Digital Communication, Collaboration, and Preservation

The 9th Annual Anthropology Graduate Student Association Symposium

February 20-22, 2015
The Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology
423 N. Fess, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN

Organizing Committee
Kelsey Noack Myers
Leslie E. Drane
Lillian Brown
Rebecca M. Barzilai
Ricardo Higelin Ponce de Leon
Amanda Burtt

Sponsored By:
Indiana University
Department of Anthropology
# Summary of Events

### Friday, February 20th, 2015
- **6:00 PM**  Introduction to keynote address by Dr. David Hakken
- **6:30 PM**  Keynote Address by Dr. Joshua Wells
- **7:30-9 PM**  New GBL Exhibit Opening
  - Poster Session
  - Reception

### Saturday, February 21st, 2015
- **9:00 AM**  **Session 1**: New Insights into Material Technology
- **10:30 AM**  **Session 2**: Visual Approaches: Studies on Mapping and Landscapes
- **12:00 PM**  **Session 3**: Lightning Talks
- **12:30 PM**  Roundtable Luncheon with Keynote Speaker at the GBL
- **1:15 PM**  **Session 4**: Anthropological Applications in 3D Imaging by Gary Motz
- **2:15 PM**  **Session 5**: Methodological and Theoretical Applications in Anthropology
- **3:30 PM**  **Session 6**: Life Choices based on Health, Nutrition and Cultural Expressions

### Sunday, February 22nd, 2015
- **9:00 AM**  **Session 7**: Belief Systems, Expression, and Autonomy
- **10:30 AM**  **Session 8**: Shaping Human Identity, Building the Body
- **11:45 AM**  **Session 9**: Contemporary Themes and Everyday Work in Anthropology
- **1:00 PM**  Closing Remarks

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## Keynote Speaker: Dr. Joshua Wells, RPA

Assistant Professor of Social Informatics  
Department of Sociology and Anthropology & Department of Informatics  
Indiana University South Bend

Indiana University, Department of Anthropology Alumnus, 2008

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### Introduction to Keynote Address

**By Dr. David Hakken**  
Director, Social Informatics Program  
Adjunct Professor of Anthropology,  
Indiana University, Bloomington  
Visiting University Fellow,  
University of Trento, Italy

### Anthropological Applications in 3D Imaging

**Gary Motz**, Program Coordinator, Center for Biological Research Collections

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**Notes on the Program:**  
[**SKOMP PRESENTATION**] indicates presentations on research funded by David C. Skomp Feasibility Study Grants awarded by the Department of Anthropology, Indiana University in Summer 2014.  
[**GBL SUMMER** or **RESEARCH FELLOW**] indicates summer or year-long research funded by fellowships from the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology.
Presentation Schedule for the 9th Annual AGSA Symposium
“Digital Communication, Collaboration, and Preservation”
All sessions will be held in the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology Lecture Room (GL101)

Friday, February 20th, 2015

5:00 PM  
Poster session presenters should set up their posters by 5:30 PM, in advance of the lectures and reception.
Volunteers assisting with event set-up should also be here at this time.

5:30 PM  
Registration opens

6:00 PM  
Introductory lecture by Dr. David Hakken, Professor & Director of the Social Informatics Program, Indiana University Bloomington

6:30 PM  
Keynote Address by IUB alumnus (2008), Dr. Joshua Wells, Assistant Professor of Social Informatics, Indiana University South Bend

7:30 PM  
New GBL Exhibit opening, “Current Research at the Glenn A Black Laboratory of Archaeology” with introduction by GBL Director, Dr. April K. Sievert
Reception and refreshments in the lobby of the Glenn Black Lab
Posters will be on display in the GBL exhibition space near the new exhibits; at least one presenter from each poster is asked to remain near their posters from 7:30-8:30 pm.

Poster Session:

Amanda Burtt (Graduate Student, Anthropology), Laura L. Scheiber (Associate Professor, Anthropology), Ryann Seifers, Katherine Maxwell, Lindsey Simmons, Karina Black - Painter Cave: An investigation of a Middle Rocky Mountain Rock Shelter

Jenny Riley (PhD Candidate, Anthropology) - Exploring Digital Imaging Techniques to Document, Analyze, and Share Bone Surface Modification Data

Elizabeth Watts Malouchos (PhD Candidate, Anthropology), Samuel Christian, Lydia Griffiths, Isabel Osmundsen, and Chloe Strauss - Communities of Curation: Investigating the Reuse of Middle Woodland Lithic Tools in Mississippian Contexts in Southwestern Indiana

9:00 PM  
Reception formally ends.
Saturday, February 21st, 2015

Session 1: New Insights into Material Technology

9:00 AM  Robert Mahaney (PhD Candidate, Anthropology) - The fluctuating asymmetry of Late Acheluean handaxes signals the presence of preferential handedness

9:15 AM  Aybike Seyma Tezel (Graduate Student, CEUS & Anthropology) - Turkish Stone Figurines in Inner Asia, 6th–10th centuries

9:30 AM  Eric Carlucci (Graduate Student, Anthropology) and Ling-Yu Hung (Assistant Professor Anthropology) - Neolithic Northern China in the Context of Early Eurasian Interactions

9:45 AM  Huixin Tian (Graduate Student, Anthropology) - Pottery production in Baodun culture, SW China

10:00 AM  Discussant: Dr. April Sievert (Director of GBL, Senior Lecturer in Anthropology)

10:15 AM  Break

Session 2: Visual Approaches: Studies on Mapping and Landscapes

10:30 AM  Rebecca M. Barzilai (PhD Candidate, Anthropology) - [GBL Research Fellow] Fieldwork Adventures in Photogrammetry

10:45 AM  Alex Elvis Badillo (PhD Candidate, Anthropology) - Ritual landscapes of Quiechapa, Oaxaca, Mexico

11:00 AM  Rebecca Nathan (PhD Candidate, Anthropology) - Collaborative Fieldwork on the Crow Reservation, Montana

11:15 AM  Kayeleigh Sharp (PhD Candidate, SIU, Anthropology) and Melissa Litschi (PhD Candidate, SIU, Anthropology) - Archaeology the Next Generation: Applying Spatial Analysis to Archaeometric Data

