

NEWS FROM THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

# ANTHROPOLOGY

2013 Edition





# FROM THE CHAIR

Greetings, All!

It is that wonderful time of the year again when I get to write and tell everyone about some of the events and activities of the Department of Anthropology that are affecting not only faculty and students within the department but also the profound impact that we as a collective unit are having on the University and both near and far parts of the world. And, I just like bragging about what we do and the many accomplishments of the students and faculty.

## Accolades

Economic concerns still face us, but we are moving forward in so many dimensions. Our forward advance is expressed in various ways, including remarkable productivity in research grants and publications in leading journals and presses that reflect our leading national and international presence in evolutionary and ecological anthropology. Of course, a highly visible record of our activities is the volume of awards students and faculty have received since I last communicated with you. This newsletter contains just a smattering of our stories, the awards, and the accomplishments. It is little wonder that the Department of Anthropology is the place of interest for aspiring undergraduates and graduate students. In regard to the former, our majors have increased to 325, nearly doubling the number from just a decade ago. Our graduate students are among the very best in the nation. In 2012, three of the 13 National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowships were awarded to Ohio State students. How does one explain that? Simple. Remarkable quality and activity attract remarkable and active students to our programs. These highly-talented students are attracted to our world-class faculty who engage in research and learning in every corner of the globe.

## International Experience

Lastly, we are thrilled to see in place the awarding of research grants to graduate students under the auspices of the Elizabeth A. Salt Anthropology Travel Award endowment. These awards will go a long way to fund the research of two of our doctoral students, one working in Africa and the other in South America. It was a thrill for us to see Meagan Jones, one of our anthropology majors, receive the **Keith and Linda Monda International Experience Scholarship** for a study abroad experience at the Field School Pozzeveri in Tuscany, Italy. This learning and discovery opportunity and chance to excavate a long-abandoned Medieval church and cemetery would not have been possible for this student without the generosity of Ohio State alumnus Keith Monda and his wife Linda.

## Giving Back

This leads me to ask that you consider giving to the Department of Anthropology. Your generosity makes it possible for the department to maintain its momentum and excellence. Simply, we need your support. Please take a look at the back page of the newsletter and learn about how you can help make a difference. No matter the size of your contribution, it will go a long way in helping us support student research and continue to build the infrastructure for our research and teaching programs. Experiences for students in their research and study and for travel to distant places for field schools and other opportunities are the life of our department. Please consider a donation to the Department of Anthropology. Feel free to call me (614) 292-4117 or email me (Larsen.53@osu.edu) any time! Thank you!

With warm regards,

Clark Spencer Larsen  
Distinguished Professor of Social and Behavioral Sciences  
Chair, Department of Anthropology





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Photo Credit: Mark Moritz, assistant professor, anthropology

Cover photo: Field School students excavate human remains buried in the post-medieval  
churchyard at Badia Pozzeveri, Italy



# FIELD SCHOOL POZZEVERI

TRAINING STUDENTS IN MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
AND BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS



Under the instructor's supervision, undergraduate students examine the skeleton of a young male excavated in area 2000 (modern cemetery) at Badia Pozzeveri; Lucca, Italy.

In 2012, Ohio State and Italy's University of Pisa entered into an agreement to develop academic and cultural interchange in the areas of education, research, and other activities. The Field School in Medieval Archaeology and Bioarchaeology at Badia Pozzeveri (Lucca, Italy), an academic program to train students in archaeological and bioarchaeological field and laboratory methods, is the cornerstone of this agreement.

"The Ohio State-University of Pisa field school is becoming an international leader by providing students with perspectives on bioarchaeology and archaeology jointly and combining diverse perspectives that can be accomplished only by this special collaboration," said Clark Spencer Larsen, co-director of The Field School at Badia Pozzeveri. "Badia Pozzeveri is the leading field school in bioarchaeology internationally, one especially engaging students in the excavation of human remains and in the wider context of archaeology and history."

In the summer of 2011, a team of American and Italian researchers began an archaeological investigation of the medieval site at the church of San Pietro a Pozzeveri (Lucca, Italy), a monastery located along a major trade and pilgrimage route running from northern Europe to Rome. As an archaeological site, Badia Pozzeveri is extremely important to understanding health, culture, and population

dynamics in Tuscany and Italy from the Middle Ages to modern times. Consequently, this site was selected as the primary setting for the field school.

"The collaboration between the University of Pisa and Ohio State is an important scientific endeavor that will allow us to explore life conditions in one of the most important settlements in medieval Europe," said Gino Fornaciari, co-director of the field school and professor of history of medicine and of paleopathology, archaeoanthropology, and funerary archaeology at the University of Pisa.

"By promoting the exchange and close collaboration of students, researchers, and faculty between the two universities, we foster high-end scientific results and strengthen international ties between scholars."

Since 2011, students from Ohio State and several other U.S and Canadian universities, as well as students from the University of Pisa, have participated in reconstructing the biocultural complexity in the region surrounding Lucca in the Middle Ages, shedding light on monastic subsistence, interregional trade, and pilgrimage dynamics. Students conduct research with experts in local archaeology from the initial excavation phases to the complete analysis of human skeletal remains, benefitting from extremely detailed information on the archaeological context.

Giuseppe Vercellotti, adjunct assistant professor in Ohio State's Department of Anthropology and one of the field school instructors, believes that the Ohio State-University of Pisa partnership provides students with a once-in-a-lifetime experience not generally found at other universities.

