

2013

Proceedings of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences: Anthropology

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/nasproc>

"Proceedings of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences: Anthropology" (2013). *Programs and Proceedings: The Nebraska Academy of Sciences*. 2.

<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/nasproc/2>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Nebraska Academy of Sciences at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Programs and Proceedings: The Nebraska Academy of Sciences by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

ANTHROPOLOGY

A MARXIST APPROACH TO US HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY: A REVIEW AND SUMMARY OF THE HISTORY AND APPLICATION OF MARXISM ON THE FIELD OF HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE US

John Fitzpatrick III, Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska–Lincoln, NE 68588

Throughout the history of Historical Archaeology in the US its practitioners have been constantly striving for greater relevance and acceptance of the field as a viable and worthwhile area of study. This has seen the coming and going of both the processual and post-processual movements in the field. The latter of which created a new focus of study in both capitalism and marginality. In my paper I will show how the historical trends in the field have lead it to take up the use of a Marxist approach to archaeology in order to study both capitalism and class in an effective manner. I will also demonstrate that by taking up the use of Marxism archaeologists have been giving a unique chance to broaden the applicability and relevance of their field to a new class of audience through the critical look of archaeologies role in the US capitalistic system and how it can be changed and improved. I present two case studies from two carefully chosen dig sites, a cutlery factory in western Massachusetts and the Ludlow Massacre site in Southern Colorado, for their ability to provide modern, poignant and gripping real life examples of my arguments.

JOHN COLLIER, ANTHROPOLOGY, AND THE INDIAN NEW DEAL

Terry Ahlstedt, Department of History, University of Nebraska–Lincoln, NE 68588

This presentation contends that U.S. Indian Commissioner John Collier was an avid believer in the use of science to solve the “Indian problem,” the social and economic malaise griping the nation’s Native American population. Collier hoped that the use of scientific studies would provide detailed descriptions and solutions to the pressing problems of the nation’s First Americans. In the use of science he was especially interested in Anthropology, first seeking the aid of leading anthropologist Franz Boaz and, in formulating what would later become the Indian New Deal, seeking the assistance of Boaz protégé Alfred L. Kroeber. This presentation reviews Colliers application of Anthropology into his years as U.S. Indian Commissioner, including what Collier described as the two “epochs” of anthropological study during his tenure: a tentative early phase when anthropologists worked largely in isolation to obtain knowledge of particular questions and a phase described as a more mature epoch when field studies, reminiscent of *Bronislaw Malinowski*’s concept of functional anthropology, held sway. Collier believed that these studies allowed a deep investigation into Indian motivations and offered insight into human universals. This presentation will explore this use of Applied Anthropology and its use as a form

of social engineering.

COLONOWARE AND CULTURE: THE CHANGING INTERPRETATION OF 17TH CENTURY CERAMIC TRADITIONS IN THE SOUTH EASTERN UNITED STATES

Mike Chodoronek, Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska–Lincoln, NE 68588

The study of colonoware has often been overlooked in its importance. It was not until fairly recently that it was even identified as a historic technology of ceramic manufacture. Colonoware is a low fired, often undecorated, earthenware, that has as a long standing tradition as being developed in correlation to the slave trade and was only manufactured by slaves in the southern most colonies of the eastern United States- most notably in Virginia and South Carolina. It also contends that the often muted decorative traditions and technologies of manufacture are more closely related to those found in Native American eastern woodland and West Africa traditions than any European models, though made in the utilitarian forms reminiscent of European vessels of the time.

It is important to research and explore the relationship of this unique material culture in everyday life and what it can tell us of early American lifestyles on a broader plane. This interpretation that it is strictly a slave associated material culture, that it had no class transcendence to other classes and that it was uniquely west African in origin should be reexamined and new light should be shed on the growth of colonoware and its reflection of the new American society for which it is representative.

This paper will explore the history, the relationship to the culture, which produced it and the complexities in the development of this new form of material culture on the American colonial hinterlands from the 17th century to the early 19th century.

CREOLE COTTAGES AND GARDEN ESTATES: SPACE AND PURPOSE IN EARLY NEW ORLEANS

Nora Greiman, Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska–Lincoln, NE 68588

Visitors to New Orleans are immediately struck by the varied and multicultural feel of the city. There are different areas of the city with distinct cultural influences, for example the Vieux Carré (or French Quarter). The Vieux Carré was the original settlement, housing French and Spanish elites as well as African-Americans and Afro-Caribbean freedmen and slaves. This colony was allowed to develop in isolation for roughly 100 years before becoming part of the United States. In the early nineteenth century, American and Northern European migrants started coming to the city to take advantage of economic opportunities. They encountered a Creole population that was very insular and foreign in their customs. While these migrants established themselves in the city in order to prosper, they wanted to maintain distinction and separation from the “foreign” population downtown. Due to the preservationist mindset of citizens of New Orleans, many of the structures from early New Orleans still stand today, mostly in their original form. This paper will examine one example of a Creole cottage from the Vieux Carré and one example of a Garden District mansion in order to show differences in the life-ways and values of the households. Differences at the community level will also be examined, using each structure as a representative for the larger neighborhoods.