11:30 AM  Discussant: Dr. Bernie Frischer (Professor, School of Informatics & Computing)

11:45 AM  Break

Session 3: Lightning Talks

12:00 PM  Cally Steussy (Graduate Student, Anthropology) - Old Caves, Old Gods, and Old Stories: Archaeology and the Romance of the Desired Past

Elizabeth Watts Malouchos (PhD Candidate, Anthropology) - Archaeological Magnetometry: A Case Study at the Stephan-Steinkamp Site

J. Ryan Kennedy (PhD Candidate, Anthropology) - Blood, Guts, and a Pile of Bones: Identifying Fish Bones from the Market Street Chinatown

R. Carl DeMuth (PhD Candidate, Anthropology) - Social media and Stakeholder groups in the 21st century
Roundtable Luncheon with Keynote Speaker at the GBL
12:30 PM  Pizza will be served in the GBL Exhibit Area.

1:15 PM  “Anthropological Applications in 3D Imaging” guest lecture by Gary Motz, Program Coordinator, Center for Biological Research Collections

2:00 PM  Break

Session 4: Anthropological Themes in Undergraduate Research
(Undergraduate Paper Prize Entries)

2:15 PM  Grace Lidinsky-Smith (Individualized Major/Anthropology) - Oral Sex (Edible foods in Sex Shops)
2:30 PM  Victoria Lockwood (Anthropology Major) - The extractive foraging hypothesis, tool use category and absolute brain volume in primates
2:45 PM  Louise Hibner (Germanic Studies & Anthropology Major) - The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly: Stereotypes of German Speakers in American Media
3:00 PM  Discussant: Dr. Laura Scheiber (Associate Professor & Director of Undergraduate Studies, Anthropology)
Undergraduate Paper Prize Winner Announcement

3:15 PM  Break

Session 5: Methodological and Theoretical Applications in Anthropology

3:30 PM  Ólóf Ólafardóttir (PhD Candidate, Anthropology) - Patterns of Osteoarthritis in Middle and Late Woodland Populations: The Pete Klunk Mounds
3:45 PM  Paige Wojcik (Graduate Student, Anthropology) - Geometric Morphometric Analysis of Artificial Cranial Modification in the Arkansas Mound Group
4:00 PM  Kelsey Noack Myers (PhD Candidate, Anthropology) - [SKOMP Presentation & GBL Research Fellow] Archaeological Legacy Collections and Linked Data: Applications for Graduate Research at Fort Ouiatenon
4:15 PM  Adam Crane (Osteology Lab Assistant, IU Office of NAGPRA) and Ricardo Higelin (PhD Candidate, Anthropology) - Documentation, Repatriation, and Intellectual Property: A Contradiction in the Terms of NAGPRA
4:30 PM  Leslie E. Drane (Graduate Student) – [GBL Summer Research Fellow] Confounding Ceramic Typologies: Creating a Resource for the Glenn A. Black Laboratory’s Type Collection
4:45 PM  Discussant: Dr. Jayne-Leigh Thomas (NAGPRA Director, IU Office of NAGPRA)

5:00 PM  Break
Session 6: Life Choices based on Health, Nutrition and Cultural Expressions

5:15 PM  Charity Taboas (Graduate Student, Anthropology) - *Evolutionary Theories for the Prevalence of Type 2 Diabetes*

5:30 PM  Sarah Monson (Graduate Student, Anthropology) - [SKOMP Presentation] *Discourse as Economic Strategy: Exchange in Ghana's Kumasi Central Market*

5:45 PM  Ricardo Higelin (PhD Candidate, Anthropology) - [SKOMP Presentation] *Exploring Food Choices among the Indigenous Zapotecs of the Oaxaca Valley, Mexico: A Multi-Disciplinary Anthropological Approach*

6:00 PM  **Discussant: Dr. Richard Wilk** (Provost Professor, Anthropology)

Sunday, February 22th, 2015

Session 7: Belief Systems, Expression, and Autonomy

9:00 AM  Travis Cooper (Graduate Student, Anthropology & Religious Studies) - *Digital Evangelicals, Religio-Social Networks, and the Challenge of Digital Ethnography*

9:15 AM  Alexandra Cotofana (Graduate Student, Anthropology) - [SKOMP Presentation] *Documentary Film, Ethnography and Witchcraft in Socialist Romania*

9:30 AM  J. Christopher Upton (Graduate Student, Anthropology) - *Human Rights and Indigenous Autonomy: Taiwan as a Case Study*

9:45 AM  Suzanne Barber (Graduate Student, Anthropology & Folklore) - [SKOMP Presentation] *Empathetic Narratives and the Nonhuman Subject in the Chinese Animal Welfare Movement*

10:00 AM  **Discussant: Dr. Kathryn Graber** (Assistant Professor, Anthropology)

10:15 AM  Break

Session 8: Shaping Human Identity, Building the Body

10:30 AM  Matthew Lebrato (Graduate Student, Anthropology) - *Indigenous Knowledge Production: Embodied, Digital, and Otherwise*

10:45 AM  Thierry Veyrie (Graduate Student, Anthropology) - *Anthropology of the body, logic of the concrete: A study of the myth of Nemedzoho*

11:00 AM  Aziz Fatnassi (PhD Candidate, Anthropology) - [SKOMP Presentation] *Cognition in Context: Developing Tunisia’s Professional Vision*

11:15 AM  **Discussant: Dr. Brian Gilley** (Associate Professor, Anthropology)

11:30 AM  Break
Session 9: Contemporary Themes and Everyday Work in Anthropology

11:45 AM  Samantha Cohen (Graduate Student, Psychological & Brain Sciences) and Peter Todd (Professor, Psychological & Brain Sciences) - Speed-Networking Produces Novel and Stable Interdisciplinary Academic Collaborations

12:00 PM  Matthew Hale (PhD Candidate, Communication & Culture, Folklore & Ethnomusicology)- The Social Life of Media: Motility and Development in Digital Culture

12:15 PM  Safak Kilictepe (Graduate Student, Anthropology) - [SKOMP Presentation] Finding What You Are (Not) Expecting: Fieldwork As an Eye Opening Experience