“This collaboration offers students a rare opportunity to learn all aspects of a bioarchaeological project by working side by side with international experts in the discipline.”

“Students will not only be able to conduct research on the collections, but they will also have the chance to deepen their knowledge in specific aspects of bioarchaeological investigation, such as GIS, medieval material culture, and advanced paleopathology,” said Vercellotti.

For more information on the Field School Pozzeveri in Medieval Archaeology and Bioarchaeology, visit [fieldschoolpozzeveri.org](http://fieldschoolpozzeveri.org) or email Dr. Vercellotti at [vercellotti.2@osu.edu](mailto:vercellotti.2@osu.edu).

## MEAGAN JONES GETS HER HANDS DIRTY IN AN ANCIENT BURIAL GROUND IN ITALY



Undergraduate Meagan Jones with her assignment, Area 1000—the site of several medieval burials dating to the early middle ages.

Meagan Jones is in love with ancient structures. So it seems logical that she is pursuing a major in both anthropology and history.

Jones, a native of Columbus, Ohio, and a first-generation college student, gravitated to all things ancient from a very early age.

“Throughout my primary and secondary schooling, I nurtured a keen interest in ancient civilizations, particularly their religious customs and ritualistic traditions,” said Jones. “I secretly harbored a personal passion for the mystique of the unknown and dreamt of becoming a detective.”

While a student at the Metro School, a public STEM (science, technology, engineering, math) high school in Columbus, Ohio, Jones began taking courses at Ohio State, focusing on western civilization, introduction to historical methods, and medieval surveys.

Jones was awarded a full academic scholarship to Ohio State where she is currently in her third year focusing on courses in medieval archaeology, history, and anthropology.

Until last summer, fieldwork and experience with archaeological

methodology eluded Jones—she had never been outside the United States. However, through the generosity of Ohio State alumnus Keith Monda and his wife Linda, Jones was awarded a Keith and Linda Monda International Experience Scholarship to study abroad at The Field School in Medieval Archaeology and Bioarchaeology at Badia Pozzeveri over the summer of 2012.

“I was ecstatic about the possibility of participating in the bioarchaeology field school at Badia Pozzeveri,” said Jones. “As a student studying anthropology and medieval history, being involved in an actual excavation of a medieval site is probably the greatest opportunity you could ask for.”

Jones spent a month working in Area 1000 of an excavation site at the church of San Pietro a Pozzeveri, 25 miles from Pisa in the Tuscany region of Italy. Weekday work in Area 1000 consisted of removing dirt—meticulously clearing an intersecting trench area that could have possibly served as grounds for mulberry propagation to feed silk worms.

“I was able to participate in GIS (geographic information systems),

(Continued on page 6)

# NEW COURSES

The Department of Anthropology provides an unsurpassed, student-centered learning experience—inside the classroom and out in the field.

The new courses below reflect our commitment to offering a curriculum designed to develop a rigor and openness of the mind that enhances quantitative as well as creative thought and perspectives.

## ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Introduces the prehistory of the Pacific Islands from an archaeological perspective. It emphasizes voyaging, colonization, and the emergence of cultural complexity.

## GLOBAL FOOD CRISIS

This multidisciplinary course explores the causes, consequences, and potential solutions to the global food crisis.

## PRIMATE CONSERVATION

Over half the world's 400 primate species are endangered and only one species—*Homo sapiens*—is increasing in number. Why are more and more primates landing on the endangered species list despite increased efforts—and money—being directed towards their conservation? This class looks at the intrinsic and extrinsic factors that put lemurs, lorises, monkeys and apes at risk and examines the interaction of these factors.

## RESEARCH DESIGN AND ETHNOGRAPHIC METHODS

Students learn to study anthropological problems through hands on experience with ethnographic methods, critical discussion of issues in ethnographic research, and design of an ethnographic study.

## SPATIAL ANALYSIS FOR ANTHROPOLOGISTS

Introduces the analysis of spatial data in anthropological research; data collection; analysis using GIS; and theoretical and methodological issues pertaining to research design.

## ZOMBIES: THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE UNDEAD

This class discusses how different groups in different times have thought about, dealt with, and classified the undead. Students will come to understand how culture and social organization help us to define the living, the dead, and the undead and how we create social categories that organize our world and our place.

(Continued from page 5)

human osteology and bioarchaeology, and material culture labs led by a phenomenal combined Italian/American cohort of instructors," said Jones. "In addition to labs, the daily activity of area excavation was further supplemented with lectures from project directors, Dr. Clark Larsen and Dr. Gino Fornaciari."

On the social and cultural side, Jones learned quite a bit about the Italian way of life from her hosts. "I had a fantastic time staying with fellow students in the primary school in Altopascio, sharing evenings joking and conversing as well as dancing (and watching dancers) at the Thursday-Sunday evening dance event held most of the month that we were there." Jones also had the opportunity to travel to Pisa, Florence, Lucca, Viareggio, and Monte Carlo.

"The Mondas' scholarship enabled me to actively pursue my dreams," said Jones.

“Field School Pozzeveri offered me a very unique and multi-faceted learning opportunity and the experience profoundly affected my education in a way that I will never forget.”

Jones will finish out her anthropology and history majors this year and apply for a semester intensive program to finish her French major. She hopes to find a Latin intensive program to increase her competitiveness for Medieval studies programs. She plans on graduating in spring of 2014.



