



Letter from the Director

The Museum of Anthropology remains a vibrant research museum. We have a constant stream of foreign visitors. Graduate students are always afoot, some working as research assistants and others completing their dissertations. We also have plenty of undergraduate students in the halls: Work Study awardees, volunteers, Honors students trying to complete their theses before winter graduation. The curators are of course curating their collections as well as completing other research, publications, and preparing for their next field projects.

The Museum continues the tradition of involving undergraduate students in as many field projects with curators and graduate students as possible. For students who lack experience, the Museum annually sponsors two archaeological field-training programs described later in this Newsletter.

This year is a "first" for many reasons but most important is the initial distributions from two of our newest student endowment funds. Nandi Cohen received the **Hays Family Endowment** award. Meghan Howey's dissertation research benefited from the **Linda Britton Halsey and John R. Halsey Award** for research in the Great Lakes. We are delighted to acknowledge two additional research endowments for undergraduate students in the Museum. A very generous anonymous donor has established a James B. Griffin Award to support unrestricted archaeological research. A new undergraduate endowment was named for Carl E. Guthe, the first director of the Museum.

Alumni and friends who have not visited the Museum of Anthropology in recent years will notice significant changes in its physical configuration. Within the Ruthven Museum building all ranges but one (Osteology) have been renovated with primary attention given to student research space. The construction of the Life Science Institute led to the demolition of "NUBS" and replacement space, and while the new space does not have the historical charm of NUBS, it provides improved security, a cleaner and healthier work environment, and increased accommodations for graduate students and visitors. Our ultimate goal is to consolidate all museum activities under one roof but that objective is at least a decade away unless a major donor wishes to help construct a new museum. Meanwhile, we will cope as innovatively as possible with the five campus locations that now house Museum of Anthropology personnel, collections, and equipment.

During the past year the curators and staff thought creatively about a Long-Range Plan to outline the future direction of the Museum and to plan for the many retirements that will start in 2005. The Museum wants its research activities focused on anthropological archaeology and all its collections used to their fullest extent by all types of students, from the very young, to serious scholars. The Plan envisions replacement curators in transformed areas—material culture for ethnology—and new directions—Human Origins and Circum-polar archaeology. The University budget crises and planning priorities will place greater reliance on fund-raising to maintain the strengths of the Museum.

The Museum of Anthropology remains dedicated to student-originated field research and "hands-on" educational opportunities. It supports the investigation of new ideas and a diversity of approaches to interpreting the past. We will rely increasingly on your contributions to achieve these objectives and to keep the Museum an exciting place for student education and research. I hope that you will remember the Museum as part of your annual giving program.

Richard I. Ford
Director

Carl E. Guthe Undergraduate Research Scholarship

The generosity of many donors to the Museum of Anthropology endowment to support undergraduate research enabled the Museum to create a named endowed scholarship, which recognizes the contribution to undergraduate archaeological education by the first director of the Museum of Anthropology. **Carl E. Guthe** came to the University of Michigan in 1922 as its first faculty anthropologist. He developed the Museum of Anthropology and in 1929 became the first chair of the Department of Anthropology. As director of the Museum of Anthropology he advocated a four-field approach to anthropology by creating divisions that would include all four sub-disciplines of archaeology, cultural anthropology, biological anthropology and linguistics. Later he added specific units that would assist archaeologists in interpreting their excavated material. These included Ethnobotany, Physical Anthropology, and the Ceramic Repository for the Eastern United States. He advocated undergraduate research in archaeology and museum studies. In the 1920s he provided opportunities for students to engage in archaeology in Europe and field projects in the Great Lakes. During the Great Depression he used federal relief funds to support students working with the Museum's archaeological collections. While dedicating himself to making American archaeology a true profession, he never forgot about the "hands-on" education that archaeological experiences and museum collections afford undergraduate students. It is a pleasure finally to have the financial resources to name an undergraduate scholarship for the founder of the Museum of Anthropology, Carl E. Guthe.

