

The University of Delaware

Anthropology Newsletter

Fall 1999

Volume 2, Number 1

- ◆ We're Back! *By Thomas Rocek.*
- ◆ Two Great Batches of Graduates!
 - The Class of 1998.
 - Convocation Photos (1998).
 - The Class of 1999.
 - Convocation Photos (1999).
- ◆ Alumni news.
- ◆ Departmental Announcements.
 - Fantastic Alumni Support!
 - Monica and Brand Fortner Endowment for Anthropological Research.
 - Awards.
 - Undergraduate Research.
 - Ken Ackerman Gets Excellence in Undergraduate Advising Award.
- ◆ Information for Current Students.
 - Summer Internships.
 - Lecture Series.
- ◆ Meeting 4th Century Romans...Among Other Foreigners. *By Cheryl Smith.*
- ◆ Summer Fieldwork in Puerto Rico. *By Nikki Cornell.*
- ◆ Summer Fieldwork in New Mexico:
 - Early Village Life in the Southeastern New Mexico Highlands. *By Thomas Rocek.*
 - Notes of a ~~Two~~ **(Make that Three!)** Year Crew/Survivor. *By Timothy J. Russell.*
 - How I spent My Summer Vacation (An in-Class Pop Essay. I Hate Pop Tests.) *By Kenneth Ackerman.*
- ◆ Peter Weil Sabbatical Research.
- ◆ Juan and Judy Villamarin Publish Two Major Ethnohistorical Syntheses.
- ◆ Faculty Profile: Norman Schwartz.
- ◆ List of Contributors to this Issue.

WE'RE BACK!

By Thomas Rocek.

The Anthropology Newsletter is back. I (Tom Rocek) remain the editor, but welcome as much input from students, alumni, and other faculty and staff as possible. The newsletter continues

to be posted on the anthropology department web page...follow the newsletter link at <http://www.udel.edu/anthro>. And please, alums, get in touch so that I can include updates on your activities in future newsletters. E-mail me at rocek@udel.edu, or send pictures, cards, letters, or carrier pigeons the old fashioned way! A first stab at an alumni news section appears later in this newsletter, after the graduation news and photos.

TWO GREAT BATCHES OF GRADUATES!

The Class of 1998

Adrienne Allegretti
Alissa Joan Brandt
Megan Elyse Grenata
Jill Elizabeth Machemer

Amy Michelle Pastore
Michael Peter Roller
Stephen Charles Shisler

Winter 1998
Carrie Krop
Kimberly D. Williams
Camille Louise Lacsny

Convocation Photos (1998):



Dr. Ackerman started off the festivities with his traditional lecture-sermon...

...which was met with skepticism on the part of the crowd.



Dr. Villamarin then took over...



...leaving satisfied parents,

faculty, and grads.



The Class of 1999.

Sean Michael Alexander
Joseph James Byerly
Neil Pembrey Cooper
Stephen John Demchyk Jr.
Peter John DeScioli
Breigh Hickman
Erin Letitia Kahn
Lauren Marie Moran

Melia Keinwa Nork
Patrick Graham Quimby
Jennifer Suzanne Remmes
Melissa Charlene Selby
James Richmond Smirk
Mary Catherine Snider
Michael Aaron Voron
Allison M. Wessel

Meghan McNamara Williams

Winter 1999

David Ramsay Reinhart
Timothy John Russell
Daniel Nathan Wood

Convocation Photos (1999):



Dr. Ackerman's sermon-lecture was more impassioned than ever in 1999.

Dr. Villamarin brought things back to earth...





...and another batch of graduates went forth.

ALUMNI NEWS

Grant Blouse '93 writes from the Henry Ford Hospital System in Detroit, Michigan, where he is Research Coordinator for the Division of Biochemical Research. After finishing at Delaware in 1993, he completed a masters in biochemistry at Clemson University a couple of years ago. Grant runs the lab and is in charge of keeping projects on track, designing experiments, training, and writing papers and grants. He plans to go on to work on a Ph.D. He writes: "The research I do is in fibrinolysis. I do pretty much basic molecular biology/protein engineering work to understand how the natural inhibitor (PAI-1) of tPA (tissue plasminogen activator) works. tPA is a recombinant protein used as a drug to dissolve blood clots during Myocardial Infarcs and Stroke, . Elements of this system are also involved in cancer metastasis, which is the direction I want to take the work of my Ph.D."

Grant can be reached at:

Grant E. Blouse MS
Research Coordinator
Division of Biochemical Research
Henry Ford Health System
Detroit, MI 48202
313-874-3228
gblouse1@hfhs.org

Recently, we heard from *Megan Doherty* '94. She has been working for over a year with the Peace Corps in Mali (west Africa). After studying some of the local languages, and getting settled in, she undertook her assignment in a multi-ethnic community in eastern Mali. Her Primary work has concerned agricultural change and marketing, but she also works regularly on the oral history of the village and the documentation of its material culture.

Catie Snider '99 writes: "I graduated from UD in May 1999 with a double major in Biology and Anthropology. I decided I didn't really want to continue on to graduate school right away. So I began looking for something that would help me with my chances on getting into graduate school but also something that I would enjoy. I discovered Americorps VISTA from a representative group last year. I looked into it and thought it sounded pretty interesting. I saw that you could do it virtually anywhere in the United States and decided Montana would be the place for me. So over the summer I packed up my car with my bike and my dog and headed West. I was just telling a friend the other day that moving here was one of the smartest decisions I have ever made. Sometimes you just have to go for it. It was a giant leap for me because I am very close to my family and they are all on the East Coast. But so far this has been a wonderful experience, it is the most beautiful country I have ever seen (besides Lincoln, NM of course!)."

"I am applying for graduate school at the University of Montana for this coming fall semester. I hope to study physical anthropology. It is kind of a last minute decision so if I don't get in, I still plan staying out here indefinitely."

DEPARTMENTAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

By Thomas Rocek.

Fantastic Alumni Support!

The Anthropology department is very grateful and delighted to report extremely generous financial support provided by department alumni.

Monica Fortner , UD class of 1978. She endowed the **Monica and Brand Fortner Endowment for Anthropological Research**, which provides funds for several anthropology students to pursue undergraduate research each year. See additional information below.