# THE IOLANI PALACE

The tenth annual  
**Paul H. and Erika  
Bourguignon Lecture  
in Art and Anthropology**  
will take place on Tuesday,  
March 5, 2013 and feature  
nationally known art historian  
Stacy Kamehiro.

Kamehiro's presentation, *Iolani Palace: Spaces of Kingship in Nineteenth Century Hawaii*, will take place at 6 pm in 200 Journalism building on Ohio State's main campus. A booksigning and reception will immediately follow the lecture. The event is free and open to the public.

Kamehiro is associate professor in the Department of History of Art/Visual Culture at the University of California, Santa Cruz. She is the author of the book, *The Arts of Kingship: Hawaiian Art and National Culture of the Kalākaua Era*, a detailed account of Hawaiian public art and architecture during the reign of David Kalākaua, the nativist and cosmopolitan ruler of the Hawaiian Kingdom from 1874 to 1891.

Kamehiro earned a PhD in art history at the University of California, Los Angeles. She was awarded a master's degree in art history from the University of California, Los Angeles and a bachelor's degree in visual arts from the University of California, San Diego.

Last year's Bourguignon lecture featured Lane Hirabayashi, professor and author of *Japanese-American Resettlement through the Lens: Hikaru Iwasaki and the WRA's Photographic Section, 1943-1945*, and Hikaru Carl Iwasaki, War Relocation Authority (WRA) photographer. Hirabayashi teaches in the Asian American Studies Department at UCLA, where he holds an endowed chair dedicated to research on and teaching about the Japanese American World War II internment, redress, and other Japanese-American issues.

Iwasaki, 19 years old in 1943 and living in an internment camp himself, was the only Japanese American who was hired full-time as an official photographer WRA's Photographic Section (WRAPS). He is the only full-time WRA photographer of the period still living. He took over 1,300 pictures for WRAPS before going on to an illustrious career as a photojournalist.



The Iolani Palace, the official residence of Hawaii's monarchy, was built in 1882 by King Kalākaua. This National Historic Landmark, located in Honolulu, has been meticulously restored to its former grandeur.



Photo by Hikaru Carl Iwasaki, War Relocation Authority (WRA) photographer, *Japanese-American Resettlement through the Lens: Hikaru Iwasaki and the WRA's Photographic Section, 1943-1945*, courtesy of the National Archives and Records Administration

*The annual Paul H. and Erika Bourguignon Lecture in Art and Anthropology is made possible by a generous gift from Erika Bourguignon, former chair of the Department of Anthropology at Ohio State, where she taught for more than 40 years.*

Every day, anthropology faculty engage in groundbreaking research that significantly impacts the world around them—locally and globally.

# RESEARCH

And they do so with colleagues inside the discipline as well as across disciplines, scholarship, and domain. Whether tackling issues around food accessibility and availability; laying the groundwork for the development of a new tool to revolutionize forensic science; or revealing the stark myths surrounding migrant worker behavior and declining remittances in developing countries, Ohio State anthropologists provide new knowledge and insights that enhance the quality of our lives, build better communities, and advance solutions of the world's most pressing problems.



“Our bones adapt to the load that’s placed on them. Patterns of tension and compression show up in our internal bone structure, and this software lets us look at those patterns in a new way.” (David Rose)



Anthropology's bone team: (left to right) Sam Stout, David Rose, Julie Field, and Tim Gocha

# ADAPTING GIS SOFTWARE TO BONE RESEARCH

A NEW WAY TO STUDY HUMAN REMAINS

A common type of geographic mapping software offers a new way to study human remains, according to new research findings.

David Rose, doctoral student, anthropology (and captain, Ohio State University Police Division); Rose's advisor Sam Stout, professor, anthropology; and Julie Field, assistant professor, anthropology, are the first to use GIS software to map human bone microstructure. Their research, published in the August 2012 issue of the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, could someday provide forensic scientists with a new tool to help identify bodies and solve crimes.

Rose began the project to determine whether the patterns of change inside human bone remains could reveal how the bones were used during life.

“Our bones adapt to the load that’s placed on them. Patterns of tension and compression show up in our internal

bone structure, and this software lets us look at those patterns in a new way,” Rose said.

In this case, the researchers used a program called ArcGIS, a geographic information system (GIS) for working with maps and geographic information. Although the software has been used in the past to help map the location of objects uncovered at an excavation site—and Rose has even used the same program to map line-of-site views to develop security plans for campus events—the **current study is the first time anyone has used GIS software to map human bone microstructure.**

Co-author Sam Stout explained why the study of internal bone structure is important.

“Dave’s work allows us to visualize, analyze, and compare the distribution of microscopic features that reflect the development and maintenance of bones, which we can relate to skeletal health

and disease—for example, bone fragility in osteoporosis,” Stout said.

Rose cautioned that the study serves only as a proof of concept, and that many more bones would need to be studied before GIS software could provide meaningful insight into bone biology.

“Really, we’re just combining very basic principles in GIS and skeletal biology,” he said.

Amanda Agnew, assistant professor, Division of Anatomy, Ohio State College of Medicine and Tim Gocha, graduate teaching associate, Department of Anthropology, also contributed to this research.

# FIGHTING POVERTY ON THE WORLD STAGE

With approximately 1 billion people world-wide suffering from lack of adequate access to food, food insecurity and maternal-child malnutrition remain critical health issues in poor communities around the world.



