-state processes; urban criminality and tolerated vice; social theory; ritual and performance.

**John D. Richards** (PhD UW-Milwaukee 1992; Assoc Scientist) Midwestern archaeology, historic preservation, history of anthropology, archaeological field techniques.

**Patricia B. Richards** (PhD UW-Milwaukee 1997; Assoc Scientist) Historical resource management, historic period archaeology, mortuary analysis, Midwestern archaeology.

**Trudy R. Turner** (PhD New York 1977; Prof) Physical anthropology, molecular genetics and evolution of nonhuman primates, Africa.

**William Washabaugh** (PhD Wayne State 1974; Prof) Linguistic anthropology, Creole languages, deafness, music; Caribbean, Spain.

### Adjunct Faculty

**Barbara Crass** (PhD UW-Milwaukee 1998; Adj Asst Prof) Archaeology, mortuary studies, Arctic archaeology.

**Alex Barker** (PhD U Michigan 1999; Adj Assoc Prof; Anthropology Department Head and Curator of North American Archaeology, Milwaukee Public Museum) Southeastern Archaeology, Rise of Social Complexity, Prehistoric Iconography, Political Economics, Gender in Archaeology.


**Linea Sundstrom** (PhD U Kansas; Adj Prof) Northern Plains Archaeology and Ethnography, Rock art, Ethnography and Sacred Sites.

### Emeritus Faculty

**Melvin L. Fowler** (PhD U Chicago) Archaeology, urbanization and social development; Mississippi Valley, Mexico

**Sidney M. Greenfield** (PhD Columbia 1959) Economic anthropology, ethnicity, religion, systems of healing, history of slavery; Brazil, Caribbean, Atlantic Islands.

**Bernard J. James** (PhD U Wisconsin) Culture and personality, modern organization.

**Donald V. Kurtz** (PhD U California Davis 1970) Political anthropology, anthropological theory, cultural analysis, social organization; Mesoamerica, South Asia.

**Nancy Oestreich Lurie** (PhD Northwestern 1952; Adj Prof; Curator Emeritus, MPM) Cultural anthropology, action anthropology, ethnohistory; North America.

**Neil C. Tappen** (PhD U Chicago 1952; Hooton Prof Emeritus) Physical anthropology, human evolution, anatomy, primates; Africa

**Edward Wellin** (PhD Harvard 1955) Cultural anthropology, medical anthropology, urban anthropology; Latin America.

### Ad Hoc Academic Staff

- Michael Afolayan
- Alan Aycock
- Andrew Collins
- Tony Freeman
- Christine Hamlin
- Dawn Scher Thomae

### Teaching Assistants

- Stephanie Ademola
- Cindy Balyeat
- Jody Clauter
- Alejandra Estrin
- Ned Farley
- SungWoo Park

### Project Assistants

- Chrissie Hunter
- Linda Naunapper
- Seth Schneider
Trimborn Farm continued

Because of our fund-raising efforts 24 disadvantaged MPS students will attend a free one-week summer program being held at Trimborn Farm July 22-26, 2002, where they will learn the basic methods of archaeological fieldwork under the direction of professional archaeologists and UWM-Anthropology graduate students. By participating in excavations at the site, the children will gain hands-on experience in archaeology, while being exposed to and learning about the scientific method, mathematics, measuring, note-taking, teamwork, and observation and inference while they help to recover a part of Milwaukee’s cultural history.

As Chairperson of the Trimborn Farm Fund-Raising Committee, I would like to extend a genuine thank you to everyone who has helped with this project. This thank you goes out to the members of ASU who were on the Trimborn Farm Archaeological Field-School Raffle Committee (especially Dusty Oakley and Jamie Kelly), the individuals who helped sell the raffle tickets to their friends and family as well as at the number of Outreach Events last semester, the Park People of Milwaukee County who were our partners in this endeavor, the faculty and staff of the Anthropology Department, as well as everyone who purchased a raffle ticket. A special thank you is also extended to the businesses and organizations listed below that donated money, merchandise and/or services that paid for the raffle expenses and/or were used as the prizes for the raffle. Without your generosity we would not have been able to raise the funds necessary to sponsor this archaeological field school. Thank you all!