12:30 PM  Elena Popa (Graduate Student, Anthropology) - “Je suis roumain (aussi)”: Citizenship and Belonging among Romanian Migrants in France

12:45 PM  Discussant: Dr. Daniel Suslak (Associate Professor, Anthropology)

1:00 PM  Closing Remarks

Abstracts
In alphabetical order by first author’s last name

Badillo, Alex Elvis (PhD Candidate, Department of Anthropology)
Ritual landscapes of Quiechapa, Oaxaca, Mexico

Quiechapa is located away from major avenues of commerce and communication, up in the rural mountainous region of the eastern Sierra Sur of Oaxaca, Mexico. Despite its remote location, the town of Quiechapa played a significant legal and religious role in the region during the Spanish Colonial period. In Summer 2014, I traveled to Quiechapa to learn more about the region and the role it played within the larger context of southern Mexico in the past and today. Quiechapa's unique landscape has made it a place of meaningful ritual. In this talk I will discuss the ethnographic evidence of ritual pilgrimage to Quiechapa's natural spring and discuss the role their unique landscape might have played in the region. [Session 2]

Barber, Suzanne (Graduate Student, Departments of Anthropology & Folklore)
Empathetic Narratives and the Nonhuman Subject in the Chinese Animal Welfare Movement

[SKOMP Presentation] This paper examines the two primary narratives used by the Chinese animal welfare movement. (1) An empathetic narrative, which transforms specific and private events into allegorical narratives and forces us to confront our own humanness, and, as a result, our own (in)humaneness and (2) a localizing narrative that posits the animal welfare movement as a re-emergence of traditional Chinese culture based upon a harmonious stewardship of nature. Whereas challenges to the culture/nature and human/nonhuman animal divides have primarily been via
ethnographic research with groups that do not, and never have recognized such divides, this paper examines a case where both views, the rejection and the embrace of the human/ nonhuman animal and nature/culture divides coexist. Not only do both views coexist, but it is common for members of the Chinese animal welfare movement to oscillate between them, depending on the speaker and audience. This paper seeks to fill a prominent gap within the literature on the deconstruction of human/nonhuman animal divides by looking at a case where multiple ontologies not only exist along side each other, but a case where these ontologies remain fluid. [Session 7]

Barzilai, Rebecca M. (PhD Candidate, Department of Anthropology)

Fieldwork Adventures in Photogrammetry

[GBL RESEARCH FELLOW] One of the challenges archaeologists have is presenting material culture that is three-dimensional, as most traditional media can only display flat images and maps. Recently, new technologies and techniques have become more accessible, leading to the current trend of projects that render 3D objects digitally and augmented realities where flat maps become virtual projections of sites. In line with this trend, excavators at the Emerald Site in Lebanon, IL have started planning an augmented reality program that would project excavated house architecture, often only seen as stains in the soil in the Midwest United States, into an interactive virtual map. Following a workshop on implementing 3D technologies organized by Dr. Stacie King in late spring of 2014 that I attended, project directors of the Emerald Archaeological Project asked me to investigate the possible applications of using photogrammetry to render excavated house features virtually. With the training from Dr. King’s workshop, I documented the floor of a shrine structure that was excavated in the 2014 field season. This paper will discuss the methodology used to capture this feature with photogrammetry, as well as roadblocks encountered during this pilot project, and the digital output that was produced. [Session 2]

Burtt, Amanda (Graduate Student, Department of Anthropology), Laura L. Scheiber (Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology), Ryann Seifers (undergraduate student), Katherine Maxwell (undergraduate student), Lindsey Simmons (undergraduate student), and Karina Black (undergraduate student)

Painter Cave: An investigation of a Middle Rocky Mountain Rock Shelter

[Poster] Painter Cave (48PA3288) is a recently identified multi-component archaeological site in Sunlight Basin in the Absaroka Mountains of northwestern Wyoming. Located in this resource-rich high-altitude basin 30 km east of Yellowstone National Park, Painter Cave is a dry rock shelter with significantly disturbed archaeological deposits due to systematic looting. Investigations were conducted during the 2014 field season as part of an Indiana University field school. This poster will discuss our archaeological methods including a three-dimensional scan of the interior of the cave.
Carlucci, Eric (Graduate Student, Department of Anthropology) and Ling-Yu Hung (Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology)

Neolithic Northern China in the Context of Early Eurasian Interactions

Concerning the early cultures of the Yellow River in China, there is a debate since the early twentieth century about the origin of painted pottery in region. Chinese historians and archaeologists tend to attribute the pottery to independent development, while outside, mostly Western, scholars seem to believe that the origin lies somewhere around the Black Sea or even earlier in Mesopotamia. These early cultures seem to share commonalities in their pottery in both design and painted motifs. The implications of the origin and these similarities in painted patterns concern other subjects such as trade, migration, and production. Could the patterns have been a result of migration of early Eurasian peoples, or were the designs a separate and independent creation in their respective corners of the world? Both of these hypothesis have their merits and have been discussed thoroughly, and even revisited in recent years. Now that there has been more research into pottery from China, Central Asia, and Eurasia, the hypothesis can be revisited and reviewed using both older writings and more current reports. [Session 1]

Cohen, Samantha (Graduate Student, Department of Psychological & Brain Sciences) and Peter Todd (Professor, Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences)

Speed-Networking Produces Novel and Stable Interdisciplinary Academic Collaborations

Speed-networking continues to be used as an academic collaborative pairing mechanism, but events rarely examine outcomes or influences on collaborative success, nor recognize that collaborative partner searches are non-random processes. This experiment incorporates networking theory into a non-random, algorithmically-paired speed-networking event at a large research university aimed at producing interdisciplinary collaborations. The authors examine how variations in this matching algorithm affect success and how collaborations formed at the event vary from previously reported collaborations. Members of the research community attending this event met with predetermined partners with varying degrees of objective similarity. The experiment demonstrated a reliable method to both change the structure of an academic collaboration network and produce collaborations with significant social and network variations from past collaborations. In addition, participant’s collaborative efforts are measured at multiple waves and through an event-specific grant to encourage early collaborations, providing a strong indicator of true collaborative behavior as a result of these events. This study indicates that speed-networking may serve as a valuable tool for producing varied collaborations benefiting newer faculty and those seeking interdisciplinary partners. [Session 9]