Undergraduate Research Endowment Named for James B. Griffin

The Museum expresses its gratitude and deep appreciation to an anonymous donor who contributed an endowment to recognize Jimmy Griffin for the many opportunities he gave to undergraduates at Michigan to engage in archaeological fieldwork and for his inspiring course, *Archaeology of North America*. It will be available to all undergraduate archaeology students and is not limited to a particular geographic area, time period, or research topic. Several graduate student research scholarships now honor Dr. Griffin, but this one is significant because it acknowledges the many ways he benefited undergraduate education.

Cowan's Historic Americana Auctions Sponsors Newsletter

C. Wesley Cowan (PhD '84) has been a dealer in fine historical Americana for nearly 25 years since he left the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History. Although Wes Cowan's company is a leading appraiser and auction house for historic Americana, Wes has continued to maintain his interest in paleoethnobotany and the Museum of Anthropology. He follows with great interest the activities of the Museum and the accomplishments of student researchers. The Museum is delighted that Wes's company is now sponsoring the Museum's Newsletter for distribution to Museum alumni and friends. His



Carl Guthe excavated in the Philippines from 1922-1925. This is a rare photograph from that field project.

support has enabled us to improve the quality of the publication, to increase its length, and to add photographs.

Finding Aids to James B. Griffin and Volney H. Jones Papers Available On-Line

The Bentley Historical Library received a National Endowment for the Humanities grant to cooperate with the Museum in archiving the correspondence, research notes, and papers of James B. Griffin, Volney H. Jones, Melvin R. Gilmore, Wilbert B. Hinsdale, and Emerson Greenman. This project is now complete and the guides to their papers will be accessible at www.umich.edu/~bhl/bhl/general/anthproj.htm.

Archaeological Field Training Programs in 2004

The Museum of Anthropology will sponsor two archaeological field-training projects for undergraduate students in 2004. **Augustin Holl** will direct one in Senegal and **John O'Shea** will head another in western Michigan.

Dr. Holl's field studies will excavation at Ngayene, Senegal, from **January 5 to March 10, 2004**. It will investigate the megalith circles and associated tumuli that are close to the UM field station. This season's project is supported by the Center for Afro-American and African Studies, Office of International Programs, and the Museum.

Dr. O'Shea will lead the Michigan Summer Field Training Institute, focusing on inland social and economic adaptations during the late prehistoric period in northern lower Michigan. Research efforts will be divided between continued investigations at the Missaukee earthworks and work at a series of contemporary settlements and ritual sites within the region. The field session will run about six weeks during June and July of 2004. There is also the possibility that the field institute (or

students that have completed the formal course) may participate in the excavation of the tower foundation at the original site of the Grand Traverse Lighthouse, at Northport Michigan.

The Museum invites students from outside Michigan to participate. Dr. Holl (holla@umich.edu) or Dr. O'Shea (joshea@umich.edu) can supply further details and application material.

Linda Britton Halsey and John R. Halsey Fund

The recently established Halsey Fund provides support for Great Lakes archaeological research by Museum of Anthropology graduate students. The first recipient is **Meghan Howey**, who used this fund to obtain several accelerator dates from her excavation of the Cut River Mounds on the east side of Houghton Lake (described in "Student Research" below).

Post-Doctoral Fellows in Museum

The Museum is enriched by ideas and research of recent PhDs who are spending a term in the Museum of Anthropology, conducting research, writing, presenting lectures, and occasionally teaching courses.

Dr. Enrique Rodriguez-Alegria has a PhD from the University of Chicago and is at Michigan under an NSF Post-doctoral grant to study early Colonial ceramics and multi-cultural adaptations in the Valley of Mexico in the first century after European contact. While writing about the ethnohistory of that time period, he is studying the Colonial ceramics in the Latin American Range in the Museum.