Woman street vendor and child in a poor neighborhood, León, Nicaragua





(Left) Training Nicaraguan nurses to collect anthropometric data used to assess maternal child health

(Right) Training Nicaraguan nurses and social workers in the assessment of anemia

Barbara Piperata, associate professor of anthropology along with Kammi Schmeer, assistant professor of sociology at Ohio State, have embarked on a two-year project to identify and address the most pressing needs in poor communities in León, Nicaragua, with the support of Ohio State's offices of Outreach and Engagement and International Affairs.

Piperata wanted the project to be interdisciplinary in scope and rooted in local and community participation. To that end, she enlisted the expertise of Drs. Andres Herrera and Virgilio Mariano Salazar of the Centre for Demographic and Health Research (CIDS) at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua (UNAN) in León, Nicaragua, and their team of researchers who helped develop a 32-page survey, in Spanish, that would be used in 500 households in León to assess food insecurity, as well as household demographics and economics, food consumption patterns, maternal and child health and child growth. In addition, community social workers and nurses were enlisted and trained by Piperata and Schmeer to administer the surveys to the women and children of the 500 households (200 rural, 300 urban).

The surveys were conducted between July and the end of fall 2012. Piperata and Schmeer are currently compiling the results.

Preliminary data were presented by Schmeer at the 4th International EcoSummit on Ecological Sustainability held at Ohio State in fall 2012. That analysis indicates that controlling for poverty, maternal mental health, control over household resources, and access to social support are the key predictors of food insecurity in both rural and urban contexts.

The next phase of the project will begin in spring 2013 with Piperata returning to Nicaragua with students from the anthropology and sociology departments.

“The goal of Phase 2 is to collect greater depth of information on the identified predictors of food insecurity from the 25 percent poorest households, only 50 percent of which identified as food insecure.”

Piperata and her team of students and community social workers and nurses will spend three days with each of these approximately 100 families collecting detailed data on food availability and distribution, maternal experiences and strategies for coping with food insecurity, and the most critical barriers people face in accessing adequate food.

Piperata, Schmeer, and their Nicaraguan collaborators will use these results to engage with local partners in research, learning, and service to develop new evidence-based and locally-relevant solutions to food insecurity.

Piperata and Schmeer are faculty affiliates with the Ohio State's Food Innovations Center.

# RICHARD YERKES

## REVEALS HOW EARLY HUMANS COPED WITH CLIMATE CHANGE

Richard Yerkes, professor of anthropology, is lead author of a new study on how early humans interacted with their changing environment especially at times of extreme climate change.

Yerkes, along with Ran Barkai of Tel Aviv University, conducted a study of Motza, an archaeological site outside Jerusalem. They found that around 8,000 B.C., villagers added heavy-duty axes and began to clear forests for fields and grazing lands until these activities seem to have led to land degradation and a related transition to a colder, drier climate around 6,600 to 6,000 BC.

The samples from this site provide valuable information about how early humans interacted with their changing environment and were able to establish sustainable resource management systems. An analysis of tools from the site provides new information about land-use patterns at times of extreme climate change that may have helped the population adapt to their changing environment.

The study was published in *PLoS ONE*, a peer-reviewed, open access journal. [go.osu.edu/plosone](http://go.osu.edu/plosone)



## FACULTY RECOGNITION

**Mark Moritz**, assistant professor, was awarded \$1,475,000 from the National Science Foundation (NSF) for his interdisciplinary research project, *Exploring social, ecological, and hydrological regime shifts in the*



*Logone Floodplain, Cameroon.* Moritz was also co-PI on an NSF grant to support a workshop on the *Challenges in Modeling the Spatial and Temporal Dimensions of the Ecology of Infectious Diseases*, which was held in September at the GIScience Conference in Columbus.

**Barbara Piperata**, associate professor, has been selected by the Human Biology Association to receive the Michael A. Little Early Career Award for significant contributions to the field of human biology and the promise of future significant contributions. Piperata will receive the award at the upcoming annual meeting of the Human Biology Association in April 2013. The Little Early Career Award recognizes a human biologist at the early stages of his/her career (< 8 years from PhD) for



significant contributions to the field of human biology and the promise of future significant contributions.



# JEFFREY COHEN

TACKLES THE MYTHS AND REALITIES OF  
MIGRATION AND REMITTANCES DURING THE  
GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS



**Jeffrey Cohen**, professor of anthropology and a leading expert on migration and its effects in developing countries, along with Ibrahim Sirkeci (Regent's College London) and Dilip Ratha (Migration and Remittances Unit, World Bank), authored a new World Bank Report analyzing how remittances and migrant worker behavior were affected by the economic crisis of 2008. The report, *Migration and Remittances during the Global Financial Crisis and Beyond*, was produced with support of External Affairs, the Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network, and the Development Prospects Group at the World Bank.

Cohen's book, *Cultures of migration: the global nature of contemporary mobility*, (Texas, 2011), co-authored with Sirkeci, was selected as Choice Outstanding Academic Title for 2012. *Choice: Current Reviews for Academic Libraries* is the premier source for reviews of academic books, electronic media, and Internet resources of interest to those in higher education. Every year, *Choice* publishes a list of Outstanding Academic Titles that were reviewed during the previous calendar year. This prestigious list reflects the best in scholarly titles reviewed by *Choice* and brings with it the extraordinary recognition of the academic library community.