- Applebee’s Restaurant • Archaeological Institute of America
- Bavarian Inn Restaurant • Body Inspired LTD • Caterina’s Ristorante • Chocolate Factory • County Clare Irish Inn and Pub • Cranky Al’s Bakery • Cultures and Communities Program at UWM • Dairyland Greyhound Park • Department of Anthropology at UWM • German Fest • Green Bay Packers • Gypsy Kems Massage • Heinemann’s Restaurant • Herbert Kohl Charities • Irish Fest • Landmark Lanes • Miller Park’s Milwaukee Brewers Baseball Club • Milwaukee Admirals • Milwaukee Art Museum • Milwaukee Bucks • Milwaukee Chamber Theatre • Milwaukee County Historical Society • Milwaukee County Zoo • Milwaukee Public Museum • Milwaukee Repertory Theatre • Milwaukee Wave • Murray Hill Pottery Works • Museum of Science and Industry • Old Oak Inn and Acorn Pub • Open Pantry • Outpost Natural Foods • Partnerships and Innovations at UW-Milwaukee • Paulus Printing • Polish Fest • PrideFest Inc. • Saz’s Steak House • Starbucks • Studio D • Summerfest World Festival • Sun of Kenilworth • Sunset Playhouse • UW-Milwaukee Peck School of the Arts • UW-Milwaukee’s Bookstore • Wisconsin Archaeological Society • WKTI, 94.5 FM • Women’s Basketball Team at UW-Milwaukee •

Anthropology Lecture Series at UWM

**Anthropology Colloquium Series**

**Spring 2000**
Friday, February 1, 2002, 4 pm Room G90 Sabin Hall
**Dr. Amos Rapport, Distinguished Professor Emeritus, UWM School of Architecture and Urban Planning**
“Using Culture in Design”

Friday, March 8, 2002, 4 pm Room G90 Sabin Hall
**Paulette Gueno Curtis, Harvard University**

Friday, March 29, 2002, 4 pm Room G90 Sabin Hall
**Paul Bahn, Independent Scholar**
“Motivations of Ice Age Art”

Friday, May 10, 2002, 4 pm Room G90 Sabin Hall
**Peter Peregrine, Lawrence University**
“Quantitative Analysis of Cultural Evolution”

**Archaeological Institute of America Lecture Series**

**Spring 2002**
Sunday, March 31, 2002, 3pm Room G90 Sabin Hall UWM
**Paul Bahn, Independent Scholar**

“What Really Happened on Easter Island”
Tuesday, April 2, 2002, 8pm Room 195 Mitchell Hall UWM
Claudio Bizzarri, *Università di Macera*
“An Underground Etruscan Town in Umbria”

Friday, April 19, 2002 8pm Room G90 Sabin Hall UWM
**Jagdish J. Chavda, University of Central Florida**
“Uparkot: The Glory of the Kshatrapas and RaangrahPuri of Kathiawad, Bharat”

Sunday, May 5, 2002 3pm Room G90 Sabin Hall UWM
**Jason Yaeger, University of Wisconsin-Madison**
“Making a Maya City-State: Linking the City and the Countryside at Xunantunich, Belize”

**Wisconsin Archaeological Society**

**Spring 2002**
Monday, February 18, 2002, 8 pm Room G90 Sabin Hall
**Dr. Katie Egan-Bruhy, Commonwealth Resource Group, Inc.**
“Food for Thought: New Perspectives on Prehistoric Diet”

Monday, March 18, 2002, 8 pm Room G90 Sabin Hall
**Dr. Jean Hudson, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee**
“Peruvian Ethnoarchaeology and Coastal Adaptations”
Anthropology News

Monday, April 15, 2002, 8 pm Room G90 Sabin Hall
**Dr. Sissel Schoeder, University of Wisconsin-Madison**
“The Skare Site and Paleoindian Occupations in Wisconsin”

Monday, May 20, 2002, 8 pm Room G90 Sabin Hall
**Dr. Alice Kehoe, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee**
“‘Old Swan’ and Captain Lewis: The Blackfoot Chief Who Drew the Map Lewis and Clark Followed”

**BUZZWORDS: UNDERGRADUATE COLLOQUIUM IN ANTHROPOLOGY**

**Spring 2002**
Thursday, January 31, 2002, 9:30 am Room 281 Sabin Hall
**Dr. Cheryl Ajirotutu, Matt Robinson and Michael Buechel**
“Traditions of Sénégal”

Thursday, February 14, 9:30 am Room 281 Sabin Hall
**Dr. Michael Afolayan**
“Iwa: The Concept of Character in the Indigenous Educational Philosophy of the Yoruba: An Ethno-linguistic Discourse”

Thursday, February 21, 9:30 am Room 281 Sabin Hall
**Cynthia Balyeat**
“How can hormones help to inform the ‘nature-nurture’ debate?”

