The plaza-town of Monticello in southwestern New Mexico sparked my interest the first time I passed through it five years ago and heard tales of the unstable but mutually profitable trade between 19th century Hispanic farmers and the local Chihenne Apache band living in the Canada Alamosa north of town. Such stories at this cultural crossroads show up both in local family colloquial history as well as in the documentary record, and the human accounts vividly illustrate the complex relationships and strategies employed by isolated frontier settlements in the southwest.

After deciding to pursue my honors thesis on the dynamics of continuity and change in 19th century town of Monticello, New Mexico, I applied to the Charles Center’s Batten Grant and The Nathan Altshuler Scholarship to fund my travel expenses for five weeks of summer research in Santa Fe and the Truth or Consequences archives and the Canada Alamosa itself. The money I received for my proposal allowed me to collect the necessary archival sources, oral accounts, personal papers, and a survey of landscape features to study the way evolving land and resource division in the canyon fits into the theory of frontier economics.

Due to lack of officially organized record keeping in the early years and complicated by the creation of a new Sierra County in 1884, regional records remain scattered from the Sierra and Socorro County courthouses, to Santa Fe offices, to the hands of private citizens. A Monticello resident doing research on the land for a construction project provided me with a testimonial to the U.S. government written by townsman John Sullivan in 1886 when applying for an official town survey. According to his date, the settlers permanently established residence by 1865, and laid out their irrigation ditches, fields, and a defensive plaza for protection against raiding Apaches without regard for formal title to the land from the federal government.

Essentially, the early settlement formed along the same proscriptions as traditional Spanish land grants, but given the vacuum of effective government following the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, Hispanic settlers acted on their own initiative. Within the first five years or so, the town of subsistence farmers existed more or less independent of outside influence, but in 1872 the U.S. military established the Southern Apache agency approximately twenty miles north of Monticello near the head of Canada Alamosa springs, and with the agency came increased pressure on the residents to secure official land ownership as well as to participate in the cash economy.

Uncharacteristically of the Territorial period of New Mexican settlement (1849-1912), many of the original Hispanic farmers of this community held onto land in the canyon in part because geographic isolation from U.S. markets and volatile Apache presence created an interim of partial contact with U.S. officials and profiteers. This pillow of limited interaction allowed Monticello settlers to begin adapting their mode of land division onto the established U.S. grid system within the lifetime of the founding generation. Canyon residents thus employed elements of both Hispanic and Anglo cultural and economic strategies while maintaining the communal management of the acequia (irrigation ditch) for agriculture.

Charting the evolution of land division between the early Hispanic settlement and United States’ federal patents mirrors the concurrent changes in economic strategies for the local farmers. By sifting through the various assessment and census accounts from county and state archives, I often find fault lines between local and federal accounts. For example, private land deeded in 1884 gets patented as part of a federal land homestead entry in

Continued on p. 2
later years, even though earlier county deeds seemingly illustrate private ownership. This system of land tenure consequently changes the shape of perceived landscape ecology and ownership rights, from the Spanish-Mexican system of subsistence settlement grants to the U.S. system of federal patents and grid-based surveys. The resulting disconnect between written public records and informal, often unrecorded, exchange allows anthropology to aid in interpreting the social forces shaping the southwestern periphery of Hispanic-American cultural interactions.

Monticello still retains an intact plaza and farm land along the community Alamosa Irrigation Ditch running up the canyon, but few people today grow gardens and live exclusively off the land. Many of the original families had to sell out after the Depression and WWII, but the descendent families who remain still feel a very personal tie to the land and their history, and all the older people I interviewed proudly related family stories of past subsistence and self-sufficiency.

Because the farmers established themselves right on the cusp of U.S. occupation of Southwestern New Mexico, the first generation of Hispanic residents lived and worked in a place and time of intersecting cultures and world views—Apache, Anglo, and Hispanic all trying to stake a claim on the landscape. Looking at the modes of interaction at the end of the 19th century—especially systems of trade—sheds light on the economic and ecological forces effecting community change. A detailed study of outpost towns like Monticello on the southwestern American frontier, not only provides a rare window into the process of adapting cultural and economic systems, but also forms a historical-cultural base for understanding the source of modern day socio-economic patterns, property rights, and regional identity.

