

STANFORD ARCHAEOLOGY CENTER

DIRECTOR'S NOTE



A Warm Welcome back to everyone,

This year we have lots of exciting new additions and new developments at the Archaeology Center. First I would like to welcome Professor Andrew Bauer who has just joined the Anthropology Department and Archaeology Center. Andrew was trained at Chicago and was previously Assistant Professor at the University of Illinois. His interests lie in the archaeology of human-environment relations, including the socio-politics of land use and both symbolic and material aspects of producing cultural spaces, places, and landscapes. While Andrew has archaeological experience in Turkey, Iran, and the United States, his primary research is based in South India. This brings terrific new geographical strengths to the program and makes valuable connections across the campus. Andrew's fieldwork looks at the relationships between landscape history, cultural practices, and institutionalized forms of social inequalities and difference during the region's Iron Age, Early Historic, and Medieval periods. He is the author of *Before Vijayanagara: Prehistoric Landscapes and Politics in the Tungabhadra Basin* (2015), the co-editor of *The Archaeology of Politics: The Materiality of Political Action and Practice in the Past* (2011) and is currently finishing another book *Materializing Climate: Toward a Critical Anthropology of the Anthropocene* written with ethnographer Mona Bhan. This project examines the empirical, philosophical, and political implications of the current usage of the Anthropocene as a new historiographical period when humans are making an unprecedented impact on global climate that has consequences for all species on Earth.

Andrew's work covers both archaeological science and anthropological theory and speaks to contemporary understandings of nature, conservation and climate change. Over the summer of 2015 Andrew and I were invited to a workshop in New Delhi on the archaeology and heritage of the Indian Ocean, hosted by Professor Himanshu Ray that was held at the India International Center (see photo on page 2). We expect it to be part of an ongoing set of collaborations with colleagues there. We are exceedingly happy that he has joined us.

We are also very pleased to welcome Dr. Maureece Levin, our new postdoctoral fellow in the Chinese Archaeology Program working with Professor Li Liu. She completed her PhD in Anthropology this year at the University of Oregon. Maureece is an archaeologist and paleoethnobotanist whose research examines the origins and development of agriculture, prehistoric and historic food production systems, environmental change and historical ecology, and social change. She specializes on phytolith and plant analysis and has been working in the Pacific Islands. Her doctoral dissertation, entitled Food Production,

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2015 NEWSLETTER

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Environment, and Culture in the Tropical Pacific: Evidence for Prehistoric and Historic Plant Cultivation in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia. Her new work here with us at Stanford will involve botanical materials and residues from Paleolithic and Neolithic Chinese sites.

We are also very pleased to welcome Jadelin Pikake Felipe as our new student services specialist. Jadelin is originally from Kailua, Hawaii and recently was Associate Director of Admissions at Menlo College. She received a BA in Ethnic Studies from the University of Hawaii at Manoa and is currently in her last year at University of San Francisco and is pursuing a MA in Organization and Leadership in Higher Education. Jadelin brings with her work experience in student affairs, including new student orientation programming, student employment and graduateschool testing services, and student leadership. Already a great addition to the team, Jadelin says she wants to learn more about archaeology and its important role and mana`o (knowledge in Hawaiian) in understanding people and places, and to help support the needs of the students and faculty.



New Stanford Archaeology Assistant Professor Andrew Bauer and I at a workshop in New Delhi on the archaeology and heritage of the Indian Ocean

With all the exciting new developments with the Archaeology Center Collections spearheaded by Dr. Christina Hodge, our Academic Curator & Collections Manager, we need to expand our collections program. This year we will be appointing a part-time Collections Assistant to support varied modes of stewardship and engagement, ranging from fundamental collections care, such as rehousing and emergency planning; to student service, including pre-professional mentoring and class support; and important new initiatives, like original exhibitions and 3D photogrammetry. The Archaeology Center continues to implement the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation in collaboration with Dr. Laura Jones, Director of Heritage Services and University Archaeologist, and the Cantor Arts Center, which whom SUAC shares an institutional history. We are engaged in five active consultations and provided grant letters of support to two tribes, focusing on archaeological and ethnographic collections from Alaska and California.

This year we are also hosting a major international

conference organized by our Global Heritage postdoctoral fellow Dr. Gertjan Plets and Claudia Liuzza, a PhD student in the Center and in Anthropology. The conference entitled 'Theoretical and Practical Perspectives on Transnational Heritage Bureaucracies' aims to further our understanding on the institutional dynamics, funding schemes and power structures underlying the global governance of cultural heritage. The workshop builds on the research by faculty and graduates students based in the Center and brings together scholars working at the intersection between archaeology, anthropology, sociology, law and international relations from around the world. Funding and co-sponsorship has been secured from the Europe Center, Center for Russian East European and Eurasian Studies, the Mediterranean Studies Forum, the Humanities Center, the Stanford France Center, Cantor Arts Center and Anthropology Department.

The Center continues to maintain its core departmental links but seeks to expand our connections across campus. We continue to build on our existing partnerships with other departments, programs and centers on campus such as the Cantor Arts

Center, Abassi Program in Islamic Studies, HAAS Center for Public Service, Woods Institute, SLAC, Center for African Studies, East Asian Languages and Cultures, Classics, Anthropology and the School of Earth Sciences. Our aim is to build archaeology in multiple directions, by offering cutting edge archaeological techniques and training, organizing and participating in high profile international field projects, and fulfilling our global responsibilities and making connections through archaeological heritage and the contemporary world.

We have many Visiting Scholars this year, including Dr. Diego Calaon who will be working with Prof. Krish Seetah; Dr. Angus Mol who will be working with Prof. Ian Hodder and the Çatalhöyük Research Project; and Dr. Javier Rodriguez Corral and Dr. Jamie Hampson who are researching global heritage issues with me. Dr. Saša Caval will be teaching a course on religion in archaeology.

Fieldwork opportunities for our students, both graduate and undergraduate, include the Mauritian Archaeology

and Cultural Heritage project (Mauritius), Çatalhöyük (Turkey), Chavín de Huántar (Peru), the China Field Project (China) the Burgaz Harbors Project on the Datça Peninsula (Turkey), the Marzamemi Maritime Heritage Project in Sicily (Italy) and the Indigenous Archaeology Field Project (USA). We also support important local projects including the San Jose Chinatown project and the Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project that focus on outreach, education and public participation.

We are very pleased to welcome a new cohort of incoming graduate students in the departments of Anthropology and Classics who will also be resident in the Archaeology Center. In Anthropology Paul Christians is interested in cultural heritage, community, and development in the Middle East. With an MA from Chicago he has experience in museums, GIS, and founded a 501c3 cultural heritage nonprofit organization. Claire Maass, also trained at Chicago, plans to research the dynamic and complex exchange of materials, ideas, and traditions between African American slaves and Spanish colonizers in post contact-period Latin America. She is especially interested in how cross-cultural interactions influenced processes of identity formation amongst slave communities on Jesuit colonial estates. Laura Ng joins us from the University of Massachusetts Boston and will focus on the historical archaeology of the Chinese diaspora looking specifically at historic Chinese American communities in the Owens Valley. Grace Ocana has a BA in Archaeology and Education for Development from Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú and has worked as a field archaeologist, laboratory director, and teaching assistant. Her focus will be on the development of heritage education, the formation of a Peruvian identity, pre-Hispanic and Hispanic, and the implementation of public policies for cultural heritage sites.

Students coming to Stanford into Classics include Grace Erny from the University of Colorado, whose with research interests include archaeological survey methodology, site formation processes, the economic structure of Greek communities, and prehistoric Greek landscapes. She has also worked at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center in Cortez, Colorado, a nonprofit organization devoted to archaeological research, education, and partnerships with Native American communities. David Pickel also joins the program from the University of Arizona. His Masters focused on the human-climate interactions of the Roman Maghreb and he plans to continue this paleoclimate research here at the Stanford Archaeological Center. He has excavated in Italy and Portugal and worked on collections in Greece and the United States.

Our current Ph.D. students have been very successful in securing grants from major national organizations as well as Centers and Funds on campus. They work in an incredible array of countries including China, Rwanda,

Estonia, Indonesia, Colombia, Brazil, Peru, Greece, Turkey, Italy, Jordan and the United States.

We continue to recruit archaeology undergraduate majors and minors through our field schools, classes, and lab work opportunities. We are also participating in campus-wide recruitment events, such as the Majors Night which proves to be successful in garnering interest among undeclared freshmen and sophomore undergraduates, and will be involved in upcoming events, such as the Away Fair at Stanford to showcase our field schools, and our annual departmental open house during Admit Weekend. Our new peer advisor Emily Kent will continue to find ways to draw in new majors and bring attention to the Archaeology Center. Our recent graduate Nick Brown was accepted into the PhD program in Anthropology at Yale University this year and has already embarked on a high profile publishing career.

This year we have a great line-up of Distinguished Lecturers coming to speak to us as well as meeting with our faculty and students. This offers an incredible opportunity to our students to connect with some of the major figures in archaeology today. They will be talking about new developments in archaeology and heritage globally.

There is a lot already planned for this year and through our web site we hope to keep you all updated of the many events and talks we will be having. We also have our regular Thursday workshop series and Wednesday lunch talks. I am looking forward to seeing you there. ■



– Lynn Meskell
Director, Stanford Archaeology Center

THANK YOU

DONORS AND SUPPORTERS

We are grateful for the generous contributions of all our donors and supporters.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

We would like to give our special thanks to the Stanford Archaeology Advisory Council for all of their support and assistance that they have provided us over the past year. Their time and expertise are invaluable contributions and help the Center achieve its goals. **Thank you:**

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DONATING

The Stanford Archaeology Center needs you! Your support is more important than ever as we continue to develop an innovative program of classes, research, and field opportunities. For more information on supporting the Archaeology Center in its work, please contact Denise Ellestad at the Development Office at (650) 723-0023 or denise.ellestad@stanford.edu.

SAC SNAPSHOTS



Summer Fieldwork in Marzamemi, Italy



Working with the dredge, hoping to uncover another story



Dr. Leidwanger explaining the relevance of small finds

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

THE MASKI ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROJECT

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR ANDREW BAUER

Stanford Archaeology Center and Department of Anthropology

Across the rocky hills and open plains of northern Karnataka, India, a remarkably diverse and extensive archaeological landscape attests to a dynamic human history of social and environmental interactions extending thousands of years into the past. Under the co-direction of Andrew Bauer, Peter Johansen, and the Karnataka Department of Archaeology, Museums and Heritage, since 2010 the Maski Archaeological Research Project (MARP) has been collecting new archaeological and environmental data with which to assess the relationships among a variety of production, consumption, and land use practices and the development and institutionalization of social inequalities from the Neolithic (c. 3000-1200 BCE) through the Medieval Periods (c. CE 500-1600). The focus of this research is a 64 km² study area surrounding the large multi-period settlement site of Maski, located at the foot of the Durgada Gudda outcrop in Raichur District, where the team of researchers and students have implemented an interdisciplinary program of archaeological surveying, site mapping, remote sensing, and paleoecological data collection.

