On the Trail of the Original “Wayne Warrior”

For doctoral Anthropology student Daniel Harrison, the spirit of Anthony Wayne has hovered over two recent archaeological investigations. From 2011 to 2014, Harrison was the principal investigator in the conservation and interpretation of a group of 18th-century cannons found in the Detroit River. Based on archival and archaeological evidence, Harrison concluded that they were intentionally discarded by the British in their retreat from United States territory in 1796. The reason for their withdrawal was Wayne's decisive 1794 victory over Britain's native allies at Fallen Timbers in Ohio. Our university's namesake followed up his military success with a diplomatic one—the Treaty of Greenville, which added much of the state of Ohio to the United States.

The treaty negotiations made extensive use of wampum—strings and belts of shell beads—exchanged or displayed as symbolic representations of past treaties and alliances. One such artifact, a fragmentary wampum belt presented to Wayne by one of the chiefs, forms the focus of Harrison's current research. “Wayne earned the nickname ‘Mad Anthony’ during his Revolutionary War days,” observes Harrison. “But his later career was characterized by patience and methodological preparation, whether for a battle or a treaty. The respect he showed for his defeated adversaries and their culture probably did as much to pacify the frontier as his audacity on the battlefield.”

Harrison's paper, “Twilight of Wampum Diplomacy: Tarhe, Mishikinawka and Anthony Wayne at Greenville, 1795,” was delivered at the Eastern States Archaeological Federation annual meeting at Midland, Ontario in October, 2015.

Howard Chandler Christy’s 1945 rendering of wampum exchange at Greenville (detail): Little Turtle (left) presents a wampum belt to Anthony Wayne (right). Courtesy of Ohio Historical Society.
Wayne State Anthropology students Lorin Brace, Brendan Doucet, Samantha Malette and Athena Zissis, and Geology Professor Jeffrey Howard (not pictured), spent five weeks May 18th – June 20th conducting archaeological survey and excavations on the Caribbean island of Montserrat this past summer as part of Dr. Krysta Ryzewski's *Survey and Landscape Archaeology on Montserrat* project. The Wayne State students were part of a field crew that also included students, faculty, and staff from Brown University, University College Dublin (Ireland), the College of William and Mary, and the Montserrat National Trust. Here, the students on the field crew pose in front of the remains of a windmill tower base on the site of the 18th century.

WSU doctoral student Kimberly Oliver spent some of her 2015 summer exploring New Orleans' cemeteries looking at old tombs. She was looking for links between material culture and voodoo, and the influence of global economic changes on local funerary practices in New Orleans. One can see the ravages of time in some corners of the city's final resting places for its citizens. In New Orleans, tombs are placed above ground, as burial is impractical below sea level; this ensures the bodies do not resurface due to high water tables. Below one can see the destruction wrought by time and weather.
WSU graduate student Stanislava Chavez (left) and Professor Tamara Bray in the entry of the semi-subterranean temple at the Formative period archaeological site of Ch’isi dating to 500 BC on the Copacabana peninsula of Bolivia, August 2015.

*Congratulations to Tamara Bray on her new book!*

*Published by The University Press of Colorado, 2015*
Eduardo Piqueiras, 2nd year PhD student in Medical Anthropology.

Summer 2015 Fieldwork in Greece.

Walking down a graffiti laden alleyway deep in the heart of Athens, I was instantly confronted by the austerity taking hold. "Who were the people painting these protests out of frustration and dissidence all over the city?" I asked myself. Turning a corner towards Syntagma Square, I immediately encountered citizens in line at the ATM in an attempt to withdrawal their daily limit. This summer’s research expedition was initially focused in Brussels, where I conducted research at EU Central Library on the regional impact of the global economic crisis. I took a short language course. Yet the political and economic upheaval overtaking parts of Europe, demanded a quick trip to Greece to explore it up close. A 54 day adventure zigzagging through Europe to understand the effects of austerity on healthcare access, whether in Spain, Portugal, Greece or Belgium, provided an informative observational experience. Whether protests in the streets of Athens, or eavesdropping on heated discussions in line at a Starbucks in Flanders, every day provided new insight into the financial crisis in southern Europe. It is difficult to forget meandering through sinuous cobblestone streets and weavong through crowds while I sit at my assignment covered desk today, but who can fight the prospect of a beckoning dissertation far off in the distance.