Dr. Laure Dubreuil has been appointed as an Adjunct Assistant Research Scientist during her year-long visit in the Museum. She is associated with the Institut de Préhistoire et de Géologie du Quaternaire, Université de Bordeaux, France. While at Michigan she will be analyzing lithics from a Natufian site in Israel.

Dr. Chul-In Yoo is a Visiting Professor from Cheju National University in Korea. Dr. Yoo received his PhD from the University of Illinois. He will be researching museums in the United States and their methods of anthropological instruction in public exhibits.

Dr. Josep Pares has an official appointment as Associate Research Scientist in the Department of Geological Sciences. During the Winter term, he will teach Geoarchaeology in the Department of Anthropology and will consult with curators and students in the Museum of Anthropology about geomorphology and artifact characterization research problems.

Research Scientist: Dr. Rachel Caspari

Many readers of this Newsletter know Dr. Caspari in her professional position as undergraduate student advisor in the Department of Anthropology and as a successful instructor in Anthropology 101. Her training in biological anthropology and in the study of fossil hominids also makes her an appropriate contributor to the Museum's research program as an Assistant Research Scientist. She is assisting Dr. Holl in the curation and analysis of ancient skeletons from his excavations in Senegal.

New Museum Website

The Museum has a committee of staff and students working with the College of LS&A to redesign our Website that is now almost 20 years old. It continues to serve us well but its age is obvious. Open the address after the New Year to browse our new and improved Website: www.umma.lsa.umich.edu.

Karen O'Brien, the Museum's Collection Manager, has a grant to digitize our slide collection and to make it available for educational use on the Website. It will begin to appear for your use within a year.

New Books by Museum Curators

Kent Flannery and **Joyce Marcus**, eds. and revised

2003 *The Cloud People: Divergent Evolution of the Zapotec and Mixtec Civilizations*. Eliot Werner Publications, Clinton Corners, NY.

Augustin Holl

2003 *Ethnoarchaeology of Shuwa-Arab Settlements*. Lanham, Lexington Books.

Carla Sinopoli

2003 *The Political Economy of Craft Production: Crafting Empire in South India, AD 1350-1650*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Museum of Anthropology Honors Volunteers

The Museum of Anthropology cannot function without the contribution of time and intelligent decisions by its many volunteers. Last April we decided they deserved formal recognition. We hosted a luncheon for 19 volunteers and presented each with a framed engraved certificate acknowledging their importance to the Museum. The number of volunteers continues to grow and there will be an annual event to honor them.

Alumni Honors and News

Richard Klein (BA '61) and **Bruce Smith** (BA '68; PhD '75) have been elected to the National Academy of Sciences. **Bruce Smith** is a recently appointed member of the National Geographic Society scientific advisory panel.

C. Wesley Cowan (PhD '84) is well-known for his role on the popular PBS series *Antiques Roadshow*. Now Wes is a star figure on the PBS summer series, *History Detectives*. One notable episode was his research into old bullets said to be linked with Bonnie and Clyde's death.

Alex Barker (PhD '99) has been promoted to Vice President for Collections and Research at the Milwaukee Public Museum.

John R. Halsey (BA '65, MA '67), Michigan State Archaeologist, has been appointed to the Joint Management Committee administering the Thunder Bay National Marine Sanctuary and Preserve off the coast of Alpena, Michigan.

Elizabeth (Betsy) Leach (PhD '91) is a novelist and Academic Adviser, Teaching Specialist, and Data Manager for the Program for Individualized Learning, Minneapolis, MN.

Paul Minnis (PhD '81) edited two volumes for Smithsonian Books, *People and Plants in Ancient Eastern North America* (2003).

Michigan graduates **C. Margaret Scarry** (BA '74, PhD '86), **Bruce Smith**, **C. Wesley Cowan**, **Deborah M. Pearsall** (BA '73), and **Richard Ford** are contributors. *People and Plants in Ancient Western North America* will appear in 2004. **Dana Lepofsky** (BA '80) and **Richard Ford** are included.

