



Fall 2011

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Volume 24, Issue 1



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## Letter from the Department Chair

**Dr. Thomas M. Malaby**

I am very pleased to contribute to this issue of the *ASU Newsletter* from the perspective of department chair, a job I have newly undertaken this fall, and which has already given me many opportunities to get to know the department's graduate students beyond the classroom; I look forward to meeting more of you.

As we all know, this is a very challenging time for UWM, the Wisconsin University System, and the state. In the midst of these difficulties, we may be encouraged as a department to be coming off of a very strong ten-year review – carried out just last year – which has affirmed the strength of our graduate program across many areas, even seeing fit to treat our faculty productivity as comparable to departments at Tier 1 research institutions. This verification of the strength of our faculty has given us renewed standing on campus as we continue to seek its support for what we do.

On the heels of this positive review we are also moving, after serious consideration, to make some of its recommended changes. Many of these are in the process of finalization, but overall the changes are meant to give graduate students more flexibility in pursuing their degree, in accordance with their research interests and to bring them into closer contact with the latest research of our faculty. Please do not hesitate to speak up and ask questions about our graduate program; your advisor should be your first stop, and in addition Dr. Gray and I welcome the chance to talk with you at any time – our office doors are almost always open when we're in.

I am also eager to share that I just returned from the American Anthropological Association's annual meetings in Montréal, Canada, where nearly half of our faculty were present to give papers or otherwise serve the department and our profession. On many occasions colleagues expressed their growing awareness of our department as a place where exciting things are happening, and I am sure this is a sentiment that will only spread with time.

This excitement has been no more obviously visible than at our departmental colloquia this Fall, kicked off this September by a remarkable lecture from Chris Steiner, the world's expert on African art and museums. ASU has been a longtime supporter of the colloquia, and I encourage all graduate students to attend them, as they are an excellent way to make connections relevant to your research, as well as more broadly to feel connected to current conversations in our discipline. If the news from the AAAs along with our colloquia attendance and vibrant discussion are any indication, our department is doing more than weathering the current fiscal difficulties – we are thriving, and that is in large part thanks to the energy of ASU and the good humor of all of our graduate students, faculty, and staff.

## Getting To Know the Faculty



**Dr. Erica Bornstein**

Dr. Erica Bornstein is one of the Anthropology department's newest tenured professors, being awarded the honor in the spring semester of 2011. After receiving her Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California, Irvine, Dr. Bornstein held postdoctoral teaching positions at Stanford University and Cornell University. She joined the faculty at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee in 2004, and has since published numerous journal articles in publications such as *American Ethnologist*, *Cultural Anthropology*, *Ethnos*, *Political and Legal Anthropology Review*, and *the Journal of Religion in Africa*. Her first book, published in 2005, was entitled *The Spirit of Development: Protestant NGOs, Morality, and Economics in Zimbabwe*. This monograph focused on transnational Christian non-governmental organizations in Zimbabwe, and brilliantly called attention to the dual nature of the humanitarian effort, as having the potential to induce productive change but also being fraught with disappointments. Among her recent contributions to the discipline, *Forces of Compassion: Humanitarianism Between Ethics and Politics* was published this past year. This book was co-edited with Peter Redfield, and is the product of an advanced seminar Dr. Bornstein co-organized at the school for Advanced Research in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Her latest publication *Disquieting Gifts: Humanitarianism in New Delhi*, based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted in New Delhi, India, will be published in 2012 in Stanford University Press's Studies in Human Rights Series. In this publication, Dr. Bornstein's ethnographic research on sacred and secular giving and humanitarianism will be highlighted, with a focus on the Hindu concept of *dan* (donation). We are looking forward to more of Dr. Bornstein's interesting and exciting research in the years to come.



**Dr. Benjamin Campbell**

Dr. Benjamin Campbell is another of the Anthropology department's newest tenured professors, earning the honor in the spring of 2011. After receiving his Ph.D. in Anthropology from Harvard University in 1990, Dr. Campbell held teaching and research positions at the Carolina Population Center, Binghamton University, Northwestern University, Boston University and Harvard University. He has been a member of our department at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee since 2007. Dr. Campbell's research initially focused on the role of testosterone in the male life course in Africa and the US. More recently he has shifted his attention to the role of adrenal hormones in the evolution of human life history, including "Adrenarche in Comparative Perspective" in the *American Journal of Human Biology* and "Adrenarche and Middle Childhood" in *Human Nature*, both published in 2010. Along with Micheal Crawford, Dr. Campbell is the co-editor of a forthcoming book entitled *The Causes and Consequences of Migration: An Evolutionary Perspective*. He has also begun a collaboration with Thomas Malaby, our department chair, on the neuroanthropology of games. We are excited to learn about Dr. Campbell's ever expanding research, and are overjoyed that he will be contributing to our department for years to come.

## Dissertation Research and Advice

### William Balco



**Bill digging in Sicily**

Culture contact and social entanglements are an everyday encounter to Americans. Our nation serves as a cultural ‘melting pot’ in which we actively participate as actors in a complexly entangled society. The daily routines of millions of Americans traverse social boundaries; we encounter foreign materials, styles, words, and behaviors, incorporating them within our culture and reinforcing that which is branded as ‘American’. My research addresses similar social entanglement issues; separated however, by 2500 years and Homer’s “wine dark sea”.

