



University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee ASU Newsletter

Volume 25
Spring 2014

Letter from the ASU Executive Committee

It's been a busy year for ASU! The officers have been working hard at increasing ASU visibility in the department, aiming to create an atmosphere of camaraderie and community fellowship. We've been excited to see an overall increase in ASU programming, activities, and participation. We were pleased to see such interest in the Graduate Student Anthropology Workshops (GSAWs), with several well-attended meetings in both the Fall and Spring semesters. Topics ranged from trial runs for conferences, theses, and proposal defenses to ruminations on everything you don't learn in class about participant observation. We hope that such a wide range of subfields and formats continues to be represented in the future. Member initiative was also alive and well at the many meetings of the Experimental Lithics Group. We topped the year off with ASU's highly successful 2014 Colloquium. Congratulations again to the first- and second-place winners of the Colloquium's paper competition—Susan Hill and Krista-Lee Malone.

We've been really excited to see a lot of new faces at ASU meetings and events, which included Friday night Fish Fry meet-ups, post-meeting gatherings at the

Gasthaus, and a guided tour of Aztalan, kindly provided by Dr. John Richards. We've also made a concerted effort to reach out to undergraduate students. New this year, ASU appointed an undergraduate representative, Dustin Lloyd, to help bridge the gap between graduate and undergraduate student concerns. Events included a panel held in the Fall semester where students considering a graduate degree in anthropology could ask our new and veteran grads about all the nitty-gritty details from selecting a program to the application process itself. We know that undergraduate participation will continue to enrich the ASU experience. ASU membership is more connected than ever, thanks in part to our expanded social media presence and web site updates.

ASU is also grateful to the faculty for helping us reach our goals this year. We greatly value their support and

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involvement, from speaking at meetings to attending the Colloquium. And we are thrilled to congratulate Dr. Benjamin Campbell, who was recognized by the Center for Student Involvement as a Student Organization Advisor of the Year!

As the year winds to a close, ASU's officers would like to extend a warm welcome to the 2014–2015 executive committee; we can't wait to see the energy and inspiration that you will bring to ASU in the new school year. And thank you to all of our members for your input and participation—it was a pleasure to serve you this past year!

ASU Executive Officers

Lara Ghisleni: President

Lindsey Jo Helms: Vice President

Jamie P. Henry: Treasurer

Barbara McClendon: Secretary

Abby Forster: Faculty Representative

P.S. Check out the forthcoming debut of an ASU Display Case on the second floor of Sabin!



Photo: Lara Ghisleni, President; Clare Connelly, Future Vice President; and Lindsey Jo Helms, Vice President

2014-2015 ASU Elected Officers

President: Tara Gallagher

Vice President: Clare Connelly

Secretary: Auriana Gilliland-Lloyd

Treasurer: Elizabeth Albert

Faculty Representative: Krista-Lee Malone

Letter from the Chair

Dr. Thomas M. Malaby

malaby@uwm.edu

It is a pleasure to have the chance to share in this letter news of some of the exciting recent developments in our department, many or all of which may already be known to some of you. Despite the challenging period the university is in from a budgetary perspective, Anthropology has been able to continue to develop support for our graduate students, our faculty research, and our programs in several ways.

This fall we joined the Milwaukee Public Museum in celebrating the 50th anniversary of our Museum Studies Program. This long-successful partnership with such an important local cultural institution is something of which we are all quite proud, and the department was happy to lend its support to the celebration, parts of which I was able to attend and which were deeply enjoyable. As UWM continues to grow its ties to MPM, we can feel assured that Museum Studies will remain a core part of that relationship.

This year has also seen the addition of a number of talented archeologists and related specialists to UWM's (now re-named) Cultural Resource Management program (HRMS that was). Jennifer Haas and others from the Great Lakes Archeological Research Center have brought their expertise to Dr. Richards' operation, and this in part means further opportunities for undergraduates and graduates to participate in the important research that CRM does for municipalities and other entities. While folks are finding it a bit crowded (more on that below), the expansion has gone about as smoothly as one can hope for when undertaken within an institution as large as UWM, and I hope anyone who could not make the meet and greet held at the office in February won't hesitate to introduce themselves to the new faces.

A larger operation means more space is needed to operate effectively, and so another major change everyone will see around Sabin, in just a few short weeks, is the shift of all the department's administrative office space, and our conference room, up to the space formerly occupied by UITS on the third floor. This will give CRM the room it needs on the second floor, and by a happy chance the layout of the third floor space is much better for our administration, including a conference room with a beautiful view west through many windows. We expect to move in by the time you read this, so please don't hesitate to stop by and say hello in our new space.

When you do that, you'll very likely be saying hello to Janet Donovan, who joined us this March as our departmental administrator, succeeding our esteemed Emily Heinz, who moved on to the Registrar's office where we wish her all the best. Janet has long experience here at UWM, and that has made the transition remarkably seamless, which has certainly been a relief to me. Also in the office in the mornings is Lorilei Flores, who splits her time between our department and English. Lorilei has been someone to rely on through all of the changes we've been making, and it is clear that our department has become very fortunate in its administrative staff.

There is much more to talk about in terms of our recruitment efforts, colloquium speakers, and more, but in the space I have remaining I want to close by sharing how excited I am, along with the rest of our faculty, that this year we have been able, for the first time, to make preliminary dissertation research awards available to two of our PhD students. These awards were in large part made possible through the generosity of D.A. Leonard, a remarkable UWM alum who has found his time getting to know our graduate students while auditing our classes to be particularly rewarding. By the time you read this news of our inaugural recipients may already have been announced, and I can confidently say that the pool of applicants was remarkably strong, and that this bodes exceedingly well for our graduate program going forward.