Charles Spencer (PhD '82), who is chair of the Division of Anthropology in the American Museum of Natural History, has been working in Oaxaca for a quarter century. He recently wrote a Commentary to Marcus's and Flannery's study in *PNAS* of the importance of warfare in Oaxaca state formation (www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.2034992100) and defended the proposed causal linkage between conquest warfare and the rise of the state. The earliest example in Mesoamerica is the Zapotec state of Oaxaca. He develops his argument using his extensive research in the Cañada de Cuicatlán and the San Martín Tilcajete locality in the Ocotlán district.

Museum Curator Honors

Joyce Marcus has been honored for 30 years of archaeological research by the state of Campeche, Mexico. She will receive her award and present a lecture in November, 2003.

Richard Ford conducted a high school student petroglyphs recording program in July, 2003, which received the **Youth Environmental HOPE Award** from the New Mexico Environmental Law Center. Vecinos del Rio northern New Mexico community organization administered the project for 14 Hispanic and Pueblo students who were nominated by their teachers.

Student Honors: Graduate Students

Isabella Muntz received a three-year National Science Foundation Pre-doctoral Fellowship. **Veronique Belisle**, a first-year graduate student from Quebec, has been awarded a four-year Canada Council Fellowship.

Student Honors: Undergraduate

Sam Duwe (BA '03) enrolled in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arizona with financial support from an IGERT (NSF) grant.

Teagen Schweitzer (BA '02) attends the Department of Anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania with a University Fellowship.

Jenna Andrews (BA '03) completed her Honors thesis on Native American curing practices in the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan. She is a graduate student at the University of Georgia to study ethnobotany and ecological anthropology.

New Doctoral Dissertations

Covey, Ronald Alan

Inka State Formation and Its Impact on the Vilcanota Valley, Peru (Chair: Marcus).

Elson, Christina M.

Elites at Cerro Tilcajete: A Secondary Center in the Valley of Oaxaca, Mexico (Chair: Marcus).

Fogelin, Lars Edward

Beyond the Monastery Walls: The Archaeology of Early Buddhism in the North Coastal Andhra Pradesh, India (Chair: Sinopoli).

Honeychurch, William

Inner Asian Warriors and Khans: A Regional Spatial Analysis of Nomadic Political Organization and Interaction (Co-chairs: Sinopoli, Wright).

Lawson, Amy Elizabeth

Megaliths and Mande States: Sociopolitical Change in the Gambia Valley over the Past Two Millennia (Co-chairs: Sinopoli, Wright).

Norder, John William

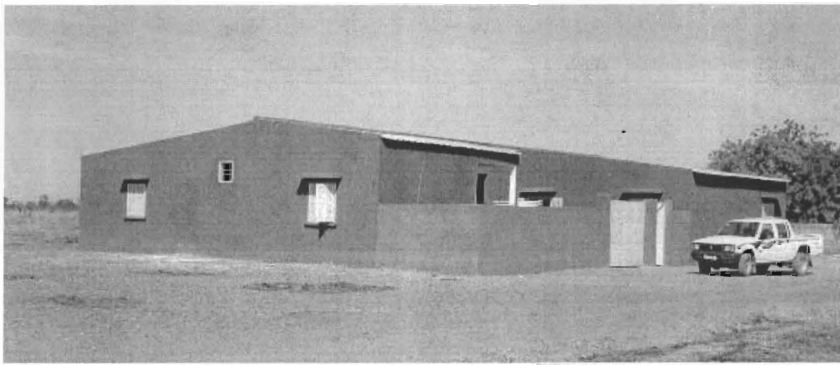
Marking Place and Creating Space in Northern Algonquian Landscapes: The Rock-Art of the Lake of the Woods Region, Ontario (Co-chairs: Ford, O'Shea).

