Special Points of Interest

- Senior I.S.!
- Alumni Updates
- Field School and Internship Reviews
- Wooster Students Present at Conferences

### Inside This Issue:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spring Lectures</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Majors</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Independent Study</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumni Updates</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field School Reviews</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooster Presents</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Officers

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Guest Speakers, Spring 2013

Public Lecture

Sacred Symbols and Martyrs at Tall Tuneinir, Syria

Presented By

Prof. Michael Fuller
Department of Anthropology, St. Louis Community College at Meramec

Tuesday, March 26, 2013

Recent archaeological excavations at Tall Tuneinir in northeastern Syria have unearthed a complex of buildings, mosaics, and inscriptions that shed light on the region’s rich cultural heritage. The site is home to a number of sacred symbols and inscriptions dedicated to martyrs. In this lecture, Prof. Fuller will explore the significance of these symbols and the role they played in the region’s religious landscape.

Public Lecture

The Change to Classical in Greek Art: Revolution or Evolution?

Presented By

Prof. Mark Fullerton
Department of History of Art, The Ohio State University

Thursday, February 21, 2013

In this lecture, Prof. Fullerton will examine the transition from Hellenistic to Classical Greek art, focusing on the changes in style and technique that characterized this period. He will discuss the role of new artistic trends and the influence of political and social changes on the evolution of Greek art.

Public Lecture

Reconstructing Earliest Human Evolution: A 21st Century View

Presented By

Prof. C. Owen Lovejoy
Department of Anthropology, Kent State University

Monday, April 15, 2013

The general view of earliest human evolution is that following our ancestors' adoption of upright walking for an unknown but largely insignificant reason (e.g., increased visibility, lower energy expenditure), they underwent a rapid expansion in brain capacity, which eventually led to the emergence of Homo sapiens. Much of this scenario is based on the assumption that our ancestors were chimp-like. Discovery of a new fossil species, Ardipithecus ramidus, suggests that this is wholly incorrect, because Ardipithecus completely negates this assumption, suggesting instead that our unique social behavior may be one of our earliest ancestral adaptations and one that guided our evolution for the past four million years.

Sponsored by R policymaker, the Renaissance Society, the American Historical Association, and the University of Chicago.
Current Majors

Class of 2013

Jared Prestenbach

Class of 2014

Jensen Buchanan
Brian Porrett
Kathryn Libby
Ashleigh Sims

Allison Ham
Peregrine Grosch
Owen Yeazell
Stephanie Bosch

(Not Pictured)
Emily Kate
Anna Mazin
Class of 2015

Melissa Ladd  Blair Heidkamp  (Not pictured)
Meagan Shirley  James Torpy  Courtney Astrom
Kelsey Schreck  Rachel Aleshire  Bianca Hand

Class of 2016

Eric Hubbard  Katelyn Schoenike
Jade Robison  Sarah Van Oss
Monongahela Site Usage in the Late Prehistoric Period as Expressed in the 33ME61 Wansack Site (2-03)  
Jared Prestenbach

The Monongahela Culture of the Late Prehistoric period in the Ohio River Valley has been the subject of less research than many other prehistoric North American cultures despite covering a significant geographic area. This has led to an emphasis on the largest sites first and foremost with the smaller secondary sites receiving less consideration in the literature. One such secondary Monongahela site is the Wansack Site (33ME61) located along the Pennsylvania-Ohio border and occupied from approximately AD 675 through the early 18th century, with the most intense occupation occurring during the Late Prehistoric and the Protohistoric periods. Remains from this site include numerous lithics, in the forms of fully-formed tools and flake debitage, as well as a large number of ceramic sherds. Through the analysis of use-wear patterns on a number of the lithics, the quantities of certain ceramic typologies, and an analysis of organic debitage present at the Wansack Site the question of the use of secondary satellite localities by the Monongahela will be addressed utilizing Lewis Binford’s “Archaeology of Place.” It is hoped that through the use of this theoretical approach in the examination of secondary Monongahela sites a clearer picture of the culture’s regional settlement patterns and utilization of the environment can be formed.
Alumni Updates

Class of 2001

Barney, C. Jeremy- Graduated from the University of Michigan School of Information with a MSI with a specialization in Archives and Records Management. Currently, Jeremy is the Multimedia & Digital Cataloguing Librarian at Ball State University Library in Muncie, IN.

