Siobhán Mattison joined the Evolutionary Anthropology subfield this semester. Dr. Mattison received her PhD from Washington University. The topic of her dissertation was the Mosuo, one of southern China’s last matriarchal societies. She has interests in the evolution of human behavior and its impacts on patterns in demography and health. Her previous work explored the effects of tourism and accompanying wealth on kinship and preferences for sons versus daughters in Southwest China. This work revealed that daughter preference and other norms of matriliney – a kinship system in which families pass resources and trace identity through women – have begun to erode with growing emphasis on material wealth and education. Mattison is currently pursuing extensions of this work via an NSF-funded project that investigates how access to material wealth affects individuals’ social networks and health in association with rapid market integration. Working with Mary Shenk at the University of Missouri and Tami Blumenfield of Furman University, she contrasts two agrarian societies – one in China and one in Bangladesh – making similar transitions under different cultural circumstances. She hopes that this research will clarify how people mobilize the resources they have at their disposal to secure well-being in the face of major disruptions to socioeconomic systems. The results could inform understandings of the changes faced by any minority group moving in from the periphery of wider social and economic systems. We extend a warm welcome to Siobhán!

Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Melissa Emery Thompson, has been awarded a 5-year grant from the National Institute on Aging to study the biodemography of aging in wild chimpanzees. The project, in collaboration with scholars at Harvard University, the University of Michigan, and the University of Wisconsin at Madison, will use non-invasive approaches to study how ecological and social factors affect health and the aging process in chimpanzees. Chimpanzees are long-lived, socially complex, and closely related to humans, and the research team hopes to gain insights into how factors such as diet, reproduction, social status, and social support can affect the aging process. This work continues a long-term field study by the Kibale Chimpanzee Project of wild chimpanzees in Uganda. Associate Professor Martin Muller and Professor Hillard Kaplan, both UNM anthropologists, are also senior researchers on the grant.
CHAIR’S COMMENTS

It’s the middle of the fall semester and our faculty are extraordinarily busy teaching, conducting research, and writing. During this, my second semester as Chair, we also have a number of important processes under way. The Ethnology and Archaeology programs are conducting searches for new colleagues. We will interview candidates early next spring, and greatly anticipate a pool of highly qualified candidates that will support and expand our department’s existing strengths in the anthropology and archaeology of the Southwest, Latin America, and indigenous peoples. It is hard to imagine how a faculty as consumed with activity as ours also finds time to do the work of successfully searching for new colleagues. Many thanks to everyone!

Our graduate students continue to do very well. The number of publications, presentations, internships, and grants successfully awarded continues to grow at a fast pace. For a narrative description of one student’s ethnographic experiences, read Lara Gunderson’s column in this issue. Then make sure to peruse the rest of the Newsletter to find out more about the accomplishments our graduate students in the three subfields.

There are a number of upcoming retirements in our department among some of our most highly respected and internationally renowned colleagues. At the end of this year, the Director of the Maxwell Museum, Professor James Dixon, who is also a faculty member of the Archaeology subfield will be stepping down as Director of the Museum after eight years of distinguished leadership. I want to personally thank Jim for working with me closely since I became Chair and for his collegiality and collaborative energy.

Many warm thanks to our alumni and to the numerous friends of this department who support our work, growth, and vision.

Maxwell Museum of Anthropology

Dr. E. James Dixon will retire at the end of the fall semester. During his eight years as Professor of Anthropology and Director of the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, he has provided mentoring, museum opportunities, and financial support for students. He secured more than two million dollars in research support for projects in Alaska that included pioneering work on the coastal migration theory for the earliest inhabitants in the Americas, archaeology on glaciers and ice patches, and underwater archaeology on the Northwest Coast of North America. These projects provided research opportunities and funding for graduate students in the Department of Anthropology. Professor Dixon developed and taught new courses in Paleoindian and Arctic Archaeology at UNM.

Under Dr. Dixon’s leadership, there was a closer connection between the Maxwell Museum and the Department, including Anthropology faculty review of the Museum’s exhibit proposals. Working in cooperation with colleagues at the Museum of Southwestern Biology, he established a pathway in the College of Arts and Sciences for the appointment of tenure track faculty curators.