Curator Research and Activities

Kent Flannery and **Joyce Marcus** continue to use their extensive Oaxaca database to test archaeological hypotheses with important anthropological implications. This year they investigated Ray Kelly's ideas about the evolution of warfare in *Warless Societies and the Origin of War*. In a *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* article (www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1934526100), which received extensive international reporting, they demonstrate that intervillage raiding began as soon as the region had segmentary societies, as Kelly predicted. The oldest defensive palisade in Mexico at San José Mogote dates to 1300 BC. Within a millennium, true war is recognized, with burnt villages and temples, captives recorded in hieroglyphics, and the Zapotec state consolidated around the large, defensive site on Monte Albán in the Valley of Oaxaca.

Richard Ford has cooperated with a community organization in northern New Mexico, Vecinos del Rio, to conduct two surveys of petroglyphs (rock art) on Prieta Mesa. The first, partially funded by the Bureau of Land Management, involved minority high school students and resulted in numerous newly discovered glyphs, including an early Spanish land claim text incised into basalt. The second involved adult volunteers and high school students who surveyed petroglyphs and associated archaeological sites and natural features. **Kurt Anschuetz** (BA '78, PhD '96) participated, and his expertise was particularly helpful in light of the discovery of extensive water-control features associated with the prehistoric agricultural fields and the surrounding petroglyphs boulders. To date 8,000 glyphs have been recorded and entered into a GIS database. It is anticipated that there are 20,000 on the mesa to be recorded in the next several years.

Augustin Holl is conducting a field school-based research project with his colleague in Senegal, Dr. Hamady Bocoum. With the assistance of the Center for Afro-African American Studies and the University of Michigan, Dr. Holl has constructed an exceptional field station at Ngayene, Senegal, to house students, staff, and field collections. Research to date has exposed extensive burials associated with the stone circles common to the Senegambia. The SNAP (Sine Ngayene Archaeological Project) 2003 field season has resulted in the discovery of two particularly rich burials in tumuli. Artifacts include metal necklaces, bracelets, knives and iron spear blades. The date of the finds is still unknown.



UM Field Station at Sine Ngayene, Senegal.

John O'Shea continues his underwater shipwreck research in the Straits area of Michigan. His main area of interest has been in documenting broken and shallow-water wrecks in western Lake Huron. The research area stretches from the Sturgeon Point Lighthouse in Alcona County, to Alabaster in Iosco County. He is working in close cooperation with the Sunrise Side Preserve Council, a grassroots group of local divers, to coordinate and systematize the survey of the region to locate and correctly identify sunken vessels and other historic features. This past summer O'Shea worked on two wrecks near Drummond Island. The first is an underwater mapping project of the steamer E. J. Laway, Jr., which has been undertaken in cooperation with Mr. Michael Spears, and the Drummond Island Research Group. This is a pristine wreck that has not been scavenged by divers, and provides an interesting opportunity to map the distribution of cultural artifacts and other debris associated with an early twentieth-century wreck. A series of experiments with underwater still and video photographs has created an accurate photomosaic of the wreck and debris field, the first step in creating a GIS for the wreck site. The second project involves an early nineteenth-century British vessel, *The Hope*. Again, working with the Drummond Island Research Group, they have been mapping and identifying the fragments of this vessel, trying to confirm its identity, and its route.

Jeff Parsons began a new survey of Lake Texcoco, Mexico. The fieldwork was carried out May 15-July 30, with his Mexican colleague, **Luis Morett**, director of the Museo de Agricultura, Universidad Autonoma de Chapingo, where Parsons has a lab. They were assisted by **Hemanth Kadambi** and **Margaret Wilson** from Michigan. The summer 2003 phase was an intensive off-site surface survey that covered about 30 square kilometers in the central part of ex-Lake Texcoco. Parsons's survey team pinpointed over 1100 locations of artifacts, ranging from a single potsherd to a virtually intact ritual offering with a lot of goodies (including 16 incense burners, 6 huge ollas, several dozen greenstone beads, and a magnificent greenstone statue 8 cm high). Analyses of the survey data are continuing in Chapingo and again next summer. The project is partially funded by a National Geographic society grant.