The 2015 research season included intensively surveying ~10 km², conducting a magnetic gradiometry survey over a portion of several sites to target future excavations, and making detailed geomorphological observations to infer how the landforms that characterize the study region have been altered by human land use. Archaeological survey identified a number of new sites that speak to broader project goals, including Neolithic and Iron Age (c. 1200-500 BCE) period settlements, pastoral camps, iron smelting and smelting facilities, rock art complexes, and megalithic burial sites. In addition the project identified a series of Medieval Period settlements, wells, and agricultural field stations that attest to the infrastructure of a bygone agricultural regime of dry-farming millets prior to the introduction of irrigated rice and cotton. Magnetic gradiometry remote sensing of a large multi-period settlement site with extensive Early Historic (c. 500 BCE-CE 500) period deposits and a smaller site occupied during the Iron Age also identified subsurface structures and features that the project might excavate in future seasons; these include several megalithic burial chambers as well as multiple hearth features likely associated with prehistoric herding camps. The research accomplished in 2015 resulted in many new questions about prehistoric and historic settlement, land use, and social life in northern Karnataka. In particular the project has documented archaeological patterning in Medieval Period settlement and land use practices that raise further questions about the consequences of human activities to sensitive local ecologies and what the effects of new strategies of land distribution documented in historical inscriptions may have looked like in material terms across a regional landscape. These are but a few of the new directions we will pursue as we continue to explore Maski's diverse archaeological landscape through further work. ■



Fig. 1 Magnetic gradiometry remote sensing being conducted at Maski.

Fig. 2 Rock art palimpsest overlooking the plain around Maski.

Fig. 3 Project members record the remains of an in-filled Medieval Period step well.

Fig. 4 Overview of an Iron Age settlement site situated on a hilltop terrace of the Maski outcrop.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

NEW DISCOVERIES AT ÇATALHÖYÜK

PROFESSOR IAN HODDER

Stanford Archaeology Center and Department of Anthropology

This has been a season of remarkable finds and new insights. The excavations took place between June 25 and August 22 with about 110 researchers and excavators on the site at any one time. We had three Stanford undergraduates working amongst the team and they did a particularly great job, well managed and looked after by Allison Mickel. Work continued in the South, North and TPC, and in all areas exceptional finds were made. For example, in the TPC area, in the rubble infill of a late building a stone Figurine was found that ranks with the best that have ever been found at the site (Figure 1). As in many examples, the head was removed at some time before deposition, but the body is well formed.

A remarkable find too was made in the North Area. In Building 132 a head was found that had been modeled in plaster, painted and inserted with obsidian eyes (Figure 2). Parallels for the Building 132 head are rare. The head was multiply replastered, and in some of the replasterings the obsidian eyes were replaced with black paint. The head was originally attached to the wall of Building 132, above and looking into or watching over the entrance into the side storage room. It is tempting to interpret the head and its obsidian eyes as monitoring the movement of stores into and out of the side room. In the early and mid levels at Çatalhöyük, there seem to have been strong constraints on the accumulation of stores and material wealth by individual houses and by individuals in those houses. It is not possible easily to determine whether the head represents a human or animal. When viewed face on, many observers see resemblances to a feline or bear, but when viewed from the side, the head has the type of nose and chin seen on anthropomorphic Figurines.

Towards the end of the occupation of the Neolithic East Mound there are many changes in economic and social and ritual life at Çatalhöyük. In 2015 excavation and research continued in the TPC and GDN areas where we discovered often very large buildings with thick walls and multiple rooms and without burials beneath the floors. Another change that had been noted earlier is that wall decoration extends over the whole of the main room of houses in later levels rather than being confined to the walls near burials of adults in the northern part of rooms. This observation was confirmed this year in the excavation of Space 462. The walls of this room were richly decorated with geometric motifs (Figure 3), and had platforms, ovens, benches, bucrania as well as two small painted pillars placed on a bench against the northern wall. In earlier levels of occupation at the site, the walls adjacent

to storage rooms are not decorated. But in Space 462 the painted decoration extended over the eastern wall behind which there was Space 493 containing 5 large storage bins for wheat and barley. So, while in earlier levels of occupation storage areas were not marked and were 'watched over' with obsidian eyes, in later phases there was more open recognition and even celebration of stored wealth. The accumulation of stored wealth became more acceptable in the later phases of occupation at Çatalhöyük. ■

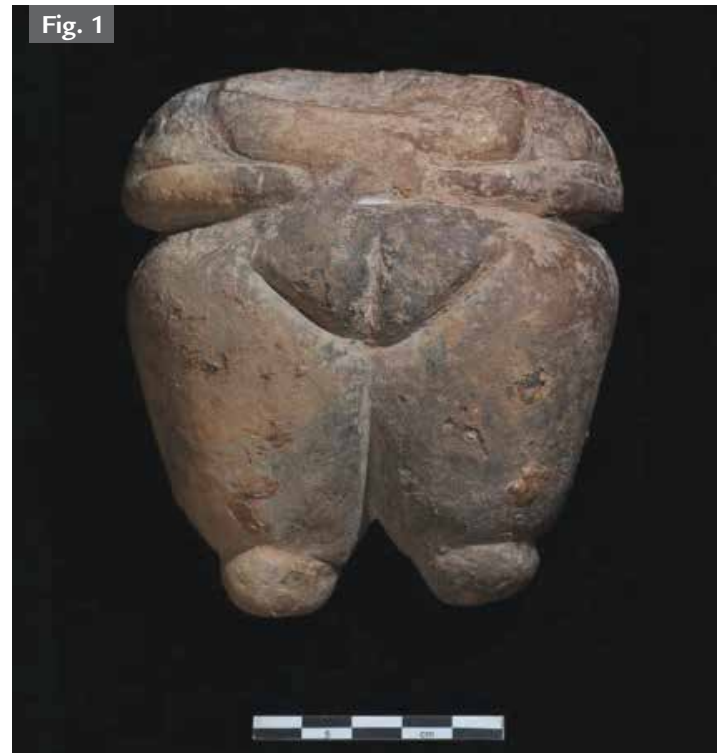


Fig. 1 Stone Figurine found in the TPC area at Çatalhöyük.

Fig. 2 Plaster head with obsidian eyes found in Building 132 at Çatalhöyük.



Fig. 3

Fig. 3 Painted room Space 462 at Çatalhöyük.

SAC SNAPSHOTS



Çatalhöyük, North Area shelter

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

MUWEKMA OHLONE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

DR. LAURA JONES

Director, Heritage Services and University Archaeologist
Stanford Department of Land Use and Environmental Planning

This summer at the Field Conservation Facility (FCF), we conducted testing at three Muwekma Ohlone archaeological sites on Stanford's local landholdings. Two of these sites had been previously recorded in surface surveys, with the third recently discovered during a survey in the spring. Wielding picks, shovels and trowels our field crew of 13 hand excavated over 20 cubic meters of soil in 26 test units. As part of our processing efforts, all the data was wet screened with non-potable lake water, allowing for maximum recovery with minimum impact on our water system. In a massive sorting effort, the field crew identified and catalogued over 3,000 lithic artifacts, 8,000 animal bones and 15,000 grams of shell sorted to species! Over

the coming months our efforts will focus on the continued processing of these materials including detailed lithic characterization and faunal analysis.

In addition to the excavations, our lab team at the FCF dogmatically refined the documentation of the Stanford Mansion collection (the single largest site collection held by the Center) and focused on processing its metal objects. Several of these artifacts have been restored from unrecognizable states using electrolysis and meticulous cleaning techniques. These efforts serve to further our goals of providing detailed documentation for the collection while reducing its volume. ■



Fig. 1 Brass doorknob from the Stanford Mansion collection. (photo: Carol Porter)

Fig. 2 Summer Intern Ramiro Gonzalez at work on the South Creek Ford Site. (photo: Koji Ozawa)

Fig. 3 A member of the dig crew at Pier's Lane.

Fig. 4 The Searsville work site.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

MARZAMEMI MARITIME HERITAGE PROJECT

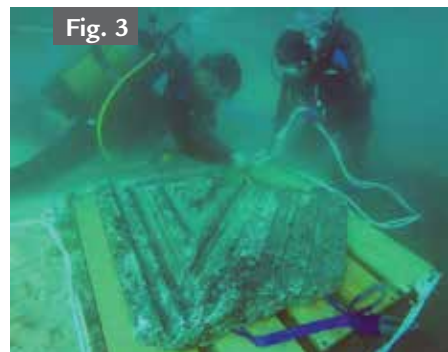
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR JUSTIN LEIDWANGER

Stanford Archaeology Center and Department of Classics

Since 2012, the Marzamemi project has been engaged in excavation, survey, and heritage management focusing on the maritime landscape and material record of seaborne communication around the southeast tip of Sicily, Italy. Our third full season of underwater fieldwork at the site of the famous 6th-c. AD “church wreck” began at the end of May 2015 and continued for nearly two months, allowing intensive investigation of one large sector of the site as well as the initiation of a broad 3D scanning program for the major cargo: prefabricated stone architectural elements. Together, these marble columns, capitals, bases, and decorative interior elements were almost certainly destined to decorate some new or refurbished church in the central Mediterranean when the ship met disaster off this dangerous coast. Finds from the recent season include a wide range of materials: ceramic jars for wine from all over the eastern Mediterranean, fine and coarse wares of the crew, nails and other fasteners from the long-vanished wooden ship, and of course large elements of the architectural cargo, including elaborately carved fragments of the ambo (pulpit) in striking green breccia from northern Greece.

The wreck holds immense potential to reveal the mechanisms behind such ambitious ventures, including the roles of high commerce, mundane exchange, local patronage, and even imperial ideology in tying together the Mediterranean during this final twilight of ancient maritime connectivity. At the same time, it provides a platform for new maritime heritage management and outreach initiatives. Through the collaboration of the Soprintendenza del Mare, Regione Siciliana, and the Comune of Pachino, the recently launched local ecomuseum is coming to life in the Palmento di Rudini, a beautifully restored 19th-c. winery scenically set on a low bluff overlooking this historic fishing town’s harbors. This building also provides the ideal setting for our conservation lab and most afternoons’ work, including 3D scanning of the entire stone cargo, a new program begun this year jointly with Suor Orsola Benincasa University, Naples.

This longest and most productive field season yet at Marzamemi is due in large part to the dedication of our staff and students from Italy, Stanford and elsewhere, including new and veteran Stanford student participants James Gross, Josh Lappen, Marie Miller, and May Peterson. Generous financial support came from a number of sources: the Loeb Classical Library Foundation, the Archaeological Institute of America, the Honor Frost Foundation, Dumbarton Oaks, Stanford’s Department of Classics, Dean of Humanities and Sciences, and Vice Provost for Undergraduate Education. Project updates, student blogs and more are available on the project’s website: <https://marzamemi.stanford.edu/>. ■



- Fig. 1** Stanford Classics and Archaeology major James Gross and UC Berkeley graduate student Jarrid Dulaney jot down notes and measurements of a new find beneath columns and other large objects. (photo: Laura McPhie)
- Fig. 2** Stanford Classics major May Peterson works delicately among the jumble of architectural elements to remove sand and sediment. (photo: Laura McPhie)
- Fig. 3** Project conservator Asaf Oron prepares to raise a large fragment of the ambo discovered this summer. (photo: Justin Leidwanger)

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

SUMMER FIELDWORK IN CHINA AND ISRAEL

PROFESSOR LI LIU

Stanford Archaeology Center and East Asian Languages and Cultures

We accomplished three major projects in this summer. Our team included three people from Stanford University (Li Liu, Hao Zhao, and Jiajing Wang). We worked together with Chinese archaeologists from Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (Xingcan Chen), Shaanxi Institute of Archaeology (Zhouyong Sun), Shanxi University (Yanhua Song), and Henan University (Zhongwei Liu and Weidong Hou). We presented papers at the conference of “Ground Stone Artifacts and Society”, at University of Haifa in Israel, and conducted a pilot project there after the conference.