This past summer I returned to Sicily to collect the data forming the backbone of my dissertation. This trip was the culmination of years of coursework, preliminary exams (prelims), a dissertation proposal, and countless fellowship and grant proposals. I drew on friendships and connections afforded me by my former advisor, Dr. Michael J. Kolb of Northern Illinois University. With the permission of four different archaeological districts in Sicily, I

sampled pottery from nine Iron Age sites in order to investigate how local pottery incorporated foreign Greek and Phoenician styles.

I wasn’t alone in this endeavor; Drs. John and Pat Richards of our department joined me for a very short period with UWM’s beloved Bruker Tracer III-V portable XRF instrument. This scientific instrument examines pottery from an elemental perspective, allowing me to posit the production and exchange of mixed-style pottery in the past. This summer’s study forms the foundation of my research on the development and spread of hybrid cultures. The cups and containers manufactured and used by the indigenous Iron Age Elymi of western Sicily incorporated Greek shapes and Phoenician and Greek decorations during the sixth century BC. This material transformation reflected a wider transformation of Elymian culture, attesting to the fluid nature of social responses to cultural entanglement.



**Bill and Dr. Richards using the XRF instrument**

I am now writing up the results of this past summer’s stylistic and compositional examination of western Sicilian pottery. My dissertation defense will be next, affording me the opportunity to bring the theory and data together in a way to synthesize the important role of mixed-style pottery during social transformation. I hope to return to Sicily and Magna Grecia in the coming years, to expand my research to include responses by other indigenes to social entanglement and transformation.

My advice to other graduate students pursuing doctoral degrees is simple: stay focused. Materialize your research agenda as soon as you can during your first year. Modify and refine your agenda until you have synthesized a solid, testable research question (or series of related questions). As soon as this is completed, begin writing a NSF Doctoral

Dissertation Improvement Grant proposal. This proposal should be a key component of funding your research, even if you don’t get NSF funding. You can easily dismantle this NSF proposal, tweaking components of it for use in other fellowship or grant proposals. Apply for all the fellowships you can. Funding is only second in importance to motivation! Fellowship applications will keep you focused and on track. Progressing through your doctorate is your responsibility, a reflection of your personal character. Make the best of it.

**“My advice to other graduate students pursuing doctoral degrees is simple: stay focused. Materialize your research agenda as soon as you can during your first year.”**

## Computer Usage: An Anthropological Investigation

**Chris Cooley**

I recently completed a fieldwork project for the UITS department at UWM in May concerning student usage of IT facilities on campus. This work was a follow-up on a previous study I conducted during the Summer 2010 semesters on the same subject. UITS in the past had conducted internal studies of students and their use of campus computers and the computer labs through focus groups and online surveys. For this project, working in conjunction with Dr. Thomas Malaby, the department decided to hire me as a field researcher to conduct an anthropological investigation to understand what students are actually doing with IT resources using traditional ethnographic methods.

Along with undergraduate research assistant Shawn Kerr, I began conducting participant observations in multiple computer labs, interviews with roughly 50 students, and two online surveys. From the interview subjects, a dozen volunteers were also gathered for shadowing. Student shadowing for the projects proved to be the most valuable and revealing source of data. This consisted of me accompanying students as they went about their business on campus, with an emphasis on study patterns in the computer labs. While participant observation in the labs gave me a good picture of what people were doing during the day, shadowing gave me a much more thorough picture of why they did what they did. With shadowing, I would sit next to a student in the computer lab, and could ask questions regarding why they were reading specific PDF files or websites, who a particular email was written to and why, and so on. This field technique gave me a great deal more insight into the daily practices of students while on campus.

By using multiple forms of data collection, I was able to generate an understanding of student practices that went beyond what could be gathered simply by focus group interviews or surveys. A key feature of the library for students turned out to be printing, with most of them making use of campus printers due to the perceived high cost associated with ink jets at home. It also became apparent that most students are relatively happy with D2L, primarily because of online access to grades and course documents. With shadowing in particular, I found that there often was a significant difference between what people told me they did in interviews (dutifully studying for their courses), and what they actually did when in the campus computer labs (spending most of their time on YouTube and Facebook, interspersed with visits to D2L or research papers in Word).

This project contributed to administration decision-making regarding the allocation of campus technology resources at UWM, and also became part of a larger regional and national dialogue among educators regarding how to structure university institutions to be more responsive to the needs of students.

## Current Research: Patterns and Perceptions of Crop Damage by Vervet Monkeys in St. Kitts

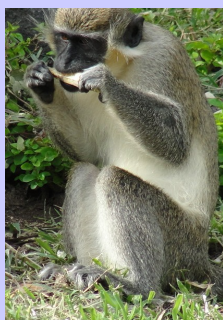
**Kerry M. Dore**

Greetings from the West Indies! Sometime before the mid-1600's, vervet monkeys made their way from West Africa to the Caribbean and successfully colonized the island of St. Kitts. It's generally believed that they came with slave traders and merchants as pets. During colonial battles between the French and British, these animals escaped to the rainforest. Fast-forward to present day: most Kittitians believe the monkey population outnumbers the human population of 40,000.