QUALITY CONTROL FOR IN-FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY: DIGITAL CURATION AND NON-COLLECTIONS OF ARTIFACTS

Erin Carr, Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska–Lincoln, NE 68588

This presentation will focus on digital curation, and techniques as pertaining to the act of photographing artifacts that are documented in the field, but not collected, for curation also the use of artifact color to track lithic mobility. Photos are taken of artifacts in the Photo Bucket on an 18% grey background, Whi-Bal card with scale, and an identification tag. Placement of these items allow for a polished photograph fresh out of the field that will be ready for archiving once downloaded to a computer. Multiple photos are taken of the artifacts in the event of the blurry photos from human

operation error of the camera. Data about the artifact is collected on site and then the artifact is returned to its original location. Data collected from the field is then transcribed into an Excel and the photo hyperlinked to the spreadsheet. This technique is an alternative to collecting artifacts when space for curation is limited, funding is unavailable, or the wishes of the landowner are against the artifact leaving the property. This method also allows for additional analysis by utilizing the photographs, along with the metadata, and colorimetrics analysis. This technique will cut down increasing number of artifacts in collection storage.

ASSESSING LITHICS THROUGH COLOR METRICS

Erin Carr and Kasey Mathiesen, Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska–Lincoln, NE 68588

We will discuss applying the color metrics method as an analysis property so that digital photography can be a tool to better assess the archeological record. With the aide of the Photo Bucket we were able to maintain the lighting within a controlled setting. We also applied a ‘true grey scale’ value of 18% as the main background, along with a Whi-Bal card that has a true white and black value. Photographs were then processed with Adobe Photoshop CS6 and color corrected with the tools already provided in the photograph. Photographs were selected based on their visual qualities of being well lit and clear. Photos that were blurry, dark, or reflecting light were discarded from the data sample. From these photographs the gray, black, and white values were implemented to give a color corrected picture. A Gaussian Blur was applied to areas where there were variations of color within the artifact. This allowed a universal RGB value to be taken. With these RGB values we compared colors from artifacts within the sample to find similarities. We suggest by using color metrics, through Adobe Photoshop CS6, we are able to track lithic mobility, the refitting of lithic materials, and sourcing to geographic raw materials locations within a sample area.

REFITTING OF STONE ARTIFACTS USING COLORIMETRIC ANALYSIS

Kasey Mathiesen, Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska–Lincoln, NE 68588

Color has been used as a tool for analysis in archaeology, including the refitting of stone artifacts. However, the evaluation of color within the field remains subjective and influenced by high inter-observer variation. Here, I report on the efforts to quantify color using digital photography and image color calibration, which was used to evaluate the utility of this quantification for increasing rates of refitting proficiency and decreasing inter-observer variation. Color values (RGB) were extracted from a sample of digital photographs of experimentally produced flakes and cores (some refitting and some not). Forty individuals from the Anthropology Department of the University of Nebraska–Lincoln, were then tasked with attempting to refit these artifacts. Twenty were given the RGB raw data along with an interactive graph that would help assist with data visualization, while the other twenty attempted to refit artifacts without assistance. The two group’s results are then compared to look at the effects of color quantification for increasing refit accuracy and proficiency.

THE RESTORER OF THE REPUBLIC: AN ANALYSIS OF AUGUSTUS’S SOCIAL, MORAL, AND POLITICAL REFORMS WITH REGARDS TO THE ROMAN FAMILY

Holly Staggs, Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska–Lincoln, NE 68588

Imperator Caesar Augustus has been a captivating figure in ancient Roman history for over 2,000 years. As the founder of the Roman Empire and its first emperor, he forever changed the course of Roman history and politics. During his 45 year reign, Augustus initiated a comprehensive program of reforms intended to restore social order, improve morality, and govern the family. Augustus saw himself as the restorer of traditional Roman values and set into motion a number of laws that sought to increase marriages, promote child bearing, and penalize sexual indulgence. This presentation will include a study of various ancient literary sources including historians Suetonius and Cassius Dio on these reforms

along with iconographic data found on the artwork commissioned by Augustus in order to promote his legislation. By analyzing these data, it may be possible to successfully illuminate the impact of Augustan laws during the Early Imperial Period and its current impact in modern society. Ultimately, Augustus, the founding father of western civilization, forever transformed politics concerning the family.