First, we continued our project on the archaeology of food in China. We collected residue and usewear samples from multiple sites, including a Paleolithic site (29,000-18,000 BP), a 5000 year-old Neolithic settlement, and a Bronze-Age pottery production workshop (3500 BP). We focused on stone tools which were used for processing plants and pottery vessels for making alcohol. Our research purposes are to recover the evidence for the origins and development of agriculture and to decode the secret of ancient alcohol production process.

Our second project was an unexpected event. During the conference on ground stones at University of Haifa, Daniel Nadel, an Israeli archaeologist, invited us to conduct residue and usewear analyses on stone mortars from a Natufian site at Raqefet. We managed to find necessary equipment and took the samples from the tools which were still in situ at the cave site. The samples were then analyzed in our lab in China.

The third project involved experiment and ethnographic study of making millet beer. We replicated the ancient methods for making alcohol with malt millets and barley and analyzed their starch and phytoliths for comparative reference. The ethnographic study of making millet beer was carried out in a remote mountainous village in southern Henan, where peasants have kept the old tradition since antiquity. ■



Fig. 1 Taking usewear samples from Paleolithic tools in Shanxi Museum. Li Liu working with Chinese professor and students. (photo: Xingcan Chen)

Fig. 2 Jiajing Wang and Hao Zhao are taking residue samples from a boulder mortar at the Raqefet cave, Israel. (photo: Li Liu)

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

ATHENIAN BLACK FIGURE VASE PAINTERS

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR JODY MAXMIN

Associate Professor, Department of Art, Art History and Classics

Jody worked with colleagues at the Cantor Center, the Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Light Source at SLAC and the Getty Research Institute on a project that uses new technology to understand the ancient techniques of Athenian black-figure vase-painters:

<http://blogs.getty.edu/iris/ancient-greek-pottery-lends-its-secrets-to-future-space-travel/>

<http://cantorscience.org/previous-projects/mysterious-black-science-of-the-silhouette/>

She also collaborated with Ali Gass, Associate Director for Collections, Exhibitions and Curatorial Affairs at the Cantor Center, on “Mining the Ancient,” an exhibition scheduled for autumn 2015. ■

Fig. 1 & Fig. 2 Jody’s freshmen seminar on the Artist in Ancient Greek Society enjoyed a field trip to the Stanford Ceramics Studio where Ryan McCarty (graduate student in geology and Co-President of the Stanford Ceramics Club) provided instruction in the art of throwing vases on wheels.



SAC SNAPSHOTS



El Tajín, Veracruz, as seen from the community of San Lorenzo Tajín. This is one fieldwork site where PhD student Sam Holley-Kline is doing research.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

THE CHAVÍN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR JOHN RICK

Stanford Archaeology Center and Department of Anthropology

From June through September, 2015, John and Rosa Rick, and Peruvian co-director Dr. Christian Mesia (Stanford Ph.D. 2007) directed the continuing fieldwork of the Programa Arqueologica Chavín at the 3000-year-old World Heritage site of Chavín de Huántar in the north-central highlands of Peru. They were joined by five Stanford undergrads, dozens of Peruvian students and professionals, local excavators and conservators – making up a team of about 60. While the work was made somewhat more complex by changes to Peru’s regulations concerning archaeology, requiring the reformulation of the project as a multi-year program, a productive field season was possible, with many advances.

Over the past years the project has been excavating around an important ceremonial precinct, with the discovery of formal plazas, corridors, and complex subterranean passageways. This year we opened the central area, which we feared had been heavily altered by post-Chavín-period peoples. Although some damage was evident, in fact the flat, central floor area turned out to have large numbers of deep, stone-lined holes defining room-sized precincts within very elaborately prepared floors. These vertical hollows, each nearly two feet deep, are neither normal architectural features for the Chavín period, nor do they represent any other familiar activity pattern, such as hearths. They may have received liquid offerings, and may have symbolically delimited important ritual areas, but much analysis awaits the excavation data to advance our thinking on the topic.

Other exciting perspectives come from our successful negotiations to export teeth from enigmatic historical burials from our excavations, possible casualties of the 19th century War of the Pacific between Peru and Chile. A generous offer from Stanford’s human geneticist Dr. Carlos Bustamante to analyze the DNA of these individuals may soon help resolve the identity of these unknown, but quite recent burials. Dr. Nicole Slovak (Ph.D. Stanford 2007) is aiming to look at isotopic signatures to help further determine where these individuals were from; soon a major mystery may be solved.

Additional activities of the Program this year involved the launch of a major new documentary video on Chavín: *Chavín, el Teatro de la Mas Allá* (Chavín, the Theater of the World Beyond). This is now being shown by the National Geographic channel in Latin America, with releases before long in Europe and North America. As a partial result of the film’s success, a comic book for a pre-college audience

is nearing completion, presenting vivid imagery that brings ideas about Chavín ritual to life. This will be distributed to Peruvian schoolchildren toward the end of this year.

We look forward to another major field season in 2016, hopefully bringing to completion the current excavations. John Rick will be spending the 2015-16 academic year finishing a series of writing projects while serving as a fellow at the Stanford Humanities Center, whose support he gratefully acknowledges. ■





- Fig. 1** The image of a Chavin priest from the current comic book production about the site. (opposite page)
- Fig. 2** View of the 4.5-m-high engraved granite monolith known as the Lanzon, found deep in the underground galleries of Chavin de Huántar. (opposite page)
- Fig. 3** The major excavation area from 2015, lying to the north of Building C.
- Fig. 4** Excavators sharing views on recent artifact discoveries.
- Fig. 5** Cistas para Magno Smaller. Vertical view of enigmatic deep cists found in the central ritual floor at Chavin, defining rectangular regions of activity.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

MAURITIAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE PROJECT

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR KRISH SEETAH

Stanford Archaeology Center and Department of Anthropology

Now into its 7th year, the Mauritian Archaeology and Cultural Heritage project ploughed on with explorations of the labour diasporas that characterised the Indian Ocean during the 18th and 19th centuries. Alongside the traditional aspects of archaeological fieldwork: survey, excavation and finds analysis – work that is essential for establishing the subject in a more general sense – we continued our scientific explorations of disease. We are developing our own sampling protocols for a range of materials, with the aim of better understanding the ‘disease ecology’ of the island. Epidemics of malaria, cholera and yellow fever, were a plague on the local population, particularly in the middle part of the 19th century. These diseases played a major part in the demographic reconfiguration that the island underwent, but the specifics of the role of disease are poorly understood.

Work continued on the Bois Marchand cemetery, directed by Saša Caval, which forms a principle location for the disease research. An additional eight graves were opened during our two-week season, uncovering 14 skeletons. This brings the total graves excavated to 39. Hannah Moots, 2nd year Ph.D. student on the MACH project, was responsible for coordinating the recovery and cataloguing of our DNA, sediment (for environmental DNA and parasite testing), and concretion (to test for malarial peptides) samples. In total, over 100 samples were retrieved, and these are now with colleagues in Copenhagen, Cambridge and here in Stanford for analysis.

Concurrently, work continued on the large sugar estate, covering some 5000 acres, at Bras d’Eau. Diego Calaon and Julia Haines (3rd yr Ph.D. student from UVA) directed a systematic program of survey, in preparation for an extended field season over the coming year. Julia will spend this time mapping the site using state-of-the-art high precision GPS (equipment funded by SAC), conducting a program of environmental sampling, and recording local oral histories.

During the final two weeks we focused all our attention on Flat Island Quarantine Station, an islet to the north of Mauritius. MACH had conducted two short field surveys in 2009 and 2013. This year, the US State Office in Mauritius, along with the Aapravasi Ghat Trust Fund, requested that we undertake a longer and more comprehensive field season. Colleagues from the local forestry service, as well as two students from Lausanne, Switzerland, Sofia

Raszy and Aurélie Crauzaz, and Dr. Aleks Pluskowski from Reading University, UK, joined our team. Although we were hampered by inclement weather in the form of two cyclones, we were able to perform a relatively detailed mapping of the islet, as well as undertake test-pitting in two key areas. Most importantly, we were able to pin point where the former labourer camps were located, as well as the site for a cemetery. Thus, Flat Island is likely to become a major focus of future research on disease in this region.

If this wasn’t enough for one season (!), the team undertook a short survey of Antoinette Sugar Estate. This was the first location on the island to which labourers were posted, and could offer a critical view on the processes of transitioning from slave to free labour. Throughout this frenetic season we were constantly supported by our five VPUE-funded undergrads: Tamu Adumer, Winston Chen, Emily Kent, Natalie Marie and Isabelle Thompson. The crew were unfailing in their enthusiasm and energy, and we wouldn’t have managed to have such a successful season with them: thank you team! ■

Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 1 Intact chimney stack from Antoinette Sugar Estate. (opposite page)

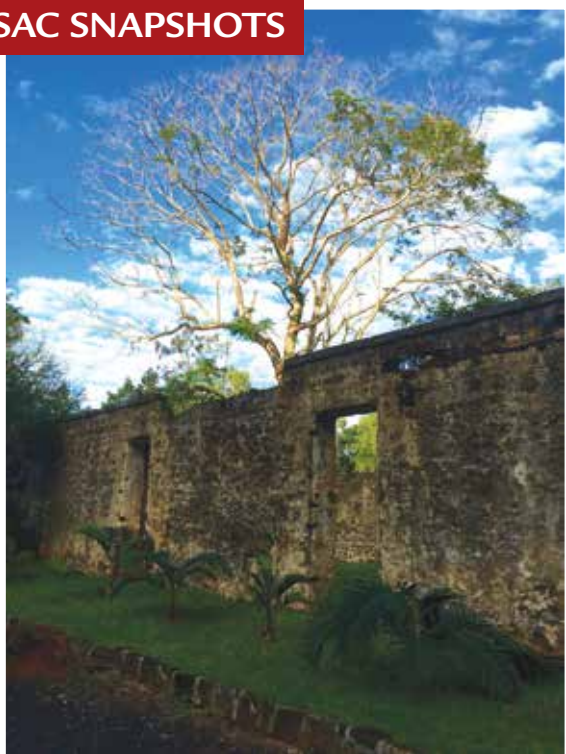
Fig. 2 The team prepares for work on Flat Island.

Fig. 3 Work Starts at Bois Marchand Cemetery.

Fig. 3



SAC SNAPSHOTS



Views of Mauritius

DR. CHRISTINA J. HODGE

Academic Curator & Collections Manager

Last academic year was Stanford University Archaeology Collection's (SUAC's) first in its new campus home and with its new mandate as an active research center and repository. Relocation dramatically improved our impact within the Archaeology Center and across campus. The cultural and material diversity of the Center's over 30,000 items, combined with the dynamism of the Stanford community, has proven an energizing mix. SUAC enjoyed substantially increased engagement in all core missions, and we have every expectation that this trend will continue. We're answering outside research requests, professionalizing collections care, and teaching best methodological and ethical practices to students. While the volume of new work is challenging, it stresses the important contributions these collections can make on campus and beyond.