I came to St. Kitts on the heels of Dr. Trudy Turner and her research group, who are collecting biological samples from vervet monkeys across their broad geographic range. This range



Library Commons



## St. Kitts continued

is one of the largest for any primate species and includes almost all of sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean islands of St. Kitts, Nevis and Barbados. In 2006-2007, when I worked with this group in South Africa, I became interested in conservation management and conflict between humans and vervets. Wildlife conflicts between human and nonhuman primates fall into the field of ethnoprimateology. Ethnoprimateology focuses on human-nonhuman primate interconnections, both ecological and cultural, and the implications these interconnections have for conservation. This field represents a merging of primatology and cultural anthropology; human and nonhuman primate ecology and behavior are treated as a unified area of investigation. When Dr. Turner came to St. Kitts and heard how bad “the monkey problem” was, she realized it was the perfect place for me to do ethnoprimateological research.



The objectives of my dissertation research in St. Kitts are to: 1) uncover the patterns and environmental predictors of vervet monkey crop damage using GIS technology; 2) interview Kittitian farmers to assess perceptions of crop damage risk and the role of agriculture in Kittitian culture; and 3) use historical data (oral and written) to investigate how the end of the sugar industry only six years ago has affected the dynamics of this more than 300-year wildlife management issue.

With regard to the first objective, I'm making good use of my GIS certificate from UWM! Any analysis of human-primate conflict will benefit from a spatially explicit approach because it depends on the position of the

resources that bring primates and humans into contact. Research using GIS to predict patterns of primate crop damage have not yet been published; however, other studies using GIS to investigate conflict with wildlife have shown that carnivores, birds and elephants exhibit considerable spatial predictability in their patterns of crop and livestock raiding. Based on these and previous human-primate conflict studies, I am testing the effect that: distance to the forest boundary, distance to ravines, distance to roads, farmer's guarding behavior, number of neighboring farms and crops planted have on the percent of crop damage that a farm receives. Also, I am assessing the impact that alternative food availability (primarily seasonal mango fruit) has on crop damage. To test these questions, I randomly selected one-third of the farms on the island (64) to study for 12 sequential months. I created a half-acre grid covering the whole island in a GIS. When I encounter damage on a farm, the damage is localized to its half-acre cell and spatial analysis is conducted at the level of the grid cell. These techniques can be used to generate a predictive model of farms likely to experience crop damage.

**“Now, it is no surprise to find monkeys living in the villages, along the main road, and, of course, on farms! “**

Since crop-raiding directly affects local people's perception of and support for conservation initiatives, understanding human-wildlife conflict requires interdisciplinary approaches that focus on the social aspects of conflict. Therefore, I am using ethnographic methods in this research as well. I have interviewed farmers from each of the 65 farms in the study on topics ranging from crop damage and mitigation measures to the history of their farm and how things have changed since the end of the sugar industry. The predictive model will show where the actual risk of primate crop raiding on St. Kitts is located, and this can be compared to the perceptions of risk that are elucidated during formal interviews with farmers. I plan to use these data to custom design mitigation strategies for St. Kitts.



Over the last year of talking with Kittitians, I have learned that “the monkey problem” has increased significantly since the end of the sugar industry in 2005. Imagine an oval island with volcanic mountain peaks and dense rainforest in the center surrounded by an apron of sugar cane fields and villages along the water. Previously, farmers had their land above the cane fields and below the rainforest. They were there all day, keeping the monkeys from entering the cane fields. Those monkeys that managed to get past the farmers met the overlookers working in the cane fields whose job included protecting the cane from monkeys (and they would shoot monkeys daily). At the end of the sugar industry, farmers moved their land closer to their homes in the villages and there were no longer workers keeping monkeys out of the cane fields. Now, it is no

surprise to find monkeys living in the villages, along the main road, and, of course, on farms! By interviewing former sugar workers and utilizing historic resources such as maps of former estate lands, I plan to explore how patterns of crop damage have changed as a reflection of this island's fascinating history.

### St. Kitts continued

Since my sub-discipline is biological anthropology, you might be thinking to yourself: where is the bio anth? It's true: this project doesn't fit cleanly into any discipline, including bio anth. I originally intended to explore how the monkey's behavior changed as a result of eating crops. I soon learned how difficult it is to do primate behavior on this unbelievably lush island. There is also the ethical consideration of habituating monkeys that are often trapped and killed.



My dissertation research was adapted to suit the government's immediate need for information. I collected these data from September 2010 to August 2011. The hope has always been that this research would serve as the starting point of a very long-term research program that I will lead as a professor somewhere. I'm excited to say that after a year of hard work, I've recently received a contract from the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization to begin another research project in St. Kitts! As stated at the beginning of this article, the population of St. Kitts vervet monkeys is unknown, but assumed to be greater than the human population. I have argued that in order to utilize the results of my dissertation in the best way, we need to know the abundance and distribution of vervet monkeys on the island. Therefore, I have returned on a short trip to St. Kitts to initiate the first systematic population estimate. I will be tracking 20 animals from different troops and habitats around the country using GSM GPS trackers. By establishing troop ranges in different habitats, we can estimate the number of troops per habitat, as vervet monkeys are highly territorial. Then, we can multiply by the average troop size per habitat to estimate the total island population. Knowing the number of animals we are dealing with as well as which areas of the island receive the most crop damage

### Tips From the Field- The Irish Soil Sampling Edition Alexis Jordan (Archaeology PhD Student & Bullock Wrangler)

When conducting archaeological soil survey of the cow pastures of Northern Ireland, awareness of one's surroundings is key. Below you will find a set of guidelines useful when trekking through the pastures of Armagh County in search of high phosphate soil samples.