Sandra Singer Rauschenberger, UD class of 1992. Her gift has been used to establish the **Sandra Singer Rauschenberger Fund**, which will be used for acquisitions of research and teaching materials, such as casts, fossils, and videos.

The alumni listed below have contributed generously to fund the Anthropology Alumni Lecture Series.

GIFTS 1996

Bachman, Mr. David
Clouse, Ms. Abigail
Coulet, Dr. Dominique
Evans, Mrs. Evan
Freeman, Mr. William III
Griffith, Mr. Daniel R.
Hughes, Mrs. Thomas Greene
Krop, Dr. & Mrs. Thomas
Mellin, Mr. Glen
Riley, Ms. Lynn
Russell, Mr. William
Smith, Mr. Allen
Smith, Mrs. Nancy

GIFTS 1997

Bachman, Mr. David
Castle, Mrs. Leah
Charles, Mr. Robert
Craven, Mrs. Nina A.
Fluor Foundation
Garrison, Eileen
Hoffer, Ms. Deidra
Henderson, Ms. A. Gwynn
Hughes, Mrs. Thomas Greene
New York Community Trust
Newlin, Mr. Nicholas
Olchvary, Ms. Lara
Owen, Mr. David
Peck, Mr. Jay

Peck, Mrs. Linda
Riley, Ms. Lynn C.
Strohben, Mrs. Elizabeth
Tanguay, Mrs. Jamie
Trivelli, Ms. Cheryl
Young, Mrs. Mary Rives
Young, Lt. Col. Bryon

GIFTS 1998

Bachman, Mr. David
Castle, Mrs. Leah
Cescon, Dr. Terrence M.D.
Chin, Mr. Keith D.
Classic Coverups
Garrison, Ms. Ellen
Gilmore, Mrs. Linda G.
Henderson, Mrs. A. Gwynn
Hughes, Mrs. Thomas Greene
Hurtt, Mr. John
Hurtt, Mrs. Sharon
Mackie, Ms. Laura M.
Owen, Mr. David E.
Riley, Ms. Lynn C.
Russell, Mr. William
Trivelli, Ms. Cheryl
Young, Lt. Col. Bryon J.
Young, Mrs. Mary Rives

GIFTS 1999

Babula, Ms. Carolyn J.

Bachman, Mr. David C.
Beaudoin, Mr. Donald A.
Beaudoin, Mrs. Tammy
Budzilowicz, Mrs. Elizabeth P.
Budzilowicz, Mr. Paul J.
Cescon, Dr. Terrence P., M.D.
Chin, Mr. Keith D.
Davis, Mr. Matthew J.
Eskenazi, Mrs. Phoebe B.
Evans, Mrs. Evan
Freire, Dr. E. Mariano
Freire, Mrs. M. Liliana
Garrison, Ms. Ellen M.
Griffith, Mr. Daniel R.
Hughes, Mrs. Thomas Greene
Nork, Ms. Melia K.
Owen, Mr. David E.
Pastore, Ms. Amy M.
Peck, Mrs. Linda
Peck, Mr. Jay
Rauschenberger, Ms. Sandra
Singer
Riley, Ms. Lynn C.
Russell, Mr. William V.
Selby, Ms. Melissa C.
Shisler, Mr. Stephen C.
Shochet, Mrs. Denise Arena
Tanguay, Mrs. Jamie A.

The series brings speakers from various professions, including Anthropology, to speak to undergraduates about the role of anthropological training in their work. See the lecture series announcement under "Information for Current Students" below.

Monica and Brand Fortner Endowment for Anthropological Research

1999 saw the first distribution of the **Monica and Brand Fortner Endowment for Anthropological Research**. Monica Fortner and her husband Brand Fortner made the extremely generous \$25,000 endowment to the department, in order to foster undergraduate involvement in research (see volume 1 number 2 of this newsletter for an article by Monica about her experiences

as a UD anthropology alumna). Three students received funds to pursue their research: Danielle Holt, for travel to New Mexico and associated expenses of archaeological excavation in New Mexico, Meghan Howey for travel to New Mexico as part of her honor's thesis research on ceramics from the Dunlap-Salazar Site (see sections on New Mexico fieldwork, below), and Nikki Cornell for travel to Puerto Rico as part of her senior thesis research (see her article below). The endowment will make it possible to provide similar support to students every year.

We thank again everyone who has contributed to the department. Their contributions help to make undergraduate research possible and enrich teaching resources. They are greatly appreciated!

Awards:

1998

Departmental:

Edwin C. Buxbaum Award (an award to the senior anthropology major with the highest grade point average in anthropology): *Michael P. Roller*.

Julian Steward Award (an award to the junior anthropology major with the highest grade point average in anthropology): *Peter J. DeScioli*.

Barbara Hughes Award (an award to the sophomore anthropology major with the highest grade point average in anthropology): *April Lee Dawson*.

1999

Departmental:

Edwin C. Buxbaum Award (an award to the senior anthropology major with the highest grade point average in anthropology): a three-way tie among *Jennifer S. Remmes*, *Steven T. Reinhart*, and *Peter John DeScioli*.

Julian Steward Award (an award to the junior anthropology major with the highest grade point average in anthropology): a three-way tie among *Elizabeth C. Robinson*, *Meghan L. Howey*, and *Dana Marie Harrison*.

Barbara Hughes Award (an award to the sophomore anthropology major with the highest grade point average in anthropology): a three-way tie among *April Lee Dawson*, *Julie Michelle Folk*, and *Brandon Bies*.

Monica and Brand Fortner Endowment for Anthropological Research (a grant to support undergraduate research in the anthropology department): *Meghan Howey*, *Danielle Holt*, and *Nicole Cornell*.

Other:

George and Margaret Seitz Award: (an award to a freshman or sophomore student who has demonstrated unusual traits of fine character.) *Brandon Bies*.

Phi Beta Kappa: *Jennifer Remmes*, and *Peter DeScioli*.

Rosenberry Undergraduate Writing Award: *Roberto Armengol* (advised by Kenneth Ackerman).

Undergraduate Research:

James Byerly (class of 1999) presented a poster session on *Sacred Iconography: Changing Images of the Buddha in Japanese Personality* at the 14th Annual **Undergraduate Research Symposium**, sponsored by the University Honors Program and the Board of Senior Thesis Readers.