Our most notable increases were in student and faculty engagement. Six undergraduate and graduate students had internships and/or volunteered with collections, while fourteen researched artifacts for classes. Highlights include PhD candidate Hannah Moot's new education program, piloted with elementary students from the Montessori School in Palo Alto. Stanford undergraduates in Saša Caval's Archaeology of Religion course each "adopted" an object—like an unusual Tlingit rattle—whose physical and aesthetic properties inspired reflexive study. As Academic Curator, I hosted tours, guest lectured, and, with faculty, led object-based learning for 13 different classes in Archaeology, Anthropology, History, and Comparative Studies in Race and Ethnicity. For example, Professor Ian Hodder used prehistoric Mexican ceramics and African ceremonial staffs to drive discussion in *An Archaeology of the Relationships Between Humans and Things*. Professor John Rick and Postdoctoral Fellow Alan Greene both integrated our South American textiles into lectures on Peruvian Archaeology and the Archaeology of Technology. Faculty also used collections in pioneering research: Professor Li Liu conducted residue analysis on Acheulian handaxes from India and Visiting Scholar Maurizio Forte tested laser scanning technology on objects ranging from small stone tools to large twined baskets.

SUAC's major pedagogical initiative is the revamped museum anthropology and exhibition seminar *Museum Cultures*, which I taught last spring. Its students curated the exhibit *From "Curios" to Ambassadors: The Daggett Collection from Tribes of the Lower Klamath River*. In the late 1890s, entrepreneur/politician John Daggett assembled an ethnographic collection to illustrate the lives of Hupa, Karuk, and Yurok communities in

northern California. In our collections, these objects represent more than Daggett ever intended through their accumulated histories and ongoing significance to tribal people. Thoughtful curator talks and friendly celebration distinguished our June opening. The exhibit is on view at the Archaeology Center through spring of 2016, when a new exhibit will be unveiled.

SUAC maintains strong ties with the Field Conservation Facility's campus archaeology program and continues to build connections with allied programs including the Native American Cultural Center, the Cantor Center, and the Stanford Libraries. A variety of innovative collaborations will continue over the coming year. We are planning to follow up on 2014's Native Collection Collaboratory exhibition at SUAC with guest student curators from NACC. We also are excited to announce a pilot 3D photogrammetry project in partnership with University Libraries. With training from Cultural Heritage Imaging, Inc., students will document SUAC's Leland Stanford, Jr. collection in advance of the university's 125th anniversary in 2016. Computational photography is a significant emerging technology, valuable both for students and the Center as we strive to preserve and disseminate information. ■

Anyone interested in working with our diverse archaeological and ethnographic collections is invited to get it touch with me at cjhodge@stanford.edu.

You can also follow Stanford University Archaeology Collections on Facebook (www.facebook.com/Stanford-University-Archaeology-Collections-816697258353154/) and Instagram (https://instagram.com/s_u_a_c/).





- Fig. 1** Elementary students from the Palo Alto Montessori School learn to think like archaeologists.
- Fig. 2** Students think-through-things in *An Archaeology of the Relationships Between Humans and Things*.
- Fig. 3** Students and guests at the opening of *From “Curios” to Ambassadors: The Daggett Collection from Tribes of the Lower Klamath River*. (all photos: Christina J. Hodge)

2015 OPENING OUR DOORS: COMMUNITY, HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY TODAY

Lindsay Der, Ph.D. Student in Anthropology

On Saturday, April 25, 2015 from 10am-4pm, the Stanford Archaeology Center opened its doors to host a community event. This student-organized event was last previously held in 2012 and it was an exciting chance to once again welcome the public to the Center to learn about archaeology at Stanford. The day’s “show and tell” format included short 10-minute talks and interactive demonstrations by Stanford faculty, post-doctoral researchers, graduate students, and undergraduate students from the Department of Anthropology, Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures, and the Department of Classics. This year, we were fortunate to have both a docent-guided tour of the exhibit on display in the Archaeology Center. We were also able to preview and see a behind-the-scenes presentation of the Daggett Collection (now currently on display), both care of Christina Hodge and her team at Stanford University Archaeology Collections. Another new addition was the Kids Center with a ton of fun, educational, hands-on activities for kids to learn about archaeological concepts, such as stratigraphy. The day ended with an undergraduate poster session, an opportunity for our undergraduate majors and minors and co-terminal MA students to present on their research and fieldwork. We would like to thank everyone who attended and helped us make this event a success! ■



- Fig. 1** Flintknapping demonstration with Professor John Rick (Dept. of Anthropology) during the 2015 Opening our Doors event.
- Fig. 2** Dr. Diego Calaon teaches students about stratigraphy at the Kids Center during the 2015 Opening our Doors event, at the Archaeology Center.
- Fig. 3** Post-doctoral researcher Neil Duncan (Dept. of East Asian Languages and Cultures) talks about his research on “Plants, people, and the past”.
- Fig. 4** Professor Michael Shanks (Dept. of Classics) presents his research on “History’s ruin – a case of automotive archaeology”. (all photos: Gesualdo Busacca)

POSTDOCTORAL FELLOW NEWS



DR. ALAN GREENE

My work at the Archaeology Center in 2014-15 was centered on new field research in northwestern Armenia, teaching in the archaeology of technology, and the establishment of a new, interdisciplinary Stanford program in ceramics-based research. Only small regions of Armenia—and the South Caucasus more generally—

have been systematically surveyed by archaeologists. My Kasakh Valley Archaeological Survey (KVAS) project has begun documenting the settlement histories, fortifications, mortuary landscapes, and infrastructures of that region as a more general study of warfare and economy among prehistoric polities. On the Stanford campus, I have been working closely with colleagues from Applied Physics, Art History, Classics, and the Cantor Arts Center to help found Stanford's new pilot program in Ceramic Art, Science, and Culture (CASC).

This year, my efforts will concentrate on the expansion of the Kasakh Valley Archaeological Survey (KVAS), new test excavations at the sites of Kuchak II and Nigaberd along the Kasakh, and the publication of my recently completed project on the digital radiography of archaeological pottery from Bronze Age Eurasia. I will also be working with CASC to host a variety of interesting presentations and conversations that will focus on the archaeological questions, methodological innovations, and public engagement opportunities that make Stanford such a unique place for pottery-oriented research.

Look to the CASC website for upcoming presentations and events in our inaugural year of 2015-16 <http://web.stanford.edu/group/casc/cgi-bin/wordpress/>

above photo: Dr. Alan Greene on survey in the Kasakh River Valley, Armenia, summer 2015, the Tsaghkunyats Mountain Range in the background (photo: Gabrielle Borenstein, Cornell University).

DR. MAUREECE LEVIN



I am an archaeologist and paleoethnobotanist with interests in the origins and development of agriculture, prehistoric and historic food production systems, environmental change and historical ecology, and social change. My research methods

focus primarily on phytolith and plant macroremain analysis, especially concerning the application of phytoliths to interpretation of the archaeological record. I have been involved in archaeological projects in the Pacific Islands for several years, and I completed my PhD in Anthropology at the University of Oregon this year. In my dissertation, entitled “Food Production, Environment, and Culture in the Tropical Pacific: Evidence for Prehistoric and Historic Plant Cultivation in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia,” I use archaeological landscape survey, along with ancient botanical data from archaeological sediments and modern botanical data, to examine the use of managed agroforests in Eastern Micronesia.

At the Stanford Archaeology Center, I will be working on projects with Professor Li Liu involving botanical materials and residues from Paleolithic and Neolithic Chinese sites.

DR. GERTJAN PLETS



I am Gertjan Plets, a second year postdoc at the Stanford Archaeology Center. I hold a PhD in Archaeology from Ghent University (Belgium) and have been working on heritage statecraft issues in the former Soviet Union. Drawing on seven years of anthropological fieldwork in Siberia I have been specifically investigating the role of resource companies in the cultural heritage arena. As such, my

research not only contributes to an understanding of the socio-politics of the past in post-Soviet world and processes of state formation, it also spotlights the negotiation of new identities and institutional structures in Putin's Russia.

Last year I was awarded a book contract with Routledge, and this year I will specifically work on my manuscript and continue to publish the results of my ethnographic research. I am organizing—together with Claudia Liuzza—an international conference that will take place on February 18-19, 2016. The conference will specifically deal with transnational heritage bureaucracies (for example the EU and UNESCO) and how these institutions shape heritage practice worldwide. During the Spring quarter I will teach a course on nationalism and heritage, critically reviewing the relationship between archaeologists and the so-called post-Weberian state. And during the summer I plan to start a project in Ukraine that will investigate the impact of EU funding on national heritage initiatives.

WELCOME 2015-2016 GRADUATE STUDENT COHORT



**GRACE
ALEXANDRINO
OCANA**

**1st year Ph.D.,
Anthropology**

I have a BA in Archaeology and in Education for Development from Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP), and have worked as a field archaeologist, laboratory director, teaching assistant and archaeology academic event coordinator at PUCP. As an archaeologist and educator, I am interested in the study of heritage and how contemporary societies relate and interact with the material remains of their pasts. There are some Peruvian cities and communities where there is a palpable disconnect between modern Peruvian society and its pre-hispanic and colonial pasts. I aim to understand how this disjuncture develops and manifests in formulations of national identity, and how an ethical and educative archaeology can act as a bridge between the material past and national present. Within this line of inquiry I envision three approaches: the development of heritage education, the formation of a Peruvian identity: pre-Hispanic and Hispanic; and the implementation of public policies for cultural heritage sites.



PAUL CHRISTIANS

**1st year Ph.D.,
Anthropology**

As a new PhD student in the archaeology track, I'm interested in the intersections of cultural heritage, community, and development in the Middle East. At Stanford, my research will focus on cultural heritage economies and community archaeology in Jordan and Qatar. In 2003 I completed undergraduate degrees in history and biochemistry, and earned a masters in anthropology from the University of Chicago in

2006. Since then I've worked in museums, GIS, shot photos, founded a 501c3 cultural heritage nonprofit, and taught undergrads in the United States and overseas. I have also been a senior staff member of the Umm el-Jimal Project (in northern Jordan) since 2007 where my responsibilities have included community relations, data integration, site documentation, and heritage/conservation planning.



GRACE ERNY

**1st year Ph.D.,
Classics**

I received my B.A. in Classical Archaeology and Physics from Macalester College in 2012 and my M.A. in Classical Archaeology from the University of Colorado in 2014. After my M.A., I worked at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center in Cortez, Colorado, a nonprofit organization devoted to archaeological research, education, and partnerships with American Indians. Public archaeology remains important to me. My other research interests include archaeological survey methodology, site formation processes, the economic structure of Greek communities, and prehistoric Greek landscapes. I have previously worked at the Omrit Excavations in northern Israel, the ASCSA's excavations at Ancient Corinth, the Basketmaker Communities Project in the Mesa Verde region of the United States, and the Western Argolid Regional Project in the Peloponnese.

This May, June, and July, I returned for a second year as a graduate student team leader on the Western Argolid Regional Project (WARP), a diachronic pedestrian survey and field school in southern Greece. Major research goals of the project include clarifying the settlement history of the 30-square-kilometer survey area and understanding its relationship

to other regions in southern Greece, particularly the major urban center of Argos. The project is also interdisciplinary, and we were fortunate to have both a geologist and an ethnographer contribute their expertise this summer.