Breznai, Matt– Earned a M.A. in history at North Carolina State University.

Fuleki, Aaron– head IT at Denison University

Heiser, Aileen– Completed the M.A. in Public Policy at Ohio State University. Aileen worked at the Ohio Historical Society for five years, after which she took a position with the City of Columbus.

Caudill (House), Kim– CRM

Johnson, Tom– Works in banking in Columbus, Ohio.

Joynt, Kate– Conducting graduate work in rural sociology.

Forbes (Miller), Crystal-

Moreland Ross, Amanda- Earned a M.A. in Educational Leadership in 2010 from George Washington University and now works at the Heritage Institute in Jacksonville, FL as the Manager of Instructional Development. Prior to this, she taught Social Studies and English to special needs children (grades 3-12) and then became a school administrator at a private school in Jacksonville.

Nichols (Kohrs), Sarah– After graduating from Wooster, Sarah married her college sweetheart, Russ Kohns (’01). She then earned her Virginia teaching licensure in Latin (pre-k-12th) and taught Latin in both high school and homeschool settings. Now, she is devoted to volunteer work for a variety of causes, as well as raising her two sons, Joseph and Ezra.

Class of 2002

Vidmar-McEwan, Heather– Earned a M.A. in Anthropology at Indiana University with a focus on archaeology.

Ludwig, Michael– Completed a M.A. in Classical Archaeology at the University of Cincinnati and now teaches Latin at a private school in the Cincinnati area
Alumni Updates

Miller, Michael—After completing a M.A. in Experimental Archaeology at the University of Exeter, Michael worked in Cultural Resource Management. Now, he is a sub-consultant and flint-knapper with his company, LithicAnalysis.com.

Class of 2003

Philips, Cori—After pursuing work in botany, Cori is now part of the Special Events team in the Education Department of the London Science Museum. In addition, she and her husband have recently welcomed a son, Finn, in October 2011.

Thorne, Georlin-

Harrington, Jeanne-

McClusky, Leslie-

Class of 2004

Hoekman-Sites, Hanneke—Completed her Ph.D. in Anthropology at Florida State University (2011), and has conducted fieldwork in rural Hungary. This past year, she was an Adjunct Professor in the Dept. of Anthropology at the Univ. of Cincinnati.

Massey, David—Pursuing his Ph.D. in Geography from The Ohio State University. David undertook fieldwork in Cyprus with the Athienou Archaeological Project over four summers. He co-authored an article with Nick Kardulias that appeared in Crossroads and Boundaries: The Archaeology of Past and Present in the Malloura Valley, Cyprus (2011). Last year, he worked on a project on Sicily as the GIS specialist.

Orszag, Aaron—Teaching English in Finland after doing so in Korea for a year.

Stockins, Joyce—Earned her M.A. in Forensic Archaeology from the University of London and works in her native Chile.

Class of 2006

Britain, Lara Christina-

Jones, Christin Marie—Works with the Jane Goodall Foundation in Washington, D.C.

McMahon, Catherine Ambie—Works with the Department of Veteran Affairs in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
Alumni Updates

Class of 2007

Duffus, Katherine-

Stotts, Rhian– Currently a Ph.D. candidate (in Anthropology) at Arizona State University. Her research concentrates on the Bronze Age in Cyprus.

Toohey Frank, Erin– Working toward obtaining her teaching license in middle school education, with a focus on science and social studies, at Baldwin-Wallace University. Erin hopes to unite her love of teaching with her passion for archaeology. In addition, Erin married a fellow Wooster graduate (English major) in 2011.

Womack, Andrew– Earned a M.A. (2008) in the History of Art and Archaeology at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. For a short period, he conducted CRM in Ohio before moving to Xi’an, China, where he taught with the Alliance for Global Education. Andrew entered Yale University in Fall 2001 in order to pursue his Ph.D. in Anthropology, with a focus on the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age cultures of northwestern China. This spring he passed his Ph.D. qualifying exams.

Class of 2008

Brown, Aubrey– Conducted graduate work in Heritage Resources at Northwestern State University. While in Louisiana, she assisted with various living history and education programs, and served as an intern at the New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park. After returning to Ohio, Aubrey worked with the Knox Country Convention & Visitor’s Bureau and the Woodward Development Corporation. Currently attending Youngstown State University as a graduate student in History, with a focus on Historic Preservation and Applied History.