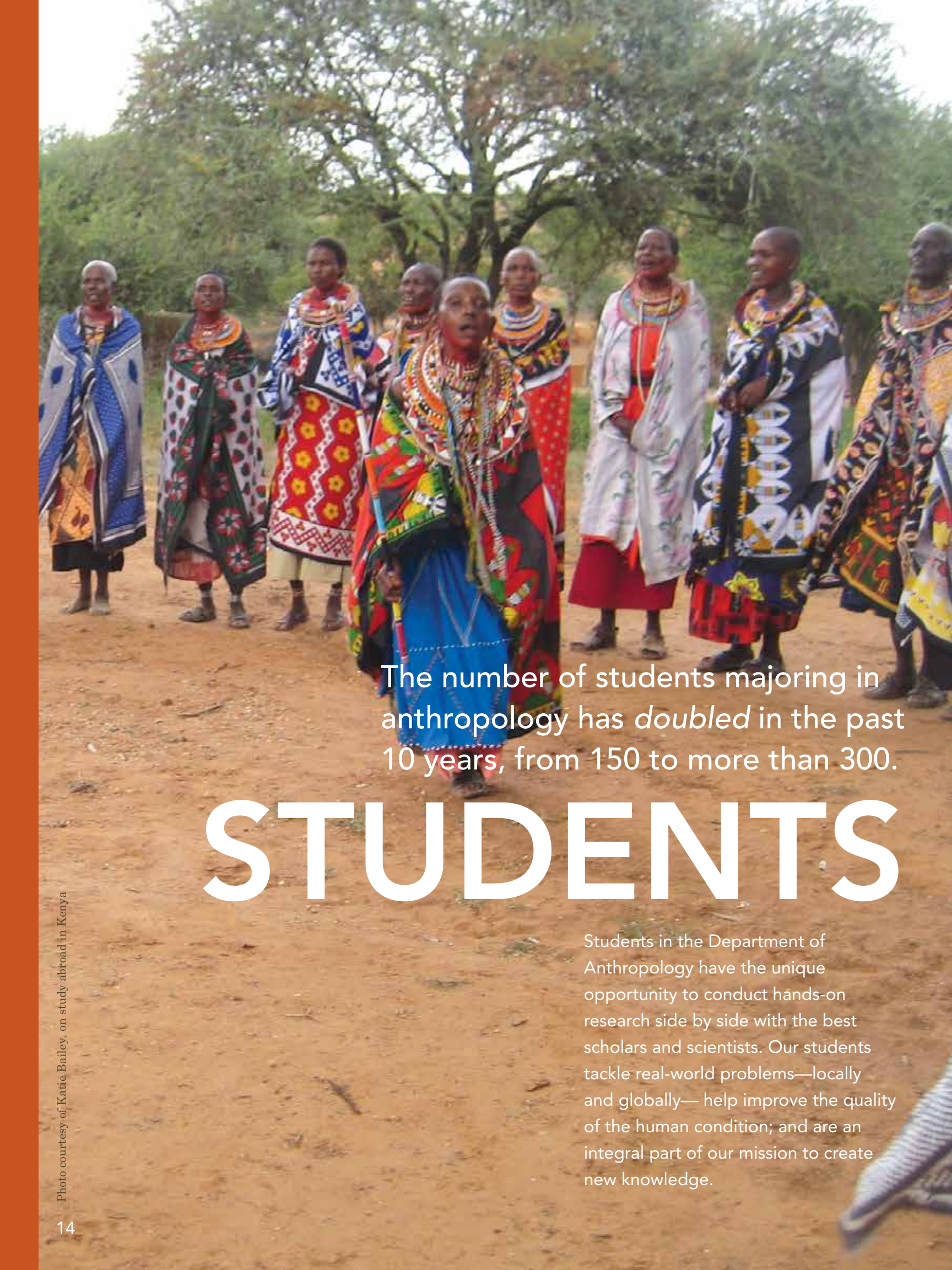


**Julie Field**, assistant professor, has been awarded funding from the **National Science Foundation** for the support of her project, *Investigating the Subsistence Transition in Post-Lapita Fiji (2500-1500 years BP)*. The work focuses on the record of evidence—human remains, fire/land clearance, artifacts, and residence—in documenting and interpreting the transition from marine foraging to root crop agriculture.



**Clark Larsen** gave two presentations at the Center for Academic Research and Training in Anthropogeny (CARTA) at the Salk Institute for Biological Studies at the University of California, San Diego, in a conference, *The Evolution of Human Nutrition*, December 7-8, 2012. Reflecting the goal of CARTA, "to explore and explain the origins of the human phenomenon," the conference saw presentations on our evolving nutrition, exploring patterns in living primates and people, and changes from the earliest hominins through the origins of agriculture. Larsen's presentations focused on the profound changes in diet, nutrition, and human biology with the shift from hunting and gathering to agriculture beginning 10,000 years ago. [go.osu.edu/human-nutrition](http://go.osu.edu/human-nutrition).



A group of approximately ten women, likely Maasai, are standing in a line on a dirt path in a rural setting. They are wearing traditional, colorful, and intricately patterned robes and headwraps. The background shows lush green trees and foliage. The women are looking towards the camera with slight smiles.

The number of students majoring in anthropology has *doubled* in the past 10 years, from 150 to more than 300.

# STUDENTS

Students in the Department of Anthropology have the unique opportunity to conduct hands-on research side by side with the best scholars and scientists. Our students tackle real-world problems—locally and globally—help improve the quality of the human condition; and are an integral part of our mission to create new knowledge.



“I met people I couldn't imagine my life without, saw animals I never thought I would see, and reaffirmed my plan to be a primatologist.”