Cooper, Travis (Graduate Student, Departments of Anthropology and Religious Studies)

Digital Evangelicals, Religio-Social Networks, and the Challenge of Digital Ethnography

With increased ease of use for online information-sharing programs, ranging from various social networking communities to blog platforms, a growing portion of formal and informal communication now occurs through personal, Internet-enabled devices including laptops, tablets, and data phones. In this paper, I survey and comment on the
burgeoning digital practices of several evangelical sub-communities among whom I’m conducting ongoing ethnographic research projects. A growing number of evangelical feminists, for instance, take to the Internet to promote and disseminate their writings through the use of personal blog webpages. The practice of blogging, I will demonstrate, allows evangelical feminists a largely unregulated arena in which one is able to strategically discuss controversial philosophies and theologies out from under the control or management of authoritative denominations or religious institutions. In other instances, charismatic evangicals utilize ePrayer networks or online prayer systems to connect with persons in various parts of the globe. Internet-enabled apparatus, then, serve as effective ritual connectivities between geographically and spatially fragmented charismatic communities. This paper discusses some of the implications and challenges facing anthropologists of digital worlds due to increased online presences and the growing complexities of religio-social communications systems. It charts some of the new terrain facing anthropologists interested in both the study of and participation in online worlds. [Session 7]

Cotofana, Alexandra (Graduate Student, Department of Anthropology)

Documentary Film, Ethnography and Witchcraft in Socialist Romania

[SKOMP Presentation] My paper examines data I collected in 2014 on the situation of ethnography in late Socialist Romania. Namely, it relies on a number of video interviews with ethnographers who conducted research in the 1970s in Socialist Romania, when research on spiritual practices was banned. The political ideology of the country included a strong inclination towards materialism and exact sciences, which meant that most practices related to spiritual life could not be linked to an institution. The paper explores the formal contexts that the Romanian researchers had to navigate and the ways fieldwork on spiritual practices despite the fact that they were banned. At the core of my presentation lies what I like to call a meta-documentary, footage I shot and edited in the summer of 2014 about the only Romanian documentary film shot during the Socialist regime that presents a full magical ritual. The film traveled throughout Europe before 1989 and was widely applauded due to the context in which it was shot. [Session 7]

Crane, Adam (Osteology Lab Assistant for the Indiana University Office of NAGPRA) and Ricardo Higelin (PhD Candidate, Department of Anthropology)

Documentation, Repatriation, and Intellectual Property: A Contradiction in the Terms of NAGPRA

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 outlines the legal obligation of scientists to repatriate human remains and cultural objects to Native American descendant communities. As part of the repatriation process, collections are documented/analyzed to determine which living community they are most closely affiliated with. Although the text of NAGPRA prohibits the initiation of new scientific study of these collections, a variety of biological and archaeological data are nonetheless produced through this documentation. As a product of human thought and methods established in prior scientific research, these data constitute a form of intangible intellectual property to which NAGPRA does not apply (Brown 1998). While direct
scientific study of human remains and associated objects is prohibited throughout the steps leading to repatriation, the law is silent about the data left behind after physical collections are returned. Anthropologists must navigate contradictory ethical obligations towards the use of that data in the absence of legal responsibilities. Do anthropologists’ obligations towards descendant communities, who likely would not want the data to be published, outweigh their obligations towards society as scientists to produce knowledge? Using the IU NAGPRA Project as an example, we attempt to highlight and reconcile this contradiction. [Session 5]

References:

DeMuth, R. Carl (PhD Candidate, Department of Anthropology)
[Lightning Talk] Social media and Stakeholder groups in the 21st century [Session 3]

Drane, Leslie E. (Graduate Student, Department of Anthropology)
Confounding Ceramic Typologies: Creating a Resource for the Glenn A. Black Laboratory’s Type Collections

[GBL Summer Research Fellow] With this paper, I explain the work being conducted towards the creation of a booklet demonstrating Indiana (and surrounding areas) ceramic types and variations from approximately A.D. 1000-1600. Through funding from the Glenn A. Black Laboratory (GBL) Summer Fellowship, GBL worker Catherine Qualls and I are creating a booklet we anticipate being utilized as a comparative resource for those researching pre-Columbian people in the area. Because archaeologists so often encounter unfamiliar ceramics and because many types have numerous names based on region, this resource could be extremely beneficial for any researchers studying midwestern people. Using the ceramic type collections at the GBL, we are producing a guide that will contain photographs of each ceramic type with a detailed report on variety of the type, as well as profile drawings. Ultimately, this project will end in the creation of a comparative resource, as well as a revision and inventory of the ceramic type collections held at the GBL. This paper explores the process of creating this guide, the benefits it may provide researchers, and the future, collaborative advances we hope to accomplish. [Session 5]

Fatnassi, Aziz (PhD Candidate, Department of Anthropology)
Cognition in Context: Developing Tunisia’s Professional Vision

[SKOMP Presentation] At all stages in the performance of their trade, ministry officials are evaluated, observed, and counseled to maintain a distinctive professional vision that corresponds with the locality and strategy of the Tunisian government. This influence of ministry milieus’ on the definitions of ‘professional vision’ accepted and utilized by its practitioners represents an interesting point of contact. An understanding of these professional visions that guide Tunisian education policy is most readily accessed through the identification of codes, highlights, and material representations produced by members of the field (Goodwin, 1994). Charles Goodwin has defined these three categories as the means by which ‘members’ are taught to understand and organize their personal experience through their interaction with the professional target group.
(Goodwin, 1994). Members of a profession clearly, “engage in active cognitive work, but the parameters of that work have been established by the system that is organizing their perception”(Goodwin, 1994, p. 609). Policy makers, through their participation in communities of practice, reify specific discursive tools to engage with and understand specific material representations. As Michael Silverstein writes, “in...any moment of interactional time [where] there are multiple interpersonal possibilities ‘in play,’ the gradual coming into being of a determinate text-in-context is the gelling of one special kind of indexicality, cotextuality, of a privileged set of signs” (Silverstein, 2004, p. 631).