For the next few months under the guidance of my advisor, Professor Moretti-Langholtz, I will continue writing my honors thesis on early Monticello’s place in southwestern social and political history. Traveling to the site and hunting down material, documentary, and personal sources as one discovery led to another took me on a research path I didn’t necessarily foresee beforehand, and the scholarship money granted the resources and flexibility to follow such leads as they popped up beyond library walls. I came away from the study with a sense of responsibility to the people who graciously provided both hospitality (fantastic homemade enchiladas!) and access to their personal family histories and papers. For them Monticello history never died in the dusty record books or sank into the ground with adobe ruins—their past lives on in stories, traditions, and the canyon landscape.

Our Alumni Write In!

It is exciting, too, to hear from our alumni about ongoing research in postgraduate studies or beyond. Here’s an update from Sarah Boyle ‘97:

I am currently in my fourth year of a doctorate program at Arizona State University, but I have been living in Brazil since last January, collecting data for my dissertation. I’m in the Biology department, specializing in ecology, but I also work closely with professors in the Anthropology and Geography departments.

The main portion of my dissertation is analyzing the effects of forest fragmentation on the bearded saki (Chiroptes satanas). This monkey is a specialized seed predator, so fruit is a major food resource for the species. I’m interested in seeing how the species’ behavior changes in the forest fragments, especially during periods of low fruit production.

My assistants and I track six groups (as of now), and monitor nine fragments in total. We conduct behavioral scans, map their travel routes on a GIS, and collect food samples from each tree or liana at which they eat. To date, we’ve found that group size and daily distance traveled are correlated with fragment size, and that some groups appear to be permanent residents of some fragments, while others leave and enter the fragments fairly frequently.

Research is going well, and I was recently awarded a Fulbright that will allow me to continue researching here until June 2006. I’m also mentoring two students from Manaus, so hopefully when I return to the US they can continue with aspects of the Chiroptes project.

Please consider supporting undergraduate research in Anthropology. You can contribute to any of the following:

Nathan Allshuler Scholarship
Vinson Sullice Scholarship
Mario Zamora Scholarship

Your contribution is payable to the College of William and Mary. Please indicate which scholarship your gift should be designated for in the memo line of check or in an accompanying note. Mail to:

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Thank you for your support.
New Faculty Profiles

The Department of Anthropology warmly welcomes one of our own back to Washington Hall. Dr. Frederick H. Smith received his BA in Anthropology from George Mason University ('89), his MA in Anthropology from William and Mary ('94), and his PhD in Anthropology from the University of Florida ('01). From 2002 to 2005, Smith was an assistant professor of Anthropology at Western Michigan University. Smith carries on the department's long tradition of teaching undergraduate and graduate courses on the historical archaeology of the Caribbean that was started by Dr. Norman Barka three decades ago.

Since 1995, Smith has conducted historical archaeological investigations in Barbados. He has developed a distinctive historical anthropological approach that seeks to understand the history and culture of Barbados and its role in shaping the broader Atlantic world. In collaboration with his colleagues at the University of the West Indies and the Barbados Museum and Historical Society, Smith has explored issues of British colonial settlement and urban slave life. For the past three years, Smith and his colleagues have run a summer historical archaeological field school that brings together students from the United States and Barbados. Using a comparative colonial perspective, the program is aimed at understanding the daily lives and material conditions of disenfranchised social groups in the seventeenth century British Atlantic world. Smith brings to William and Mary his Barbados field school in historical archaeology, which will commence this summer. Anyone interested in participating in the 2006 Barbados summer field program should contact Dr. Smith directly at fhsmitt@wm.edu.

Smith's research is primarily focused on the role of alcohol in Caribbean society. His new book, Caribbean Rum: A Social and Economic History, investigates five hundred years of alcohol use in the Caribbean. Drawing on materials from Africa, Europe, and throughout the Americas, it contributes to the growing field of Atlantic studies and breaks new ground in using an interdisciplinary approach that incorporates documentary, archaeological, and ethnographic evidence. Smith investigates the economic impact of Caribbean rum on multiple scales, including rum's contribution to sugar plantation revenues, its role in bolstering colonial and post-colonial economies, and its impact on Atlantic trade.