#### Preparation

Don't forget to pack the tea thermos and bag of chocolate digestive cookies.

There will be rain. Always. Everyday. Somewhere. If it is not falling on you, it will be waiting for you in grass so laden with water you could drink it.

Consequently, always bring the rain suit, and the waterproof boots. A *real* rain suit, the kind they sell at Farm & Fleet or Fleet Farm or the hardware store in Armagh.

#### In the Fields

Should you find yourself in a marshy patch that resembles brown Jello, move quickly or your boots and/or feet will be consumed.

Do not hesitate to call for help before it turns into some sort of quicksand scene. Don't count on the Dread Pirate Roberts to rescue you.

Also, if the GPS says you are below sea level, it just means you are slipping into the fairy realm.

Never trust the GPS on the first try. It will always need to recalculate, every time a cloud shifts. Take this opportunity to pause and swat the flies that have been hounding you and check to see if any livestock are stalking you.

Always use the weight of your entire torso to push the soil probe into the ground. You'll get used to the bruises.



### Tips continued

The horses really want to get to know you. Or smell your hair up close and lick your backpack level. It would be advisable not to keep any granola bars on your person. You will have more friends than you know how to handle.

### Bovine Interactions

Always check the bovine genitalia- bull, cow, or bullocks (former bull).

Bull= LEAVE NOW

Cow= Curious

Bullock= Flighty idiot

Bovine behavioral assessment is the key to dealing with fields of bullocks. Bullocks can generally be divided into 2 groups:

Reconnaissance bullocks sent to sniff you out and determine if you are

- A.) A threat
- B.) Have food
- C.) Good at scratching behind their horns

OR

Idiot bullock mini herds prone to

- A.) Sudden panic & crazy eyed stares
- B.) Sideways leaping
- C.) Mounting & charging one another

In addition, note that bullocks may require a dual or triune approach when attempting to take soil samples.

Archaeologist #1- soil prober/sample taker

Archaeologist #2- GPS reader

Archaeologist #3- Bullock tracker/wrangler

Should you find yourself surrounded and outnumbered, wield your soil probe like a sword and channel all your academic stress into a vocalization known as the RAGE voice. This will create enough confusion to allow you to quickly make your escape.

Never run, this only creates the impression you wish to frolic with them.

Always walk quickly....backwards, so they don't think you want to play tag.



Encountering the local inhabitants



### Evening Relaxation Strategies

Tea

Chocolate digestives

Hot toddies

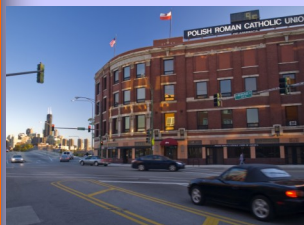
Indian food

Bad movies

A good ~~novel~~ academic article

## In the Field: Museum Studies Internship and Anthropology Field Work at the Polish Museum of America

### Andrea Wawrzyniak



The Polish Museum of America

This past summer I killed two birds with one stone, not literally but academically, by doing my Museum Studies internship and my Anthropology field work at the same time. I approached the Polish Museum of America (PMA), located just northwest of the Chicago downtown on the corners of Milwaukee Avenue and Augusta Boulevard, and convinced them to let me work for them for the summer.

I was fortunate enough to get access to the curator, who quickly put me to work for her. The main project I worked on was accessioning the Poster collection. The PMA has about 5,000 posters in their collection. Throughout the summer I documented, conditioned and photographed just over 900 of these posters. For a break from this, the curator asked me to help her in the newly remodeled art gallery. I helped her move artwork, assign accession numbers and measure each piece, and for some pieces, give them titles. This last bit was unintentional on my part.

While working with each piece to go in the art gallery I was given a card on which I would write the accession number and the measurements. I also included the title of the piece if it was available (in case any of the cards were moved). However, on some of the statues, there weren't titles. So I wrote the best description I could. Apparently, the curator liked some of my descriptions and decided to use them. I found that she had done this when I had gone back for the official reopening of the gallery in early November. Not only had I done work behind the scenes, but I also did something that every visitor to the gallery will now see.

By working at the museum and behind the scenes, I was able to gain some insight on the functions of the museum. I also received easy access to the museum staff, volunteers and visitors for observations and interviews. My goal in working with the museum and its collections was to see how the museum connected to the public.



The PMA is an ethnic museum, and one might assume the museum mainly serves the Polish population living in Chicago, but I found it was not only people from the Chicago area coming to the museum. Rather people came from all over the world for different reasons and they connected to different things, be it a specific display or specific artifact. This reflection led me to one theme I am exploring in my thesis, that of the exhibits, what people see and what people don't see in them. When talking about the exhibits, I will also talk about where the collections came from. Many of the larger collections came to the museum through interesting circumstances.