Thursday, March 7, 2002, 9:30 am Room 281 Sabin Hall
**Jim Johnson**
“Rethinking Big: The metamorphosis of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age monumental funerary structures in Southern England”

Thursday, March 14, 2002, 9:30 am Room 281 Sabin Hall
**Seth Schneider**
“Mortuary ritual activity in Early Iron Age southwest Germany: Preliminary analysis of ceramics from Tumulus 17.”

Thursday, April 4, 2002, 9:30 am Room 281 Sabin Hall
**Alejandra Estrin**
“Women’s menstrual networks and the industrialized environment”

Thursday, April 11, 2002, 9:30 am Room 281 Sabin Hall
**Pete Fantle**
“K-4: First environmentalists or opportunists?”

Thursday, April 4, 2002, 9:30 am Room 281 Sabin Hall
**Quincy Tharps**

Thursday, April 25, 2002, 9:30 am Room 281 Sabin Hall
**Tammy Brown**
“The Ritual Landscape of the Social Structure in the Arras Culture of East Yorkshire”

Thursday, May 2, 2002, 9:30 am Room 281 Sabin Hall
**Dustin Oakley**
“Exploring Ancient Ritual Sites of Peru”

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**Recent Graduates**

**Ph.D:**
- Kathleen Bubinas (Summer 2001)
- LaVonne Cornell Swanson (Spring 2001)
- Roberto Nodal (Fall 2001)
- Quincy Tharps (Spring 2001)

**MS:**
- Stephanie Bjork Ademola (Fall 2001)
- Jocelyn Boor (Spring 2001)
- Mary Darbyshire-Moore (Spring 2001)
- Aaron Frederick (Fall 2001)
- Sara Gonzales (Spring 2001)
- Diane Grubisha (Fall 2001)
- Rich Watt (Fall 2001)

**Student Awards**

**John Blaszczyk:**
Cultures and Communities Graduate Assistance Award for 2002

**Chris Hamlin:**
Phi Kappa Phi National Academic Honor Society Inductee for 2002

**Vincent Herr:**
Cultures and Communities Graduate Assistance Award for 2002

**Kira Kaufmann:**
Cultures and Communities Program Graduate Teaching Fellowship for 2001-2001

PFF Grant, Center of Instruction and Professional Development 2001-2002

Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies (CLACS) travel grant 2002

**Dustin Oakley:** Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowship: Summer 2002
**WHAT IS ASU?**

The UWM Anthropology Student Union (ASU) 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 University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee students and alumni.

All ASU meetings and events are open to attendance by anyone. General meetings are held at approximate monthly intervals during the academic year, and we strive to provide a social event each month as well. Look for information about ASU events on flyers posted in Sabin Hall and on the ASU bulletin board in Sabin 276 or subscribe to the ASU listserv (directions for subscribing listed below).

ASU is a very active organization. We are involved in a number of activities throughout the UW-Milwaukee campus, including:

- Bake Sales
- Field Trips
- Conferences
- Guest Lecturers
- Parties and Social Functions

ASU encourages all graduate and undergraduate students to join our organization. Through ASU, becoming a “part of the department” is so much easier and enjoyable. For more information, write:

**ANTHROPOLOGY STUDENT UNION**

Anthropology Department
Sabin Hall 290
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
P.O. Box 413
Milwaukee, WI 53201

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**CURRENT OFFICERS OF THE ANTHROPOLOGY STUDENT UNION**

President
**Chrisie Hunter**  
cmeier@uwm.edu

Vice President
**Matt Robinson**  
mpr@uwm.edu

Treasurer
**Rebecca Neises**  
raneises@uwm.edu

Secretary
**Jamie Kelly**  
jkelly@uwm.edu

Faculty Representative
**Cindy Balyeat**  
balyeat@uwm.edu

Faculty Representative
**Jody Clauter**  
jclauter@uwm.edu

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**ASU ONLINE**

The Anthropology Student Union has an e-mail listserv address that both undergraduate and graduate students can subscribe to. Like most other listservs, ASU’s listserv does not cost the organization or its subscribers any money.