A number of political economic trends determined the value of rum and the volume of rum exports, especially war, competition from other alcohol industries, slavery and slave emancipation, temperance movements, and globalization. The book also examines the social and sacred uses of rum and identifies the forces that shaped alcohol use in the Caribbean. While the enormous amounts of rum available in the Caribbean contributed to a climate of excessive drinking, levels of alcohol consumption varied among different social groups. The different drinking patterns reflect more than simply access to rum. For example, levels of drinking and drunken comportment conveyed messages about the underlying tensions that existed in the Caribbean, which were driven by the coercive exploitation of labor and set within a highly contentious social hierarchy based on class, race, gender, religion, and ethnic identity. Moreover, these tensions were often magnified by epidemic disease, poor living conditions, natural disasters, international conflicts, and unstable food supplies. Smith shows that, while nearly everyone in the Caribbean drank, the differing levels of alcohol use by various social groups highlights the ways in which drinking became a means to confront anxiety.

Smith has also published several articles on his archaeological investigations in Barbados and on the role of alcohol in Caribbean society, including “Spirits and Spirituality: Enslaved Persons and Alcohol in West Africa and the British and French Caribbean,” (2004), in the Journal of Caribbean History; “Archaeological Approaches to Drinking and Temperance,” (2003), in Alcohol and Temperance in Modern History; An International Encyclopedia, ed. J. Blocker, D. Fahey, and J. Tyrrell, Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO; and “Holetown: Archaeological Investigations at the Site of the First British Settlement in Barbados,” (2004), in the Journal of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society. He also has an article forthcoming in the journal Ethnohistory titled “European Impressions of the Island Caribs’ Use of Alcohol in the Early Colonial Period.” In recent years, he has published with his colleagues Kevin Farmer and Karl Watson, on excavations at two urban slave cemeteries in Bridgetown, Barbados.
We also are most pleased to welcome Sharla Blank, Visiting Assistant Professor of Anthropology, who is with us for this academic year. Professor Blank earned her PhD in Cultural Anthropology at the University of California, San Diego. Her work focuses on the different factors that impede single mothers in Dominica, West Indies from asking members of their social support networks for various types of help.

Due to antagonism between the sexes, a fear of gossip and envy, concerns about pride and self-reliance, and religious practice and beliefs, Dominican female household heads often prefer to keep their needs to themselves rather than turning to others in their community. Rather than focusing on the positive effects of social support network membership as many scholars do, Blank exposes the dark side of social network membership.

Before coming to William and Mary, Blank taught cultural anthropology courses at San Diego Mesa Community College while finishing her dissertation. She has presented her work at conferences in England, the Caribbean, and the United States.

In the future, Blank would like to pursue further research on gender and economic issues in Dominica. As her dissertation research focuses primarily on women's views, she would like to do a follow-up study focusing on the male perspective in Dominica regarding parenting practices and male/female relationships.

In her free time, Sharla enjoys traveling, spending time with friends and her cat, going to the beach, seeing plays and films, and watching reality television shows.

Updates from the Institute for Historical Biology

The Institute is proud to announce that its Director, Professor Michael Blakey, has been appointed to the Scholarly Advisory Committee of the National Museum of African American History and Culture. Dr. Blakey also had the honor of receiving the African Scientific Research Institute’s Elijah Muhammad Humanitarian Award for Distinguished Civil and Community Service.

The Bermuda Journal of Archaeology and Maritime History published the IHB’s skeletal report on human remains discovered by Dr. Barka in Smith’s Fort, Bermuda. The report is published as “Analysis of Two Human Skeletons from Smith’s Fort” by Michael Blakey and Autumn Barrett in Volume 15, 2004.

2004 – 2005 IHB Project Summary:

Guana Island, BVI

Anthropology graduate student Mark Kostro was headed to Guana Island, BVI for his archaeological dissertation work when he heard that construction on the island had uncovered human remains on the beach. The history of the island and the archaeological context suggest that the area on the beach was a cemetery for enslaved individuals laboring on the island’s Quaker-owned sugar cane plantation in the eighteenth century. The assessment and analysis of the two individuals concluded that they were a young woman and an older man who both exhibit distinct pathological characteristics of sugar cane labor. Graduate students Fred Lumb, Mark Kostro, Shannon Mahoney and Autumn Barrett worked together with Dr. Blakey on the skeletal analysis over the summer. A final report has been submitted to Dr. Henry Jarecki and Dr. Marley Brown (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation) authored by Shannon Mahoney, Autumn Barrett, Mark Kostro and Dr. Michael Blakey.