As we head toward new challenges and opportunities, the department will continue to make such new and varied opportunities for our students, the centerpiece of our planning and initiatives, and I hope you will continue to contribute, in all the ways you do, to ASU and share your thoughts and experiences with me or any of our faculty while you're with us as well as after, wherever your interests take you.



The Museum Studies Program Turns 50!

Dawn Scher Thomae &
Kaitlin Kincade

Photo: Current students and alumni discuss current and future museum trends in the “hot topic session” during the 50th anniversary celebration. Some of the posters from the competition are displayed in the background.

On Friday, October 4 the UWM/MPM Museum Studies Program celebrated the 50th anniversary. About 80 people were in attendance during the morning session at UWM and the evening event at MPM, including current students, alumni, professors and instructors associated with the program. The UWM Letters and Science Dean, Rodney Swain, and the University Provost, Johannes Britz, both had wonderful things to say about the program and its unique cooperative partnership with MPM.

During the poster competition, thirteen current students and alumni presented professional posters on a variety of museum topics pertaining to current museum research and internships. It was very difficult for the judges to pick the top three submissions. The winners were: 1st place Kaitlin Kincade, 2nd place Barbara McClendon, and 3rd place Laura Halverson Monahan.

The hot topics sessions were very engaging and there was a great deal of intense discussion ranging from “What do you think museums will look like in 50 years” to “What is the biggest challenge facing museums today?” The alumni panel brought together four alumni from different museums and positions to reflect on their experience in the program, answer questions about their jobs and offer advice to current students.

The evening at the MPM was primarily a social gathering with more presentations by Dr. Ellen Censky, MPM Senior VP and Academic Dean, Dawn Scher Thomae and Dr. Mac West, the guest speaker. Dr. West was a MPM geology curator and adjunct professor of Geosciences at UWM from 1974 to 1983 who now leads the Museum Group—a major museum consulting firm. He discussed museums of the past and present, and his vision of the future of museums in light of current trends.

During the evening before and after the speakers, there was a slideshow of past student exhibits, some of the over 400 students (past and present), and photos of the many people involved in the teaching and administration of the program. The evening was filled with good food and drink, alumni catching up with peers and sharing knowledge with current students about to enter the job market.

What’s next for the Museum Studies Program? Soon MPM’s “Inside-Out” night will be on April 4th and will showcase some of the students’ research on artifacts from the collection. Be sure to come see the new student exhibit on the 3rd floor of the MPM starting May 2nd, *Animals Re-envisioned*.

Animals Re-envisioned

Open May 2, 2014

Students of UWM/MPM Museum Studies Program from varying disciplines, including Anthropology, have developed a small temporary exhibition about how our connection with animals has helped shape and interpret our world. The four different exhibit cases explore how we have used animals to create different objects, how we have harnessed them for our advances and advantages, how we have used them to communicate ideas to one another, and how we use them as part of our identity. Located at the Milwaukee Public Museum, the exhibit explores the influence that animals have on us beyond just pets and food and shows the different ways in which we re-envision animals.

New Techniques & Old Questions

ASU 2014 Anthropology Student Colloquium

This year's theme "New Techniques & Old Questions" is meant to promote the work of student anthropologists who are applying new analytical techniques and/or contributing to discussions regarding traditional anthropological questions.

Early in the Fall semester the other officers and I sat down and discussed some old questions: How do we get more people involved in ASU? And how do we pay for all of it? High on the list was ASU's Annual Student Colloquium, a forum for undergraduates and graduates of any anthropology subdiscipline to present their research in a conference environment. We decided to make a proactive effort to increase participation and support for our students and events. For the first time we applied for a Senate Appropriations Committee (SAC) Event Grant to help make the ASU Student Colloquium the main event of the school year. Looking back, I find it fitting that the theme to the 2014 ASU Anthropology Student Colloquium was "New Techniques and Old Questions."

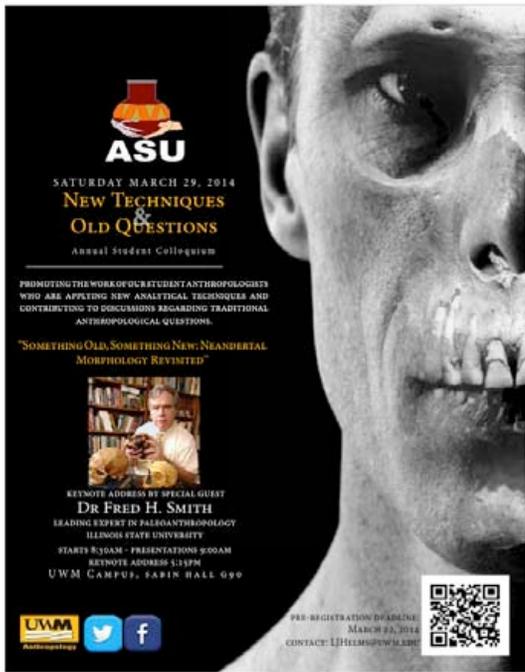
This year, the committee and I wanted to make the Colloquium something that would bring all of us together— faculty, graduate students, and undergraduates in all subfields. We hoped that opening up our intimate departmental event to a broader audience, both within and outside of UWM, would showcase the quality work that our students are doing and generate enthusiasm for our department and its opportunities. Picking the right Keynote speaker was critical. It was important to us to select someone who could both speak to all four subfields and engage a broader audience. As it turned out, Dr. Fred H. Smith (Illinois State University), a leading expert in paleoanthropology, was number one on our list and he was very honored to participate. Having secured a Keynote speaker to anchor our conference, we tackled another question—what would Dr. Smith speak on?

Another new addition to the Colloquium was just such a centralizing theme. We felt we needed something specific enough to focus the day around a single unifying tenet, yet broad enough for any anthropologist of any subfield to contribute to. "New Techniques and Old Questions" fulfilled both of these criteria. With a theme and Keynote in place, we also invited faculty discussants to synthesize and comment on the work of our participants, challenging us to continue to break new ground.