CLAIRE MAASS

**1st year Ph.D.,
Anthropology**

My research focuses on the dynamic and invariably complex exchange of materials, ideas, and traditions between African American slaves and Spanish colonizers in post contact-period Latin America. I am especially interested in how cross-cultural interactions influenced processes of identity formation amongst slave communities on Jesuit colonial estates. For my dissertation, I plan to draw on post-colonial theory and models of bricolage in order to reconstruct a more realistic narrative of the social, economic and religious factors that African American slave communities negotiated as they endeavored to express their cultural identity in a new colonial setting. Before attending Stanford, I studied Anthropology and Comparative Race and Ethnic Studies at the University of Chicago. While at UChicago, I spent two years working with the Vitor Archaeological Project in southern Peru. This experience formed the basis for my undergraduate honors thesis, and has strongly informed my doctoral dissertation research. Additionally, I have also performed CRM with the University of Vermont Consulting Archaeology Program, and participated in excavations with the Archaeology of the Spanish Civil War in Belchite, Spain.

SAC SNAPSHOTS



LAURA W. NG

1st year Ph.D., Anthropology

I am interested in the archaeology of the Asian American experience. At Stanford I intend to study the historical archaeology of the Chinese diaspora and develop a project researching historic Chinese American communities in the Owens Valley.

Over the last four years, I have worked for the National Park Service as a seasonal archaeologist at Manzanar, a World War II Japanese American incarceration camp in eastern California. My field experiences also include archaeological projects in southern California, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Massachusetts, and Iceland.

I received a BA in Anthropology with a minor in Ethnic Studies from the University of California San Diego and a MA in Historical Archaeology from the University of Massachusetts Boston.



DAVID PICKEL

1st year Ph.D., Classics

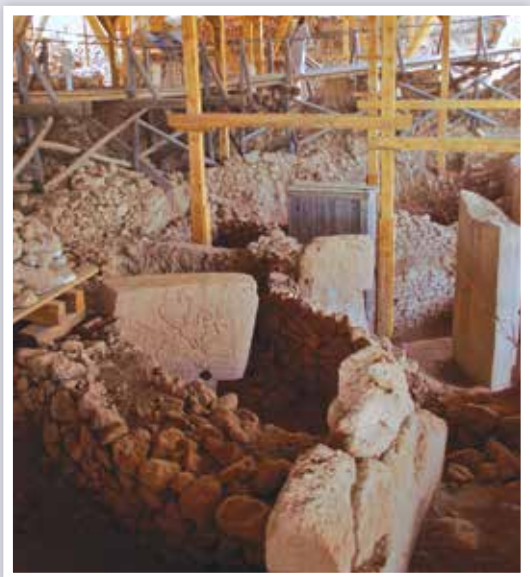
I am a graduate student studying Classical Archaeology. My interests include the Mediterranean West, the ancient economy, and environmental archaeology, especially with regard to paleoclimate study. I received my B.A. in Classical Archaeology from Florida State University (2012), a Post-Baccalaureate Certificate in Classical Studies from the University of Pennsylvania (2013), and an M.A. from the University of Arizona, also in Classical Archaeology (2015). I have participated in excavations in Italy and Portugal, as well as collections research in both Greece and here in the United States. My Master's thesis focused on the human-climate interactions of the Roman Maghreb. I hope to continue this research here in the Stanford Archaeological Center.



The Monastery of Geghard in Armenia, primarily constructed in the 13th century AD, consists of several tombs and chambers cut into rock, one such room pictured in this photograph.



PhD student Sabrina Papazian traveled this summer to the Tatev Monastery complex. The complex was first built in the 9th century AD, and is beautifully located on a large basalt plateau in the Syunik province of Armenia.



The archaeological site of Göbekli Tepe (Sanliurfa, Turkey). This is one fieldwork location where PhD student Gesualdo Busacca is doing research.

STUDENT NEWS - UNDERGRADUATES



JAMES GROSS
Junior, Peer Advisor

This summer I put all my focus towards research and spent thirteen weeks in the field participating in the Marzamemi shipwreck excavation in Sicily and the Burgaz Harbors Project in Turkey. While this was my second summer in the field (I was at Burgaz last year as well), I have learned so much. There is still so much left to learn and I have only just begun to skim the surface. Over the course of the summer, I logged 84 dives and performed a range of activities in two very different settings. In Sicily I learned about the intricacies of excavating and mapping a shipwreck, in particular how to overcome the difficulties of moving and mapping very large and heavy marble columns. At Burgaz I acquired an entirely different set of skills. Skills were tailored towards carefully moving through several meters of sediment and various occupation layers to be able to accurately record and understand the many uses of this harbor over its long life. Looking back now, I am now trained better and a more confident student of archaeology.



EMILY KENT
Junior, Peer Advisor

This summer, I participated in the Mauritian Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Project. I spent four weeks in Mauritius. For the first two weeks, we excavated graves at Bois Marchand Cemetery to study the effects of the malaria outbreak of 1868, which killed approximately ten percent of the population. In eight graves, the team found fourteen skeletons in various states of preservation, along with numerous artifacts such as coffin parts, buttons, pins, and cloth. We also worked at Bras d'Eau,

a former sugar plantation, and Île Plate, a former quarantine island for indentured laborers entering Mauritius. We surveyed both sites using RTK and total station, took photographs for photogrammetry, and performed surface collections and test trenching. I was also able to learn more about the history and culture of Mauritius through our work with students from the University of Mauritius. This included work with individuals at the Aapravasi Ghat Trust Fund, which manages the UNESCO World Heritage Site Aapravasi Ghat and whose conservation efforts are helping to strengthen the role of archaeology in Mauritius.



MARIE MILLER
Senior

This was my second field season with the Marzamemi Maritime Heritage Project. The project involved the excavation, analysis and cultural heritage of a 6th century shipwreck off the coast of Sicily carrying marble architectural pieces for a church. My work last year inspired me to complete an honors thesis on the prefabrication of Late Antique marble produced and distributed by Proconnesian quarries, a large contributor to the ship's cargo. It also sparked an interest in the role of digital technologies in archaeology. This field season I excavated the underwater site and created models of artifacts using PhotoScan software. This is the start of the project's mission to digitalize all of the site's stone artifacts. PhotoScan helps us create a three-dimensional digital record of the artifact which can be as useful and sometimes more useful for analysis than the original piece. This technology is also applied to the site itself, enabling the virtual analysis of layers over time of the excavation process.



CHRISTINA E.C. SMITH
Senior, Archaeology Minor

I enjoyed another adventuresome and productive summer navigating many train stations, sheep fields, and Tesco in the UK. Research for my forthcoming honors thesis took me to the north of England and Scotland—what was once the Kingdom of Northumbria (c. 654-954 CE). There, I delved into the material culture of the Venerable Bede's joint-monastery at Wearmouth and Jarrow (Sunderland, UK). My thesis explores the advent of iconoclasm and the general distrust of images—whether sculpted, painted, carved—in the early medieval ecclesiastical world. To this end, I unite Bede's writing (for he is the first person, west of the Alps, to write of such subject) with the archaeological and artistic fingerprint of his monastery and the Pictish peoples to the north. Apart from hours spent in the library at Durham, or in medieval classes at Cambridge, I managed to fit in a couple traditional Scottish fiddle jam sessions—always good fun. Here's to a brilliant and invigorating year in Stanford Archaeology!



DAVID WINTERMEYER
Senior, Archaeology Minor

I am from Indianapolis, Indiana, and am a dual degree candidate studying History and Mathematical and Computational Sciences (MCS) and minoring in Archaeology. My archaeology research interests are prehistoric archaeology, heritage, applications of geology to archaeology and ceramic analysis. I have worked at Chavin de Hauntar with Professor Rick, and currently I work with Professor Voss on the Market Street Chinatown project.

continued on page 22



BRIGHT ZHOU

Senior

I spent this past summer at Çatalhöyük, Turkey completing my honors thesis research centered on porotic hyperostosis and cribra orbitalia. I will quantify the prevalence of these pathologies across age and sex categories to gain a better understanding of Neolithic health. I had an exciting time outside of the Human Remains lab as well, excavating burials, making new relationships, and becoming intimately familiar with my tent. The overall experience helped to confirm my desire to pursue a medley of archaeology and medicine in the future. Outside of Turkey, I enjoyed spending some time at home with family and my MCAT book.

SAC SNAPSHOTS



Major's Night, Autumn 2015 - Emily Kent ('17), Lynn Meskell (Director of Archaeology Center), and Bright Zhou ('16).



Major's Night, Autumn 2015

STUDENT NEWS - GRADUATES



NATE ACEBO

3rd year

This summer I continued preparatory research for my dissertation project, which is focused on understanding the role indigenous communities played in shaping cultural citizenship in late colonial California borderlands by resisting and reformulating cultural traditions. During the first portion of the summer I continued my work on examining archival information relating to land use of the Santa Ana mountain area, while conducting collaborative meetings in Southern California with the Acagchemen community of San Juan Capistrano, local archaeologists, and Cleveland National Forest Service officials. I also conducted fieldwork with Michael Wilcox on a similar multicomponent indigenous site in Portola Valley, which helped prepare me for later fieldwork at my own site. The second portion of my summer was dedicated to two weeks of intensive survey and mapping at my field site, Black Star Canyon Village (CA-ORA-132), and data processing. During the time spent at Black Star my team, members from the indigenous community and I were able to expand the range of the village site and identify other areas of colonial/prehistoric period habitation.



FANYA BECKS

5th year

This summer I have been continuing my field work within the San Francisco Bay Area. This has included archaeological lab research, ethnographic encounters, and ethnographic research. A main focus within my research has been to try to understand California Indian relationships with the ancestors and ancestral landscapes. A major part of understanding these relationships within my research has been to try to evaluate how plant use within the archaeological past, the recent past and the present might mediate relationships between individuals and ancestral places, objects, and individuals.

This summer I have continued my conversations with members of the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area about their relationships to archaeology, and to their homeland. I have studied ethnographically significant plants within the south bay, and along with botanical reference samples at the Jasper Herbarium to aid in the identification of archaeological plant remains. Within my lab research I have continued sorting botanical remains from soil samples collected from within the graves from the Yukisma Site (CA-SCL-38).



GESUALDO BUSACCA

2nd year

My first-year summer fieldwork has been divided into two parts: during the first part, I joined the Çatalhöyük Research Project with the aim of acquiring expertise in 3D recording techniques. During my 5 weeks in Çatalhöyük, I have worked on the excavation and image-based 3D modeling of one of the Neolithic buildings under excavation. My fieldwork in Çatalhöyük was finalized to the exploration of digital technologies in view of my own dissertation project, focusing on the spatial analysis of the monumental enclosures and the iconographic repertoire at the Neolithic site Göbekli Tepe (Sanliurfa, Turkey).

For this reason, the second part of my summer has been devoted to preliminary dissertation-related fieldwork. While based in the province of Sanliurfa, I visited the site of Göbekli Tepe and the recently-opened archaeological museum of Sanliurfa as well as sought institutional support for my upcoming project. My travel plans also included visits to archaeological sites in the neighbouring provinces of Batman and Siirt. Unfortunately, these plans had to be canceled due to safety issues related to rising political instability in south-eastern Turkey.