Carla Sinopoli has been conducting archaeological research in Karnataka, India, since 1983. Much of her work has focused on the fourteenth- through sixteenth-century city of Vijayanagara, capital of South India's most extensive historic empire. In January, 2003, she began a new project—"Early Historic Landscapes of the Tungabhadra Corridor"—co-di-

rected with Professor Kathleen Morrison (University of Chicago) and funded by the National Geographic Society, Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research and the University of Michigan, and carried out in collaboration with the Karnataka State Department of Archaeology and Museums. The fieldwork examines a complex of late prehistoric-early historic period sites located in a 35 square kilometer area in northern Karnataka, along the Tungabhadra River. The 2003 season focused on the largest site in the project area, known as Kadebakele after a nearby village. With a team of eight American graduate students (three from the Museum: **Liz Bridges**, **Hemanth Kadambi**, and **Alice Yao**) and students from Jawarhalal Nehru University in New Delhi, they conducted trial excavations to understand the site's structure and chronology and to begin to understand how the community was organized. Beads of carnelian from Gujarat and lapis lazuli from Afghanistan show that the inhabitants of Kadebakele were integrated in economic and trade relations that linked the entire subcontinent. Radiocarbon dates from excavations were surprisingly early, ranging from around 900 to 400 BC, and provide striking evidence that large regional polities were developing in the region long before the expansion of northern states like the famous Mauryan empire. Sinopoli and crew hope to return to Karnataka in January, 2004.

This past summer **John Speth** directed the University of Michigan Museum's second season of archaeological field school at Bloom Mound, a small Pueblo village on the Hondo River just southwest of Roswell, New Mexico. This marvelous little site, once thought to have been completely dug out by local amateurs in the 1930s and 1940s, has much architecture remaining for investigation. At one time thought to be a single linear roomblock of nine structures with a below-ground structure to the east, the site actually consists of at least 20 surface rooms arranged in a U-shape around the ceremonial room with the "U" opening to the south. Bloom yielded many items suggesting long-range trade and, disturbingly, several burials that revealed violent deaths to the occupants of all ages and genders. Bloom and other communities on the interface of Pueblo and Plains may have been caught up in rapid economic and political changes which required bison hunting for heavy hides to serve as shields for warfare enveloping the Rio Grande Pueblos and marginal groups of the western Plains.

Henry Wright is continuing the regional Khabur plains of eastern Syria survey phase of the Tel Brak project. He is working with **Dr. Geoffrey Emberling** and **Eric Rupley**.

Donors 2002-2003

The Museum of Anthropology acknowledges and thanks all who contributed generously to its student programs.

Griffin Fund

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*in recognition of the wedding
of Yasmina S. Vinci and
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Undergraduate Research Endowment/Field School Support

Charles Hastings
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Stephanie Kulow
Peter Kunstadter
Katherine Moore Hiebert

Nanette Pyne
Carla Sinopoli
Albert Steegmann Jr.
Laurie Steponaitis
Richard and Karen Ford
in memory of Douglas L. Bridges

Tel Brak Research Project

Evan Malone
Norman Yoffee

The purpose of the survey is to document the full sweep of human settlement since the end of the Ice Age to the dry farming regions of Upper Mesopotamia. To date they have the first preceramic early village in the area, and many developed villages of the Halaf (5800- 4800 BCE) and Ubaid (here 4800-4200 BCE) periods. The dense ring of local northern Uruk settlement only reaches out 12 km from Tel Brak. However Early Dynastic settlement (2600-2300 BCE), the time when Brak was the capital of the kingdom of Nagar, is a continuous network of large and small centers, which was not evident at all after last year's work. After 300 BCE the area becomes the frontier between Seleucids and Ptolemids, Rome and Parthia, Byzantium and the Sasanids, and settlement is episodic.