Through the use of a two-phase approach, this feasibility study will document the ways in which language is used to construct a professional vision of Tunisian education policy and how professional indexicalities are formed. [Session 8]

**Hale, Matthew** (PhD Candidate, Departments of Communication & Culture and Folklore & Ethnomusicology)

*The Social Life of Media: Motility and Development in Digital Culture*

This paper investigates the role of materiality and embodiment in youth and mass media fan cultures in Atlanta, Georgia. Based on four years of ethnographic fieldwork, I analyze how fans of science fiction and fantasy literature, comics, film, television, video games, and digital culture more broadly, engage with and use media in an expressive practice known as cosplay. Cosplay is a portmanteau of “costume” and “play.” It denotes a performance art in which fans wear costumes and adopt alternate mannerisms and speech practices in order to represent a character or concept from various mass media texts. I use cosplay as a means to explore how information and media content move through space, time, and substance. In doing so, I argue two things: (1) That media texts do not so much circulate as they develop and (2), that media engagement is not a purely semiotic process, but also a material and embodied one. [Session 9]

**Hibner, Louise** (Undergraduate Student, Germanic Studies and Linguistics Major)

*The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly: Stereotypes of German Speakers in American Media*

(Undergraduate Paper Prize Entries) Language is undoubtedly one of the most influential factors in our perception of humans. Because of this seemingly natural connection between language and values, intelligence, social class, etc., it is often difficult to separate these ties, and as a result, we constantly see language conflated with the identity of individual speakers or even speakers of a language in general.

With an increasingly “globalized” world come greater variety and opportunity for communication, collaboration, and preservation powered by constant digital developments. My paper focuses on the linguistic stereotypes of German speakers portrayed in and through American media. From the musically-inclined yodelers on Austrian hilltop in movies, to sexy milkmaids on television, to the harsh, anger-filled militants referenced on Facebook, we can see that American media communicates a multitude of (often skewed) stereotypes of German speakers.

This project explores what these various stereotypes look like, where they are most often found, and what factors have contributed to their creation and endurance. We will look at how relatively recent digital advances, specifically American media - such as Facebook,
Twitter, Youtube, as well as television and movies - have impacted the way we collectively learn, express, and discuss these stereotypes. [Session 4]

**Higelin, Ricardo** (PhD Candidate, Department of Anthropology)

*Exploring Food Choices among the Indigenous Zapotecs of the Oaxaca Valley, Mexico: A Multi-Disciplinary Anthropological Approach*

[SKOMP Presentation] In 2013 the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) was developed by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative for the United Nations Development programs. The MPI models how to evaluate poverty in the world, especially within the developing countries, implying that poverty bring forth malnourish. Mexico, through the Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática (INEGI), implements this model to evaluate poverty within Mexican society. INEGI's result indicates that the state of Oaxaca, third state with a larger indigenous population, it is the first state with poorest life condition among the Mexican adult population. Nevertheless, INEGI's health data illustrates that Oaxaca has low child mortality, long life-expectancy (72.8 years old, from the national average of 74.7 years), and low malnourished index. My hypothesis is that in the context of Oaxaca, socio-cultural factors and constraints on food availability are major contribution to healthy food choices than socioeconomic status or even higher education. To test this hypothesis it is necessary to conduct two studies, bioarchaeological and socio-cultural on the same geographic area, where individuals are biologically and culturally connected, such as the Zapotec from the Oaxaca Valley. [Session 6]

**Kennedy, J. Ryan** (PhD Candidate, Department of Anthropology)

[Lightning Talk] *Blood, Guts, and a Pile of Bones: Identifying Fish Bones from the Market Street Chinatown*

In my lightning talk I leave the audience thunderstruck with quick jolts of knowledge about archaeological fish bone identification. Drawing on my own electrical research into the Market Street Chinatown, a 19th century San Jose, CA Chinese community with a hair-raising history, I describe the shocking process of creating a fish comparative skeletal collection and detail the arc from unidentified archaeological specimen to identified fish element. [Session 3]

**Kilictepe, Safak** (Graduate Student, Department of Anthropology)

*Finding What You Are (Not) Expecting: Fieldwork As an Eye Opening Experience*

[SKOMP Presentation] The proposed paper is about my preliminary dissertation research findings and experiences in the summer 2014, which took place in six cities in Turkey. This exploration illustrates how my fieldwork experience turned out to be something different than what I was initially planning, how my experience in the field developed, what I learned and the lessons that I can share with my colleagues. In addition, this represents the challenges that I have encountered during my preliminary dissertation fieldwork research, and how I had to negotiate my own subjectivity in the field as a female [and] researcher who seeks to understand the experiences of infertile individuals with the state laws and regulations about the In Vitro Fertilization (IVF).
specifically aimed to understand how the ways in which IVFs regulated have affected the experiences of women with infertility, and in turn how these created “stratified reproduction” among the individuals living in Turkey. In this paper, I share examples of my observations in IVF centers, of interviews I conducted with doctors working in three different IVF clinics, conversations with women with infertility, and with some of the government officials. I conclude this paper by discussing how my preliminary fieldwork has changed my current dissertation project. [Session 9]

**Lebrato, Matthew** (Graduate Student, Department of Anthropology)

*Indigenous Knowledge Production: Embodied, Digital, and Otherwise*

This paper will explore how indigenous peoples are contesting their marginalization from knowledge production on two fronts. My focus will be on the ISIA, an intercultural university in Oaxaca, Mexico. At the ISIA, indigenous students and teachers are working to reinvigorate, recreate, and transpose indigenous knowledge and ways of knowing to the school. In doing so, they attempt to utilize and create relational, socially-oriented, and embodied forms of knowledge. At the same time, teachers and students draw from Western methodologies and frameworks of knowledge, including various digital forms, as they see fit. In doing so, indigenous peoples are challenging a second, possibly more insidious form of marginalization. When students and teachers at the ISIA draw from and hybridize Western knowledge and media they run the danger of being perceived as inauthentic, which can have very real material and symbolic consequences. This paper is based on fieldwork conducted during summer 2014 and will attempt to draw out some of the ways actors at the ISIA are threading a path that draws meaningfully on situated, embodied knowledge while utilizing the disembodied form of knowledge par excellence, digital communication. [Session 8]