MEGAN DANIELS

6th year

I spent the first half of this summer working away on my dissertation, to be completed in the spring of 2016. During the second half of the summer, however, I continued my participation on the Burgaz Harbors Project in Turkey. On this project I managed the incoming finds from underwater contexts from the ancient harbours of Burgaz, this year focusing on the earliest harbor, L1. In addition to the post-excavation processes of desalinization, drying, sorting, drawing, quantifying, and registering, we researched several near-complete ceramic vessels with the aim of securing dates for the deepest contexts of the harbor, in order to understand its history of use and relation to the archaic urban settlement. This fall, we hope to continue work with the XRF on ceramic samples back at Stanford, with the aim of identifying the range of local ceramic traditions at Burgaz and, ultimately, to understand the long-term economic trends of an eastern Mediterranean maritime center. I was able to undertake this project thanks to the generous support of the Trudeau Foundation, the Stanford SAC, and the Stanford Classics Department.

STUDENT NEWS - GRADUATES



LINDSAY DER

6th year

Thanks to a Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies (FSI) Small Research Grant, I was able to undertake ten days of summer research at the site of Çatalhöyük, Turkey. My time was divided between tying up loose ends related to my dissertation research and data analysis on changing human-animal relationships through time, completing any outstanding documentation of artifacts, and continuing with work as part of the Figurines team. Twenty-four Figurines, mostly zoomorphic or abbreviated were recorded this year. Research from this field season will be used in my dissertation thesis as well as in future publications. For further information on the Figurines from this season, please refer to the Çatalhöyük Archive Report 2015.



DILLON GISICH

2nd year

This summer I received generous support from Stanford Archaeology Center, Stanford's Classics Department, the American Institute of Archaeology, and the Etruscan Foundation in order to travel to London to see the British Museum's exhibition *Defining Beauty: the body in ancient Greek art* and to Rome to see numerous excellent museums and sites about which I spend my days and nights at Stanford writing. Afterwards, I traveled north to excavate with Stanford alumnae Cara Polisini (MA Classical Archaeology, 2014) and Kate Kreindler (PhD Classical Archaeology, 2015) at the Orientalizing and Archaic Etruscan site of Poggio Civitate (Murlo) in Italy. There I gained experience digging an Etruscan site and conserving Etruscan material. I also had the tremendous opportunity to co-curate the exhibition *Vinum: the Goddess of Wine* at Poggio Civitate at the Antiquarium di Poggio Civitate—Museo Archeologico in Murlo, Italy; this was well received by both the comune and the soprintendenza and was favorably reviewed by regional press.



SAM HOLLEY-KLINE

3rd year

I began my summer field season in Oxkutzcab, Yucatán, working on Proyecto Rancho Kiuic. Directed by UNC-Chapel Hill PhD candidate Maggie Morgan-Smith and conducted under the auspices of the Bolonchen Regional Archaeological Project, Proyecto

Rancho Kiuic focuses on the Colonial and Republican-era settlement of the same name, with an emphasis on understanding household abandonment processes. Four weeks on the project gave me the chance to brush up on excavation methodology and GPS mapping, as well as practical experience with a Total Station and – unexpectedly – a bit of 3D photogrammetry. I then headed north to my proposed dissertation field site of El Tajín, Veracruz. A stopover in the state capital of Xalapa enabled me to do some exploratory archival research, but for the better part of eight weeks, I carried out 23 interviews focusing on the mid-20th century history of the Epiclassic urban center of El Tajín and the communities that surround it.



JUSTINE ISAIVI

4th year

I am interested in the use and development of open spaces at the Neolithic site of Çatalhöyük, Turkey. In order to ascertain the feasibility of the refitting component of my dissertation proposal, a pilot refitting study of ground stone artifacts was conducted at the site of Çatalhöyük, in July of 2015. The ground stone assemblages from two contemporary buildings and the midden area between the two buildings were targeted for the pilot study. The aim of the refitting study was to establish cross-contextual and cross-area use associations between internal and external contexts in order to make use-associations between structures and external spaces and better understand the movement of people and artifacts within and between areas on a neighborhood or multi-structure scale. Refits were identified within and across contexts; however, no refits were identified across internal and external contexts. This study highlighted the diversity of use of internal and external contexts, as well as varying attitudes and practices towards the use of ground stone and its deposition in the Neolithic.



ANJA KRIEGER

4th year

I spent about three months in the Mediterranean to do further research on my dissertation on maritime trade and shipwrecks in the Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean from the Late Bronze Age to the Hellenistic Period. The first five weeks I stayed at the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA) in Bodrum, Turkey. There I worked on the Canaanite jars of the Uluburun Wreck (14th century BC). The task was to refine their typology and to assess the question for potential

STUDENT NEWS - GRADUATES

reuse. During that time I was able to gain insight into unpublished notes on underwater surveys conducted by INA from 1973 to 2003.

The next seven weeks of my summer I spent in the library at the Cyprus American Archaeological Research Institute in Nicosia, Cyprus reading, cataloging and writing. In addition to all that, I took the opportunity to visit several archaeological sites, such as Ephesus, Stratonikeia, Hierapolis and Lagina in Turkey and Kition, Kyrenia and Salamis in Cyprus.



CLAUDIA LIUZZA

6th year

This year I concluded my dissertation research on the institutional and financial crisis of United Nation Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), with a particular focus on the 1972 World Heritage Convention.

I started my summer fieldwork research at the 39th World Heritage Committee session in Bonn, Germany. During the meeting I conducted participant observation, as well I interviewed members of national delegations and UNESCO officials. I spent the rest of the summer conducting and archival research at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, and well as continuing interviews with public officials, academics and members of NGOs. The time at the UNESCO archives has been particularly productive, as it has allowed me to deepen my analysis and placed me in a better position to progress successfully and complete my dissertation this academic year.



KILLIAN MALLON

3rd year

I spent the first half of the 2015 summer doing fieldwork in Spain. I joined the Duke/UNC excavation of a Roman Republican military camp overlooking Numantia, the settlement famously destroyed by Scipio with the help of Marius and Polybius in 133BC. For the second half of the summer I returned to the US to study for the General Exams.



CAMILLA MAZZUCATO

2nd year

I spent my summer 2015 field season at Çatalhöyük in Turkey. It was my seventh season on the project but my first as a student. During my four-week stay I worked on setting up the foundations for my PhD research while also continuing with my usual work as the project GIS specialist. I worked with the archaeologists on refining and assessing the new digital workflow using tablets as a mean of primary onsite recording and on the integration of data coming from the field into the main site GIS geodatabase. Additionally, I coordinated the incorporation and cleaning of older (pre-digital) data into the GIS. In terms of my research, which deals with the mapping of social networks at Çatalhöyük as a way of understanding how PPNB mega-sites were internally organized, I started collecting relevant data focusing on patterns of similarity of material culture features. I began by looking at architectural similarities between buildings from the North and South Areas. I spent the rest of the summer in Bologna organizing and analyzing the data collected in Turkey.



ALLISON MICKEL

5th year

This summer, I completed my year of dissertation fieldwork in Petra, Jordan, funded by a Fulbright fellowship, in which I interviewed Bedouin residents of Petra, Jordan who had previously worked on archaeological projects about their experiences and memories. In total, I interviewed more than 120 former laborers and their families. I learned a lot about how differently these men felt about their roles on archaeological projects and how they view archaeology versus how archaeologists might write about the same issues.

In June, I traveled to Turkey in order to excavate at Çatalhöyük, the Neolithic site where Stanford faculty member (and my advisor) Ian Hodder has been digging since 1993. There, I also ran the Stanford field school, training 3 undergraduates in the methods and goals of archaeology, as well as finishing up my own dissertation project. The main focus of my time at Çatalhöyük, though, was to conduct interviews with community members as I've been doing in Petra, in order to construct an oral history of the excavations there beginning in the 1960's. Now, after 15 months of continuous fieldwork, it's time to start writing my PhD dissertation!

STUDENT NEWS - GRADUATES



HANNAH MOOTS

2nd year

This summer I conducted fieldwork on the globalization of infectious diseases at several localities in Mauritius and Venice. Working as part of the Mauritian Archaeology and Cultural Heritage (MACH) Project, I assisted in the excavation of a portion of Bois Marchand cemetery, created for victims of the malaria outbreak of 1866 and 1867. At this site I also implemented the collection of over 100 samples for human, parasite and environmental DNA analysis.

Additionally, we carried out survey and test pit excavation on a second site, Île Plate, an island that once served as a maritime quarantine base for those arriving to Mauritius. To better contextualize Île Plate, I also spent two weeks in Venice, where some of the world's earlier maritime quarantine bases were created in the 15th century. As a hub of maritime trade, Venice has been shaped in many ways by the movement of infectious disease. I would like to thank the Stanford Archaeology Center and the Stanford Center for African Studies for their support of these research projects.



LUIS MURO

4th year

This summer, and as part of my dissertation work, I have continued with my investigations in Huaca La Capilla, a Late Moche (6th-9th AD) monumental structure located in the Jequetepeque valley, northern Peru. By integrating traditional archaeological methods, remote sensing techniques, and drone-based aerial photography, I am studying the function and the architectural design of this structure in order to shed light on the nature of Moche rituals associated to death.

The excavations are concentrated on three sectors of the pyramid: the summit and the eastern and north façades. The works in the first two sectors are revealing a complex architectural setting dating from Late Moche times composed of adobe walls with polychrome decoration, platforms, stairs, and corridors. In addition, four Chimú-Inca (13th AD) mummies bundles, in an incredible state of conservation, have been found within the architectural fills of the summit of the structure. On the north façade, more than 40 post-Moche burials have been discovered in direct association to Lambayeque (11th AD) occupational floors revealing important information

about post-Moche funerary practices. The works in the site will extend until 2016 and will be followed by GIS-based architectural analyses as well as statistical and archaeometric analyses of the material recovered.



TRICIA OWLETT

4th year

I am currently located in Northern Shaanxi Province in China where I am continuing previous research excavating at the site of Shimao where my dissertation research will be focused. During this time I helped excavate Neolithic households through a collaborative research project with the Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology. In addition to field research, I also had the opportunity to perform zooarchaeological analysis at the Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Archaeology in Xi'an. A pilot microbotanical and stable isotope analysis project was also conducted to understand prehistoric animal husbandry at the site. This data is necessary for my dissertation research that aims to investigate the role of daily life in early cities in China. In the fall, I look forward to starting my joint Ph.D fellowship at Peking University in Beijing. Thanks to the generous support of the Confucius China Studies Program, IIE, my summer was very productive and I am looking forward to continuing my dissertation research in China.



SABRINA PAPAIZIAN

3rd year

This summer I continued taking language courses and spent a substantial amount of time in Yerevan, the capital of Armenia, conducting informal interviews and identifying heritage organizations. Armenia is currently undergoing a transformation in its heritage industry, and many private organizations, governmental branches, and international institutions are funding heritage revitalization projects. I spent a good portion of my summer identifying heritage professionals and organizations since I intend to trace networks of relations that emerge from the management of heritage throughout Armenia. I also had a chance to attend a conference jointly organized by the Ministry of Culture of the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the UNESCO division in Armenia which focused on cultural heritage, policy making, and development. The conference provided a wonderful venue to meet heritage professionals not only from Armenia, but also from the

STUDENT NEWS - GRADUATES

Middle East and Eastern Europe. When not in language class or meeting with interlocutors, I had the chance to travel to many beautiful archaeological sites, many of which will feature as case study-sites for my research.