Another thing that I will explore is the role of language at the museum. Being the *Polish* Museum of America both Polish and English are used throughout the museum, even by the staff, where a majority of the staff are native Polish speakers. This, too, allows the museum to create an interesting connection to the public that makes use of the museum.

These three topics (the exhibits, the collection and the use of language) will give me the window I need to see how the museum connects to the community which it serves. This isn't exactly straight forward, as I found what defines the Polish community and the community around the museum is in constant debate. Who belongs in the Polish community (also known as "Polonia") depends on whom you ask. And it is these collective debates I will add to with the writing of my thesis.

## Adventures in West Africa: Summer Fieldwork

### Jennifer Danzy

During the summer field season, I had the opportunity to travel to the Gambia as part of Dr. Turner's multi-institutional collaboration examining genetic and morphological variation among wild vervet monkeys. In 2009 Dr. Turner's research team worked in Ghana to begin collecting data from West African vervet monkeys for preliminary genetic analysis. In 2011 the team traveled to the Gambia for a more intensive field season focused on collecting a greater number of samples. Our research team was hosted by the Medical Research Council, which was invaluable in terms of accommodation and lab space for sample processing. Local members of our team, Lamin, Ebou and Ousman, made the research trip enjoyable despite the difficult environmental conditions. We had the opportunity to visit some local villages and were greeted by waving children who were shouting "toubab," which is a Mandinka word that refers to foreigners. The local green tea of choice is named "Obama" and we enjoyed watching our local friends and guides carefully prepare the tea with fresh mint and sugar. It was somewhat difficult to get food inland so we sometimes enjoyed small pleasures like hard boiled eggs, cold sodas, and a jar of beets. Staying at the MRC reminded us of all of the exotic tropical diseases in Western Africa and we stopped at a drugstore for a few "just in case" de-worming pills. We also had a wonderful time visiting a local school for needy children, The Swallow, which depends on donations from overseas benefactors. After finishing our work in the Gambia we traveled to South Africa for two weeks of fieldwork and enjoyed the basic amenities (drinking water) that we had missed in the Gambia. We worked with the monkey troops at Nelson Mandela campus in Port Elizabeth and also had a chance to visit the nearby penguin rescue center. Our trip ended with the Primate Ecology and Genetics Group (PEGG) conference in Mtuzini where we shared the latest news about the progress of the project.

When I started the doctoral program in Anthropology at UWM, my primary interest was in primatology. These field trips have given me invaluable hands on experience in every stage of field primatology research, from planning and collection to presentation and publication. I didn't expect to find so much personal fulfillment in Africa. These field seasons have been rewarding and humbling and I treasure the new friendships and cultural experiences resulting from them.

## Summer In Peru

### Rachel McTavish

My summer field season was spent working on a faunal assemblage from the site of Gramalote in Huanchaco, Peru with Dr. Hudson, and PhD candidate Roberta Boczkiewicz. Gramalote is on the northern coast of Peru in the Moche Valley. This site includes well-stratified deposits that span a significant time of change in coastal subsistence practices. It is dated to the Initial Period, a time associated with the increasing elaboration of agriculture at inland sites. This is of particular significance because as new subsistence practices are being introduced, existing practices along the coast may be affected. This research is based on a stratigraphic column from a faunal assemblage excavated in 2005 under the direction of Peruvian archaeologist Lic. Jesus Briceño as part of a salvage project. This assemblage is curated by the Peruvian INC (Instituto Nacional de Cultura del Perú).

Dr. Hudson has been taking students to Peru on Study Abroad summer programs since 2002. My faunal work is focused on broad taxonomic level shifts through time from an ecological perspective, while dissertation research by Roberta will focus on species-level analysis of the fish remains. Apart from time in the bone lab, we all took long walks on the beach, played sassy games of UNO with Miss Lily Hudson and swapped stories over amazing fruit juice.



**Rachel McTavish and Roberta Boczkiewicz working on sorting faunal remains in Huanchaco, Peru: Photo taken by Dr. Jean Hudson**



Eric driving the boat

## Underwater Archaeology: Rediscovering Lake Michigan's Past

### Eric Schuetz

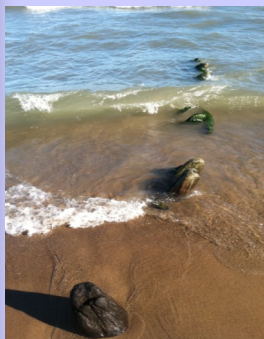
I had a unique opportunity this summer to do some underwater archaeology, a rare occurrence when living in the Midwest. The Indiana DNR contracted Commonwealth Cultural Resource Group to gather locational information and document the condition of shipwrecks in the Indiana waters of Lake Michigan. Because of the limited scope of the grant, no excavations were undertaken and all artifacts encountered were left in situ. Dr. Kira Kaufmann (UW-Milwaukee) was the principal investigator for this project. Over 200 miles of coastline, from Hammond to Michigan City, were in the project area.