**Lidinsky-Smith, Grace** (Undergraduate Student, Individualized Major/Anthropology)

*Oral Sex (Edible foods in Sex Shops)*

**(Undergraduate Paper Prize Entries)** My paper explores the relationship between food and sex as manifested in the edible items found in several American sex shop websites. We detail the cultural significance of such artifacts as a penis-shaped lollipop, a jawbreaker ball gag, and a pair of edible underpants. These artifacts are useful starting points from which to explore our cultural obsessions with food and sex. Sugary sweets and sexual encounters merge and mix in their significance as symbols of sinful pleasure. The implications in product descriptions range from saucy to cannibalistic. My essay also explores the gender dynamics of the sweets, specifically at Bachelorette parties. [Session 4]

**Lockwood, Victoria** (Undergraduate Student, Anthropology Major)

*The extractive foraging hypothesis, tool use category and absolute brain volume in primates*

**(Undergraduate Paper Prize Entries)** The extractive foraging hypothesis has often been proposed as a catalyst for increased cranial capacity seen in the primate order. Tool use can be divided into two categories: true tool use and proto-tool use. Each category has differing cognitive requirements, which have been proposed to relate to differing
cranial capacities between primate species. Using absolute brain volume measured from digital endocasts, created from the collection of Computer Tomography (CT) scans from ‘The Human Brain Evolution’ laboratory at Indiana University, Bloomington, the relationships between absolute brain volume and total amount of tool use, amount of true tool use and amount of proto-tool use in the context of extractive foraging have been examined. Results show a positive correlation for total tool use and true tool use and a negative correlation for proto-tool use and brain size. These data show a stronger correlation between true tool use and absolute brain volume than proto-tool use, implying that extractive foraging may have played a role in increasing cranial capacity in the primate order and ultimately throughout hominin evolution. [Session 4]

**Mahaney, Robert** (PhD Candidate, Department of Anthropology)

*The fluctuating asymmetry of Late Acheulean handaxes signals the presence of preferential handedness*

Using the digital images of Late Acheulean handaxes from the Archaeological Data Service’s "Lower Palaeolithic Technology, Raw Material and Population Ecology" archive, this study applied geometric morphometrics to analyze the distribution of asymmetry on these artifacts. Digital outlines of 278 handaxes from Pniel 6, South Africa and Boxgrove, United Kingdom were captured. Then artifacts were assessed using measures of fluctuating asymmetry. A surprising pattern of artifact asymmetry was then compared with the results of left-handed and right-handed individuals drawing outlines of handaxes. Intriguingly, this same pattern occurred in the outline drawings. These results imply that levels of motor control associated with preferential handedness leave a distinctive signature in the overall profile of handaxes dating to ~1 million years ago. [Session 1]

**Monson, Sarah** (Graduate Student, Department of Anthropology)

*Discourse as Economic Strategy: Exchange in Ghana’s Kumasi Central Market*

**[SKOMP Presentation]** My paper examines ethnographic and linguistic pre-dissertation research conducted in Ghana’s Kumasi Central Market, the largest open-air market in Ghana and West Africa. Traders and their customers bargain for large and small quantities of goods and services, manage credit, settle disputes, and exchange gossip—all essential processes for securing their livelihoods. Because these practices occur in the linkages between formal and informal economies, my project examines how economic gains are achieved through linguistic exchanges in the market. Based on participant observation of market interactions and interviews I conducted with traders and buyers, my paper examines discourse as an economic strategy to wield economic advantage. Central to my findings are discourses imbued with criticism toward the current political administration over the state of Ghana’s economy. My long-term research investigates how traders and buyers (primarily women) manipulate language for social and economic advantage in the face of Ghana’s current economic pressures. The results from this study will inform a greater understanding of how women’s agency and linguistic and economic practices contribute to Ghana’s participation in the global economy. [Session 6]
Nathan, Rebecca (PhD Candidate, Department of Anthropology)

Collaborative Fieldwork on the Crow Reservation, Montana

This paper presents the results of a preliminary field study that took place in August 2014 at Grapevine Creek near Fort Smith, Montana. The purpose of the field study was to provide on-the-ground calibration data for a reservation-wide archaeological predictive model that forms the bulk of my dissertation. The project was a collaboration between Indiana University faculty and students and the Crow Tribal Historic Preservation Office. Over 20 tribal monitors and IU affiliates, including Emerson Bull Chief, Crow Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, and Dr. Laura Scheiber, Associate Professor of Anthropology at Indiana University participated in the two week study. [Session 2]

Noack Myers, Kelsey (PhD Candidate, Department of Anthropology)

Archaeological Legacy Collections and Linked Data: Applications for Graduate Research at Fort Ouiatenon

[SKOMP Presentation & GBL Research Fellow] Archaeological research conducted over a span of multiple decades at any site can create a large amount of discordant information. The variations in data recording between institutions or individual investigators can obscure valuable relationships in findings from project to project. This paper seeks to explain a process by which spatial and quantitative/qualitative data can be linked through database creation, unifying not only the history of a site’s creation, but also its archaeological exploration. [Session 5]

Ólafardóttir, Ólöf (PhD Candidate, Department of Anthropology)

Patterns of Osteoarthritis in Middle and Late Woodland Populations: The Pete Klunk Mounds

Arthritic conditions are widely prevalent in humans not only today, but in the past as well. The most common of these conditions is osteoarthritis (OA), caused by what has been described as “wear and tear” on the joints, and is characterized by a focal loss of articular cartilage and subsequent bony reaction of the subchondral and marginal bone. Despite the fact that osteoarthritis is common and a well-known disease, universally accepted definitions of osteoarthritis have unfortunately proven elusive. The present research examines the prevalence of osteoarthritis during the Middle and Late Woodland periods in the Midwestern United States, more specifically at Pete Klunk Mounds in southern Illinois. One hundred and fifty individuals were evaluated for as many influences on the prevalence of osteoarthritis as possible, including age, sex, activity, and diet. Results showed that the pattern of osteoarthritis was not significantly different between the two time periods at Pete Klunk Mounds. The most commonly affected joint was the knee during the Middle Woodland (74.79%) period and the shoulder (67.74%) and knee (67.74%) during the Late Woodland period. The similar patterns of osteoarthritis noted are not surprising given the similar subsistence technology between the two time periods at Pete Klunk Mounds. [Session 5]