Nicole Cornell (class of 2000) received a **University of Delaware Social Science Scholarship**, a grant from the **Centro De Investigaciones Indigenas De Puerto Rico**, and a **Monica and Brand Fortner Endowment for Anthropological Research** grant to support her fieldwork in Puerto Rico and her thesis research.

Meghan Howey (class of 2000) received a **University of Delaware Social Science Scholarship** for the summer of 1999, to conduct research on “Chemical Characterization of Mogollon Brownware from the Dunlap-Salazar Site”. This work, the basis for her ongoing honors thesis research, was also supported by a **National Science Foundation Research Experience for Undergraduates** supplement grant to Tom Rocek, a **Monica and Brand Fortner Endowment for Anthropological Research** grant, and two **Undergraduate Research Supply and Expense Grants** to support her honors thesis research.

Cheryl Smith (class of 2000) received a **Summer Research Incentive Fellowship** in 1998 and 1999 to conduct her research on “A material culture of gentility: Foodways of the Read family, c. 1770-1835”, a **University of Delaware Social Science Scholarship** for the summer of 1999, and two **Undergraduate Research Supply and Expense Grants**, and an **Honors Degree Distinguished Scholarships** to support her honors thesis research.

Ken Ackerman Gets Excellence in Undergraduate Advising Award.

Dr. Ackerman received the 1998 University of Delaware Faculty Senate **Excellence in Undergraduate Academic Advising Award**. Dr. Ackerman advises *all* Anthropology majors, providing guidance from their entry into the department through graduation. The impact of his thoughtful advice and individual attention is felt throughout the department and is reflected in the achievements of our students.

INFORMATION FOR CURRENT STUDENTS.

Summer Internships.

Dr. Donna Budani is now responsible for identifying internships and placements for students. Currently, several possibilities for internships have been identified in Sussex County and she is working on internships in Virginia (archaeological), in Washington, D.C. and in Wilmington. Some internships may include a stipend and some may be on a volunteer basis. Students interested in internships should see Dr. Budani as soon as possible at the beginning of the Spring semester. Although she hasn't set her office hours, she will be in her office on Tuesday and Thursday. Students interested in internships may also contact her via email.

Lecture Series.

Majors, don't miss the lecture series, "Current Research in Anthropology" being offered for the spring semester. This is a one-credit course (Anthropology 267-010) organized by Dr. Rosenberg and Dr. Ackerman, and brings a series of speakers to campus to discuss methods, theories, and results stemming from current research in the discipline. It is an excellent way to think about your future career plans. Although intended primarily for majors, other students (or alumni) are welcome to attend the lectures. As soon as it is finalized, the schedule and location of the talks will be posted in various locations in Munroe Hall as well as in the announcements section near the bottom of the departmental web site (<http://www.udel.edu/anthro>).

MEETING 4TH CENTURY ROMANS...AMONG OTHER FOREIGNERS.

By Cheryl Smith.

[Editors note: Cheryl appears repeatedly elsewhere in this newsletter in connection with awards and honors. She wrote this article last year (1998) describing that summer's field experience.]

I remember first telling people about attending an international archaeology camp in Luxembourg. A certain pistachio-eating professor laughed loudly and sarcastically replied, "Oh, I've always wanted to study archaeology in Luxembourg." My 17-year-old brother was convinced that Luxembourg was a small city in southwest Germany. My mom and dad couldn't believe I was willing to camp outside for two weeks with three dozen international strangers. All my friends could say was, "Why Luxembourg?" I, on the other hand, was absolutely ecstatic. I had no idea what to expect, but after 14 days digging at a Gallo-Roman farmstead, discovering things you just can't dig up in the U.S., I was actually sad about leaving.

Luxembourg is a beautiful country, full of castles and quaint cobblestone streets. It's known as the "Green Heart of Europe," probably more for the free banking than its abundant vegetation. The people are wonderful. There isn't a "true" Luxembourgian. All speak Luxembourgish,

naturally, but all also speak French and German, and the vast majority have some command of English as well. They are tall and short, dark-haired and light-haired, fair-skinned and dark-skinned, blue eyes and brown eyes--all ranges.

The camp was such a success because of the international spirit. With two Australians, six Italians, two Dutch, four Brits, eight Americans, a German, a French man, and a dozen Luxembourgiens, the Georges Kayser Altertumfuerscher Archaeological Society of Luxembourg (What a mouthful! ...abbreviated as GKA) was the most rewarding experience in both archaeology and foreign exchange for any and all ages that participated. The youngest was 14 years old and the oldest, 71 years old. We had students, professional archaeologists, a sculptor, computer programmers, and even a physicist. It didn't matter if you had experience, and it didn't matter if you wanted to pursue the field of archaeology as a career. What mattered was if you could lift a pickaxe, get along with new, exciting, and sometimes strange people, and feel the genuine excitement and accomplishment of unearthing something older than you could possibly imagine.

The site is called Miecher (MEE-SHUR) and is connected to a series of Roman villages and farmsteads throughout Luxembourg and Belgium along the route to Trier, Germany, a large center of Roman activity between the first and third centuries, A.D. Archaeology in Luxembourg is very sparse; apparently, there are only two professional, full-time archaeologists in the country, and nearly all digs are sponsored by some sort of archaeological society, like GKA (which was founded in honor of amateur archaeologist, Father Georges Kayser in 1990). And, yes, the site director of Miecher was one of the two; I met the other on a field trip provided by the staff.

We found some very interesting artifacts, although both the method and quantity of finds differed dramatically from those found in American archaeology. I learned about hand-made pottery—a deep black form called *terra belgica* and a refined, bright red form known as *terra sigliatta*. We dug up real Roman coins from Emperors like Septimus Severus and Constantius. (We found 12 coins this year, the most ever found!) I learned (the hard way) that Romans lived in stone foundations that didn't always stay intact, and that despite my pleas otherwise, fallen walls really were important to clean, document, and analyze. I am proud to say that my big find was the first knife to be found on the site. One of the Luxembourgiens found a famous mystery artifact still unknown in Roman archaeology—a bronze dodecagonal object about the size of one's fist.