Henry went to Iraq in May to investigate the theft of artifacts from the Iraq National Museum and to check on looting of sites there. His report is available at http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2003/06/0611_030611_iraqlooting.html and in the October, 2003, issue of *National Geographic*.

Student Research

Undergraduate Endowments Support Student Research

Two endowments in the Museum of Anthropology provided support for four students to attend archaeological field schools during the 2003 summer.

The **Hays Family Endowment** was awarded for the first time in 2003. It enabled **Ananda Cohen** to attend the Museum's field school at Bloom Mound in Roswell, New Mexico. Nandi is researching antelope bones from the excavation for her senior Honors thesis.

The **Christy Cogan Memorial** supported three students to attend two archaeological field schools. **Emily Chasco** enrolled in the Southern Utah University field school, Little Creek Mountain, about 20 miles outside Hurricane, Utah, where she participated in a Pueblo site excavation. **Claire Ochoa** and **Audrey Jones** (BA '03) joined Nandi on the excavation at Bloom Mound. Claire is writing an Honors thesis on the projectile points from the excavation.

Griffin Fund for Graduate Students

During the past year three Griffin Scholarship Awards for pre-dissertation archaeological research funded **Lars E. Fogelin, Meghan L. Howey, and Jeffrey D. Sommer**. Although modest in amount, this award, which was first established when Dr. James B. Griffin retired as director of the Museum of Anthropology, and since 1978 has assisted virtually all archaeology graduate students to begin their dissertation research.

Lars Fogelin used the Griffin Fund to partially cover the cost of a one-meter resolution satellite image (IKONOS) centered upon an Early Historic Period (ca. 300 BC–AD 200) Buddhist monastery, Thotlakonda, on the east coast of India. In nine months of surveying the hills and valleys adjacent to Thotlakonda he recorded several hundred archaeological features, including Buddhist ritual structures, an Early Historic Period village, and a large mortuary landscape. The satellite image helped him study the spatial relationships between the sites recorded during survey.

He was also able to use the image to document and explore large archaeological features: three Buddhist monasteries, and their associated reservoirs, were clearly visible on the image. Over the next few years he will continue research in the area surrounding Thotlakonda, extending his survey and commencing excavations of some of the more promising sites.

Meghan L. Howey organized a volunteer crew to excavate the Cut River Mounds site (20RO1) in an archaeologically unknown region on the east shore of Houghton Lake in central northern Michigan. She conducted topographic mapping, examined the boundaries of the site through survey, and shovel-tested and opened five test units to assess deposits at the site. The Griffin fund covered most of the expenses for this preliminary project. The excellent preservation of remains from the Cut River Mounds site will help her dissertation research which addresses the question of how tribal groups organized themselves across the central northern Michigan landscape. Previous work has shown groups were using ritual monuments (earthwork enclosures) for large intertribal gatherings. Research at Cut River will illuminate how a smaller, more localized site functioned to integrate intragroup activities.

Jeff Sommer is analyzing material from 20SA1251 and SA2076 for his dissertation to resolve questions concerning

Middle Woodland adaptations including seasonal use of the Saginaw Valley, settlement system dynamics, subsistence practices, and the relationship of the Saginaw Valley Middle Woodland societies to Hopewellian and other Middle Woodland societies in Michigan and the Midwest. He hopes to explain the transition from the late Middle Woodland Period to the early Late Woodland period.

He used the Griffin Fund money to augment funds provided by the Historical Society of Saginaw County to obtain AMS dates on charred organic material from two prehistoric archaeological sites in Saginaw County, Michigan. A date of 1960±40 BP (2 Sigma cal. BC 40 to AD 120) was obtained from a sample of charred organic residue scraped from the interior of a ceramic vessel recovered from site 20SA1251. This vessel exhibits an incised, crosshatched rim bounded by a row of punctuates and a zoned, dentate rocker-stamped neck/body. Stylistically, this vessel appears to conform to the type Green Point Incised, crosshatched, a type generally thought to date to AD 300-500. The calibrated date of BC 40 to AD 120 is surprisingly early for this type in the Saginaw Valley but concurs with dates from stylistically similar vessels from the Converse site (20KT1) in western Michigan.