DANA PHELPS

3rd Year

This summer I concluded preliminary fieldwork for my doctoral research project. In the first half of the summer, I tested the feasibility of a cultural heritage project in the Arbereshe-Albanian communities of Italy. I spent one week at the Albanian Institute at the University of Calabria and four weeks conducting a heritage ethnography in an Arbereshe village in Sicily. The second half of my research summer was spent in Albania conducting interviews with the government, reconnecting with contacts, revisiting heritage sites, and touring heritage sites I had not yet seen. I saw dramatic shifts occurring in Albania's heritage scene, including an intensifying use of communist heritage and Turkey's increased presence in Albania through heritage projects that reflect its soft power. Thanks in part to SAC for funding this research, I have been able to clearly define my research plan and field site. Taking the Ottoman-period town of Gjirokastra in southern Albania as my field site, my doctoral research explores heritage politics in Albania and their effects on local identity and memory.



JIAJING WANG

2nd year

My summer fieldwork began in Gansu and Shanxi where I collected some samples for residue and use-wear analyses. Those samples will provide critical data for investigating how plants were used in Northwest China during the Neolithic period. In the early August, I began my dissertation research in Pujiang County, where the Shangshan culture was first discovered and revealed the earliest evidence of rice exploitation and open-air settlement in the Lower Yangtze Valley. For the most of the time I worked on analyzing stone tools and dealing with dust, sweat and mosquitos. Overall, my summer was very exciting and fruitful.



JONATHAN WEILAND

5th year

This summer I was fortunate enough to return to the Vagnari project in the Puglia Italy, where I worked as a supervisor at a field school. The Vagnari projects has several components, there are ongoing excavations of a villa, a vicus and a cemetery as well as a regional archaeological survey project. I worked exclusively in the cemetery under the supervision of Professor Tracy Prowse of McMaster University.

My work this summer applies directly to a case study of non-elite cemeteries for my dissertation. Only a few Roman period "rural" contexts have been explored in such depth, and the cemetery work is a major component of the research. During this summer's six week season we were able to explore large sections to the south and east of previous work and in the process located thirteen burial features. In addition I was able to continue exploring the use of photogrammetry as a means of documenting features and sharing information with the public.



TIM WILCOX

6th year

My name is Tim Wilcox and my research interests focus on communities of practice and technological style of ceramic production in the Dinetah area of northwest New Mexico, during the Pueblo Revolt period. However, this summer I worked for the Stanford Campus Archaeologist, Dr. Laura Jones, testing three sites on Stanford Lands. One site had rich midden deposits of lithics, shell, and faunal bone. The other two sites were ephemeral lithic scatters. It was a great learning experience for me as I don't have much familiarity excavating outside of Arizona and New Mexico. I was also introduced to wet screening as a method and am excited to see and play with the lithic assemblage data that will include small pressure and retouch flakes. This project falls under the domain of Cultural Resources Management and its main purpose was to help Stanford better plan for the future protection of these archaeological resources.

ALUMNI NEWS

ETHAN AINES

B.A. in Archaeology, 2014

This summer, I returned for the second season co-directing excavations with my colleague Martin Rundkvist, of Umeå University, at two ruined high-medieval castles at Stensö and Landsjö in Östergötland, Sweden. Both castles were owned by the same family between the 12th and 14th centuries CE and, located near one another in Sweden's richest province, they provided important support for the various kings and queens locked in dynastic strife during the period. That is, until both castles were destroyed in violent fires. Both sites were looted extensively for building materials immediately following their destruction—as illustrated by abandoned caches marked with inscriptions that identify the owners—yet a wealth of small finds has been recovered over the past two seasons including a knight's spurs, coins, brooches, dress ornaments, and a variety of weapons. Our third season commences next summer.

Additionally, I have just been awarded my MPhil in Archaeological Research with First-class Honors from the University of Cambridge, and I have begun my PhD research with the generous support of the Cambridge International Trust.



Fig. 1 Ethan Aines (right) and Andreas Widerberg (left) pose with a set of medieval carpentry staples.

Fig. 2 One of the runic inscriptions from Stensö Castle, Sweden, identifying a man named Helk(i).

Fig. 3 A Scandinavian visitor to Stensö Castle, Sweden. (photos: E. Aines)

ALUMNI NEWS



NICHOLAS BROWN

B.A. in Archaeology, 2014

This year I'm beginning my PhD in Archaeology at Yale University. I'll be concentrating in early complex society, religion, and cultural transition in the Central Andes of Peru. Since graduation in June of 2014, I have been a part of archaeological investigations on the North Coast of Peru at San José de Moro and Magdalena de Cao Viejo, as well as back at Stanford with the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project. I'm also conducting research with colleagues at Stanford on UNESCO World Heritage Regionalism and last year I coordinated the beginning stages of the UNESCO World Heritage nomination for the Archaeological Sanctuary of Pachacamac in Lima, Peru.



TIFFANY CAIN

B.A. in Archaeology and M.A. in Anthropology, 2011

This has been an exciting year for me. I am entering my 4th year in the PhD program at University of Pennsylvania and have successfully passed all qualifying exams. I am now preparing to complete my dissertation research over the next year and begin writing. My dissertation will integrate themes including archaeologies of violence, landscape and identity, race and racialization in Latin America, social memory, and cultural heritage. My fieldsite is located in Quintana Roo, MX where I am participating in the community-organized Tihosuco Heritage Preservation and Community Development Project. This project is a joint collaboration between the Tihosuco Ejido, the Museo de la Guerra de Castas, and the Penn Cultural Heritage Center. The project is anchored by an interest in the heritage of the Maya Social War or Caste War of Yucatan (1847-1901). I am currently based in Ann Arbor, MI with my partner while I work on writing and fieldwork.



CHRISTOPHER LOWMAN

B.A. in Archaeology, 2010

Starting my 4th year in grad school across the bay at UC Berkeley. I am continuing the research that I started at the Smithsonian in 2014, focused on Ainu objects in museums and studying colonialism, racialization, and Trans-Pacific relationships in the 19th century. I have been working at the Hearst Museum getting ready for its reopening in 2016, and continuing research on the archaeology of the Chinese diaspora. Teaching has been a highlight of grad school, and I got to design my own class on the Archaeology of Globalization this summer. I'm looking forward to returning to Stanford for my 5th year reunion Homecoming!



LAURA MARSH

B.A. in Archaeology and M.A. in Anthropology, 2010

After graduation, I returned to Peru to continue working for Proyecto Arqueológico Chavin de Huántar, where I have performed much of my archaeological fieldwork. I spent a few weeks in the field excavating a gallery underneath the surface of one of the plazas, but spent most of my time in the lab performing ceramic analysis as well as training students and updating the lab's analysis procedures. I recently returned to Lima, where I am about to start a volunteer position with the Peruvian Ministry of Culture working on educational programming about Qhapac Ñan (the Incan road system) for K-12 students. I will also be teaching English to college students at the Universidad Antonio Ruiz de Montoya. For the coming year, I would like to focus on teaching, and hope to be able to teach archaeology as well.

ALUMNI NEWS



LINDSAY MONTGOMERY

Ph.D. in Anthropology, 2015

Lindsay graduated with a doctorate in Anthropology in the summer of 2015. Her doctoral dissertation, entitled *Yndios Bárbaros: Nomadic Archaeologies of Spanish New Mexico*, investigated the encampment patterns of Ute, Comanche, and Apache groups in New Mexico during the eighteenth century. Since graduation she has started a post-doctoral fellowship in anthropology at the Denver Museum of Nature and Science, working alongside Dr. Chip Cowell. In addition to publishing her doctoral research, she is currently developing a new project which investigates the ethnogeography of the Comanche Empire. This new research project, will explore the cultural and historical knowledge associated with Comanche place-names and etymology in the New Mexico and Colorado regions.



KATE ROSE

B.A. in Archaeology, 2009

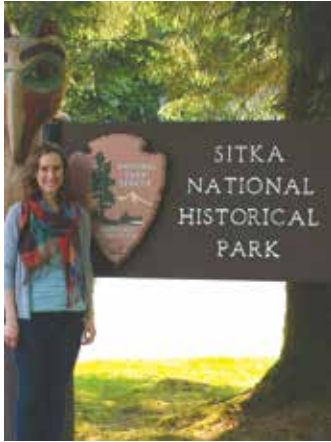
Since graduating from Stanford in '09, I entered a PhD program at Harvard in Egyptology and Near Eastern Archaeology. I recently narrowed in on the topic for my dissertation, which is the spatial analysis of mortuary landscapes. I am interested in how necropolises are organized with reference to landscape features, as well as how the nature specific religious and political climates are reflected in spatial and architectural designs. I began fieldwork this past winter and spring in Egypt and Nubia. In Sudan I worked at the 25th dynasty necropolis of El Kurru and assisted in excavating the burial chamber of the largest pyramid. In Egypt I excavated at the New Kingdom city of Amarna in the North Tombs Cemetery. The aim of this project is to excavate a previously unexplored cemetery and further elucidate the burial practices and quality of life of non-royal inhabitants of the city. This past summer, I continued to supervise and excavate at Çatalhöyük in Building 80 and continue to pursue my research interests in neighborhood organization in the Neolithic.



Fig. 1 Looking down at the Temple of Amun from the top of Gebel Barkal, near El Kurru, Sudan.

Fig. 2 A View of the North Tombs Cemetery from the wadi at Amarna, Egypt.

ALUMNI NEWS



ELIZABETH WESSELLS

B.A. in Human Biology and Minor in Archaeology, 2010

Since graduating, I have been exploring archaeology, museums, and archives with the National Park Service in places like Yellowstone, Joshua Tree, and Yosemite. Getting dirty in the field was fun, but I've really hit my stride working indoors with museum collections! Currently I am a master's candidate in the University of Washington's Museology program, studying museum ethics, Native American representation, and the rhetoric of the American West. My goals are to be a curator for the National Park Service in the nearer future, and possibly return to Academia and teaching in the further future. I hope my fellow alums are doing well and I'd love to hear from you — drop me a line at egwess@gmail.com!

Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 1 View from Lost Horse Mountain, Joshua Tree National Park, 2011.

Fig. 2 Pelican Lake projectile point found in Yellowstone National Park, 2010.

VISITING SCHOLARS



DR. DIEGO CALAON

Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellow, EU
September 2015 – September 2017

Voices of Venice, a EU Marie Skłodowska-Curie funded project, aims to stimulate a critical reappraisal of one of the most well studied European historical and social phenomenon, the “Origins of Venice”. A new unique dataset, derived from the privileged viewpoint offered by ongoing excavations Torcello (Venice Lagoon) is offering an original environmental viewpoint. I’m studying the physical processes in which the elements of the Early Middle Age Venice (ships, harbors, waterfronts, dams, wooden houses, orchards, piers, artisanal workshops, warehouses, etc.) have been exposed. I’m reassessing archaeological and environmental data to help understand how ancient and present societies have been entrapped into the maintenance of a very specific material world.

GIS analysis allows you to identify the locations and the typology of the settlements and compare them with other European sites and the material reconstruction of the different areas. A comprehensive environmental approach is helping define the ecological sustainability of the sites. The research is focusing on the role of wood, waters and working forces’ management policies to understand the formation of the pre-industrial capitalistic Venice.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

Fig. 1 View of the Torcello excavation and the surrounding lagoon.

Fig. 2 Early Medieval Globular Amphora, Torcello Excavation.