Many changes at the Maxwell Museum in the past eight years include completion of the construction of the third floor Hibben Center offices and conference room, establishing the Museum’s archive and archivist position, and obtaining funding for a new position for a collection manager. In addition, Dr. Dixon obtained almost $200,000 to improve collection storage and museum security.
Demonstrating a Political-Religious Identity: Nicaragua’s Contemporary Christian Base Communities by Lara Gunderson

Mario was late picking me up, which I anticipated, but still I worried after 45 minutes of watching the sun come up with my neighbor so I called Mariluz. Upon calling her at nearly 6 am, the pickup pulled around the corner. I squeezed into the back of the canopy-covered pickup already filled with backpacks and people and the ride went smoothly, except for hitting a goat that we were relieved to see get up and hobble away. Two hours later we united with two more buses from two different regions and we all strategically draped Vatican flags out of the bus windows. Sufficiently disguised, we continued the 6 more hours into the winding, raining, foggy, idyllically green mountains and valleys of creeks, waterfalls, coffee, and cows northwest to Rancho Grande.

About one hour outside of our destination, on a curving, unpaved single-lane mountain road, a caravan of more than twenty cattle trucks and converted school buses filled with mostly young men began passing us. They were loud and some threw garbage at us as they passed dangerously close to our buses. We found out later that the government, in collaboration with the mining company B2Gold, had bussed state workers into this remote rural region to demonstrate in favor of the mine and intimidate locals, and us, from protesting.

I set out for Nicaragua in February 2014 to examine the construction of political-religious identities of Christian Base Communities (CEBs) in light of their proclaimed revitalization. CEB members are progressive Catholics who practice liberation theology and were imperative to the success of the Sandinista Revolution, linking the fight with the Vatican II-inspired Christian responsibility to improve the lives of the poor. Their religious beliefs continue to justify their social justice endeavors such as this demonstration that denounced the Canadian mining company that is poisoning the livelihood of rural Nicaraguans. The ensuing event was one of the clearest illustrations of how CEBs enact a political-religious identity appropriate for the contemporary social, political, and economic context in which they live.

I am privileged to have had both my preliminary and doctoral fieldwork funded by The Tinker Foundation/ Latin American and Iberian Institute (LAII). I have recently begun my second year of the LAII PhD Fellowship as I write the dissertation.

Moroccan Adventure by Beverly Singer

Habiba and her aunt Fatima were gracious hosts pulling out a beautiful red carpet woven by Fatima on which we sat at a low circular table spread with a tablecloth as we began our visit with their pleasure about seeing a Berber woman receive a medal. She said the women in the association were often asked to participate in workshops led by international aid organizations. These mostly concerned health issues but what they really wanted was entrepreneurial opportunities for selling their weavings. The original idea behind the association was to enable women to sell their weavings directly to the buyer. This had not worked out and the humiliating prices offered by the middlemen had left some weavers frustrated because "it just wasn't worth their time."

Following our meal and conversation, Malika and I walked with Habiba to her place which was being renovated. Outside we were met with an oven-like breeze as we made our way to another old adobe house left to her by an elderly aunt for whom she had cared. Walking into this old adobe took me back to my Aunt Jane’s adobe home at Santa Clara Pueblo with its old kitchen, no running water, wooden shelves, and white washed walls. Aunt Jane’s floors were earthen and covered with linoleum while the floors here were made of beautiful broken tile. The dimmed, earthen enclosure was so cool, a naturally air-conditioned space.

The building’s interior contained an open courtyard where once had been a small garden. The main feature now was a satellite dish. The building’s interior contained an open courtyard where once had been a small garden. The main feature now was a satellite dish. Opening the old wooden door to her bedroom, Habiba showed us where she spent most of her time. Inviting us in, she began to show us her carpets. Malika sat on the single bed as Habiba began pulling rugs from shelves and laying them on the floor. Soon, she was telling us to lie down and rest. She shuttered the window and in that gorgeous adobe room we all napped for perhaps an hour. It was the Berber way...

An excerpt from Beverly Singer’s recent research in Morocco (2014–15) for a video tentatively titled, Sand Mist. Funded in part by a UNM-RAC grant.
PhD Recipients
Fall 2015

Louis Calistro Alvarado, Evolutionary Anthropology, (with Distinction) Men’s Life History, Testosterone, and Health, Jane Lancaster and Martin Muller, Co-chairs.