Katie Bailey (BA, anthropology, 2012), Kenya 2011, study abroad. Bailey is currently a graduate student in biological anthropology, Texas A&M University. Her research focuses on locomotion, positional behavior and functional morphology in non-human primates in Southeast Asia. She is also interested in assessing habitat use in relationship to positional behavior. Southeast Asia is a biologically diverse hotspot, and therefore she will also focus on conservation of non-human primates.

The following students have demonstrated their reputation for scholarship and research by successfully competing for some of the most-coveted research support.

PhD students **Michaela Huffman** and **Jennifer Spence** were awarded Fulbright Fellowships for 2012-2013 for support of their dissertation research. Huffman will pursue studies on *The first Americans: the morphological affinities of Brazilian Paleo-Indians*. Spence's dissertation research is on *Maternal stress during pregnancy, infant birth weight and primary tooth eruption: a longitudinal analysis in the Brazilian Amazon*.

**Bernardo Ramirez Rios'** (PhD 2012, Jeffrey Cohen, advisor) dissertation, *Culture, Migration, and Sport: A Bi-National Investigation of Southern Mexican Migrant Communities in Oaxaca, Mexico and Los Angeles, California*, was selected as one of the 64 Best Cultural Anthropology Dissertations 2012 by *AnthropologyWorks*, a blog of the Culture in Global Affairs (CIGA) program, Elliott School of International Affairs at the George Washington University in Washington, D.C.

**Barbara Betz**, **Noah Dunham**, and **Drew Enigk** were awarded NSF Graduate Research Fellowships; they were three of 13 NSF Graduate Research Fellowships awarded nationally in biological anthropology.

Betz will use bioarchaeological methods to investigate key aspects of the origins, operation, and consequences of complex social and political organizations on health and lifestyle among the primarily non-agricultural societies of Bronze and Iron Age Mongolia.

Dunham intends to study black and white colobus monkey (*Colobus angolensis palliatus*) diet and ranging patterns in three distinct habitat types: primary forest, secondary forest, and heavily degraded forest fragments in south coastal Kenya.

Enigk recently began his graduate program in anthropology at the University of New Mexico. He intends to explore patterns of aggression and life history strategies in the chimpanzees at Kibale National Park.

Six anthropology PhD students were awarded Larsen Research and Travel Grants for 2012.

These grants are awarded on a competitive basis for research-related expenses. The awardees and project titles are:

**Ana Casado**, *A Quantitative Method for Sex Determination from the Human Cranium Using 3 Dimensional Coordinate Measurements*

**Tim Gocha**, *An Investigation of Intrapersonal Correlation and Variability in Tooth Cementum Annulations*

**Masi Kimiaie**, *Socioeconomic Organization of an Early Village Settlement in Turkmenistan: An Archaeobotanical and Household Archaeology Approach*

**Paul Patton**, *Evidence of Early Woodland Tobacco in Eastern North America?*

**Joshua Sadvari**, *Bringing the Dead to Life: Reconstructing the Activities and Workload of the Inhabitants of Neolithic Catalhoyuk Using Markers of Occupational Stress*

**Marissa Stewart**, *Pre-Doctoral Exploratory Research in Italy*

Two Anthropology PhD students received Elizabeth A. Salt Anthropology Travel Awards for 2012.

These competitive awards are made to graduate students for research-related travel expenses. This is the first year of the award, made possible through the generosity of Elizabeth Salt (MA., Anthropology, 1975). The two awardees and their project titles are:

**Michaela Huffman**, *The Peopling of the Americas: Understanding the Biological Affinities of Brazilian Paleoindians*

(Continued on page 17)



# RECONSTRUCTING PREHISTORIC CULTURES AND LIFESTYLES:

GRADUATE STUDENT MATTHEW SENN  
AT WORK IN DHOFAR, OMAN

Graduate Teaching Associate Matthew Senn is an archaeologist specializing in computational methods and remote sensing of prehistoric cultures in the Near East.

He is primarily concerned with modeling ancient economic interactions between mobile societies and early food producers. Other research interests include statistical modeling, stone tool technology, and monumental architecture.

“I’ve worked on archaeological projects in the United States, Belize, the Kingdom of Jordan, Yemen, and the Sultanate of Oman.”

Senn received his bachelor’s degree in anthropology from Southwest Texas State University in San Marcos, Texas (his hometown) in 2001. He spent two years as a professional archaeological consultant before returning to graduate school, earning a master’s degree from the University of Tulsa in 2005.

In 2006, Senn met Joy McCorriston, Ohio State Anthropology Professor and director of the Ancient Human Social Dynamics (AHSD) project in southern Arabia. In recent years, the Arabian Peninsula has emerged as one of the major new frontiers of archaeological research in the Old World.

“Professor McCorriston was looking for a graduate student with experience using precision differential GPS, geographic information systems, and strong quantitative analytical skills,” said Senn. “Dr. Henry, who supervised my master’s thesis at the University of Tulsa, suggested that I would be a good fit.”

In 2007, Senn came to Columbus, Ohio, and joined McCorriston’s team as a graduate research assistant. He also began his PhD program in the Department of Anthropology.

The team managed to collect a lot of data during its first field season in 2008, in the Hadramawt region of Yemen. However, because of increasing political instability in the region, the team shifted their focus to Dhofar, Oman, a region similar to Hadramawt.