The listserv provides an effective avenue to post information about upcoming meetings, bake sales, guest lecturers and so forth. It also provides students with a means for discussion of topics pertinent to the field of anthropology, and is used to post notices relating to meetings and courses of interest to UW-Milwaukee’s anthropology student population.

To subscribe to ASU’s listserv, send a message to: listserv@csd.uwm.edu

In the body of the message, type: subscribe asu your name

“Our name” should be your first and last name, not your e-mail ID. Remember not to put anything in the subject line. If you are using an e-mail program other than PINE (such as Netscape or Outlook Express), you must switch your mail type to Plain Text, not HTML.

Once you have subscribed, you will receive all the messages posted to the listserv. You can also post messages by sending them to the address: asu@csd.uwm.edu

In addition to the listserv, ASU also has a Web site, where students can access general information about ASU, dates and times for monthly meetings, announcements of upcoming events, The Anthropology News, and links to other Web sites of anthropological interest. Check it out at:  
[http://www.uwm.edu/StudentOrg/ASU](http://www.uwm.edu/StudentOrg/ASU)
Anthropology Internship Opportunities

Mary Roffers

For the fall semester of 2002 you can work with other interns on any of these ethnographic studies being conducted in Milwaukee: Latinos of Caribbean Descent in Milwaukee, The Hmong in Milwaukee, The German Socialists, The Milwaukee Poles, Oral History of Brady Street, Oral History of the Extinct Bronzeville Community, The Milwaukee Germans, or Latinos of Mexican Descent in Milwaukee. Each of the studies examines the local history, cultural practices, and the contributions to Milwaukee of the groups (or neighborhoods) of focus. You will be participating in developing the projects, archival research, and interviewing key informants. Some of these projects include a $500 stipend. The ethnographic studies will later become documentaries.

Interns from Marquette and UWM have made major contributions to the following ethnographic projects and documentaries in the past two years: Jones Island Fishing Village, Polonia, African Americans of Milwaukee, the Urban Indians, the Milwaukee Irish, the History of Merrill Park Neighborhood, and the Milwaukee Homeless.

If you would be interested in participating in any of the studies described above please contact Urban Anthropology Inc., 1962 N. Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53202. You can call Dr. Jill Florence Lackey at (414) 271-9417 or email her at LackAssc@execpc.com. Additional information about Urban Anthropology Inc. can be found on the Internet at http://www.urban-anthropology.org/.

Student Presentations

Peter W. Fantle

Jim Johnson
2002 “Rethinking Big: The metamorphosis of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age monumental structures in Southern England.” Society for American Archaeology annual meeting March 20-24, Denver, CO.

Kira Kaufmann
2001 “Preliminary Results from Archaeological Electrical Remote Sensing At Aztalan State Park (47JE1).” Midwest Archaeological Conference, October 13, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.


Jamie Kelly
2001 "Delineating the Temporal and Spatial Boundaries of Late Woodland Collared Wares." Midwest Archaeological Conference, October 13, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Linda Naunapper

Jacquelyn Robinson*

Mary Roffers


Seth A. Schneider
2001 “Continuity and Change in the Iron Age Landscape: The Heuneburg Hillfort in Region Focus.” European Association of Archaeologists annual meeting, September 19-23, Esslingen, Germany. With Bettina Arnold and Matthew Murray.

2002 “The Old Man and the Mound: Ceramic Curation during the Early Iron Age in Southwest Germany.” Society for American Archaeology annual meeting March 20-24, Denver, CO.

Lisa Sowers

(continued on next page)
Joel Zovar


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**“Traditions of Sénégal”**
*West Africa Field School*
*Seth A. Schneider*

After a successful field school last summer to western Africa, Dr. Cheryl Ajirrotutu, Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, will conduct another ethnographic field school in Sénégal from May 28-June 22, 2002. A group of students (15-20) will concentrate on themes of Cultural Memory, Space and Place, Environment and Development while they conduct their ethnographic studies. Dakar, the capital city of Sénégal, will be the hub of operations. From Dakar students will visit many sites throughout the nation, such as Gorée Island, Joal, Saint-Louis and Touba.