Hannah V. Mattson, Archaeology, (with Distinction) Identity and Material Practice in the Chacoan World: Ornamentation and Utility Ware Pottery, Patricia Crown, Chair.

Masters of Arts/Masters of Science
Summer/Fall 2015

Katherine Schaum
/Public Archaeology/

Awards

Nicholas Barron (Ethnology) received a travel grant from the UNM Student Conference Award Program to attend the Society of Ethnohistory Conference.

Jennifer Cardinal (Ethnology), Lisa Fontes (Archaeology), and Marianne Hamilton (Evolutionary Anthropology), received Departmental Travel Awards.

Leigh Cominello (Archaeology) received a National Park Service Star Award for overseeing 325 hours of work by undergraduate volunteers cataloging material from Chaco Culture National Historical Park and teaching them how to identify historical artifacts.

Lisa M. Fontes (Archaeology) received a 2015-2016 American Association of University Women Dissertation Fellowship.

Erin Hegberg (Archaeology) has received a NSF Doctoral Dissertation Research Improvement Grant for her study Consumer Relationships in 19th Century Territorial New Mexico: Regional Identity.

Kristin Sabbi (Evolutionary Anthropology) was awarded a Dissertation Field Work grant from the Wenner-Gren Foundation for her research on The Ontogeny of Sex Differences in Social Behavior among East African Chimpanzees.

Presentations and Exhibits


Sedig, J. and Kieffer, C. L. (co-curators). Museum Exhibit on Woodrow Ruin, New Mexico. The Center for New Mexico Archaeology, Santa Fe, NM, opened October 9, 2015


Zhang, M. "Interpreting the Chinese Archaeological Record against the Background of World Archaeology." Jilin University (China), May 2015.


Jagna Cyganik Selected Louise Lamphere Policy Fellow

Jagna Cyganik has been awarded the Alfonso Ortiz Fellowship/Louise Lamphere Public Policy Fellowship for the academic year 2015–2016. Jagna is a doctoral candidate in Ethnology with research interests in the Native American Southwest, indigeneity, and popular music. Her dissertation project explores the Diné (Navajo) metal music scene and community in New Mexico and Arizona. Her Ortiz projects will include assisting with the Indigenous Book Festival and the Pueblo Education Symposium as well as assisting with the Anthropology Colloquia series. Born in Poland, Jagna enjoys the New Mexico sunshine and spending time outdoors, hiking in the Sandia Mountains with her children and dog.

Student Publications


Internships

**Public Archaeology**

*Caitlin Ainsworth*, The Los Ranchos Plaza faunal assemblage (from Los Ranchos de Albuquerque), Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, Albuquerque, NM.

*Melyssa Huston*, Analysis of Dog and Fox Specimens from Kodiak Island, Alaska, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.


**Undergraduate Anthropology**

*Christopher Nejo*, BA 2015, received a Hibben Undergraduate Research Fellowship to conduct ethnographic and archival research in New Mexico with Professor Cristobal Valencia and the Political Economies of Energy Research Group.

*Jessica Behrens Hasson*, BA 2015, will intern at the Smithsonian Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage curating a project involving the Basque Country which will be featured at the 2016 Folklife Festival, Washington DC.

Alumni New Positions

*Gil Greengross*, PhD (Evolutionary Anthropology) 2009, Lecturer, Dept. of Psychology, Institute of Geography, History, Politics and Psychology, (IGHPP), Aberystwyth University, Wales.

*Roberto A. Herrera*, PhD (Archaeology) 2015, Adjunct Assistant Professor, Program in Religion, Hunter College, CUNY, New York, NY.

*Shirley Heying*, PhD (Ethnology) 2012, Assistant Professor (Tenure track), University of New Mexico-Gallup Campus.

*C. L. Kieffer*, (Archaeology), ARC Collections Manager, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture’s Archaeological Research Collection, Santa Fe, NM.

*Christy Mello*, PhD (Ethnology) 2013, Assistant Professor of Applied Cultural Anthropology (Tenure track) University of Hawai‘i West O‘ahu.