While there was not much time for sightseeing around the country, we did visit other archaeological digs and even made a guest appearance on *live* Luxembourg television (I was actually interviewed—you should hear my excellent command of Luxembourgish...ok, so I was dubbed over...)! Because it is Roman archaeology and quite a lot older than historic period archaeology found in America, there is very little (if any) screening of soils, no Munsell soil color measurements, and the record keeping is all done by the site director, who periodically asks you what you've been seeing. So essentially, we were all left to teach each other. Since we didn't know *what* to be aware of specifically, we were aware of *everything*. I really enjoyed the work schedule—rise at 8 a.m. and work a stretch until tea break (yes, tea!), a long lunch, a second tea break (hey, it's Europe!), and then end at 5:30 p.m. to be driven to a local facility for showers (absolute heaven after a long day!).

Another memorable part of my experience in Luxembourg was the people I met. I made friendships with young and old alike that I hope will last a lifetime. So maybe I played in the dirt for two weeks and camped out with a bunch of strangers, and maybe it has nothing to do with the kind

of archaeology that I'm interested in, but I would do it all over again...without question. It may sound a little silly, but I joined the GKA Society; so now I'm an official member of this crazy Luxembourgian archaeology group...or rather, family. Now honestly, how many people can say, "I went to Luxembourg to do archaeology...and I had the best time?" Well, I can.

SUMMER FIELDWORK IN PUERTO RICO.

By Nikki Cornell

This past June and July I studied with Dr. Roe in Puerto Rico. I assisted in his on going research of properly documenting petroglyphs (rock carvings) and pictographs (rock drawings) in the Greater Antilles. In particular, I studied ancient Pre-Taino Indian rock art dating from 800-1200 A.D, in the Cueva de la Momia (Comerio PR). In aiding Dr. Roe in his collection of data, I worked toward assisting him in answering the question: How does this rock art reflect the increasing transition in social complexity of Pre-Taino Indian complex tribes into simple chiefdoms. Specifically, how does this transition affect the iconography of their monumental art? My participation in this project was aimed at helping Dr. Roe further his research involving the relationship between ideology and material culture. My participation in this project earned me my first published work: co-author of a paper with Dr. Roe, which he presented in July, at the 18th International Conference of Caribbean Archaeology held in Granada.

During my field experience, Dr. Roe gave me the responsibility of photographing and video taping the petroglyphs and pictographs as well as generating site maps during our cave explorations. His confidence in me helped me successfully conquer new challenges and learn the techniques involved in the documentation of an archeological site. He also gave me the opportunity to live with a monolingual Spanish-speaking family. The Torres family lived in the interior of Puerto Rico, in Comerio. The family has participated with Dr. Roe's research center in housing his field students for the past three years. Through living with this family, I had the chance to greatly improve my Spanish speaking skills and gain lifelong friends.

My experience in Puerto Rico was made possible by multiple organizations. The Undergraduate Research Department of the University of Delaware awarded me with the Social Sciences Scholars Grant. The University of Delaware Anthropology department also made my trip possible by granting me the Monica and Brand Fortner Endowment for Anthropological Research. And, Dr. Roe helped me get a grant from the Centro De Investigaciones Indigenas De Puerto Rico in San Juan. My trip would not have been possible without the aid of these programs. I also owe great thanks to Dr. Peter Roe for providing me with the opportunity to have such an awarding undergraduate experience.

SUMMER FIELDWORK IN NEW MEXICO

Early Village Life in Southeastern New Mexico Highlands. *By Thomas R. Rocek.*

I have been conducting a long-term research program in New Mexico, aimed at studying the development of villages among Native Americans of the first millennium AD. Villages, that is multi-family communities occupying clusters of relatively permanent dwellings, are a fairly recent phenomenon in human experience, probably appearing no earlier than around 10,000 years ago (in Southwest Asia), and developing in other parts of the world in later periods as social conditions shifted under influences such as the adoption of agriculture and the impact of population growth.

Non-farming peoples who don't occupy villages often use strategies such as spreading populations thinly over broad regions and moving frequently to avoid wearing out local food, firewood and other resources. They also often reshuffle social group membership—individuals or families may switch from one group to another—to ease conflicts among community members and to maintain a broad network of friends and kin that can serve as a regional safety net in case of local hardship. As villages appear, a whole cluster of conditions are altered—economic (the population is at least partially tethered to the village location, so nomadic excursions to gather food and other resources are constrained), health (the long term concentration of people encourages disease transmission directly from person-to-person, as well as indirectly through the accumulation of trash at village sites), demographic (paradoxically, despite the disadvantages of health conditions under village life, populations in such communities tend to grow, increasing social and economic strains). These are the sorts of stresses that the transition to village life brings, and people around the world have had to develop ways of coping with them.



Danielle Holt excavates a portion of the curved wall of a pithouse.

My work in New Mexico looks at a region in the southeastern part of the state (about 60 miles west of Roswell, New Mexico...and no, we haven't seen flying saucers or anyone looking more alien than us Delawarians in the neighborhood!), where village life developed relatively late, in the mid first millennium AD). Villages in the area varied in architecture, and changed rapidly over time. By the mid to late AD 1400s, the region's inhabitants had again abandoned village life. The modern Native American population of the area, who belong primarily to the Mescalero Apache tribe, are descendants of people with a different, and more nomadic lifestyle than the one represented by the villages of the AD 500s through 1400s.

Since 1988, I have focussed on a village called the Dunlap-Salazar site, that was occupied around AD 550 through 1000. My research therefore covers the early period of village life in the region, and spans a period of development of one such community. Dunlap-Salazar is a pithouse village—that is, the houses were built by digging holes into the ground, putting up wooden walls and

roof supports over the pit, and then coating the whole structure with earth to make the house waterproof and to provide insulation. Over the last three years, I have expanded my excavations at the site with the help of a National Science Foundation research grant, and the dedicated work of over thirty students, including both many of our own from the University of Delaware, and quite a number from other universities as well.

Analysis of the excavation results is still in its early stages, but the results are fascinating.

We have uncovered portions of a total of five pithouses from the section of the site we excavated (which represents a limited part of the overall site extent). These houses are round and strikingly large, about six and a half meters (over 21 feet) in diameter, with a small round central hearth. The ones we have excavated were not all occupied contemporaneously, since each house overlaps or is overlapped by at least one of the others. Thus, there is clearly a long sequence of repeated rebuilding of houses at the site, suggested a prolonged, but perhaps discontinuous occupation.