Bullock, Margaret–

Dissinger, Alicia– Earned a M.A. in Art History (2010) from the University of Texas at Austin. She is currently enrolled in the Ph.D. program in Classical Art and Archaeology at the University of Virginia. During the past summers, she excavated at the Athenian Agora with the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, supervised on the Athienou Archaeological Project (Cyprus), and cataloged pottery from Bronze Age tombs in Thebes (Greece).

Goodwin, Whitney– After obtaining her M.A. in anthropology at the University of South Florida, Whitney is now pursuing her Ph.D. in Anthropology at Southern Methodist University. She has been conducting field work in Honduras.

Piotrowski (Eckel), Elizabeth–

Jirsa, Ashley– Currently a Cuyahoga County Probation Officer in the Greater Cleveland Drug Court program.
Alumni Updates

Long, Emily– Completed her M.A. in anthropology at Northern Arizona University. Prior to enrolling in graduate school, Emily had internships at the Smithsonian Institution and Crow Canyon research center.

Stelter, Christopher– Recently completed his M.A. in Egyptology at the University of Memphis.

Class of 2009

Arculeo, Jenna–

Rancour, Brittany– Completed a M.A. in Medieval Archaeology at University of York. Brittany was a staff member on the Athienou Archaeological Project in the summer of 2012, and is currently employed by a CRM firm in Ohio.

Roberts, K. Trophia–

Walls, Karolina–

Walton, David– Conducting graduate work in Archaeology at Boston University.

Class of 2010

Bethel, Nicole–

Conroy, Stephen– Attending the graduate program in Forensic Archaeology at University College London. For his dissertation, he is working with the British Museum to determine whether or not metacarpals and metatarsals can be used to determine the sex of a Sudanese population from 350 AD-1500 AD. This summer, he will have an internship with the London Fire Brigade, and will assist the Fire Investigating Officers in identifying the burnt remains and cremated bone that they find.

Dalzell, William– Works as a numismatist with the Classical Numismatics Group, Inc. in Lancaster, PA.

Gatrell, Dustin–

Hansen, William–
Alumni Updates

Marley, Andrew-

Prange, Erica- Interning at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

Schmitt, Emma- After several internships working on the conservation of textiles in Cleveland and Boston, Emma enrolled in the graduate work in conservation at the University of Glasgow.

Simon, Nora- After graduating, Nora joined Teach for America and is now in her second year teaching elementary science lab in an inner-city school in Houston, Texas.

Stone, Benjamin-

Terveer, Elizabeth-

Workman, Rik- Following graduation, Rik interned with the Dayton Museum of Natural History in Dayton, OH at Sunwatch Indian Village. He then interned with McKay Lodge Fine Arts Conservation in Oberlin, OH before becoming an Assistant Track & Field coach at Oberlin College. He currently lives in Portland, OR and working as a field archaeologist with Archaeological Investigations Northwest, as well as with Cascadia Art Conservation Company. Next year, he plans to enter the Archaeological Conservation MSC program at UCLA-Getty.

Workman, Terry- Currently in the second year of a Master’s program in Geoarchaeology at Miami University where he focuses on the relationship between climate and culture in arid environments. His thesis concerns paleowetland deposits in the Atacama Desert of Chile and how they are indicative of both a more pluvial climate and ecosystems that would have constituted attractive oases to groups of hunter-gatherers in an otherwise barren landscape.

Young, Alison- Completed a M.A. in Anthropology from the University of Nebraska, where she focused on historical archaeology. Her M.A. thesis involved the analysis of material from a World War II prisoner of war camp in Nebraska. Alison has also worked with the Midwest Archaeological Center of the National Park Service.

Class of 2011

Arnold, W. Brett- Conducting graduate work in Anthropology at the University of Wisconsin-Wilwaukee.
Alumni Updates

Dinkelaker, Jacob– Pursuing a M.A. in Historic Preservation at George Mason University.

Fisher, Chelsea– Just finished the second year of the Ph.D. program at the University of Michigan. Currently, Chelsea is assisting with excavations at a potential mammoth kill site in Clovis contexts in central Texas. During summer 2013, she will be excavating Formative period structures at Yaxuna in the northern Maya lowlands, in Yucatan, Mexico, where she also hopes to pursue her dissertation research.