By Spring semester, we had received 22 abstract submissions—we only expected 8–12! What was more, students from other departments and outside Universities responded to our call for papers. Due to such widespread enthusiasm, we decided to accept all submissions. We ended up with 17 quality presentations, with six speakers from outside of UWM. Additionally, four of the submissions were undergraduate papers. We were also pleased to see a solid representation of anthropology, with papers relating to Archaeology, Cultural Anthropology, Linguistics, and Biological Anthropology.

Aside from the planning committee running around like lunatics, the day of the Colloquium went off





without a hitch. All of the student presenters did remarkably well, and it was fantastic to have Dr. Jeske, Dr. Perley and Dr. Maria O. Smith (Illinois State University) participate as faculty discussants. Their roles really helped hit home the commonalities within the widely ranging topics of the student presentations.

We felt that the presence of Dr. Fred H. Smith and Dr. Maria O. Smith from ISU was a great contribution, not only for their talks but also for their students (one of whom will be joining us here next year). They all really enjoyed themselves and have said that they look forward to coming back next year.

The planning committee and I were excited that our event has sparked an interest in fostering connections between students and faculty in the larger community of Midwestern universities. Drs. Fred and Maria Smith felt that the whole experience was unique, since it is rather rare to find a conference that presents

the work of all subdisciplines of anthropology instead of splitting off into our respective corners, as often happens in larger conferences or at specialized regional gatherings. I feel that the variety of student presentations and faculty discussions brought us back to a feeling of what anthropology is all about — understanding people.

We were excited to see a total of 73 people in attendance! It was an honor to organize and re-vamp the Colloquium this year, and I feel that its success was largely due to the hard work and quality of our student presenters, faculty discussants, and all those who supported us just by showing up. We really appreciate all the support this year. I really feel that it has helped to make our department stronger and to bring us closer together.

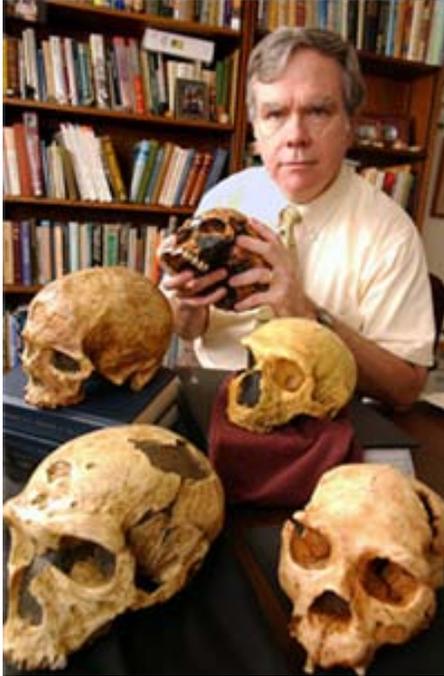
I would also like to extend a special thank you to those who served as the Colloquium planning committee: Lara Ghisleni, Clare Connelly, Abby Forster, and Jordan Burich. The Colloquium would never have succeeded without you. In addition, I would like to thank Dr. Campbell for taking the time and interest in the ASU Colloquium by generously providing advice and guidance — it was very much appreciated and most helpful. (Also, congratulations to Dr. Campbell for receiving the Student Organization Advisor of the Year Award). I would also like to thank Jessica Skinner and Sarah Smith for opening their homes and hosting the visiting student presenters. Adrienne Frie deserves credit for her behind-the-scenes toiling with the program formatting, and anyone who was propped up by our coffee offerings owes gratitude to Alexis Jordan for her numerous treks to refill our supply.

Thank you all again—we couldn't have succeeded without your support and participation! I look forward to seeing you at next year's event!

Sincerely,
Lindsey Jo Helms
ASU Vice-President
Colloquium Planning Committee, Chair

P.S. Dr. Campbell has suggested that we start asking faculty and students for suggestions on a Keynote speaker for next year. So start thinking about those anthropologists whom you would either like to see give a talk here at UWM or whom you know personally and feel could make a contribution to our continued education as anthropologists.

ASU Colloquium Keynote & Student Colloquium Abstracts



Keynote: Dr. Fred H. Smith, Illinois State University

Dr. Fred H. Smith is currently professor and department chair at Illinois State University. He is a leading expert in the field of paleoanthropology and has enjoyed a long career of over 40 years. He is particularly focused on the role of Neandertals in the emergence of modern humans in western Eurasia. He is committed to both quality research and student mentorship, having published seven books (some of which have won publishing awards), over 150 professional articles, and numerous abstracts, notes, and reviews, many of which have been co-authored with his students. Dr. Smith has also carried out field and laboratory research in Europe, West Asia, and Africa.

“Something Old, Something New: Neandertal Morphology Revisited”

Since the mid-1980s the majority interpretation has been that both morphology and genetics demonstrated Neandertals to be a separate species from us with no direct role to play in the emergence of modern people. The two Neandertal genomes reveal a different story, but one I argue was always evident in Neandertal anatomy. We will discuss this story in the context of the Assimilation Model of modern human origins.

Sarah Boncal, Illinois State University

Implications of Vertebral Degenerative Disease and Vertebral Ligamentous Ossification in Native Populations of the Tennessee River Valley

Cervical vertebrae are an effective data source for understanding physical activities of a populace due to the osteological reactivity of nuchal muscle use to extensive weight and pressure. Differentiation in the distribution of osteophytosis (OPL), osteoarthritis (OA), and ossification of the ligamentum flavum (OLF) along the cervical vertebrae may indicate particular load-bearing stresses and/or behavioral differences between subsistence strategies.