Senn and the rest of McCorriston’s team began focusing on the small stone monuments in Dhofar. The monuments were part of a signaling system that marked territories and gathering spots.

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Photo: Graduate student Matt Senn, mapping a Bronze Age tomb site in Dhofar, Oman.







(Continued from page 15)

**Jessica Walz**, *Female Mate Choice in Olive Baboons (*Papio anubis*) at Gombe Stream National Park, Tanzania*

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**Randee Hunter**, PhD student in biological anthropology was awarded the prestigious Sandy R. Marks Outstanding Student Poster Award of the American Association of Clinical Anatomists (AACA), for her poster (co-authored with Jesse Goliath and Amanda Agnew), *Challenging Anatomists to an Anthropological Perspective: An Example of the Skeletal System*, presented at the AACA's 2011 meeting.

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Doctoral student **Lise Byars George** was selected to represent Ohio State's AGEF program—Alliances for Graduate Education and the Professoriate—at the Compact for Faculty Diversity's Institute on Teaching and Mentoring.

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**Leslie Williams** was awarded a year-long fellowship from the German Academic Exchange Service for support of her dissertation research at the Bavarian Natural History Museum in Munich, Germany, *Health in Germany during the Little Ice Age (AD 1300–1850): The Effects of Social, Economic, and Climatic Instability*.

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**Zac Hubbell and Michelle Rodrigues** each received a William S. Pollitzer Travel Award from the American Association of Physical Anthropologists to present their research at the 2012 AAPA meeting.

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**Jennifer Spence** was awarded a National Science Foundation Dissertation Research Improvement grant for her research, *Deciduous tooth emergence, nutritional status, and weaning and feeding decisions in the Brazilian Amazon*.

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**Amy Hubbard and Joshua Sadvari** each received an OSU Ray Travel Award for travel to present research results to the 2012 meetings of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists.

# UNEARTHING ANCIENT PERUVIAN HISTORY

ALUMNUS AND ARCHAEOLOGIST HAAGEN KLAUS LEADS AN INTERNATIONAL BIOARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT ON THE DESERT NORTH COAST OF PERU

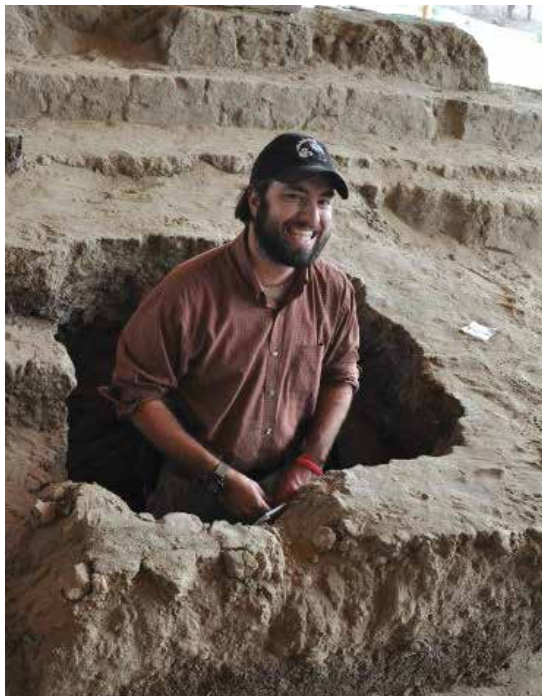
Haagen Klaus (PhD, 2008), is assistant professor of anthropology at Utah Valley University.

His primary research interests include bioarchaeology, dental anthropology, mortuary analysis, forensic anthropology, and taphonomy—a branch of archaeology focused on how bodies decay and burials form. Since he was a doctoral student at Ohio State, he has directed the Lambayeque Valley Biohistory Project.

At UVU, Klaus teaches a wide range of anthropology courses including biological anthropology, human skeletal and dental anatomy, bioarchaeology, Andean prehistory, forensic anthropology, mortuary archaeology, and human evolution. In addition, he directs the university's annual study abroad program in Peru, which is a student-centered research experience in archaeology and bioarchaeology. Klaus also is a consultant to Utah law enforcement personnel involving forensic anthropological studies of modern homicides.

Since he founded it in 2003, Klaus has run the Lambayeque Valley Biohistory Project, an international bioarchaeology project on the desert north coast of Peru. Using the human skeleton as a "datum point," Klaus, along with students and colleagues from Peru, Japan, and Canada, excavate archaeological sites and mortuary contexts. They seek to learn how socioeconomic inequality, violence, statecraft, and adaptation to hostile Andean environments shaped culture and biology, in the coastal Lambayeque Valley, from the settlers of the late Pleistocene to the emergence of states, empires, and modern society. They have studied more than 2,000 sets of human remains to delve into topics bridging ancient health, adaptation, population biology, demography, violence, and diseases such as tuberculosis, syphilis, and scurvy.

Some of the key findings of the project involve identification of the Muchik ethnic group or substratum—previously overlooked by nearly a century of scientific archaeology—a people who persisted vibrantly under the surface of all the major archaeological cultures from A.D. 300-1800.



Klaus has been at work reconstructing political networks of the pre-Hispanic Moche and Sicán states via genetic analyses of its leaders to characterize their biological and sociopolitical interactions. He has also been involved in the discovery of multiple finds of violent ancient human sacrifice victims, including a new site that appears to contain an unprecedented 200 victims and forms of sacrifice never before seen.