Popa, Elena (Graduate Student, Department of Anthropology)

“Je suis roumain (aussi)”: Citizenship and Belonging among Romanian Migrants in France
Romanian citizens have migrated to France since long before the Cold War for a variety of economic, political, and social reasons. Since January 2007 Romanians have been granted European Union (EU) citizenship, conferred to every person holding the nationality of an EU member state (Maastricht Treaty 1993). Nonetheless, France, along with other EU countries, imposed transitory measures on Romanian migrants until 2014. As such, Romanian migrants became only partial EU citizens with limited access to the labor market and residence. In 2010 France granted free access to the labor market without requiring a work permit from those who have a university degree from France, tailoring thus a more restrictive migration policy that has favored highly skilled migrants. Within this context, my paper focuses on national and supranational forms of citizenship, as experienced and practiced by migrants in their everyday life, and as shaped by the changing migration policy. Combining recent ethnographic data gathered in France with an analysis of French political and media discourses, which sometimes criminalize Romanian citizens, my paper reveals the impact of these discourses on Romanian migrants and their reactions to them and to changing migration policy. I argue that while European citizenship as conceived by the Maastricht Treaty gains importance among Romanian migrants in contexts in which their rights are not granted, its usage and activation is also shaped by migrants’ understanding of citizenship as influenced by Romania’s communist past. [Session 9]

**Riley, Jenny** (PhD Candidate, Department of Anthropology)

*Exploring Digital Imaging Techniques to Document, Analyze, and Share Bone Surface Modification Data*

A variety of taphonomic processes, both human and nonhuman, produces distinct marks on bone surfaces, which are an important aspect of the archaeological interpretation of past behaviors. These processes include butchery, predator activity, and natural processes, such as weathering. Different modifying processes leave behind different, often distinguishable marks. Examining the micromorphology of these marks helps diagnose the taphonomic origin of modification. There are various tools for microscopic examination. The most common imaging technique employs the scanning electron microscope (SEM). A newer approach involves 3D scanning and modeling to take more precise measurements of micromorphological criteria. Scholars share images of bone surface modification along with written descriptions in published literature, offering comparisons for other researchers. Therefore, employing standardized, high resolution imaging techniques is important. This poster will discuss my use of various types of equipment - DSLR camera, SEM, compound microscope, and stereomicroscope - and software to document, analyze, and share the bone surface modification found in an extinct sloth bone assemblage from Padre Nuestro Cavern, Dominican Republic.

**Sharp, Kayeleigh** (PhD Candidate, Southern Illinois University, Department of Anthropology) and **Melissa Litschi** (PhD Candidate, Southern Illinois University, Department of Anthropology)

*Archaeology the Next Generation: Applying Spatial Analysis to Archaeometric Data*

Archaeometric approaches traditionally allow us to answer semi-quantitative and quantitative questions about archaeological data. By integrating spatial analysis, we can
contextualize variability and examine patterned differences present in the archaeological record. How can meaningful dimensions of social differentiation and complex social interrelationships be elucidated through archaeological investigation? To answer this question, we present our integrated archaeometric and spatial analytical approach for studying Gallinazo-Mochica coexistence and social differentiation. Mixed-type data from various sources (GPS, pXRF, low-resolution microscopic, and unaided visual inspection, etc.) were recorded during two short laboratory sessions in 2013 and 2014, and initial site surveys in 2010. By implementing various spatial analysis techniques, it was possible to elicit broader nuances of social differentiation in the archaeological record. As our work shows, we have moved one step closer toward resolving critical debates that underlie our investigations of Gallinazo and Mochica civilizations. Focusing on the implementation of the above-mentioned techniques, the project thus has broader applicability for those working inside and outside of the Andes and should prove inspiring to those interested in using spatial analysis to contextualize their archaeological and archaeometric data. [Session 2]

Steussy, Cally (Graduate Student, Department of Anthropology)

Something about the past, particularly the deep past, strikes a romantic chord in many people. We set fantasies in the past and dream about "good old days." I would like to set a little time aside to explore this romanticized view of the past, and how it affects the work archaeologists do, the way the public receives that work, and the archaeologists themselves. [Session 3]

Taboas, Charity (Graduate Student, Department of Anthropology)
Evolutionary Theories for the Prevalence of Type 2 Diabetes

There are many theories to explain the prevalence of type 2 diabetes (T2D). These theories were put forward to help people understand why T2D has become as prevalent as it has today, and especially how quickly it became an epidemic. They also try to explain the high prevalence of T2D in populations with a disproportionate risk for developing the disease, such as Native Americans, Pacific Islanders, Australians, and other populations going through the process of “Westernization”. The two main competing theories concerning the development and prevalence of T2D are James Neel's “thrifty” genotype theory and Hales' and Barker’s thrifty phenotype theory (Hales and Barker 1992; Neel 1962), but they are not the only theories. This paper will examine these two popular theories, as well as others, to elucidate the evolutionary reasoning behind type 2 diabetes. [Session 6]

Tezel, Aybike Seyma (Graduate Student, Departments of Central Eurasian Studies and Anthropology)
Turkish Stone Figurines in Inner Asia, 6th – 10th centuries