A collection of 287 pre-Columbian Native American individuals (N = 854 vertebrae) was analyzed for presence and severity of OPL, OA and OLF. The sample consists of remains from six archaeological sites located in the lower Tennessee River Valley: three sites (Cherry, Eva and Kays Landing) from the Archaic period (~2500-1000 BC) that reflect an intensive hunter-gatherer subsistence strategy; and three sites (Link, Slayden and Thompson Village) from the Mississippian period (~AD 1000-1200) that reflect an agriculturalist subsistence economy. Multivariate statistical analysis was employed to compare the 167 individuals viable for OPL analysis and 103 individuals viable for OLF analysis to determine frequency and distribution. Granted that degenerative changes are ultimately phenomena related to age and body size and are etiologically multifactorial, the results of this study, in conjunction with previous paleopathological studies of the rotator cuff, suggest a strong patterned co-association between reactive changes on the cervical spine and particular repetitive load-bearing movements (e.g., head balancing, forehead and chest level tump line use, weight bearing by the arms) and subsistence economy.

Jordan Burich, UWM

Catching Fire: Religion, Ritual, and the Mind

This paper examines the element of fire through a cognitive archaeological lens, and maintains that a “holistic” archaeological approach is tantamount to an understanding of human spiritual experience in the ancient world. This paper presupposes that such an approach allows us to “share in some of the emotional experiences of our ancient ancestors because both past and present people are both human and similar” (Vianello 2013); the ancient and modern mind operates in the same conscious ways. This may help to explain the many commonalities found throughout space and time within the archaeological record. Analyzing the ritual use of fire offers us one pathway into this methodology. This paper will attempt to talk about the cross-cultural manifestations of elemental fire in religious ritual and practice. In it, I will outline how fire is recognized not only as a transformative force, but also as an element that is seen to “magically” transubstantiate material. Finally, I will discuss how fire is seen by ancient people as a transcendent force imbued with notions of spiritual cleansing and purification, liminality, and communication with the divine.

Sarah J. Caldwell, Illinois State University

Effects of Cold Adaptation on the Growth and Development of the Neandertal Cranial Base

Neandertals and modern humans exhibit different postnatal cranial growth trajectories. Modern humans undergo globularization, in which the basicranium flexes and the neurocranium expands. Neandertals undergo a more archaic form of development and possess some of their quintessential cranial traits at birth, notably a lengthened anterior cranial base (ACB). In addition, Neandertals also experience more rapid cranial growth, obtaining adult size more quickly than modern humans.

Two factors that have been posited as the main contributors to these developmental differences are genetic change in cognitive development and rate of bone growth. However, it is the growth trajectory of the ACB that has profound effects on the brain shape and other cranial elements during ontogeny. In this paper, we present the hypothesis that a size increase in ACB and rapid cranial growth are due not to cognitive differences, but environmental factors, specifically Neandertal adaptation to cold.

Our data indicate that anterior cranial base length is correlated with measures of cranial height, facial size and facial projection. The elongated ACB reflects larger size in Neandertal infants through the more vulnerable subadult years and an accelerated growth trajectory causes them to reach adult size at an earlier age. Data on modern populations show that infants and young children are greatly impacted by cold stress and that increased head size is associated with higher skin temperature retention. Thus, environmental factors are a valid argument for the differing shapes and developmental trajectories of Neandertals and modern humans.

Brianne E. Charles, UWM

A Geometric Morphometric Analysis of the Human Innominate for Sex Determination

This study compares sexual variation of the innominate through geometric morphometric analyses on a sample of 168 individuals from the W.M. Bass Donated Skeletal Collection, located at the University of Tennessee-Knoxville. Analyses included principal component analysis, discriminant function analysis, partial least squares analysis, and modularity testing in order to quantify and visualize dimorphism of the entire innominate as well as between highlighted structures. In particular, inter-sexual shape variation was found in the pubis and ischium and high levels of intra-sexual variation were found in the ilium. Results suggest that the innominate is composed of structures that maintain high levels of modularity structures, perhaps allowing for some portions to adjust to body size differences and requirements of childbirth separately.

Jamie P. Henry, UWM

Out of Collections: Analysis of a Bronze Age Ceramic Figurine

Under the direction of Dr. Rudolph Dornemann, salvage excavations were conducted by the Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM) from 1974-1978 at the site of Tell Hadidi in Syria. There has not yet been a comprehensive analysis of the material from the site, nor a final site report. Using this MPM excavation as an example, this paper discusses possible challenges when attempting to reconcile current research programs with past collection philosophies. An analysis of collection, storage, and research practices will be discussed accompanied by background information on excavation and collection motivations at Tell Hadidi during the late 1970s. These subjects are approached through the framework of individual artifact research, which focuses on a small anthropomorphic ceramic figurine dating to the Late Early Bronze Age (2400-2000 BC). While individual artifact research proves to be a difficult endeavor, it offers a unique chance to determine boundaries in research design when dealing with museum collections.



Photo: Jamie P. Henry

John Herne and Robert Vander Heiden Jr., UWM

“Wonderful Power” at Aztalan: Analysis of an Excavated Native Copper Assemblage

In 2011 and 2013 the UWM Advanced Archaeological Field School excavated a series of midden deposits at the southeastern Wisconsin site of Aztalan. The midden deposits are located along the west bank of the Crawfish River and presumably represent refuse disposal by the Late Woodland-Mississippian inhabitants of the site. The midden excavations recovered a rich artifact assemblage and exposed a number of underlying archaeological deposits. One such deposit (Feature 8) is a shallow basin-shaped pit containing an unusual mix of artifacts, animal bone, and botanical remains. In addition to ceramics and stone tools, the pit contained a high density of worked fragments of native copper. Subsequent research revealed that this location is coincident with an area excavated by Samuel Barret during his early 20th Century work at the site that also produced an unusual amount of copper debris. This paper reports the Feature 8 material culture assemblage and provides a detailed account of the copper tools and fragments. Implications of the Feature 8 assemblage for investigations of Aztalan’s role in the procuring, manufacturing, and distribution of native copper items will be discussed.