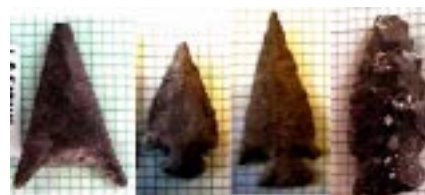


Mike Roller cleans the floor of a pithouse next to a circular hearth set into the floor.

Aside from the houses and their interior hearths, a striking feature of the site is an abundance of large underground storage pits, similar to ones used by many Native Americans and other groups in historic and prehistoric times to store grains. Consistent with this finding, microscopic examination of charcoal fragments recovered from throughout the site shows an abundance of pieces of burnt corn cobs, testifying to the importance of maize agriculture at the site, and suggesting the probable content of these storage granaries.

In addition to such features, the site has yielded an abundance of pottery sherds, grinding stone fragments (for grinding seeds such as the corn), whole and fragmentary stone tools such as arrow points, flaking debris from stone tool manufacture, and animal bones. Other finds include sea or freshwater shell fragments and artifacts, bone tools fragments, and even pieces of the clay used in coating the house walls (preserved because some of the houses burnt down).

As this material was processed in the field in New Mexico and returned to Delaware for study, a variety of students have been and continue to be involved in the cataloging and analysis of the remains. Their projects have included analysis of fire-fractured rock (which is an abundant byproduct of prehistoric cooking activities), several studies of the form and a (currently ongoing) analysis of the composition of the pottery clay, reconstruction and analysis of use wear on a large nearly intact cooking pot, a study of the kinds of animal bones and their condition of preservation, measurement and classification of stone tool flaking debris, examination



Examples of some of the arrowheads recovered at the site.

of variation in small fragments of all types of materials (bones, stone, charcoal, etc.) from different portions of the site, identification of burnt plant fragments, generation of computerized maps of the excavations, and (ongoing) a study of the grinding stones at the site. I am combining this active student research with my own analyses and the work of several specialists at other universities, in anticipation of producing a book length report on the site, and an interpretation of the lifeways found at the site over time. At least one honors thesis at the University of Delaware, and another at the University of Michigan are also being prepared, and I expect more in the future.

While the analyses of the excavations are ongoing, and will continue for some years to come, the excavation itself is over for now. The field experience has been a lot of fun for me, both in working with the archaeology of the site itself, and in taking students to New Mexico, and visiting other areas of New Mexico with them. The hospitality of the people of the site's surroundings (and particularly the owners of the land that the site is located on), the camaraderie of the field crews, and the pleasures of exploring New Mexico with them on the rare days off (attending the Mescalero Apache mountain god dances on the 4th of July, visiting other archaeological sites, climbing Sierra Blanca peak [the highest mountain in SE New Mexico, a few feet shy of 12,000 feet]) has been a delight, even if we never did meet those Roswell aliens. The two articles below describe the impressions by two of the many who have helped so much—one a student, and one a fellow faculty member who volunteered his time and expertise to my project.



Part of the 1999 crew relaxing (and gasping for breath) on top of Sierra Blanca Peak. From left to right: Sally Jenkins, Liz Garvey, Tim Russell, David Bleckley, Danielle Holt, Rachel Crossland, Kelly Hattman, and Tom Rocek.

The Field Crews:

1988	1989	1991	1997	1998	1999
Mike Hayman	Martina Brennan	Lynda Carroll	Adrienne Allegretti	Sean Alexander	Ken Ackerman
Amelia Shafer	Sarah Grapentine	John O'Keefe	Emma Arnold	Adrienne Allegretti	Sarah Ackerman
John Speth	Susan Kenzle	Wayne Scott	Kristi Arntzen	Amy Baskin	David Beckley
	David Kice		Hanna Dodd	Kelly Hattman	Tony Castillo
	Dan King		Heather Parmenter	Meghan Howey	Rachel Crossland
	Ann McCoy		Laura Rocek	Sarah Jacobson	Liz Garvey
	Jeff Miller		Miriam Rocek	Anne Martin-Montgomery	Jenn Green
	Tom Neil		Michael Roller	Lauren Moran	Kelly Hattman
	Miriam Rocek		Karen Rosenberg	Dave Reinhart	Danielle Holt
	Sarah Rothwell		Stephen Ryder	Laura Rocek	Meghan Howey
	Karen Rosenberg		Tim Russell	Miriam Rocek	Rodney Huff
	Anne Stone		Catie Snider	Mike Roller	Sally Jenkins
	Gerre van Der Kleij			Karen Rosenberg	Laura Rocek
	Michael Wolpoff			Tim Russell	Miriam Rocek
				Jamie Wilson	Karen Rosenberg
					Tim Russell
					Christina Waskiewicz

Notes of a Two (Make that Three!) Year Crew/Survivor. *By Timothy J. Russell.*

[Editor's note: Tim Russell wrote this article in the fall of 1998, after his second field season in New Mexico, and signed it "Timothy J. Russell, two year survivor". Demonstrating what I interpret as true dedication (the alternative interpretation would be "slow learning", but I can vouch that that does not apply to Tim!), he subsequently returned for the 1999 season as well, making him the only student to participate in all three years of the excavation project in New Mexico. In his final year, he served as co-crew chief, and overall contributed immeasurably to the success of the project (and to my own enjoyment) of the work. He was in serious danger of not graduating, since I strongly considered sabotaging his academic record so that I could keep him around longer! The photo below shows him at the site during the 1997 season, setting the hat fashion for the summer.]

This summer [1998—*editor*] Ruidoso, New Mexico served as home base for twelve students working under Dr. Thomas Rocek at the Dunlap-Salazar site in the nearby town of Lincoln. Undergraduate students Sean Alexander, Adrienne Allegretti, Amy Baskin, Meghan Howey, Luran Moran, David Reinhart, Mike Roller, Timothy Russell, and Jamie Wilson from the University of Delaware and Sarah Jacobson from the University of Michigan worked full time from the first week of June through the last week of July. Their work was assisted by the two week visit of graduate students Kelly Hattman from the University of Delaware and Anne Martin-Montgomery from the University of Pennsylvania. The second field season of three, this summer's project was three weeks longer and had a crew of one more than the 1997 field season. These changes were made in an effort on the part of Dr. Rocek to, "Move more dirt."