*Corey Ragsdale*, PhD (Evolutionary Anthropology) 2015, Visiting Assistant Professor, University of Montana, Missoula.
Abundance and Resilience: Forming and Foraging in Ancient Kaua’i edited by Julie S. Field and Michael W. Graves, Professor, records the work of archaeologists associated with the University of Hawai’i who have compiled and studied the animal remains recovered from these excavations. On the island of Kaua’i lies the spectacular historical and archaeological site at Nu’alolo Kai first excavated by the Bishop Museum between 1958 and 1964. The site contains the most diverse array of artifacts ever found in Hawai’i. The house sites which constitute the focus of this volume were built across five centuries and contain deeply buried, stratified deposits at least nine feet below the surface. Available from the University of Hawai’i Press (2015), ISBN 978-0-8248-3989-5.

University of New Mexico Press title, Clovis Caches: Recent Discoveries and New Research, edited by Associate Professor Bruce B. Huckell (and J. David Kilby, PhD 2005, Archaeology), won a Heritage Publication Award from the State of New Mexico Historic Preservation Division (HPD) at the 43rd Annual Heritage Preservation Awards Ceremony in Santa Fe.

Awards were signed by Governor Susana Martinez; Veronica Gonzales, Secretary of the Department of Cultural Affairs; Rick Hendricks, Cultural Properties Review Committee Chairman and State Historian; and Jeff Pappas, State Historic Preservation Officer and HPD director. The awards recognize outstanding achievements in New Mexico.

Spanish settlement of the Middle Rio Grande Valley in New Mexico changed the way people lived, but a new paper in the journal The Holocene by Assistant Professor Emily Jones, suggests the change did not come quickly. The “Columbian Exchange” and Landscapes of the Middle Rio Grande Valley, AD 1300–1900,” is an examination of the impact of Spanish colonization including what people were eating, and an indication of what animals and plants were abundant in the area.

When the Spanish expeditions came to the Middle Rio Grande Valley in 1598 to establish residence, they found inhabited villages and long standing agricultural practices. The Spanish colonists brought seeds, plant cuttings and domestic livestock with them and use of the plants and animals were readily adopted by the Native Americans.

However, Jones says animal bones from archaeological sites suggest no immediate major impact on the landscape. The data appear to suggest that widespread overgrazing of the landscape did not occur until the time that rail travel brought many more people into the Middle Rio Grande Valley in the late 19th century — a time when other invasive species such as tumbleweeds also became a problem.


Dr. Jones has also presented at two international conferences:


A new book by Cristobal Valencia, Assistant Professor, is an ethnography of state power, democracy, and resistance in a context of socialist transformation. We Are the State: Bolivarian Activism in Venezuela’s Bolivarian Revolution examines the race and class-based activism of residents in Caracas squatter-settlements and surrounding Afrovenezuelan communities. Dr. Valencia’s current research expands analyses of power to comparatively analyze the role of local activists in establishing control over natural resource exploitation in capitalist and socialist projects of energy production. Available now from University of Arizona Press (2015), ISBN 978-0-8165-3156-1.

The Hartley Mammoth Site by Bruce Huckell

Discoveries of mammoths, particularly those that may have fallen victim to human hunters, are few and far between. They are even rarer in higher elevation settings away from valley bottom alluvium where preservation is far less likely. And, it is still rarer when all three come together on property owned by a University of Texas vertebrate paleontologist. All of these improbable events came together in 2013, when Gary Hartley discovered mammoth bones eroding out of a small wash on property owned by Dr. Tim Rowe near the southwest corner of Abiquiu Lake. Nearby on the surface, Hartley discovered an impact-damaged Clovis point made of obsidian.

Graduate students Joe Birkmann and Jacque Kocer excavating.
In June 2015, UNM archaeologists, geologists, graduate students from both departments, Rowe, and Hartley initiated a National Science Foundation-supported excavation of the site. We found the partial skull of an adolescent mammoth with both tusks, numerous rib fragments, part of the pelvis, and vertebral fragments shallowly buried in clayey sand filling the channel of a late Pleistocene wash. Although no stone artifacts were found, more than a dozen mammoth bone “flakes”—possibly produced by the same intentional percussion knapping typically used by humans on stone—scattered through the deposit. These flakes appear to have been made from limb bones, although whether they might be the products of natural processes remains a possibility. These questions and others will be answered by another season of excavations at the site this coming summer, along with ongoing laboratory work.