Hannah Hilbert, Eastern Michigan University

Cranio-facial Manifestations of Language in the Bio-Cultural Evolution of the Genus Homo

Though patterns of dental wear, muscle-attachments and nerves are generally attributed to dietary stress and mastication patterns, there is evidence that speech production may also play a role. The purpose of this project is to extrapolate from previous research how the cranio-facial skeleton changes can be caused by the production of language. The aim is to understand how we produce sounds today (and the potential artifacts of that speech production), in order to find similarities in fossilized craniofacial remains so that additional hypotheses may be formed toward a better understanding of the bio-cultural evolution of speech and language production across the genus *Homo*.

Susan Hill, UWM

(Re) "Keying" Budapest Through City Tours: Cultural Production Amongst Alternative Tour Guides in Budapest, Hungary

Alternative tourism, defined by Eadington and Smith (1992:3) as "forms of tourism that are consistent with natural, social, and community values," has emerged in the past twenty years as a salient descriptor for a diverse array of tourism companies, products, and activities that are positioned, sometimes explicitly, against the traditional mass tourism experience. This relatively new niche in the tourism market has prompted much interest from tourism researchers but confusion remains around how to more precisely define this niche and understand its diverse forms. What is alternative tourism? Who are the social actors and institutions involved in its practice? What does it do that is precisely "alternative"? What can this emergent form tell us about the link between the tourism industry and processes of cultural reproduction and change?

This paper pursues these questions in the context of the burgeoning tourism industry in Budapest, the capital city of Hungary. Traditional ethnographic methods of interview and participant observation have been re-mobilized within the contemporary urban context to closely study four companies in Budapest defining themselves as "alternative tourism providers." Alternative tours emerge in this study as commodities created at the intersection of tourism and cultural production, where profit-making aims are wedded with the tastes, knowledge, and interests of tour guides who craft a particular (and sometimes subversive) story of Budapest through small-scale, city walking tours. Utilizing Goffman's (1974) concept of keying as applied to tourism theory by John Wynn (2005), I analyze the alternative city tour as a process of cultural reproduction and innovation through which an urban space is imbued with meaning by individual cultural producers who, alongside other actors, create and sell representations of the city for foreigners and for locals.

Katherine Lacy, Illinois State University

The Effect of Plastic Remodeling on Mandibular Lingular Morphology: Implications for Paleoanthropological Population Studies

The lingula, located on the medial mandibular ramus, is a highly variable osteological feature of uncertain functional significance. One form of extreme lingular bridging, called the horizontal-oval form of the mandibular foramen, has a much higher frequency in Neandertal samples than any in other hominin group. This trait has been used in morphological comparisons between Neandertals and modern humans as evidence of admixture or continuity. However, the etiology of this trait has never been satisfactorily investigated and therefore its efficacy for population studies is questionable. This study presents a new hypothesis that the morphology of the lingula is at least partially developed as a plastic response to heavy use of the masticatory apparatus. An analysis of modern human and Neandertal samples demonstrated a significant correlation between the extremity of lingular bridge expression and severity of dental attrition (including non-masticatory use of dentition), indicating that the morphology of the lingula is at least partially influenced by pressure placed on the masticatory



Photo: Dr. Bettina Arnold, UWM with Dr. Fred H. Smith, ISU

apparatus. Still, the frequency of the trait is significantly higher in Neandertal samples, which suggests that there may also be a genetic influence on the rate and intensity of osteological growth in this anatomical region. However, due to the apparently significant influence of behavior on its morphology, we conclude that this trait should be used in studies of genetic relationships among samples only with caution.



Photo: Lindsey Jo Helms, Colloquium Chair, with Dr. Robert Jeske, UWM

Krista-Lee M. Malone, UWM

A Boy Can't Be a Girl and a Girl Can't Be a Boy:
Unconscious Gender Bias in a Taiwanese MMORPG

The presence of women, even if in positions of power, does not guarantee gender equality in the workplace nor the presentation of it within products. In this presentation, I discuss the gendered landscape of a Taiwanese video game company (UrIsland) and the game world (TI) they created. Taiwan has a vibrant feminist movement. Cultures do not change overnight however, and vestiges of Chinese familism, including gender roles, remain. Within TI, avatars of both genders are afforded the same quests and abilities, however gender roles are reinforced in other ways. Flashcard images and NPC (non-player character) roles often depict stereotypical gender roles – for example, the nurses are women and the doctors are male. In addition to this, players are not allowed to play with the gender

of their characters. Children must create an avatar that aligns with their offline sex, and most of the clothes are strongly gendered and limited (by the software) to avatars of that gender. These ideas of gender roles were both mirrored and broken in the UrIsland office culture. Most of the “tech” people were male and most of the “education” people and administrative were female.

Beyond this, the company sought quite deliberately at the broadest level to cultivate a “family feel,” somewhat aligned with the casual intimacy of Silicon Valley high tech companies. However, in keeping with traditional Chinese norms, this family was clearly a patriarchy. Interestingly, these norms were accepted and reinforced, mostly without question, by both the men and the women within the company; thus creating a contradiction-filled, but largely implicit, gender landscape.

Barbara E. McClendon, UWM

Supernatural Reciprocity and Community Signaling: Theorizing Bronze Age Intentional Wealth Deposits

Partially due to their rich contents, votive offerings and hoards have long held a fascination for archaeologists as well as the general public. Thus far, most analyses of these intentional deposits have viewed them as practical caches, offerings to the gods, and/or methods of economic management. These dominant interpretations will be discussed and evaluated for effectiveness and their ability to provide additional insight into Bronze Age votive practices in the paper that follows. In addition, I will posit that new approaches, which view intentional wealth deposits as signals of social authority and material affluence as well as a means of publically sustaining a cycle of reciprocity with the divine, are particularly rewarding methods of interpretation for Bronze Age intentional deposits. These new interpretations of artifact deposits that have long been questioned and theorized present additional insight into, and potential causality for, the Bronze Age rise and Early Iron Age decline of votive deposits.