A typical day-in-the-life was full. Waking up at six o'clock sharp was the only way to ensure a seven o'clock start at the site. This one hour window of time included the necessary thirty minute van drive from Ruidoso to Lincoln. Once at the site it was straight archaeology until three o'clock. "Straight archaeology" consists of screening, mapping, occasionally building equipment, and of course digging. Although the lack of humidity provides an obvious pleasant contrast to the sticky summer days of Delaware, drinking water, applying sunblock regularly, and taking breaks is still important. Each day was segmented by a half hour lunch and two fifteen minute cookie breaks. During these times one could walk to a nearby stream to get a little quiet-time, take an apple offering to one of the local horses, or simply fall asleep.

Once three o'clock arrived the crew would load up the van and return to Ruidoso. Aside from the weekly rotation of household chores, this time was free and commonly used for relaxation. After dinner, the preparation of which was included among the chore rotation, came lab time. For approximately an hour and a half each evening crew members processed the material which had been excavated at the site. The two primary aspects of lab were washing and sorting of the artifacts. These tasks make later analysis (a lot of which occurs in Delaware and is crying out for student help) much easier. After lab, crew members once again had free time for the rest of the day.

Archaeology is a very meticulous process and the artifacts are a well deserved reward. among the notable material culture recoveries this summer were a few well-worked bifacial projectile points, a pendant made from shell, a largely intact burnt corn cob, and a few bone gaming pieces. Also important in excavation are the various soil features in and around which the material remains are found. Both a very deep storage pit and hearth were found in the most recently discovered pithouse uncovered during the 1997 field season.

Despite long and hard days, the crew still managed to budget their free time in a way that allowed for some road trips. We alternated between one and two day weekends and it turned out that these times were the most convenient for travel. Trips were made to other archaeological sites such as the Three Rivers Petroglyph Site, Blackwater Draw, and Chaco Canyon, as well as other general tourist areas like Albuquerque and Santa Fe.

Dr. Rocek's research project in Lincoln, New Mexico, is an excellent opportunity for anyone who is looking to gain some field experience with archaeology. The incredible New Mexico sights and sounds provide a more than peasant backdrop to such an experience.

How I spent My Summer Vacation (An in-Class Pop Essay. I Hate Pop Tests.) *By Kenneth Ackerman.*

[Editor's note: Those of you who have been away from the department for a while may miss the sweet voice and lecture style of Dr. Ackerman. Miss no more. What follows is Ken's account of his two week visit to my field project in New Mexico this summer. I offer a few explanations for those of you who have been away from his lectures for too long.

*Both Ken and his younger daughter Sarah had other travel plans for the summer (Ken's were for Prague, in the Czech Republic...hence "VH" —Vaclav Havel—who **did** smoke heavily, though I don't **think** the Havel administration had anything to do with Ken's travel plans changing!). I had*

been urging him to come visit me in the field for several years, so when both his and Sarah's travel plans fell through, he relented and came to New Mexico. Oh, and yes, Sarah is blond...though I don't recall how Nepal got into the travel equation!

*Ken flew out to Albuquerque with Sarah, Dr. Karen Rosenberg (the bio-anthropologist, who is also my wife), our kids (Miriam and Laura), and two other crewmember (Jenn Green and Meghan Howey). Now I'll leave the reader to decide whether Tim Russell's preceding account or Ken's is more accurate in terms of work hours, the weather (actually, it **does** rain frequently in July, when Ken came out) and the catered breakfasts (and I'll leave Karen to judge the observation about my "apartment elsewhere"!)* And boy do I wish I found that "enormous shady tree" Ken had **his** lunches under! But surprisingly, I won't challenge Ken on his description of the field house, which was palatial, nor on the admonition to drink lots of water. Ken's reference to the infamous phrase "it's time" (which ended up on the 1999 project tee shirt) relates to my attempt at a gentle 6:00 AM wakeup call..."hurry up and get out of bed" seemed likely to start a lynching; it was also my end-of-lunch or end-of-snack-break call. And one final clarification. If Ken "elaborated" on the truth a bit, so did I; despite my picture caption below, Ken (and Sarah) were fantastic and hard working. As with my regular crew, I couldn't have asked for more!

Abstract (for President Havel): *Bůh ví o čem Ken žvani!]*



Ken Ackerman in New Mexico, contemplating the prospect of doing some work.

I had hoped to go to Prague. VH hadn't been well - too much smoking of the appropriate/inappropriate kind? - and he was looking for a philosopher king successor. Then he found out I didn't speak czech - didn't even understand it (there were those who said he didn't either) and he had my ticket cancelled. So then it would be Nepal, or some other mountain fastness, to get a companion for my mountain dog. My younger daughter was away at camp and - whoops, no she wasn't. Now there were two of us and no Nepal. Though the dog I hoped for was blond and they were letting blonds out they weren't letting them in. So, another mountain fastness. But, New Mexico!

Arriving in Albuquerque with the staff bio-anthropologist, a bunch of kids (kid, to me, is anyone under 65) - including my Nepal rejected blond one and several others who kept losing their baggage (remember, use sun screen, save your wing-tips, and hold onto your baggage. Trust me on the baggage.) - it was all flat, flat, flat, except where it wasn't, and little chance of finding a mountain dog. Sure looked flat. Not like Katmandu, much less Prague. We drove a long way - actually the bio-anthropologist drove and I was the navigator and sometimes bombardier - and it was still flat. We looked for wild animal life - 'Look, there's a ...' - but hardly saw any until

late afternoon when, we were informed, they normally came out to stare at the go-home traffic. 'Look, there's a...'