DR. SAŠA CAVAL

Lecturer
2015-2016

My research focuses on the archaeology of religion. Since 2010, I have conducted research on the complexities of the religious landscape on colonial Mauritius. I am a founding member of the Mauritius Archaeology and Cultural Heritage (MACH) project, and I regularly participate in summer fieldwork as a site director. During the past summer, I directed excavations at Bois Marchand, a multi-religious cemetery, north of Port Louis. I also directed reconnaissance and survey on Flat Island, a small islet that served as quarantine station in the 19th century.

My other main research topic centers on Cultural Astronomy. I am examining the materiality of ancient astronomical traditions that characterized medieval religious, social, and political institutions. By analyzing the astronomical orientations of churches, we are able to better understand the underlying cognitive and political drivers that were ultimately incorporated in sacred medieval architecture. I am focusing on early medieval churches in Slovenia and the broader Venetian region in north-eastern Italy in order to recognize the prevailing principles in this Byzantine / Carolingian region.



DR. JAMIE HAMPSON

Visiting Scholar
September 2015–April 2016

Jamie Hampson is a Marie Curie Fellow at Stanford, and currently on leave from his position as an Associate Professor of Rock Art Studies at the University of Western Australia in Perth. Jamie specialises in rock art, heritage studies, and indigenous knowledge systems. His current project is ‘Rock art, Indigenous heritage, and cultural identity’, and includes case studies from the USA, Canada, South Africa, and Western Australia. Jamie’s fellowship is co-hosted by Stanford (Professor Lynn Meskell) and York (Dr. Sara Perry). He has also taught at the University of Cambridge, where he co-founded the British Rock Art Group and the North American Archaeological Research Group. Jamie received his doctorate and M.Phil. from the University of Cambridge and his undergraduate degree from the University of Oxford. Other projects that Jamie has worked on include rock art regionalism and identity; symbolism; the management and presentation of rock art sites to the public; and the commodification of archaeological heritage. Jamie’s latest book is entitled *Rock Art and Regional Identity: a Comparative Perspective*.



DR. JAVIER RODRIGUEZ-CORRAL

Visiting Scholar

November 2015-April 2016

I am an archaeologist, research member of the GEPN at Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, Spain. Since October, I am also a CR research member of Wolfson Collage at University of Oxford, UK. My research focuses on four main areas: firstly, Iberian prehistory, particularly the Bronze Age and Iron Age of the Atlantic façade; secondly, archaeological theory, particularly theories of agency, performativity and scales of analysis/long term change; thirdly, art and visual cultures of prehistory, with a focus upon art as a specialized form of material culture; and fourthly, connectivity and materiality in Atlantic Iberia studies, with a particular interest in how factors such as mobility, exchange and communication impact on the local identities and subjectivities. My current projects of investigation for the next years include two related lines in connection with Iberian prehistory. The first is about the study of the development of monumental stone sculpture from the Bronze Age until Late Iron Age of the western Iberia. And the second is about the encounters between Mediterranean agents and local communities in western Iberia since the Bronze Age.

SAC SNAPSHOTS



World Heritage site of Chavín de Huántar



Excavation in Mauritius



Catalhöyük team excavates in the South Area on buildings in multiple levels to better understand the stratigraphy

RECENT CONFERENCE:

THE ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF URBANIZATION IN EARLY CHINA: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

Professor Li Liu, Stanford Archaeology Center and Department of East Asian Languages & Cultures

Urbanism has been an important feature of Chinese civilization for more than four thousand years, and recent archaeological discoveries have greatly enriched our knowledge of its origins and developments. In order to provide a platform for international scholarly exchange on this important topic, Stanford Archaeology Center hosted a symposium titled “The Origins and Development of Urbanization in Early China: A Comparative Perspective” on April 20-22.

This symposium brought together more than twenty scholars from the US, China, Canada, and Australia to present new findings and discuss ideas. The presentations included topics on the origins, appearance, function and dynamics of urban centers from Late Neolithic to the Zhou dynasty in China (3000-200 BC). Scholars working on other parts of the world also participated in the discussion to place Chinese urbanization within a cross-cultural comparative perspective. The symposium focused on four topics: (1) The emergence of Neolithic cities; (2) the development of cities in the early Bronze Age; (3) traditions and innovations; and (4) theorizing urbanism and comparison with Old and New World cities.

The symposium was co-sponsored by the Stanford Archaeology Center, Confucius Institute of the Department of East Asian languages and Cultures at Stanford University, and the Freeman Spogli Institute at Stanford University. ■



RECENT PUBLICATIONS



GLOBAL HERITAGE: A READER

Wiley-Blackwell

Editor: Lynn Meskell

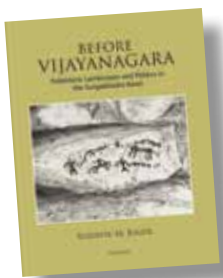
This textbook examines the social, cultural and ethical dimensions of heritage research and practice, and the underlying international politics of protecting cultural and natural resources around the globe.

- Focuses on ethnographic and embedded perspectives, as well as a commitment to ethical engagement
- Appeals to a broad audience, from archaeologists to heritage professionals, museum curators to the general public
- The contributors comprise an outstanding team, representing some of the most prominent scholars in this broad field, with a combination of senior and emerging scholars, and an emphasis on international contributions

BEFORE VIJAYANAGARA: PREHISTORIC LANDSCAPES AND POLITICS IN THE TUNGABHADRA BASIN

American Institute of Indian Studies and Manohar

Author: Andrew Bauer



Before Vijayanagara: Prehistoric Landscapes and Politics in the Tungabhadra Basin is the first comprehensive survey of the archaeological evidence for Iron Age habitation and culture in the Tungabhadra River valley—a region which witnessed the rise and fall of Vijayanagara during the 14th-16th centuries. By meticulously documenting sites of prehistoric activity over an area of some 80 square kilometers, Andrew Bauer demonstrates that Iron Age societies in this part of Peninsular India were not nomadic, as has sometimes been assumed, but were rooted to the land through a variety of productive locations, settlements, and memorials.

Among the more than 1000 features that the volume analyses are megalithic monuments, painted natural rock surfaces, masonry and earthen structures, as well as terraces, retention walls, and reservoirs. According to the author, the creation of material and symbolic landscapes

in the Tungabhadra River basin played a crucial role in the development of the social inequalities that he views as characteristic of the prehistoric society and economy at this time. His theory for emergent inequalities, informed by anthropological and geographical approaches to space, contributes to a new evaluation of the Iron Age in Southern India. Bauer's interpretation enhances an understanding of the context in which complex states, such as Vijayanagara, emerged in later times.

Andrew Bauer's extensive field surveys are documented by topographic maps and satellite data, explanatory diagrams, analytical and statistical tables, and numerous photographs. His volume may be considered a definitive study of Iron Age culture in Central Karnataka.



ASSEMBLING ÇATALHÖYÜK

Maney Publishing

Author: Ian Hodder

Editor: Arkadiusz Marciniak

Assembling Çatalhöyük, like archaeological remains, can be read in a number of ways. At one level the volume reports on the exciting new discoveries and advances that are being made in the understanding of the 9000 year-old Neolithic site of Çatalhöyük. The site has long been central to debates about early village societies and the formation of 'mega-sites' in the Middle East. The current long-term project has made many advances in our understanding of the site that impact our wider understanding of the Neolithic and its spread into Europe from the Middle East. These advances concern use of the environment, climate change, subsistence practices, social and economic organization, the role of religion, ritual and symbolism. At another level, the volume reports on methodological advances that have been made by team members, including the development of reflexive methods, paperless recording on site, the integrated use of 3D visualization, and interactive archives. The long-term nature of the project allows these various innovations to be evaluated and critiqued. In particular, the volume includes analyses of the social networks that underpin the assembling of data, and documents the complex ways in which arguments are built within quickly transforming alliances and allegiances within the team. In particular, the volume explores how close interdisciplinary, and the assembling of different forms of data from different sub-disciplines, allow the weaving together of information into robust, distributed arguments.



Graduation, Spring 2015



Community Day, Spring 2015



Students in Digital Methods photographing a ceramic vessel from Mexico



Julie Hitchcock and Jadelin Felipe at the Welcome Back Celebration



Maureece Levin, Claire Maass, Stefanie Bautista San Miguel, Grace Alexandrino Ocana, and Laura Ng at the Welcome Back Celebration



Stanford field school participants Halle Payne ('18), Elizabeth Trinh ('18), Claudia McKenzie ('18) and archaeology major Bright Zhou ('16) tour Topkapi Palace in Istanbul before heading to Çatalhöyük to learn about archaeology firsthand



The Marzamemi project conserves, analyzes, and stores its artifacts in the Palmento di Rudinì, a recently restored 19th century winery on a bluff above the town



Repurposed artifact storage area in the Palmento di Rudinì



Canopied test unit in a pumpkin field, Stanford Summer Dig 2015

UPCOMING EVENTS | 2015-2016

DISTINGUISHED LECTURE SERIES

Thursday, October 22, 2015

The Political Machine: Sense, Sensibility, and Sentiment in the Bronze Age Caucasus

Adam Smith
Cornell University

Thursday, January 28, 2016

Chris Tilley
University College London, UK

Thursday, February 4, 2016

Suzan Harjo
Morning Star Institute

Thursday, May 5, 2016

Roberta Gilchrist
University of Reading, UK

Thursday, May 19, 2016

Himanshu Ray
Jawaharlal Nehru University, India

WEEKLY LECTURES SERIES

Wednesday Lunch Club Series

Noon-1pm | lunch provided

Thursday Workshop Series

5:00pm Reception | 5:15pm Lecture

CONFERENCES

THURSDAY-FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18-19, 2016

Theoretical and Practical Perspective on Heritage Bureaucracies

The Stanford workshop 'Theoretical and Practical Perspectives on Transnational Heritage Bureaucracies' aims to further our understanding on the institutional dynamics, funding schemes and power structures underlying the global governance of cultural heritage. The workshop builds on the research of graduate students based at the Stanford Archaeology Center. This work shows how an ethnographic approach to the study of cultural intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations might best uncover the circumstances behind political decisions related to cultural heritage. The proposed workshop will integrate this research by including perspectives from scholars working on Intergovernmental Organizations, such as UNESCO the European Commission.

Ultimately, this workshop will bring together scholars working at the intersection between archaeology, anthropology, sociology, law and international relations and result in a broader understanding of the interplay between of transnational institutions and global civic society in shaping contemporary cultural heritage governance.

Speakers:

M. Abélès

École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris

B. Müller

École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris

B. Hauser-Schaublin

Cultural and Social Anthropology, Gottingen University

M. Inoue,

Department of Anthropology, Stanford University

C. Liuzza,

Stanford Archaeology Center, Stanford University

E. Nicklasson

Archaeology and Classical Studies, Stockholm University

G. Plets

Stanford Archaeology Center, Stanford University

C. Shore

Anthropology, The University of Auckland, New Zealand

A. Vrdoljak

University of Technology, Sydney

Visit our website <http://archaeology.stanford.edu> for frequently updated information on upcoming events or to receive Stanford Archaeology Center emails send a request to: archaeology@stanford.edu

All events are located at the Stanford Archaeology Center, Building 500, Room 106 (Seminar Room) unless otherwise noted

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SAC SNAPSHOTS



Junior Emily Kent (left) and Senior Marie Miller (right)
at the Away from Stanford Fair in October



Come join us at one of our weekly Wednesday Lunch Club Series
or Thursday Workshop Series. We hope to see you there.

CONTACT US

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