Greeley, Derek–

Sawyer, Rosalind–

Tate, Sarah– Will receive her M.A. this spring from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and will continue on to the Ph.D. program in the fall. This summer she will work as an intern at the Fort Winnebago Indian Agency House to develop an interpretive site on Native American encampments in the early historic era, in addition to a fellowship with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to study Native American uses of coastal landscapes in Wisconsin.

Class of 2012

Burns, D. Claire–

Butcher, Emily–

Gullett, Catherine– Working as an archaeologist in the cultural resources department at EMH&T, an engineering company located in Columbus, Ohio.

Haslam, Christopher– Has been teaching English in the country of Georgia over the past year.

Hennemann, Renee–

Kowicki, Katie–

Ortega, Anarrubenia Capellin–
Alumni Updates

Wallace, Anastasia– Will be attending Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis in the fall where she will be pursuing a masters degree in museum studies, focusing on museum administration and Native American relations and policy.
For the month of May, 2010 I volunteered at the St. Eustatius Center for Archaeological Research (SECAR), the small archaeological center on the Caribbean island of St. Eustatius that is funded by the Dutch government. Unlike many large field schools, there are usually only several volunteers working at SECAR at any given time, along with the island archaeologist and their interns. While I was there, there were several weeks where it was just me working in the field with the island archaeologist, and then two weeks where there were four or five of us, so I felt like we all really got a personalized experience. In my time there we worked on three sites, including a survey of an old pier partially in the Caribbean Sea, the final excavation, photographing and closing of a site called the Free Black Village, and opening an excavation at a seventeenth century plantation house called Schotsenhoek. We did additional work with washing, identifying, and cataloguing artifacts, especially pottery and glasswork, as well as extensive work with computer programs such as AutoCAD. SECAR was an invaluable experience for me, the location is amazing, and all of the people were awesome. I would definitely recommend this field school to everyone, and would love to go back myself!

— Steph Bosch, ’14
Iron Age and Roman Archaeology
The Silchester Field School, University of Reading, Silchester, United Kingdom

Located in Southern England, the Roman town of Calleva Atrebatum, near modern Silchester, was a Roman Town founded during the Claudian invasions of Britain around 50 CE. Previously, the site had been occupied as an iron age settlement. Impressively, most of the original Roman wall survives, with portions surviving up to four meters in height. This is the sixteenth season in the trench in the section of the town designated Insula IX, a district in the town along the intersection of the North-South and East-West roads that form the core of the town. The field school is typically run for most of July and early August. Participants found themselves working on a variety of features ranging from the roads to the foundation deposits, and from post holes to wells. I spent most of my time on the site down one of the many wells. The site is very well regarded by British contract archaeology firms as participants are taught how to properly fill out a great deal of paperwork. I will be returning to the site this summer as a placement, the lowest level of staff at the field school, and would recommend the field school to anyone who is interested in Roman or Iron Age Britain and the transition between the two. One word of warning: participants bring their own tents and live adjacent to the trench so in the rainy summer of England the conditions are not always pleasant. Along with the archaeology, other great opportunities are presented in the form of numerous lectures and even ultimate Frisbee in the Roman amphitheater on site.

— Peregrine Grosch, ‘14
Cypriot Archaeology
Athienou Archaeological Project, Cyprus

I attended the Athienou Archaeological Project in Cyprus, where Dr. Kardulias is the one of the assistant directors. First, I highly recommend this program. Not only did I learn more than I realized at the time, I had a lot of fun doing it. The program is six-seven weeks depending on when you arrive in the country. The field school is conducted most years, so everything is well established. Everyone who is participating in the program lives in one central location, which really gives everyone the opportunity to get to know one another. During the program we were excavating an Archaic period temple. We arrived at the dig site at 6am five days a week and worked there until 2pm. Afterwards, we went to the site laboratory and worked for up to two hours a day. During the program, the students are divided by trench and are assigned a supervisor who essentially teaches you everything that you need to know, but the directors are also always close by to answer questions as well. As I mentioned above excavation runs Monday through Friday. Saturdays are personal days and Sundays are reserved for field trips. Each student is expected to select an independent research topic from a list provided by the directors and then write a research paper on that topic with the help of the excavation staff. The projects are usually designed to fill small gaps in the project's research record. This program also has some excellent funding options. For the top ten students, a NSF scholarship is commonly awarded that covers airfare, tuition to the program, and provides a substantial stipend. Overall, this was a great program and I recommend it to anyone regardless of their regional area of interest.