Earlier in 2015, Wayne State archaeologists teamed up with the Detroit Sound Conservancy to conduct an archaeological survey of the Blue Bird Inn, a local bar that was once Detroit’s focal point for modern jazz. In the 50s and 60s, the club was host to many jazz legends including Miles Davis, Charlie Parker, and John Coltrane. Research on the iconic club is ongoing.

The WSU archaeology team (from left to right): Athena Zissis, Lorin Brace, Samantha Ellens, Sarah Beste, Don Adzigian, and Christopher Papalas
The following is a list of WSU graduate students who presented at conferences from 2013-2016! Congratulations to all!!


Brace, C. Lorin VI, Katie Korth, Samantha Malette, Krysta Ryzewski, & Kaitlin Scharra. 2015. Shaping the City from Detroit’s Rediscovered Archaeological Collections. Poster Presentation, Society for Historical Archaeology, Seattle, Washington


Cunningham, Laura. 2015. #Notallmen and the Blame Game: A Critical Discourse Analysis of a Twitter Hashtag. American Anthropological Association annual meeting, Denver, CO.


Fields, Shawn and Brenna Moloney. 2014. Underworld Archaeology: Exploring a Rumored Detroit Speakeasy. Society for Historical Archaeology annual meeting, Quebec City, Quebec.


Harrison, Daniel. 2014. Frontier Arms Race. Society for Historical Archaeology annual conference, Quebec City, Quebec.


Hilton, Molly. 2014. Anthropological Contributions to Re-imagining and Re-inventing Communities, Society for Cultural Anthropology annual meeting, Detroit, MI. (Discussant and panel co-organizer)


Jazayeri, Mark. 2015. Arriving at a Cultural Model of Artificial Intelligence. American Anthropological Association annual meeting, Denver, CO.


Johnson, Robert. 2015. “The New Ones Don’t Know How to Throw Their Lines”: River Fishing As a Measure of Personhood Along the Detroit River. American Anthropological Association annual meeting, Denver, CO.

Korth, Katherine. 2014. The Unearthing Detroit Project: Analyzing Forgotten Collections. Society for Historical Archaeology annual meeting, Quebec City, Quebec.

Moloney, Brenna and Krysta Ryzewski. 2014. Detroit, City Beautiful: Excavations of a Displaced 19th-century Community in Corktown. Society for Historical Archaeology annual meeting, Quebec City, Quebec.


Pallas, Jaroslava and Sarah Beste. 2015. Dining in Detroit: Revisiting 19th Century Faunal Remains from the Renaissance Center Excavation. Society for Historical Archaeology annual meeting, Seattle, WA.

Pallas, Jaroslava. 2015. The Archaeology of Food Sovereignty in Detroit: Past and Present of the Motor City’s Food Landscape. American Anthropological Association annual meeting, Denver, CO.


Thomas, Michael H. 2013. Fixing and Fixing: Literal Language and Perceptual Relevance. American Anthropological Association annual meeting, Chicago, IL.

Thomas, Michael H. 2014. Advancing Science in Anthropology: 10 Years of SAS” American Anthropological Association annual meeting, Washington, DC. (roundtable panelist)
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Thomas, Michael H. 2014. No Tails Know Tales: Narrative and Computational Intelligence Hypotheses. Society for Anthropological Sciences annual meeting, Albuquerque, NM.


Van Nuil, Jennifer Ilo, Kestelyn, Evelyne, Jennifer Ilo Van Nuil, Stephen Agaba, Jean Claude Ndagimana, Mireille Uwineza, Irith De Baetselier, Therese Delvaux, Tania Crucitti, Janneke van de Wijgert. 2014. The ring or not the ring, that is the question: Acceptability and adherence of the Nuvaring in Kigali, Rwanda [poster presentation]. Institute of Tropical Medicine Annual Colloquium, Antwerp, Belgium.


Van Nuil, Jennifer Ilo: Kestelyn, Evelyne, Jennifer Ilo Van Nuil, Gilles Ndayisaba, Marie Michele Umulisa, Alice Uwingabire, Therese Delvaux, Janneke van de Wijgert. 2014. Female Sexual (Dys)function in a clinical trial in Rwanda [poster presentation]. International Centre for Reproductive Health International Conference, Gent, Belgium.