The field school is a course offered for 6 credits through the Anthropology Department (297/497/750) or Women’s Studies (497). For further information about “Traditions of Sénégal” you can visit the website at: [http://www.uwm.edu/~yinka/Senegal.pdf](http://www.uwm.edu/~yinka/Senegal.pdf), or contact Dr. Ajirrotutu (yinka@uwm.edu) or Matt Robinson (mpr@uwm.edu) by e-mail.

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**Anthropological GIS Mini-Conference**
*Seth A. Schneider*

For the first time since 1992, a conference was organized by Anthropology students at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Kira Kaufmann and Linda Naunapper, Ph.D. candidates in the Anthropology Department at UWM organized a mini-conference this semester with the assistance of Dr. Jean Hudson, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at UWM. The mini-conference, entitled Anthropological Applications of Geographic Information Systems and Modeling, was held on Friday, April 12, 2002. The conference was organized to inform anthropologists, both students and faculty, and anyone who wanted to participate in the conference about how GIS could be utilized in the field of anthropology.

The conference lasted throughout the day and was divided into three areas. In the morning a short demonstration was given on the practical use of current GIS. In the room where the demonstration was held there was also a poster session demonstrating the different uses of GIS in anthropology (mainly within the field of archaeology) and environmental assessments in the US and Africa. In the afternoon, paper presentations were given concentrating mainly on anthropology. Other presentations were given that would help individuals interested in using GIS for research to find data. The last event of the day was a lecture given by Dr. Jochen Albrecht, Associate Professor of Geography at UWM on the history, methods, and theory of Geographic Information Science.

Support for the conference was provided from the Preparation of Future Faculty (PFF) program, the Department of Architecture & Urban Planning, the Department of Geography, the Department of Anthropology, and the Anthropology Student Union. Thank you Linda and Kira for the time and effort you devoted to organizing the conference.
Anthropology Classes for Fall Semester
Please refer to the Schedule of Classes booklet for complete information on time, location, and instructors available on line April 15. This list is provided to give students an idea of the courses that will be available in the Fall 2002

156-101 Introduction to Anthropology: Human Origins
156-403 The Human Skeleton
156-102 Introduction to Anthropology: Culture and Society
156-445 Psychological Anthropology
156-103 Digging Up the Past: Approaches to Archaeology
156-465 Historic Preservation in Archaeology
156-104 Lifeways in Different Cultures: A Survey of World Societies
156-489 Internship in Anthropology, Upper Division
156-193 Freshman Seminars: Topic: Oral Tradition
156-497 Study Abroad
Museums for Educators
156-543 Cross-Cultural Study of Religion
156-199 Independent Study
156-560 Introduction to Research Methods in Anthropology
158-281 Dead Men Do Tell Tales: An Introduction to Forensic Science
156-566 Archaeological Analysis and Report Preparation
156-289 Internship in Anthropology, Lower Division
156-568 Introduction to Anthropological Statistics
156-296 UROP Apprenticeship
156-641 Seminar in Anthropology Independent Work
Se 001 From Performance to Practice: Theoretical Approaches to Social Action
Se 002 19th Century Archaeology
156-297 Study Abroad
156-301 Human Evolution and Variation
156-699 Independent Work
156-307 World Archaeology: Foundations of Civilization
156-720 History and Theory of Museums
156-723 Museum Curation
156-312 Environmental Archaeology
156-724 Internship in Museum Studies
156-325 Japanese Culture and Society
156-801 A Survey of Physical Anthropology
156-328 Comparative Studies of Music, Race, and Gender in Nationalism
156-643 Survey of Cultural Anthropology
156-354 Anthropology of Art
156-888 Candidate for Degree
156-360 Introduction to Linguistic Anthropology
156-990 Research and Thesis
156-401 Primate Populations
156-999 Advanced Independent Study

Editor’s Note

Thanks for reading Anthropology News. This newsletter was put together with the assistance of Anthropology Department faculty and staff, as well as student members of ASU. I apologize in advance for any errors or omissions.

In cooperation with students and staff from the Museum Studies Program at the Milwaukee Public Museum, in which many of our graduate students participate, Anthropology News has combined with the Museum Studies newsletter, Museum Studies. Museum Studies provides information pertaining to current events at the Milwaukee Public Museum and student bios of current students in the program.

Anthropology News can also be read online at http://www.uwm.edu/StudentOrg/ASU/Newsletter.html.