Then we started going up. Skiing? In New Mexico? Who knew? Well, not in July. But skiing means mountains, unless you winter in Newark, DE in which case it means putting one ski in front of the other, hoping your weight won't force your skis down through last night's three inch dusting, and saying 'wheee.' 'It's the best one this winter,' everyone said,

But back to SE New Mexico, the Capitan Mountains, and the 'resort town' of Ruidoso - pronounced, by the way, different than it looks, different than you might expect, and pronounced that way pretty much by all save those who had had first year Spanish or had learned Spanish at birth. Sort of like Rio Doso and you just got sort of used to it. The highway department and the vagaries of federal funding had made this summer the occasion for widening the main road through Riodoso (might as well get used to it) though for all us foreigners could tell it might be like this every summer. Some days it made me feel like home - driving down Main Street, Newark on an average school day (though 'driving' overstates the case).

Arriving at the palatial estate - TV in every room, fashionable southwestern art work everywhere, private rooms for everyone, six different phone lines coming in so no one ever had to wait, computer terminals for all, catered meals and clean up - we new arrivals wondered if the feds knew how their/our money was being spent. Leisurely awakening each morning with Tom trying to get the crew out by 11:00 so that they'd reach the site by lunch - that right after the catered breakfast. I, of course, was up at 5:30 whispering to myself, 'It's time', though I had no idea what it meant. Some days I just sat around in the enormous living room 'reading' photography magazines til Tom popped in around 10:00. He and a woman were sharing an apartment elsewhere. I think they had some kids.

Drink a lot of water. (Trust me on that one, too.) Lunch was eaten at the site under an enormous shady tree with cushioned mats to sit upon. Ice cold beer, chilled wine, bottled mountain water and sodas for the teetotalers and anyone under 13. Tom was a hard, driven man, demanding that we keep our caps on - especially those who were bald - even under the shady tree.

The late arrivals - Jenn Green, Meghan Howey, Sarah and I - were anxious to get started each day as early as possible, but were thwarted by the veterans who had grown accustomed to the posh life and weren't about to be rushed out til properly rested, showered, groomed, and filled. They were apparently no longer gluttonous for the 'It's time' call as we four were. 'They' were the usual bunch of suspects in a deal like this. Though the names may change from crew to crew the behavior is predictable: Kelly Hattman, who ran off to Northern Illinois as quickly as she could get away; Danielle Holt, redder than you can imagine; Rodney Huff and Tim Russell, both 'between engagements' though the latter had brought an escape vehicle with him that he insisted upon driving at Mach I; and Sally Jenkins, who really loved archaeology but thought it would be better to do something to make a living, not that there's anything wrong with that. Then there were the foreigners, recruited by labor contractors in various parts of the US, and working the way you'd expect contracted labor to work: David Bleckley, a very private man who kept to himself; Tony Castillo, who never delivered his recipe for flan in spite of solemn promise; and three young women who spent most of the very short day trying to look busy, but fooling no one: Rachel Crossland, Elizabeth Garvey, and Christina Waskiewicz.

Some days it rained and every day - of the late crew's stay - it seemed to want to. Tom, who has a weather toe, would remove his boots, put his toe in the air, and say it is/it isn't coming this way. He was usually wrong but we humored him, and his toe. The humoring took a lot of time since every hole in the

ground - even ones we weren't responsible for - had to be covered. By mid-day, in every way, we watched the action from a canyon underlooking sky over stony hills and mountains in all compass points and waited the call. 'It's coming. Cover up.'

So, what was it really like? It was a perfectly lovely place to spend a couple of weeks or, for the real crew, a couple of months and, at many different levels, I suspect they all knew it. The best person to be with when you're in a place you've never been before is someone who has come to love that place and hopes you will too. Paraphrasing, slightly, an old Frankie Laine song it was 'up in the morning, out on the job, work like the devil for (no) pay' without a gripe - though, perhaps, an occasional moan at the 'it's time' wake up call - and with a will to get as much of the deliberately ambitious project completed before the very last 'it's time' call brought it all to an end. Learning to make straight walls and flat surfaces (I never did), to read features, to see the shard in the flush of dry dirt, to tell the mouse work from the human work, to recognize where - many hundreds of years before we came to dig it up - the feet of other women and men (with better things to do with their time?) had packed down the dirt we shoveled into buckets and sifted through to see if we could know them even a tiny bit better than they had been known to us. With so much to be done and so little time - it must, to the reader of the site, seem always too little - the lover of the place tried to teach.

The whos, and the whats, and the what fors, and the whys were as much his job as the interpretations that only coalesce after it's closed up and to be made some sense of. If anything was lacking it was enough of Tom to go around to answer the question before the next shovel-full, bucket-full, screen-full could be lifted, carried or shaken by whichever of the crew needed to know. A measure of how well and willingly they did the thing they came to do is that with what seemed a more than ample supply of tools, buckets, bags (and bags, and bags, and bags) and trowels, and wheelbarrows, and screens, and other things I've never learned the names of - with all of that we sometimes had to wait for an empty, an unused, a put down this or that to get on with the tasks of deepening, widening, straightening, flattening and photographing the record of a disappeared way of life. They were, I think, as good a crew as Tom could possibly have asked and, because the two activities complement one another, one that played as well and willingly as it worked.

So, no Prague and OK. It was a great place and great company for two weeks - Tom and Karen (the bio-anthropologist mentioned elsewhere) and Miriam and Laura (the latter, hill-climbers extraordinaire) and Sarah (the Nepal-rejected blond who also climbs a mean hill) and all the ones I knew in other capacities from the Main Street town and all the ones I didn't know with whom I was privileged to spend my summer vacation. We must do it again some time.

And what do I remember best? The ride out from 'Riodoso' to the unnamed place where the digging happened and where once - and only once - I saw a roadrunner. And every day the road offered something new to ask about, talk about, think about - a prison, a graveyard, a shooting range, an airport, an upscale development, homes and hovels, arroyos, clear-cut burning, mountain walls studded with caves, petroglyphs, deer, elk, yucca - greens, browns, tans, blues, yellows - and one large boulder marking the point just before the turn into the canyon on which, some time past, someone had celebrated in foot-high letters a woman's name.