Rachel McTavish, UWM

Upper Mississippian Large Mammal Butchering Practices: A Case Study from Langford Sites in Northern Illinois

The focus of this paper is an analysis of how people using a diverse subsistence economy, engaging in agriculture, hunting, gathering, and fishing practices. Choices relating to large game hunting may hold important implications for understanding group interactions within the same ecological region, and relates to culinary preferences and environmental adaptations. People using Langford ceramics occupied the northern Illinois region for 300 years (circa A.D. 1150-1450) before disappearing from the archaeological record. However, the full nature of their subsistence economy remains in doubt. This analysis focus upon the utilization of deer and elk by these groups using data recovered from the several Langford sites located in the Upper Illinois River Valley and its tributaries in northeastern Illinois.

Mackenzie Miller, UW-La Crosse

Tremaine Pottery Dating

Pottery can play an important part in dating an archaeological site because motifs and other attributes of ceramic vessels are often specific to time periods. Based on radiocarbon dates and visual changes over time including those on pottery, there are three phases that have been established La Crosse, WI region. These are: the Brice Prairie phase from 1300-1400 AD, the Pammel Creek phase lasting 1400- 1500 AD, and the Valley View phase from 1500-1625 AD (Boszhardt 1993). From single occupation sites representing these three phases, statistical data has been collected to establish the size and location of the lip notches, position of the handle, and size of the rim. The metric data collected by Robert Boszhardt (1993) and Rachel Jirasek (2007) has rarely been tested and the sequence has not been refined since its original publication. Additionally, little is known about the pottery occurring between the phases as the transition to the next. Analysis of the Tremaine site, an Oneota village site located between Holman and Onalaska in La Crosse County, ceramics resulting from excavations by the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse from 2011 to 2013 was undertaken to identify the time span of occupation. Metric and non-metric data was collected from diagnostic sherds excavated to see how the data fits within previously determined categories, and if refinements in the chronology can be indicated.

Deborah Neidich, Illinois State University

Basket Cases: Temporal Comparison of the Patterns and Prevalence of the Acromiog humeral Facet in Samples from the Preg Columbian Tennessee River Valley

Postural markers, such as squatting facets, have rovided information on habitual behaviors, which in turn provide clues to past life-ways. The acromio-humeral (AH) facet is a little researched pressure induced, skeletal marker on the greater tubercle of the humerus. The facet has previously been linked to particular burden bearing activities requiring retro-flexion and elevation of the humerus. This facet manifests differentially by sex, age, and body size. The facet has not yet been quantified with respect to possible differential subsistence-based difference in burden-bearing behaviors.

A combined three Late Archaic (~6500-3000 BP) hunter-gatherer sample (N=62) and a sedentary agriculturalist Mississippian (900-700 BP) sample, Middle Cumberland Culture (N=40) from west-central Tennessee reveals upper arm changes related to burden bearing. A clear temporal difference between facet presence and intensity (incipient, full) was observed. The facet is ubiquitous in the Mississippian period (90.38%) compared to the lower presence (49.44%) in the Late Archaic. This result was unanticipated given a presumptive greater reliance on burden bearing among foragers.

A metrically determined robusticity index (area of the humerus at midshaft /humeral length x 100) was compared with facet presence indicating that, like previous research, larger individuals and

vulnerable individuals are most likely to have fully formed AH facets.

The prevalence of the facet in the Mississippian sample relative to the Archaic sample further suggests that activity-related behaviors, however related to the strategies of foraging or harvesting, may be culturally variable within and between subsistence strategies.

Jessica Skinner, UWM
Entheses and Activities: What the Milwaukee County Institution Grounds Cemetery Population Can Teach Us About Skeletal Change

The analysis of human musculoskeletal stress markers, the features that mark tendon and muscle attachment sites on bone, has primarily been used in an attempt to reconstruct past life activities and behavior patterns of individuals represented by skeletal remains. Many of these analyses have focused on

correlating muscle attachment sites with past activities by examining known muscle insertion patterns and

biomechanical data. Recent experimental tests have illustrated that drawing these correlations is not quite as simple an endeavor as expected (Mariotti et al. 2004, 2007). Modern clinical research has expanded the data on the formation of these sites, now labeled entheses, and has broadened the understanding of the development of enthesopathy and enthesal change, enabling further examination of the underlying forces affecting these changes. By delineating the differences between entheses affected by age, concurrent pathology, and repetitive use from those not affected, research can facilitate a clearer understanding of the significance of enthesal change. The Milwaukee County Institution Grounds Cemetery collection, excavated in 1991, presents a unique opportunity to improve understanding of the factors behind skeletal change. Due to variability among the individuals represented by the collection, examining the MCIG collection can grant insight into the implications of age and activity for skeletal and enthesal health, as well as the utility of enthesal change analysis for the purpose of determining past life activities.



Photo: Dr. Maria O. Smith with Dr. Fred H. Smith, both are from ISU

Katherine M. Sterner Miller and Robert J. Jeske, UWM
Microwear Analysis of Bipolar tools from the Crescent Bay Hunt Club Site (47Je904)

The Crescent Bay Hunt Club site is an Oneota village, occupied circa AD 1200-1400, near Lake Koshkonong in Southeastern Wisconsin. Microwear analysis of a sample of artifacts from Crescent Bay has demonstrated that, in general, morphofunctional typology has limited value for the assessment of tool function at that site. Triangular artifacts commonly called "Madison Points" sometimes show hide scraping, cutting, and other use wear. Nonretouched debitage commonly shows evidence for hide scraping. One variable that may impact tool use is the method of manufacture and consequent constraints on tool form and size. In this study, both low power and high power microscopy are used on several morphological variants of bipolar tools, including cores and/or pièces esquillées, to determine if a bipolar manufacturing origin is correlated with tool function and/or use at the site.