His studies of three Colonial period cemeteries blend mortuary archaeology and bioarchaeology. Findings challenge the simplistic assumption that the Spanish takeover produced inevitable cultural and biological collapse during the mid-16th century. Instead, Klaus's detailed studies of these skeletons

indicate a surprising variety of biological consequences of conquest—including one Muchik community with relatively good health—and evidence of active forms of native resistance and adaption to the challenges of living in Colonial Peru. Grants from Ohio State, The Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, the National Science Foundation, and UVU have all funded the project at various phases.

## Klaus credits a great deal of his accomplishments to his time at Ohio State.

"I was able to learn from and work with the leading minds in the fields of bioarchaeology and physical anthropology, including Clark Larsen, Paul Sciulli, Sam Stout, and Debbie-Guatelli Steinberg. These renowned scholars not only shared with me the cutting edge of knowledge in our fields, but they influenced me in even deeper ways," Klaus said. "That includes how I now design research projects, analyze data, interpret findings, and how I share with them a common,



driving passion for the study of the human skeleton and learning new details about the human past.”

For the entire time that Klaus was a graduate student at Ohio State, he was also in the front of the classroom, teaching courses on human evolution, archaeology, and modern cultural conflict. For Klaus, teaching is one of the most complementary activities to research. He says it gives him a chance to share the latest findings with students and to demonstrate the value of science as a way to understand the world around us. He also tries to show how valuable anthropology is to understanding the past, present, and future. Klaus thinks the wide range of teaching experiences and skills he accumulated at Ohio State were fundamental to being hired as an assistant professor at UVU in 2008—before he actually had the doctoral degree in hand.

“All in all,” Klaus said, “my years at Ohio State were just about the best time in my life. I grew immensely as a young scholar and as a person. I got to work with the most inspirational people in my field and developed life-long bonds of camaraderie with an amazing group of fellow graduate students.”

“My experiences at Ohio State will be with me always, wherever I go. It set me on my professional course and next steps in life. I think that is a testament to anthropology at Ohio State. And I am immensely proud to be a Buckeye.”



Haagen Klaus at the Royal Tombs of Sipán Museum (Museo Tumbas Reales de Sipán) in the city of Lambayeque, measuring the intact teeth present in a badly crushed skull. The study of inherited tooth size and other aspects of tooth morphology from Sipán and other Moche sites is currently helping to reconstruct networks of gene flow, social relationships, and politics among the Moche leaders.

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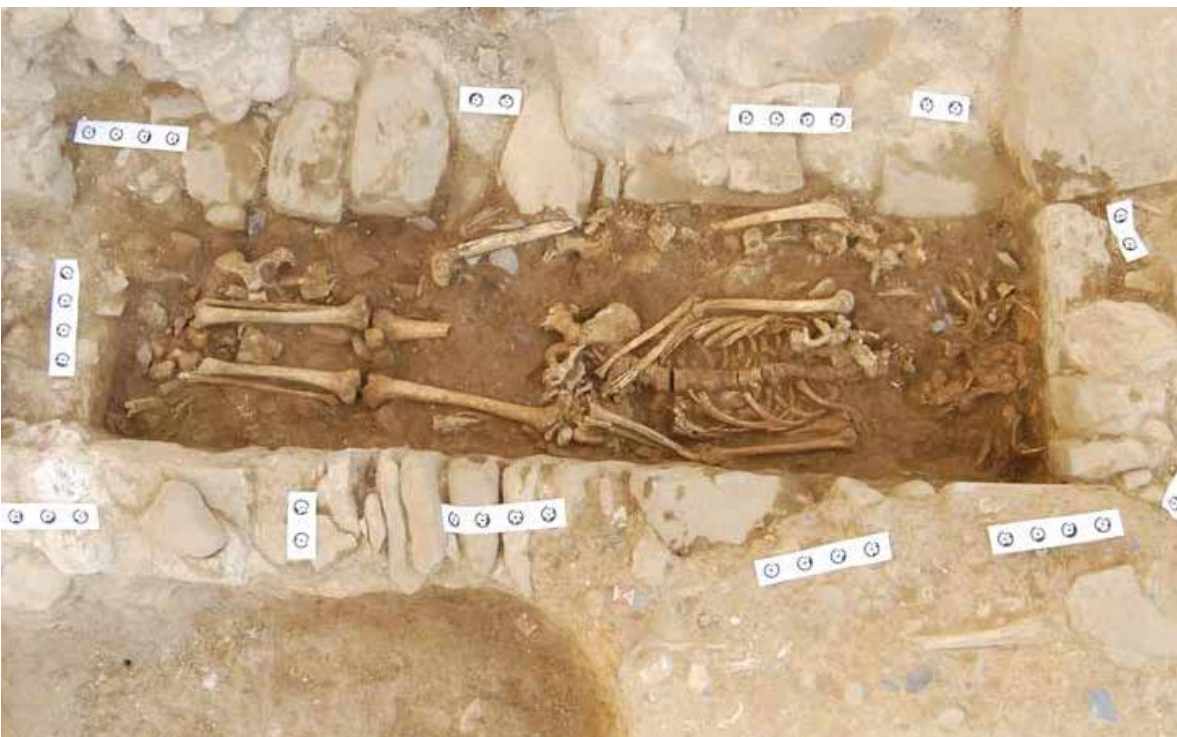


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But For Ohio State anthropologists and economists, the Global History of Health Project, the first—and the largest—international study on the health of Europeans during the past 10,000 years, and its unprecedented database on the study of 18,000 skeletons would not exist.

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