A date of 1730±40 BP (2 Sigma cal. AD 230 to AD 410) was obtained from a charred hickory nutshell recovered from one of the storage/trash pit features excavated at site 20SA1276. This date confirms the suspected late Middle Woodland age of the Reuben Linear ceramics that were also recovered from this feature.

Graduate Student Dissertation Projects

Severin Fowles' research is based in the Taos region of north central New Mexico where he is reevaluating the relationship between population growth and the development of religious systems among the ancestral Northern Tiwa. The project began with help from the Griffin Fund, which enabled him to review site files and unpublished reports at ARMS in Santa Fe. An NSF Dissertation Improvement grant funded the excavation of a large surface kiva at the Pueblo III village of Pot Creek Pueblo during the summer of 2000, as well as a survey during 2001-2002 that was designed in particular to locate shrine features in the valley immediately surrounding the Pueblo. Sev is writing his dissertation with an expected defense in January, 2004.

Li Min has been engaged with several projects related to Chinese archaeology. During the summer of 2002, he investigated thirteenth-century shipwreck sites and maritime settlements along the Changdao Islands in Bohai Gulf, an exploratory effort of the Department of Underwater Archaeology, the Chinese National Museum of History. The research contributes to his prelim paper on thirteenth- through sixteenth-century maritime ceramic trade and social transformation. In the summer of 2003, he worked on the recently excavated faunal material from the site of Daxinzhuang in China, which is one of the most important political centers in the frontier of Shang civilization. Although his plan to join the excavation was interrupted by the SARS outbreak, he is planning to re-

sume excavation next fall for his dissertation project on the scale and intensity of Shang social integration.

Despina Margomenou has been working in Greece and received the A and M Platsis Award for her paper: "A View from the 'Margin': Food Storage, Local Politics, and the Emergence of States in Prehistoric Northern Greece."

Daniel Pugh is studying Lower Loup (proto-historic Pawnee) ceramics and sites. Last winter he obtained from the Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS) a loan of ceramic material from the Barcal Site 23BU4, a Lower Loup village on Skull Creek in Butler County. He is attempting several analytic ceramic techniques (including microscopic variables such as tool direction) to differentiate ceramics within the site. He is also researching possible Lower Loup hunting campsites by combing the NSHS site files and excavation reports in Lincoln. Last summer he tested a possible Lower Loup hunting site just north of Lincoln with the aid of several Michigan students.

Howard Tsai's research focuses on the emergence of complex societies on the north coast of Peru. He is interested in the transition between the Pre-ceramic and Initial period (around 2000 BC), when people started making ceramics and utilizing domesticated plants. It was also at this time that communities throughout the coast of Peru began constructing monumental

architecture. He is trying to understand the nature of this transition on both a regional (intersite) and local (intrasite) level.

Necrology

Robert (MA '33) and **Linda Braidwood** (BA '32). It is with special sadness that we learned about the death of two Michigan alumni who were distinguished archaeologists. Bob Braidwood received his BA and MA in Anthropology from Michigan. Linda received her bachelor's from Michigan as well. Bob was 95 and Linda was 93. They died within several hours of each other in the same hospital.

Douglas L. Bridges (BA '66) loved Michigan archaeology and history. Although he was a math major at Michigan and became an investment counselor, as a student he worked in the Museum and participated on numerous "digs" in the 1960s. One of his favorite undergraduate student pastimes was attending the morning coffee break and where he enjoyed the many stories that Jimmy Griffin and Volney Jones shared with the assembling museum crew.

George Irving Quimby (MA '37) one of American archaeology's most distinguished practitioners, died of pneumonia-related causes in Seattle. He was 89. George received his BA and MA in Anthropology from the University of Michigan.

University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology

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