Helen Werner, UWM

Molecular Identification of Mycobacterium tuberculosis in the Milwaukee County Institution Grounds Cemetery

Whether or not the identification of Mycobacterium tuberculosis in skeletal remains is possible has been a debated topic for many years. In order to shed more light on the issue, a study will be carried out on the remains from the 1991 and 1992 excavations of the Milwaukee County Institution Grounds Cemetery, a collection of skeletons ranging from the mid-1800s to the mid-1900s, of various ages and sexes. To test the utility of the previously discussed methods of osteological identification of tuberculosis, the collection will be analyzed for the IS6110 repetitive element marker using molecular biological techniques, such as Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR). Approximately 100 skeletons from the collection show evidence of tuberculosis and will be analyzed. Age- and sex-matched controls will be used. PCR will also be carried out with the oxyR marker to rule out Mycobacterium bovis contamination. The goal of the study is to show that osteological identification of M. tuberculosis is possible and can be confirmed using molecular biological techniques.



Photo: Jordan Burich and Clare Connelly, planning committee



Photo: Skull Cake



Photo: Dr. Robert Jeske, UWM with Dr. Fred H. Smith, ISU

Congratulations to you, the ASU, and everyone involved in the outstanding planning and management of the conference. I enjoyed learning about the student research projects from UWM, ISU, and elsewhere (Eastern Michigan University, UW-La Crosse). I thought it was great to have our colleagues from ISU participate with student papers, faculty discussion presentation, and the keynote lecture. The conference was a great opportunity for professional development and exchange of ideas across generations, institutions, and subfields of anthropology. Again, congratulations on an outstanding conference,
Dr. Bernard Perley, UWM

National Conference Student Presentations

Midwest Archaeological Conference, Columbus, Ohio. October 24-26, 2013

Sterner, Katherine M (UW Milwaukee), Robert Jeske (UW Milwaukee), and Sara Shuler (UW Milwaukee)—

Results of Blood Residue Analysis and Microwear of Suspected Arrow Points and Scraping tools from the Crescent Bay Hunt Club Site (47Je904)

Microwear analysis of a sample of artifacts from the Crescent Bay Hunt Club site, an Oneota village near Lake Koshkonong in Southeastern Wisconsin, has demonstrated that morphofunctional typology has limited value for the assessment of tool function at that site.

Along with low power and high power microscopy, blood residue analysis provides an additional line of evidence to help ascertain how tools were used. Triangular bifaces and unifacial tools from Crescent Bay were subjected to a combination of blood residue analysis and microwear examination in order to provide insights into tool use at the site.

American Anthropological Association Conference, Chicago, Illinois. November 20-24, 2013

Helms LJ, Richards PB.

Granting Little Earth for Charity: Health and Trauma Reflected in the Milwaukee County Institution Grounds Cemetery. Poster presentation

Fieldwork in 1992 and 1993 on the grounds of the Milwaukee County Regional Medical Center, Milwaukee Wisconsin, resulted in recovery of some 1600 individuals originally buried in the institutional or "poor farm" cemetery. While health care reform characteristic of the city of Milwaukee between 1850 and 1900 earned the city the reputation of the "healthiest city" (Leavitt 1996), the individuals recovered from the Milwaukee County Institution Grounds (MCIG) Cemetery represent the poorest and most recent immigrants of the city.

Scoliosis affects roughly 1 in 200 (0.5%) of the general population. Scoliosis is defined as the lateral curvature of the spine from the midsagittal plane. The factors leading to scoliosis are varied and not typically identifiable. Often starting in childhood, scoliosis with or without kyphosis (anterior curvature), progresses throughout the growing years and into early adulthood. Therefore the bone changes are due in large part to altered growth under abnormal static and dynamic stresses. A case of lateral thoracic-lumbar curvature of the spine is identified among the remains from the MCIG Cemetery collection. Individual 2100, an adult of indeterminate sex, exhibits lateral curvature of the thoracic-lumbar region of the spinal column. The vertebral bodies are smooth and the associated ribs also show deformity. Additionally, this individual shows evidence of healed fractures and periostitis to the left leg, as well as an unset healed fracture to the distal right humerus, which may possibly be a causative factor in the formation of the scoliosis.

The 79th Annual Meetings of the Society for American Archaeology, Austin, Texas. April 23-27, 2014

Robert J. Jeske (UW Milwaukee), Sterner Miller, Katherine M (UW Milwaukee)—
Microwear Analysis of Bipolar tools from the Crescent Bay Hunt Club Site (47Je904)

The Crescent Bay Hunt Club site is an Oneota village, occupied circa AD 1200-1400, near Lake Koshkonong in Southeastern Wisconsin. Microwear analysis of a sample of artifacts from Crescent Bay has demonstrated that, in general, morphofunctional typology has limited value for the

assessment of tool function at that site. Triangular artifacts commonly called "Madison Points" sometimes show hide scraping, cutting, and other use wear. Nonretouched debitage commonly shows evidence for hide scraping. One variable that may impact tool use is the method of manufacture and consequent constraints on tool form and size. In this study, both low power and high power microscopy are used on several morphological variants of bipolar tools, including cores and/or *pièces esquillées*, to determine if a bipolar manufacturing origin is correlated with tool function and/or use at the site.

Kat successfully passed her prelim exams in April 2014 and is planning on defending her dissertation proposal in September 2014. Congrats and Good Luck!