Southwestern Association of Biological Anthropologists, 3rd Annual Meeting, Hosted at Hibben Center, October 23–24, 2015

The third annual meeting of SWABA was hosted by Martin Muller, Associate Professor, and sponsored by UNM College of Arts & Sciences, UNM Anthropology Department, and the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology. There were 61 participants from 9 universities including contributions by four faculty and eight graduate students from UNM. Additional presentations were made by participants from NM State University, Arizona State University, and the University of Arizona. The award for best student presentation was won by Marian Hamilton (Evolutionary Anthropology, UNM) for her talk “Leave No Trace? Tracking Faunal Dispersal and Range Size with Strontium Isotopes.”

Water Canyon Paleoindian Fieldschool a Success!

by Robert Dello-Russo, Director, Office of Contract Archeology

A stalwart crew of students, supervisors, teaching assistants, and volunteers completed a successful season at the UNM Archaeology Field School this summer. Underwritten by the Office of Contract Archeology, the UNM College of Arts & Sciences, and Dept. of Anthropology, the field work took place at the Water Canyon Paleoindian site and our base of operations was the UNM Sevilleta LTER field station. Several tour groups, including one from the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, visited the site. We completed numerous methodological exercises, including: stone tool technology and a visit to the Black Canyon rhyolite quarry; faunal analysis and excavation using a bison skeletal comparative collection and an on-site mock excavation; on-site hand-augering; archaeological survey; and a review of total station mapping. Professional presentations were provided by Dr. Stephen Hall (OSL dating); Dr. Mike Collins (Gault site and pre-Clovis); Dr. Les McFadden (geomorphology); Dr. John Shea (archaeology of “modern” humans); Dr. Patricia Crawford (paleobotany); Susan J. Smith (pollen analysis); Dr. Robert Dello-Russo (overview of Water Canyon archaeology); and Cyler Conrad (megafaunal extinction). Field work included excavations in Late Paleoindian and Cody Bison antiquus bone beds, and survey, mapping and recovery of newly discovered Clovis, Folsom, Late Paleoindian and Archaic diagnostic artifacts.
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SUPPORT OUR NEWSLETTER

To support the Anthropology Newsletter, the department has designed the bag and mug pictured to the right. The 12 oz. mug is black and red, and the shopping bag, made of 100% recyclable materials and has been manufactured to reduce the use of plastic bags. It is available in five colors: red, forest green, black, chocolate, and navy blue, and is machine washable (do not put in dryer). You can receive either item for a donation of the following amount (prices include shipping within United States):

Embossed Mug: $15 Embossed Recyclable Bag: $12.50

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MARK YOUR CALENDARS!


Maxwell Museum of Anthropology Photography Exhibit “Chinese Americans in New Mexico,” February to June, 2016

SAA 81st Annual Meeting, Orlando, FL, April 6–10, 2016

Maxwell Museum of Anthropology Exhibit “Earth, Fire and Life: Six Thousand Years of Chinese Ceramics,” April 2016 through September 2017

Journal of Anthropological Research Transfers Management to University of Chicago Press

by Lawrence G. Straus

On January 1, 2016 the Journal of Anthropological Research will officially transfer all production, subscription, and distribution to UCP under contract with the copyright holder, the University of New Mexico. After 71 years of self-publication, the Journal will join UCP, one of the world’s leading not-for-profit scholarly publishers. I will continue as Editor-in-Chief and June-el Piper will continue as Copy Editor. Ann Braswell, Business Manager, will continue to offer assistance until her retirement next year. Although the cover will be redesigned, JAR will continue to publish 4–6 peer-reviewed, research-based articles and a series of book reviews in all subfields of anthropology in each quarterly issue. JAR will also continue to publish the JAR Distinguished Lectures that cover aspects of major subfields on a rotating basis. All anthropologists know of the tradition of excellence that has characterized the UCP for decades, so we look forward to a partnership with optimism and a renewed commitment to bringing the best of anthropological research to JAR readers both here in the U.S. and worldwide.

In closing, I would like to thank the Associate Editors, the JAR staff, and all of the wonderful professional colleagues who subscribed, contributed manuscripts, or selflessly reviewed manuscripts during these past years.