The Indiana coastline is a mix of heavy industry and natural areas, with the ever-present Chicago skyline on the horizon. Covering vast distances in long days out on the research vessel in sometimes-rough seas made for a very interesting and unique experience. Sea legs and sun block were essential. The relocation of shipwrecks was accomplished using a side-scan sonar unit. Unfortunately I couldn't dive to map some of the shipwrecks because I am not scuba certified, so I provided surface support while Kira and the volunteers dove on the wrecks in deeper waters. Documentation of shipwrecks on or near shore was accomplished using pedestrian shore and snorkel survey.

The *Wheeler*, *Muskegon*, *Material Service*, *J.D. Marshall*, and *Car Ferry* are the most well known shipwrecks in Indiana waters, and were investigated in this project along with nine other known sites. These shipwrecks date from the late 1800's and early 1900's, and have the potential to provide invaluable history about commerce, transportation, and maritime history in Indiana's Lake Michigan waters. A modern pipe in excess of a hundred feet was discovered disturbing the *Muskegon* shipwreck, which happens to be the only shipwreck in Indiana's waters currently on the National Register of Historic Places. It is unclear what entity was responsible for the presence of this invasive pipe. The pipe is problematic because it has changed the currents around the wreck and exposed parts of the structure that were previously buried.

Further areas of investigation demonstrated that the *Wheeler* has almost been entirely covered by sediments in recent decades, which is wonderful for preservation. Additionally, the *Material Service* will be nominated to the NRHP in the near future as part of this project and other nominations of Indiana's shipwrecks will hopefully follow. Sometimes, nominations are hindered by questions of integrity. For example, the *J.D. Marshall* was raised in an attempted salvage operation in the 1970s and subsequently broke in half. The propeller from this site rested outside our field house and the owner is working with CCRG to have it curated and protected from the elements.

Overall it was a fantastic experience getting to be out on Lake Michigan everyday and gaining some exposure to a different kind of archaeology. Thanks to Kira and CCRG for this great opportunity this summer!



A ship peeking through the sand



For more information on the project:  
<http://divingindiana.wordpress.com/>



## Graduate Student Conference Abstracts

### **The Milwaukee County Institution Grounds "Forgotten" Cemetery: An Integrated Approach to Individual Skeletal Identification**

(Society for Historical Archaeology Conference)

*Brooke Boulware*

In 1991 and 1992, 1,649 burials were excavated from the unmarked Milwaukee County Institution Grounds (MCIG) cemetery. The skeletal remains and their associated artifacts are presently being curated within the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Department of Anthropology. This author is currently attempting to integrate historical documentation such as a register of burials, coroner's inquest reports, and county death certificates with spatial archaeological data, grave goods, and osteological demography in an attempt to facilitate identification of individuals. More specifically, an integrated, searchable document database will be utilized in conjunction with ArcGIS spatial data and digitized osteological assessments such as sex, age, ancestry, pathologies, and trauma to assign probable identifications. This dual use of historical documentation and archaeological evidence to elucidate the past is one of the hallmarks of historical archaeology.

### **Wormian Bones: A Reliability Study of Methods for Scoring a Non-Metric Human Osteological Trait**

(Midwest Archaeology Conference)

*Shannon K. Freire & Ashley D. Dunford*

To gain meaningful insights from non-metric trait analysis in the field of human osteological study, issues of reliability and context need to be addressed, especially for the analysis of discrete cranial traits. A preliminary study tested the reliability of different methods of quantifying wormian bones, with the purpose of establishing a consistent method that would enable further applicability for this and other non-metric traits in mortuary analysis. The determination of reliability for both studies was made using Olsson and Janson's (2001) iota statistic together with Pearson's product-moment correlation. This study examines the reliability of scoring methods on an interobserver scale, an imperative step for the utility of these techniques for the wider archaeological community, as the majority of current data collection is a collaborative effort. The results of this study support the initial application in a case study involving an analysis of the Milwaukee County Institutional Grounds collection.

### **What's on the Menu: An Updated Analysis of Oneota Subsistence at the Crescent Bay Hunt Club (47JE904)**

(Midwest Archaeology Conference)

*Richard W. Edwards IV & Kimberly Pater*

Floral and faunal data collected over the course of eight field seasons at the Crescent Bay Hunt Club, an Oneota habitation site on the northwest shore of Lake Koshkonong in Jefferson County, Wisconsin, provide information pertaining to subsistence practices, site usage, duration of occupation, and ritual activity at the site. Features from across the site have yielded a variety of fauna and flora including *Chenopodium*, maize, and wild rice, dog, bison, deer, and a variety of fish and small mammals. These materials were recovered from a variety of contexts across the site, including features interpreted as hearths, basin, threshing pits and dog burials. The floral data provide evidence for a winter occupation and further evidence of a strong emphasis on wetland plants. The faunal data provide new information about the importance of large mammals as well as the ritual importance of canids.

### **Washington Island Archaeology :Preliminary Ceramics Analysis of the Gibson Site (Door County, WI)**

(Midwest Archaeology Conference)

*Marcus Schulenburg & Richard W. Edwards*

In 1967 a field school on Washington Island recovered a collection of ceramic materials, and other artifacts, which were deposited in the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee artifact storage. Preliminary analysis was not undertaken until spring 2011; in this paper that preliminary analysis will be presented. This paper will discuss not only the assemblage description, but also the research potential of materials that have accumulated in storage facilities. During the course of this analysis potentially new ceramic technologies have been identified. This new evidence from an old collection has the potential to change our understanding of the Middle Woodland in the Door Peninsula.