— Emily Kate, ’14
Student Internship in Archaeology
Engineering, Scientific, and Technical (ESTI) Internship Program at the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Harrisburg, PA

During the summer of 2012, I worked as an archaeology intern at PennDOT. Though I was employed by PennDOT, I worked with three other ESTI interns in the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC), and specifically within the Cultural Resource GIS office. CRGIS is a map-based inventory of all of the historic and archaeological sites and surveys from Pennsylvania stored in the BHP. My job over the summer was to work on digitizing many of these records, including the site and survey geological, artifact, and background information, as well as the site and survey maps in the GIS program. Two of the focuses of this project were the creation of a soils database of Pennsylvania, as well as a database of projects that had reached Phase 2. Most of this information was then made available for the general public to view online. In addition to this project, the interns also had weekly seminars in Cultural Resource Management laws and practices, we were able to attend Preservation Board Meetings, National Register of Historic Places meetings and see the process that went into deciding what places are eligible and which are not. We also had the opportunity to go out with PennDOT road crew on surveys to assess the potential risk of building projects to historical sites, and to work on archaeological digs with one of PennDOT’s field crews. Finally, we helped organized and run the Preservation Combination Conference in Lancaster, PA, where we had the opportunity to attend a Section 106 Principles and Practice training and certification course. This internship with PennDOT was one of the best experiences I’ve ever had, and it really opened my eyes to how great CRM work can be. I would definitely recommend this internship to all archaeology students with a strong geology or historical preservation background.

— Steph Bosch, ’14

"If it’s what I think it is, we’ve got some work ahead of us."
Wooster Archaeologists Present at Conferences

Annual Meeting of the Central States Anthropological Society
St. Louis, Missouri, April 4-6, 2013

Monongahela Site Usage in the Late Prehistoric Period as Expressed in the 33ME61 Wansack Site
Jared Prestenbach (2013)

The Monongahela Culture of the Late Prehistoric period in the Ohio River Valley has been the subject of less research than many other prehistoric North American cultures despite covering a significant geographic area. This has led to an emphasis on the largest sites first and foremost with the smaller secondary sites receiving less consideration in the literature. One such secondary Monongahela site is the Wansack Site (33ME61) located along the Pennsylvania-Ohio border and occupied from approximately AD 675 through the early 18th century, with the most intense occupation occurring during the Late Prehistoric and the Protohistoric periods. Remains from this site include numerous lithics, in the forms of fully-formed tools and flake debitage, as well as a large number of ceramic sherds. Through the analysis of use-wear patterns on a number of the lithics, the quantities of certain ceramic typologies, and an analysis of organic debitage present at the Wansack Site the question of the use of secondary satellite localities by the Monongahela will be addressed utilizing Lewis Binford’s “Archaeology of Place.” It is hoped that through the use of this theoretical approach in the examination of secondary Monongahela sites a clearer picture of the culture’s regional settlement patterns and utilization of the environment can be formed.

Peripheral Settlement Flexibility: An Investigation of Philistine Culture Through World-Systems Analysis
Brian Porrett (2014)

This study is designed to explore the cultural context of the Philistines in the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. The Philistines were a unique population that migrated at the close of the Bronze Age. They occupied areas of the southern Levant, and were often in direct contact with other societies such as the Egyptian empire and the Israelis. In the terminology of world-systems analysis, the Philistines can be categorized as an unusual peripheral group with Aegean influences. Specific sites representative of their peripheral status include Tell es-Safi, Ashkelon, and Ekron. Other sites such as Megiddo and Lachish demonstrate the conflicts that the Philistines would have experienced as members of a contested periphery within the Near Eastern world-system. Despite biblical insistence upon their antagonistic behavior, this paper is intended to demonstrate the role of the Philistines as a

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Wooster Students Present

Mortuary Analysis of the Modern Cemetery in Athienou, Cyprus
Ashleigh Sims (2014)