A COMPARISON BETWEEN MID-EIGHTEENTH CENTURY RURAL AND URBAN CHESAPEAKE ELITE CONSUMPTION PATTERNS OF WILD FAUNA

Gaby Lapera, Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska–Lincoln, NE 68588

Although pre-Revolutionary America has been the subject of intense academic investigation, there is still much that is unknown about the underlying cultural and social complexities. Foodways can help illuminate these dark recesses. This study examined differences in the consumption patterns of wild fauna between the rural and urban elite in the mid-eighteenth century Chesapeake using an anthropological groundwork to contextualize historic research and mathematical analysis of the zooarchaeological data from thirteen archaeological sites located in Virginia. Although the sample size is small, a subtle but important difference emerged between the two groups. Wildlife made up a greater proportion of the rural gentry's diet, but the urban elite consumed a greater variety of wild animals. There are two likely explanations for this disparity: market availability and in-group consolidation. Hopefully the results will spur more foodways studies that will advance the current understanding of late colonial culture in the Chesapeake.

CORTEX RATIO AS A MEASURE OF ARTIFACT TRANSPORT

Nora Greiman and Bailey Lathrop, Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska–Lincoln, NE 68588

There are multiple ways to determine the amount and distance of lithic artifact transport. In addition to material sourcing and artifact typologies, Douglass et al. (2010) outline a method of analyzing real and theoretical cortex values to determine transport. By calculating the ratio between the amount of observed cortex and expected cortex in an assemblage, we can determine if materials were taken from or brought to a site and make inferences about the behaviors that took place. Here we report on artifact distributions located within the Pete Smith Hill and Sand Creek localities of the Oglala National Grasslands, N.W. Nebraska. These data were collected during the 2011 and 2012 UNL Summer Field Schools. Results are consistent with initial hypotheses as to the nature of each location, with Pete Smith Hill being a lithic source and Sand Creek representing a processing-oriented site.

GENERATING INFERENCES ABOUT PALEO-INDIAN MOBILITY AND ECONOMIZATION FROM MODELS OF LITHIC USE LIFE AND EXPERIMENTAL CORE REDUCTION

Kyle Sass and Justin King, Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska–Lincoln, NE 68588

In the field of lithic analysis, the concept of a stone artifact's use life (the duration that the tool can be used for or the reduction in energy costs during its career) has been the subject of considerable study for its ability to inform on stone economization and use intensity. Heretofore, measurements of use life have been restricted to formal tool forms (forms which have an established definition like a projectile point rather than an unmodified flake). In this study we apply the use life concept to the simple stone cores from which flakes were produced. This study makes use of a set of regression models developed based on measurements and features of experimentally reduced cores. Next we applied the models to stone cobbles taken from a source in the Oglala National Grasslands of Northwestern Nebraska. The results bring insight into the intensity of stone reduction and artifact removal- both important concepts with application to mobility and economization theory. They also further demonstrate the use life concept and develop its application to common artifact forms.

METRIC AND NON-METRIC INDICATORS OF SEX IN THE POSTCRANIA OF ADULT SKELETONS USING BINARY LOGISTIC REGRESSION

Audrey Jaksich and Dan Osborne, Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska–Lincoln, NE 68588

We evaluate femoral neck angle as a predictor of sex and establish a logistic regression model for sex determination in the pelvis and femur of the adult skeleton. Male and female skeletons were sampled from the Iowa-Stanford skeletal series (n=202). Proximal femora were photographed with a scale so that femoral angle could be measured using ImageJ. Femoral head diameter was measured using sliding calipers. Qualitative assessment of pelvic morphology included the subpubic angle, pubic body, and greater sciatic notch. Binary logistic regression was used to model sex prediction based on the aforementioned predictors.

Femoral neck angle significantly differed in males and females ($p < 0.05$). Logistic regression correctly predicted sex in 92.6% of the sample. In this analysis, the subpubic angle was not a significant predictor of sex ($p = 0.78$), but all of the remaining predictors were significant, with pubic body morphology being the strongest predictor.

The femoral neck angle appears to be a useful predictor of sex in the adult skeleton. Binary logistic regression is a powerful analytical tool that can include both metric and nonmetric data to assess group membership. In terms of accuracy, our results are comparable to other methods.