Chrisomalis in China

This past June, I travelled to Beijing and Shanghai, China, for the multi-site international conference, “Signs of Writing: The Cultural, Social, and Linguistic Contexts of the World’s First Writing Systems”, co-sponsored by the University of Chicago’s Neubauer Collegium for Culture and Society and Fudan University, Shanghai. The conference brought together over twenty scholars from Europe and North America with our colleagues from Chinese universities for a broad-ranging discussion of the social context of the origins and development of writing systems in Egypt, Mesopotamia, China, and Mesoamerica. This was the second of a three-part conference that began in Chicago in November 2014 and concludes next summer in Paris.

Despite sometimes-stifling pollution, I had an intellectually and personally rewarding trip - a great opportunity to meet up with old friends in new environs, and to interact with scholars from throughout the world. Of course, we had wonderful opportunities to experience Chinese society, cuisine, and history, including the Forbidden City (pictured here) and the Shanghai Museum, and to travel on China’s world-renowned high-speed rail system.
My presentation at the conference, entitled, ’What counts as a tally? Remarks on the prehistory of numeration and writing’, addressed the question of how everyday numerical activities, like marking tallies on bone, wood, or clay, relates to the origin of writing and literacy as a broader social practice. The paper emerging from this talk will be published in a volume to come out later this year.

Cuba Study Trip 2015

By Thomas W. Killion, WSU Anthropology

In the summer of 2015 the Department of Anthropology restarted the Cuba Study Trip (CST). Dr. Guerin Montilus, professor of Anthropology and CST founder (1994), led the class to Cuba in June and July (2015). Montilus, with extensive research experience in West Africa, the Caribbean and Brazil, invited Dr. Thomas W. Killion—Interim Department Chair (2012-2015)—to go along with nine undergraduate and three graduate students. Dr. Kelli Dixon, Director of the Study Abroad Program, also participate in the three-week experience along with Dr. Ahmad Ezzeddine, Wayne State University Associate Vice President for Educational Outreach and International Programs. During the trip Wayne State faculty and administrators met with Cuban officials with the intent of making the Cuba Study trip a regular summer offering in Anthropology.

The trip required arrangements in Cuba made through Dr. Graciela Limonta, Dean of the College of Medicine at the University of Santiago de Cuba. Dr. Montilus recruited students early in 2015 and led a semester-long orientation on Cuban history, language, economy and the arts with Dr. Mary Durocher. In Santiago de Cuba, our first stop, our host was the Fernando Ortiz African Center. Morning lectures covered health, archaeology, art and politics. On afternoons and weekends we visited historic sites, museums, cultural centers, musical events, parks and churches (Dr. Montilus even let us spend one afternoon at the beach!). We participated in a Santeria ceremony and took in the famous site of San Juan Hill (a Spanish-American [and Cuban!] War site) and visited the Moncada Barracks, one of the first (and tragically disastrous) episodes of the Cuban Revolution.

Outside of Santiago we toured an early 19th century French coffee plantation in the Sierra Maestra. After the 1798 revolution in Haiti, European elite coffee planters fled to Cuba. We saw how the coffee production system, based on slave labor, actually worked. The plantations, now in ruins, are being restored for historic and ecological tourism (Los Caminos Cafetales”–the coffee roads). The swelter of Santiago receded in the cool mountains air to foreground the remnants of an earlier episode of Cuban history.

After Santiago we spent a week in the capitol, Havana. We visited the University, toured “Old Havana” and sampled restaurants and shopping. Students explored the city and made contacts. Some of the devastated and abandoned areas of Havana (whether from neglect due to the US embargo or destruction by hurricane Sandy in 2012) reminded us of Detroit. A high point was being in Havana on the 4th of July when Cuba and the United States reopened their embassies. The city was abuzz with rumors of change in US-Cuban travel and trade restrictions but many on the street thought that the effects on Cuba would take time.
The people we met in Cuba were incredibly friendly and open. Many of our misconceptions and stereotypes about life on the island were changed as a result of the trip. Nothing is perfect but we hope that improved relations will result in more interaction. We trust Wayne State and Detroit will play an important role in that process!

Pictures from the Cuba Study Trip – 2015

Pictured: Santeria ceremony involving fruit and eggs.
Pictured: Associate Provost, Ahmad Ezzeddine outside the Chocolate Museum

Pictured: Cuban Doll
Pictured: Streets of Cuba – Old car and Horse with trailer
Pictured: Top picture is a Mosaic wall and bottom picture is a mosaic entrance in Santiago.
Pictured: Dr. Montilus giving information to the students at the museum.

Pictured: Torn down building in the aftermath of a hurricane.