## Abstracts continued

### **Paste Compositional Analysis of Oneota Pottery Vessels in the Lake Koshkonong Region** (Midwest Archaeology Conference)

*Eric J. Schuetz, Robert E. Ahlrichs & Seth A. Schneider*

At least six large Oneota sites are distributed along the northwestern shore of Lake Koshkonong, which is more than 50km from other known Oneota settlements. Temporal and material cultural relationships among these sites have been unclear. Pottery production and acquisition of raw materials are significant unresolved questions. Did the occupants of Oneota sites on Lake Koshkonong utilize the same raw material resources? Did they follow the same paste recipes in pottery production? The close proximity of sites suggests strong social interaction and sharing of knowledge, but these connections have yet to be demonstrated. Paste compositional analysis of pottery sherds from three sites: the Crescent Bay Hunt Club, Schmeling, and Koshkonong Creek Village, is conducted to determine the degree of connection and/or autonomy among occupants of Oneota sites in the region.

### **The Lamellar Blade Assemblage from The Buried Gardens of Kampsville, A Havana Hopewell Village in the Lower Illinois River Valley**

(Midwest Archaeology Conference)

*Peter J. Geraci*

Attribute analysis of the lamellar blade assemblage recovered from the Buried Gardens of Kampsville (TBGOK) has provided information regarding manufacture, use, and discard patterns practiced by Havana Hopewell people living in the Lower Illinois River Valley. Microwear studies provide valuable data regarding the function of Hopewell blades. However those studies are very time-consuming and require unique skillsets and expensive equipment. The attribute approach taken here provides basic information about the size, shape, and condition of the lamellar blades as well as the raw material chosen for tool production. The results of this approach suggest that blades were not necessarily the end production of blade production. People appear to have broken whole blades into smaller work units, and modified them through retouch for specialized tasks. It also appears that they chose several specific types of Burlington chert and used varying degrees of heat treatment in the production of blades.

### **The Bezella Cedarburg Bog Collection: Application of GIS to a Regional Archaeological Collection**

(Midwest Archaeology Conference)

*Jeremy Doyle*

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software was utilized to determine site boundaries and environmental settings of a set of sites located around the Cedarburg Bog of Ozaukee County, Wisconsin. Avocational archaeologist Donald Bezella collected and recorded around the bog for several decades. Original field notes and Bezella's one published article were used to generate a database to ascertain site boundaries around the Cedarburg Bog using GIS. Sites were then compared based on their proximity to water, soil characteristic and type, presettlement vegetation, and elevation. Site locations based on GIS analysis indicate that people chose areas of higher elevation, gentle slope, and well-drained soils. Although Bezella's sites cannot at this time be assumed to be representative of the entire region, this project lays the foundation for a larger, more systematic assessment of prehistoric landscape use and environmental variation throughout prehistory in the region.

## Abstracts continued

### **Deeply Rooted: Cultural Continuity in the Social and Political Systems of New Orleans Second Line Traditions**

(American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting)

*Shukrani Gray*

New Orleans is known as the most African city in the United States (Saloy, 2010). New Orleans has a direct connection with the Senegambian region and the Caribbean Islands such as Haiti and Cuba (Ingersol, 1996). The Black population in New Orleans consisted of Wolof, Mende, Serer, Haitians, Cubans and Native Americans, who interacted and over time developed a creolization (Hall, 1999, Ingersoll, 1996). This mixture of ethnicities resulted in social developments that are part of the lived experience in New Orleans' African American community today. The system of Second Line street performances that include Social Aid and Pleasure Clubs, Mardi Gras Indians and Jazz funerals embody distinctive characteristics that are indicative of the African origins of those enslaved and free people of color. The system of Social Aid and Pleasure Clubs, Mardi Gras Indians and Jazz funerals has been analyzed as symbolic economies, performance space and subjectivity (Regis, 2001). I propose that Africanisms inform New Orleans culture and function to provide stability and agency to the people of New Orleans. Second Line/Street Performance traditions must be examined not as a performed event, but as an interrelated communal activity that serves to establish order within the community, bring families and neighborhoods together, educate the youth, and provide financial stability and protection to the African American community in New Orleans. The tradition of Second Line is the ultimate form of agency because it has developed as a historical merging of traditions often used as a form of resistance and resiliency.

### **Embodying Protest and Processes of Spatial Justice**

(American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting)

*Monique Hassman*

Madison, WI has recently been credited for its contribution to an increasing surge of political unrest occurring across the United States and within a global context. In response to a proposed state Budget Repair Bill, the social action of residents, grassroots, and institutional organizations has emerged into a practice of protest. This research is on the cultural development of this social action, which significantly transpired throughout a one-month period, through the semiotics of protest signage and ethnographic vignettes. This paper discusses the process of embodying protest through dimensions and forms that include particular sites of events, diverse social variables, and performance. A further intention of this paper is to frame these engagements within the conceptual theme of spatial (in) justice as a means to address resources and access.