PETER WEIL SABBATICAL RESEARCH

Peter Weil conducted ethnographic field research on public art forms in The Gambia, West Africa, in October-November of the fall semester. His research problem concerned processes of change and continuity in masks and ritual behavior related to them. Drawing upon the results of several previous research trips focusing on masks and ritual in rural communities of The Gambia, the most recent project examined these subjects in urban communities of the capital, Banjul, and nearby suburbs. The forms and ritual contexts of several masks were documented, and one mask, The Zimba (Lion) was studied in depth [see picture]. The mask's form and rituals have developed in Wolof culture over a period of about three hundred years. Historically, the Zimba and the other masks were made and performed for community purposes by the members of the community. However, the research showed that the masks are now primarily based in market principal corporations that perform rituals for community weddings, coming of age rituals, and funerals for their own and other ethnic groups in neighborhoods throughout the urban zone. The business corporations contractually provide masks and their skilled wearers that are specified by communities. This change is but the latest outcome of changes caused by a larger set of socioeconomic and political processes in the last century and a half.



Zimba mask, Serrekunda, The Gambia (West Africa), November 5, 1999. Badou Ndow is the person performing the mask and is also the artist who made the example he is wearing. (photo by Weil)

JUAN AND JUDY VILLAMARIN PUBLISH TWO MAJOR ETHNOHISTORICAL SYNTHESSES

Dr. Juan Villamarin and Judy Villamarin have just published a definitive study of the nature and widespread occurrence of complex socio-political organization up to the time of European conquest in South America: "Chiefdoms: The Prevalence and Persistence of 'Señoríos Naturales' 1400 to European Conquest", in *The Cambridge History of the Native Peoples of the Americas Volume III, South America*, Edited by Frank Salomon and Stuart B. Schwartz, Cambridge

University Press, 1999. The 90 page chapter is both a sweeping overview and a meticulous detailed analysis of these polities, their internal operations, variability, and their external interactions with each other and with the Inka empire. The work serves both as a major contribution to the theoretical literature on socio-political variation in general, and in particular to knowledge of the ethnohistory of South America. It appears in what is likely to long remain the premier synthesis of knowledge of South American Native American life:

“This volume, part of the *Cambridge History of the Native Peoples of the Americas*, is the first major survey of research on the indigenous peoples of South America from the earliest peopling of the continent to the present since Julian Steward's *Handbook of South American Indian* was published half a century ago. Although this volume concentrates on continental South America, peoples in the Caribbean and lower Central America who were linguistically or culturally connected are also discussed. The volume's emphasis is on self-perceptions of the indigenous peoples of South America at various times and under differing situations.”

At the same time as the chiefdom chapter, another of their major works has also appeared: “El Trabajo Indígena, su Papel en la Organización Social y Política Prehispánica y Colonial,” in *Para una Historia de América III. Los Nudos (2)*, edited by Marcello Carmagnani, Alicia Hernández Chávez, and Ruggiero Romano, El Colegio de México, Fideicomiso Historia de las Américas: Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1999. This chapter analyzes labor management patterns in a wide array of social and political groups. In this work, the Villamarins cover the whole period of human occupation in the Americas from initial colonization in the last Ice Age through the 20th century, and examine the range of social patterns from small-scale hunting and gathering bands through multi-ethnic empires. Like the chiefdom chapter, this work combines a deep and broad empirical base with penetrating theoretical analysis with significance well beyond the specifics of South American history or prehistory.

FACULTY PROFILE: NORMAN SCHWARTZ

Dr. Norman B. Schwartz is an anthropologist who began to work in the northern lowlands of Petén, Guatemala in 1960. Although he continues to carry out research in Petén and has lived there at different times, he also has done research in western Panamá, and western Belize. In the course of his research, he has traveled extensively almost everywhere between Puebla, Mexico and the Darien Peninsula in Panamá, and has opportunities to visit Spain and Spanish Morocco. In 1990, he published *Forest Society: A Social History of Petén, Guatemala*, a detailed account of the culture, politics and economy surrounding the extraction of non-timber forest products from the region. Dr. Schwartz also has studied traditional horticultural systems in the southern Maya lowlands. In the early 1980s, he worked on local-level fresh water fish projects in western Panamá. For the past decade he has been coordinating efforts to help local people in Petén collect and analyze socio-economic data, so that they can participate in and influence the design, implementation and

evaluation of international donor projects which propose to aid them. His goal is to identify and train people within local organizations to gather and analyze data about the sustainability of a range of economic development projects. As an outgrowth of his basic research and applied interests, Dr. Schwartz has been a consultant for several donor agencies, including the US Agency for International Development, NASA, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. For some nine years he worked with Conservation International of Washington, DC, to build local capacity in Petén to monitor and evaluate their ecosystem independently. Most recently he helped design and write an instruction manual in Spanish for a demographic health, resource use and migration study in Petén, financed by the US Agency for International Development and implemented by MACRO International of Baltimore, Maryland and the National Statistics Institute of the Government of Guatemala. When in Petén, Dr. Schwartz lectures at local colleges and high schools, and says that working with Guatemalan students on methods for rapid rural appraisal, cultural analysis and so on has been a source of deep satisfaction, and an opportunity to learn from Guatemalan colleagues. He plans to return to Guatemala in the summer of 2000 to collaborate with colleagues in Petén on a ten-year evaluation of a Conservation International development and conservation project there.

Dr. Schwartz has published a book (mentioned above) and a monograph on Petén, co-authored a monograph on participatory methods for the International American Development Bank, as well as some forty-five academic journal articles, some twenty-three book reviews, and fifteen technical reports for donor agencies.

In the course of his work, Dr. Schwartz has advised graduate students from several universities, and also would welcome taking University of Delaware undergraduates with special appropriate skills and interests to the southern Maya lowlands, especially if they enjoy listening to Patsy Cline sing.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

Kenneth Ackerman is an associate professor and is the departmental undergraduate advisor.

Nikki Cornell is a senior, currently working on a senior thesis on “Stone axes of the Caribbean: Lithic Artifacts have Style Too,” with Dr. Peter Roe.

Tom Rocek is an associate professor, Southwestern archaeologist and departmental computer nerd.

Norman Schwartz is a senior professor in the department.

Cheryl Smith is a senior Anthropology and History double major, currently working on a senior honors thesis on “A Material Culture of Gentility: Foodways of the Read family, c. 1770-1835,” with Dr. Lu Ann DeCunzo.

Tim Russell, class of 1999, contributed tremendously to the department throughout his time at UD...active in the Anthropology Club, working three full years in the New Mexico archaeological research, helping teach other students...part of the core of dedicated anthropology students that makes it a pleasure to teach.