The relationship between a cemetery and its surrounding community is often studied in an archaeological context. This study examines the modern cemetery in the village of Athienou on Cyprus. This cemetery is unique because the town is very close to the border between the Republic of Cyprus and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. An analysis of the cemetery is undertaken in this paper using a combination of landscape archaeology, as defined by Ashmore and Knapp, and Saxe’s eight hypotheses on mortuary analysis. A preliminary study was conducted in the same cemetery in 2005. Those are used to show how the cemetery has evolved in the past seven years. Current analysis demonstrates how the cemetery, through different attributes of the gravestones and the overall layout, shows the cultural identity of the people who are interred there. By prominently displaying members of certain corporate groups, such as war veterans, the cemetery is used to legitimate the people of Athienou’s claim to their land. The theoretical framework adopted here can be applied to archaeological cemeteries and inform us about the cultural identity, social structure, and the status of corporate groups in a society.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ Veterans Curation Program: Heritage Awareness and Vocational Training
Katherine McMahon (2006) with co-authors Andrea Adams and Susan Malin-Boyce

Archaeological collections produced as a result of cultural resource (heritage management) investigations on public lands in the United States are required by law and regulation to be processed and curated to federal standards. Despite these requirements, numerous federal collections—artifacts and their associated records—remain unprocessed or are stored in at-risk conditions, and require rehabilitation. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has developed an innovative training program that works with military veterans returning from Iraq and Afghanistan to prepare them for the civilian workplace using federal archaeological collections. Veterans Curation Program (VCP) graduates leave the program with an appreciation of the contributions of both prehistoric and historic archaeology that allow us to understand the past, identify solutions for current problems, and inform the future. They also take with them skills, including electronic records management, that help them find employment in what continues to be a soft job market.
Wooster Students Present

78th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 3-7, 2013

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles for Archaeological Surveying

Aerial photography has long been used by archaeologists for the documentation, observation, and surveying of archaeological sites. However, often acquiring this imagery can be an expensive and time-consuming process. Increasingly, archaeologists have turned to Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) to document archaeological sites not only because of their increased availability and affordability but also their speed and reliability. A UAV prototype with GPS triggered vertical photo shooting for orthorectification is built and tested to examine the challenges and implementation issues for other archaeologists.

Bad Blood: An Examination of the Role of Federal Recognition and NAGPRA on American Indian Identity
Sarah Tate (2011)

An individual’s sense of identity relies heavily on access to one’s heritage. Among indigenous groups who suffered from colonial policies of assimilation, reclaiming and preserving elements of the past is necessary in order to ensure current and future generations intimacy with their own culture. By this logic, the perpetuation of culture correlates directly with identity formation. Unfortunately, colonialist political policies continue to threaten indigenous cultures worldwide. Within the United States, federal recognition policies determine an American Indian tribe’s ‘legal’ existence. Since legal legitimacy is required in order to take advantage of national programs protecting native heritage, recovering traditional life-ways becomes contingent on the ability to satisfy a foreign culture’s criteria of ‘nativeness.’ In this paper, I argue that tribes without federal recognition have less access to their own material culture and are therefore being barred access to elements essential to their identity. Through examination of NAGPRA repatriation participation and cultural program prevalence from tribes with and without recognition, I test the validity of the argument that recognition plays a significant role in preserving culture and therefore a ‘native’ identity. In a rapidly globalizing world, addressing post-colonial political policies that continue to alienate minority groups ensures
Detecting Degradation in Archaeological Sites Using Satellite Remote Sensing: A Case Study on the Chengdu Plain, Sichuan, China
Andrew Womack (2007)

Over the last twenty years archaeologists have begun to utilize satellite remote sensing capabilities for identifying and mapping archaeological sites from space; few, however, have explored the possibilities of using this technology to monitor change in archaeological sites over time. I utilized very high resolution (CORONA; Google Earth) and medium resolution (ASTER) satellite imagery in an effort to detect change over time at eight Neolithic sites on the Chengdu Plain in Sichuan, China. First, CORONA images from 1971 are compared with modern Google Earth images to determine if site features visible above the modern ground surface have degraded over time. Second, ASTER imagery from 2001 and 2011 is classified and compared to determine changes in land use patterns around sites. Conclusions are then drawn about both the usefulness of these methods for archaeology and the state of preservation of archaeological sites on the Chengdu Plain.