### **Temporal Differences in Affiliative Behavior Among Male Vervet Monkeys**

(Animal Behavior Society Annual Meeting)

Meeting)

*Jennifer Danzy, J. Paul Grobler, Nelson Freimer & Trudy Turner*

Vervet monkey grooming and proximity behaviors are important to sociosexual relationships. Captive studies suggest that dominant males affiliate more with females and juveniles and females are more tolerant of subordinate males who are tolerant of their offspring. We examined patterns of male behavior during a mating season to examine if rank predicted male affiliation with females and juveniles. Data were collected from two troops in South Africa during April-July 2010. In both troops, rank did not predict affiliative behavior. We also examined temporal trends in intra-individual behavior. Males spent significantly more time with females and juveniles in the morning (38%, 47%) than the afternoon (15%, 13%). At this site, vervets engage in sunbathing that is marked by close social proximity and behavioral stasis. Male affiliation with females and juveniles was significantly higher on sunbathing mornings (28%, 31%) than other mornings (14%, 22%). We suggest that these differences in male affiliative behavior between captive and free-ranging populations may be due to climatic differences that promote close social proximity. This research was supported by NIH R01RR016300.

## Abstracts continued

### **A Link Between Sexual Skin Color and Secondary Sexual Characteristics Among Free Ranging Male Vervet Monkeys (*Chlorocebus Aethiops Pygerythrus*)**

(American Society of Primatologists Conference)

*J. Danzy, J.P. Grobler, T.J. Gaetano, C.A. Schmitt, J. Lorenz, N. Freimer & T. Turner*

Male coloration functions as a socio-sexual signal in a variety of species. Our understanding of scrotal color in vervet monkeys is based largely on experimental work on captive *C. a. sabaenus* which is notably less colorful than *C. a. pygerythrus*. The aim of this project is to identify scrotal color variability and morphological correlates of color among free-ranging vervets. We previously reported that scrotal color develops in a particular trajectory in *C.a. pygerythrus*, with infant and young males being bluish gray and moving toward bright aquamarine or blue or indigo coloration as adults. Here we report on 97 adult vervet males that were sampled at 19 sites in South Africa, Botswana, and Zambia between 2001 and 2010. Testes volume, body weight, and digital photographs of scrota were collected. Using Adobe Photoshop CS4, three color components (hue, saturation, and brightness) were quantified. All statistical analyses were conducted using JMP v.8.

Using Pearson's correlation tests, our results indicate that males with aquamarine coloration have larger relative testes volume than males with bluish coloration ( $r=-.451$ ,  $p<.001$ ). Coloration and relative testes size are not correlated in *C. a. sabaenus* ( $n=30$ ,  $r=.07$ ,  $p=.71$ ), but are correlated in *C. a. pygerythrus*, suggesting that scrotal color may signal different aspects of male quality and condition in this subspecies. This research was supported in part by NSF BCS0629321 and NIH R01RR016300.

### **Sectarianism, Soccer and Uncertainty: The Glasgow Rangers' Protestant Unionism and the Social Unpredictability of Sports Institutions**

(American Anthropological Association Annual Meeting)

*Patrick Lindsay*

Since the early 20th century, the Glasgow Rangers, a Scottish soccer team that has been historically associated with Protestant Unionism, have been at the epicenter of disputes in Scotland about the place of Catholics in Scottish society. Some Scots see the Rangers and their fans as a source of sectarian, violent anti-Catholic bigotry while many Rangers fans contend that the media, academics, some politicians and fans of their rivals Glasgow Celtic (a team associated with Irish Catholicism) have unfairly stereotyped their Protestant Unionism. Most academics examining the Rangers have either treated soccer institutions as utterly separate from other areas of social life and therefore irrelevant to debates about anti-Catholicism, or as similar to other forms of popular culture that are associated with a given identity. Like many social scientific examinations of sports and games, these approaches problematically ignore how sports distinctively interact with other aspects of social life. Unlike many other social institutions, sports and games are specifically designed to be unpredictable. This unpredictability can interact with various social processes beyond a given sport or game to impinge upon the production or reproduction of various forms of identification. Using ethnographic data from the 2009/2010 Scottish Premier League season, I show that current debates about Rangers identification with Protestant Unionism are a product of the interaction between the socially manufactured uncertain outcomes that are specific features of soccer and wider economic, political and cultural changes in Scottish society.

## Abstracts continued

### **Marca Jirca Site: A Recuay Funerary Complex in the Callejón de Huaylas, Peru** (Midwest Andean and Amazonian Conference)

*Victor M. Ponte*

Archaeological data collected from cultural resource management projects in the Callejón de Huaylas near the city of Huaraz, Perú, have provided important data for the understanding of Recuay burial patterns. Although most of the tombs have been disturbed or looted, some subterranean structures, especially at the Marca Jirca site remain undisturbed. In this area secondary burials with body parts were placed in an elaborate complex of stone boxes, which accompanied larger chambers as a part of a mortuary ritual. Finally, an interesting case of revisiting a Marca Jirca's tomb, and appropriation of grave goods carried out in a later event also will be discussed.

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