Historians, researching early history of the Turks in Inner Asia, are mostly dependent on the Chinese historical sources, as it is generally thought that the Turkic-speaking peoples
of the early Inner Asia had not left much source material behind. Is it the case, though? Looking over the vast territory of today’s Mongolia and Xinjiang (north-western China) one cannot help but think “what if stones could talk?” People of Tujue, Huihe, Tiele and many other political formations that had arose in the Inner Asian steppes in between 6th and 10th centuries, may or may not have left any written material for the later generations but the stones they carved on, carried the most valuable information regarding their culture and history. In this paper, I am intending to get a gist of the early Turkish material culture of Inner Asia by specifically focusing on stone men and balbal. Balbal and\ or stone men have been described by archaeologists as “stylized anthropomorphic statues over graves which serve as a marker for the movement of Turkic-speaking peoples from east to west. In this paper, I will try to come up with a map of this movement up until the northwestern end of today’s China. I will try to find out what aspects of the Turkish material culture those stone figurines reflected. Did they serve pragmatic purposes or religio-political goals? Were they dedicated to a certain class or group of the society or to any ordinary people? Do they have a unique style or stone figurines in different geographical regions represent different characteristics? How do they relate to the early Turkic-speaking people’s culture and society as they are attested in written source materials? [Session 1]

Tian, Huixin (Graduate Student, Department of Anthropology)  
Pottery production in Baodun culture, SW China

Concerning early cultures in Sichuan Basin, SW China, pottery remains have provided the majority of chronological information and features to discriminate different cultures, including Baodun, the culture distributed on Chengdu plain and neighboring regions. There are debates about the interaction between interactions between Baodun and other cultures, for some of those cultures in Sichuan Basin seem to share commonalities in pottery collections but they also demonstrate uniqueness both in pottery design, decoration and production techniques; recently, the contrast and comparison on production craft between different cultures have drawn increasing attention. This article will review those hypothesis and relevant research questions. [Session 1]

Upton, J. Christopher (Graduate Student, Department of Anthropology)  
Human Rights and Indigenous Autonomy: Taiwan as a Case Study

Case studies considering the ways in which indigenous rights have been implemented in different contexts can be source of insight into the meaning of indigenous rights. This paper conducts such a study focusing on Taiwan’s unique experience in implementing indigenous rights. After examining the history of indigenous rights in the context of international human rights institutions and Taiwan’s particular experience with indigenous rights, I argue that while measures implemented in Taiwan hold promise for ensuring that indigenous people are recognized as “legal persons” under the law, recent government agency actions and court decisions reveal the persistence of two conceptual obstacles that impede full implementation of indigenous rights in Taiwan. First, they reveal a preference for documentation and positive law over oral tradition. Second, they reveal the persistence of an ahistorical traditional view of culture. I argue that these two conceptual assumptions operate effectively to strip Taiwan’s indigenous population of
many of the political and civil rights and protections afforded to them under domestic law and thereby restrict the full implementation of indigenous rights, and hence full recognition of indigenous peoples as “legal persons,” in Taiwan. [Session 7]

Veyrie, Thierry (Graduate Student, Department of Anthropology)  
*Anthropology of the body, logic of the concrete: A study of the myth of Nemedzoho*  

Native American languages demonstrate little interest in expressing abstraction. Sentences tend always to have an empirical context, and more specifically a subject to that performs an the action. This observation, first made by Franz Boas in 1911, could be reexplored, in my case in the study of myths. What is the importance of the logic of the concrete in myths? Body gestures seem to be recurring in Northern Paiute mythology. I would argue, after Marcel Mauss, that describing an action is telling what the relations between individuals and nature are; talking about gestures is telling a vision of the world. The Maussian tradition insists on the holistic dimension of gesture. It has a global range: meaningful action implies the entire system of representation. Through a study of the way gestures are represented in myths, I intend to explain the coherence of an understanding of the world. For that purpose, I will study the myths of the Northern Paiutes and in particular the myth of Coyote and Nemedzoho, literally the Masher of the Numa. [Session 8]

Watts Malouchos, Elizabeth (PhD Candidate, Department of Anthropology)  
[Lightning Talk] *Archaeological Magnetometry: A Case Study at the Stephan-Steinkamp Site*  
[Session 3]

Watts Malouchos, Elizabeth (PhD Candidate, Department of Anthropology), Samuel Christian (undergraduate student), Lydia Griffiths (undergraduate student), Isabel Osmundsen (undergraduate student), and Chloe Strauss (undergraduate student)  
*Communities of Curation: Investigating the Reuse of Middle Woodland Lithic Tools in Mississippian Contexts in Southwestern Indiana*  

[Poster] Lithic tools from the Middle Woodland period (200 BC- AD 500) have been recovered in Mississippian contexts (AD 1100-1400) at both Angel Mounds and the Southwind site in southwestern Indiana: Middle Woodland and other pre-Mississippian projectile points were recovered in domestic and mound contexts at Angel and Middle Woodland lamellar blades and projectile points at Southwind. Preliminary results from recent excavations at the Stephan-Steinkamp site (12PO33), a large Mississippian village located along the Ohio River between Southwind and Angel, reveal a similar pattern of reuse of Middle Woodland tools. The materialization of communal identities and the regional consolidation of Mississippian communities in southwestern Indiana has been unclear, however, new insights from the Stephan-Steinkamp site indicate that in addition to recognized Mississippian practices (i.e. shell tempering, wall trench architecture, and palisade construction) common and important practices in regional Mississippian communities involved the collection, reuse, and curation of Middle Woodland stone tools.
Several cultures around the world practice artificial cranial modification, a tradition in which the heads of newborns and young children are deliberately shaped through the restriction of natural skull growth. As cranial deformation is more of a continuum of cranial vault morphology between normal variation and the more extreme forms of artificial cranial modification, it is nearly impossible to draw a definite line between modified and unmodified skulls. This study uses outline geometric morphometric analysis to separate skulls into seven types of artificial cranial modification described and illustrated by Neumann (1942) in Native American populations from eastern North America and New Mexico. Forty-four skulls from the Arkansas Mound Group were compared to the cranial modification types depicted in Neumann’s illustrations to establish whether geometric morphometrics is capable of determining whether crania are artificially modified or not and to evaluate the applicability of Neumann’s types of cranial deformation to a prehistoric skeletal collection from eastern North America. Principle Components Analysis and Procrustes distances suggest that the types of artificial and natural cranial modification present in the Arkansas Mound group are represented by Neumann’s typology. A Shape MANOVA proved that most of the modification groups were statistically different from one another. [Session 5]