Graduate Student Anthropology Workshop DOING FIELDWORK: What you don't learn in class

Beyond Research: What it really means to participate

Krista-Lee Meghan Malone

Krista-Lee studied the confrontations between culture, education, and technology in Taiwan. Although her time in the field was successful, there were many bumps along the way. The reality of doing participant observation research goes beyond what any textbook can describe. She will discuss all the little things that no one warned her about and that won't make it into her dissertation.



Loud Monasteries Andrew Dicks

Photo: Lantern Festival, Ping-Xi, Taiwan: Malone's brother is pictured in the Brewer's hat hoping for a Packer's win at the Superbowl.

Buddhist monasteries are often portrayed as quiet places for reflection. Andrew's fieldwork highlighted this is not always the case. Andrew studied popular Burmese Buddhist practice while living at a large monastery in central Burma. He will share some of the specific difficulties he encountered not only in carrying out his fieldwork, but some of the 'other' issues regarding sorting out visas, living situations, and laundry.

Hosted Monday, March 3, 2014

Field Notes: A Journal of Collegiate Anthropology Call For Papers

Field Notes: A Journal of Collegiate Anthropology, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee's anthropological journal, is now accepting submissions for our seventh volume, to be published next spring. The deadline for submission is January 15, 2015.

If you have been working on original anthropological research and are interested in gaining experience in publishing a paper, *Field Notes* is an ideal opportunity to receive serious peer review, and to publish in a journal recognized by the Library of Congress. We accept submissions from undergraduates and graduates from all disciplines attending any university in the UNITED STATES, but all papers should be based on original research conducted by the author and address anthropological questions.

Field Notes also features book reviews. To be considered as a book reviewer, submit a list of at least three books you are interested in reviewing (must be in your area of expertise) by November 15, 2014.

Call For Peer Reviewers

Gain professional publication experience. Hone your editing skills. Expand your anthropological knowledge.



ASU

UW - Milwaukee Anthropology Student Union

Contact

Questions? Want to submit? Email:
fldnotes@uwm.edu

To see past volumes, visit our ASU
webpage at:
http://www4.uwm.edu/StudentOrg/asu/Field_Notes.html

And our academia.edu profile at:
<http://uwm.academia.edu/FieldNotesAJournalofCollegiateAnthropology>.

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Archaeological Field School May 27-July 5, 2014



Robert J. Jeske, Ph.D., Director
Richard Edwards IV, M.S., Teaching Assistant
Katherine Sterner Miller M.S., Teaching Assistant
Elizabeth Spott, M.S., Teaching Assistant

Anthropology 567: Fieldwork in Archaeology

The UWM Archaeological Field School will return to the Crescent Bay Hunt Club for our 9th excavation season. We continue our long-term research into Oneota agricultural village life in southern Wisconsin. In addition to our work at Crescent Bay, we will conduct survey and excavation at several nearby sites along the northwest shore of Lake Koshkonong. The sites were occupied circa A.D. 1200-1400 and have yielded evidence for settled agricultural life including wigwam-style houses, longhouses, dozens of food preparation and food storage facilities, and tremendous amounts of Oneota-style ceramics, stone tools, and copper implements. The people were maize farmers who also harvested wild rice and other native plants, fished, and hunted deer, elk, bison, and waterfowl. We will focus our research this year on the spatial relationship of the houses, pit features, and activity areas within the Crescent Bay Hunt Club and Koshkonong Creek Village sites. Methods and techniques that students will learn include survey of cultivated fields, shovel testing, test unit excavation, and feature excavation.

Who: Open to any student who has successfully completed at least one archaeology class, and by consent of instructor.

What: Anthro 567 Fieldwork in Archaeology Six Credit Hours. Students may opt for an additional 3 credits. Independent Study with instructor approval.

When: May 27 – July 5, 2014 The course runs Monday through Friday, 8am to 4pm.

Where: We will operate out at the Crescent Bay Hunt Club, near Fort Atkinson. Students may either commute or stay in primitive camping facilities at the site. There is no fee for camping at the site.

How: Students enroll for six credits. Because space is limited, you must apply and be accepted by the Field School Director.

Results of previous excavations and cultural context of the sites may be found at <http://www4.uwm.edu/archlab/Oneota/index.htm> OR <http://uwmfs2010.blogspot.com/> OR <http://uwmfs2012.blogspot.com/>

For further information or application, contact Dr. Robert Jeske, 290 Sabin Hall, 414-229-2424, email: jeske@uwm.edu

Anthropology Student Union 2013-2014



About, Officers, Editor's Note

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, whether regularly scheduled, Executive Board or committee are open attendance for anyone. General meetings are held monthly during the academic year. Meeting announcements will be distributed via email in a timely manner prior to each meeting or posted on the ASU bulletin board near Sabin G90.

2013-2014 ASU Elected Officers

President: Lara Ghisleni
Vice President: Lindsey Jo Helms
Secretary: Barbara McClendon
Treasurer: Jamie Henry
Faculty Representative: Abby Forster

2013-2014 ASU Appointed Officers

Anthropology Colloquium Representative: Tara Gallagher
ASU Student Colloquium Committee: Clare Connelly & Jordan Burich
Faculty Representative: Shaheen Christie
Graduate Student Anthropology Workshop (GSAW) Representative: Katinka Hooyer
Lambda Alpha Representative: Havah Cohn-Mitchell
Newsletter Editor: Elizabeth Albert
Public Outreach and Media Representatives: Jacquelyn Bluma & Jessica Skinner
Undergraduate Representative: Dustin Lloyd

Editor's Note:

Before we end, I must say what an absolute joy it has been being involved with ASU this year and creating this Newsletter. In a world built on connections, it is here, in organizations like ASU, where we begin to shape those networks that will support us in the future. Thank you for this opportunity to be a part of a brilliant community—I'll see you next year as Treasurer!