GIVING OR SELLING?: EXAMINING ORGAN EXCHANGE IN THE GLOBAL ORGAN TRADE

John J. Wagoner, Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska–Lincoln, NE 68588

In today's world globalization can be seen everywhere, from the cuisine people eat, to the beliefs they hold. What is even more evident than those two examples are the massive amounts of people who partake in international travel. What is not evident are whose organs are sustaining said international travelers. A recent occurrence within globalization is the worldwide exchange and transportation of organs, and many organs have interesting provenances which include: harvested from those diagnosed as brain dead, extracted from Chinese prisoners, coerced from someone facing crushing amounts of debt, and bought through websites like "Livers-4-You." There is strong evidence of organs being bought internationally, but the current rhetoric for organ transplantation does not seem to acknowledge this fact. Actually, the vocabulary surrounding organ transplantation uses such terms as "donor," and "recipient," implying that some sort of gift exchange is occurring. Yet, how can one say that he or she gave altruistically when there is monetary compensation? How can one reciprocate the gift of an organ? By using gift and commodity theory and the exchange of another equally flexible object, the rhetoric surrounding organ transplantation shall be examined in an attempt to answer a basic question that is gaining significance. Is this global exchange of organs one composed mainly of gifts or is there simply a worldwide, unregulated market for human organs and tissues?

WOMEN WARRIORS: AN INTRODUCTORY TO THE NEW MOROCCAN CULTURAL EQUESTRIANS

Gwyneth Talley, Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska–Lincoln, NE 68588

This paper will concentrate on the recent phenomenon of women participating in a fantasia. Fantasia is a traditional equestrian display performed by men at cultural festivals. Since 2004, women have become increasingly involved in fantasia performances, participating along with men and also forming their own groups. The fantasia consists of a group of horse riders in traditional clothes armed with gunpowder rifles charging their horses about 200 meters before firing their rifles in the air. The beauty and difficulty of fantasia is the synchronization—the charge of the horses together and the simultaneous firing of the rifles, so that only one shot is heard. The Arabic word for gunpowder is

“baroud” and the fantasia is often referred to as “tbourida” meaning “to release the powder” or “the powder games.” Through primary literature and social media, my research shows how the groups function and how they are growing in Morocco. The paper will also explain the need for further formal, in-depth research for interviews, video, and photographic documentation.

WHAT DO YOU GET FROM HER STORY?- DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF AN INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE VICTIM’S POST IN A PUBLIC ONLINE DISCUSSION FORUM

Shuhong Luo, College of Education, University of Nebraska–Lincoln, NE 68588

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is a major public health concern. A victim’s voice deserves to be heard and considered seriously; however, IPV is a “closed door affair” and is not easily recognized and understood by outsiders. Some myths blame the victims but do not address the perpetrator’s responsibilities. IPV experiences and victim’s voices are hard to obtain in an ongoing basis. This prevents effective interventions from taking place to address IPV in the early stages.

Most Chinese victims choose to seek informal help from the Internet anonymously. They ask for suggestions on how to stay in the intimate partner relationship as a “wife” or “partner” without battering, and complain about being victimized in the relationship at the same time.

The study was to explore how her social language in her online posts enacted the social identities of an IPV victim. A segment of a victim’s online posts were used for this analysis. The study focused on the linguistic features of the online post that made the IPV victim’s social language distinctive. Social language tool as a discourse analysis method was used. The victim’s conflicted identities as a “wife” and as a “victim” were expressed by her social language. Victim’s little awareness of the perpetrator’s identity and her denial of “victim” identity were discussed.

THE EFFECTS OF TRANSRACIAL ADOPTION ON FAMILY DIVERSITY

Kristine Sudbeck, Department of Anthropology, University of Nebraska–Lincoln, NE 68588

“The idea that family is a stable and cohesive unit in which father serves as economic provider and mother serves as emotional caregiver is a myth” (emphasis added, Bruce, 1995 as cited in PEE p. 232). The reality is that there are a variety of trends in family diversity that are emerging not only in the United States, but across the globe. In the past, anthropologists (Murdock, 1949) identified three distinct forms of families: nuclear (married couple and offspring), polygamous (two or more nuclear units affiliated by plural marriage), and extended (two or more nuclear units affiliated through extension of the parent-child or sibling relationship rather than by plural marriage). Moving beyond these three categories, Kottak and Kozaitis (2008) purport that “Family diversity has become not only normative, but promoted, in society” (p. 292). This paper will examine one emerging trend of family diversity: transracial adoption. The process of legal transracial adoption in the United States was first documented in 1948 when an African-American boy was adopted by his white foster parents in Minnesota (Fogg-Davis, 2002); this was followed by an increase due to the humanitarian concern for children who became orphans of war, as well as the more recent popularity by famous celebrities. As the trend of transracial adoption increases, it is important to examine the effects it may have within the family composition as well as the implications it has for educators, policy makers, and society as a whole.