Yorktown (National Park Service)

Last year, National Park Service Archaeologist, Andrew Veech, contacted the Institute for Historical Biology and asked for an assessment of fragmented human remains uncovered in two separate locations on NPS property. Based on the condition of the bone and the surrounding matrices, the remains were determined to be archaeological and potentially Native American. One burial, which contained commingled remains, was determined to be two individuals; one adult and one child under the age of fourteen. The other burial was that of an adult female. A report has been prepared by Stephanie Lau and Dr. Michael Blakey and the remains will be returned to NPS in the immediate future.
Chickahominy River Survey
Archaeological Project

In the late 1960s, Dr. Norman Barka and Dr. Ben McCary conducted a survey of the entire Chickahominy River watershed in order to locate the archaeological remains of villages marked on John Smith’s 1608 map of the area. They recorded ninety-eight sites, four of which had burial components. OSSUARIES were excavated at two of the sites and primary internments were located at two other sites. After consultation with the Chickahominy Tribal Council, the IHB began conducting a complete inventory and assessment of the remains including determination of minimum-number of individuals for the ossuaries and age and sex assessments for all of the burials. Seven undergraduate students conducted this research, managed by Shannon Mahoney.

Ed’s note: As the above article attests, our graduate students are highly active in research. More graduate student news follows.

Congratulations to Maria Salamanca

Professor and Department Chair Tomoko Hamada announced early in fall semester to faculty and students: I am very happy to report that WM’s third-year Ph.D. student in anthropology, Maria Salamanca, has been selected by the Scholarship Committee of the Manuscript Society to receive the Richard Maass Memorial Research Grant for Academic Year 2005-06 in the amount of $5,000.

According to Dr. Robert O’Neil, who heads the selection committee, the Society received more than fifty applicants of high quality. Maria was the one chosen as finalist. With this grant, Maria will be able to travel next spring for one and a half months to Seville, Spain, and to work in the Archivo General de Indias. She will be able to find crucial information for her dissertation project that concerns an architectural site in Nombre de Dios, Panama. Congratulations, Maria! We are very proud of you.

First-ever W&M student session at the AAA

Our graduate program was most capably represented at the 2005 American Anthropological Association meeting (November 30-December 4 in Washington, DC). The AAA’s program committee accepted a scientific session organized by PhD students Shannon Mahoney and Autumn Barrett entitled RACE, IDENTITY AND LABOR IN THE AMERICAS: HISTORICAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES. The session’s abstract describes its content:

Anthropological approaches utilizing archaeological, socio-cultural and documentary research are used to discuss relationships between the idea of race, identity and labor throughout the Americas during the last four hundred years. The presenters will be discussing people’s lived experiences in relation to their surrounding political, cultural and social environments. Tensions between imposed ideals and resistance to these ideologies are addressed in the Caribbean, Central and North America from the 16th to 20th centuries.

Notably, this session was the first organized and run solely by WM anthropology graduate students. It was chaired by Grace Turner. Participants and their paper titles were:

Autumn Barrett. Childhood, Colonialism and Nation-building in Virginia
Erika Laanela. Indios de guerra y Indios de rescate: Indian-Spanish Interactions in 16th Century Panama
Camille Gourlet (now a law student in Chicago; her paper was read by Ms. Mahoney). The Free People and the Process of Americanization in nineteenth century New Orleans.
Professor Michael Blakey was the session discussant.

Grad Students Float to Victory!

For the first time ever, the Anthropology Graduate Student Collective (AGSC) and the Anthropology Club entered a float in the W&M Homecoming Parade in October. The float, designed to be part of a larger public education program promoting Archaeology Month in Virginia, won third place. The AGSC members are (from top left) Katie Sikes (President) and Carl Drexler carrying the banner; and Chuck Meide, Sarah Chesney, and Oliver Meuller-Heuback standing on the float. For more information, visit: http://www.wm.edu/so/agsc.
Both PhD and MA students were invited to submit brief profiles or research updates. Here's what filled the editor's inbox...

Carl G. Carlson-Drexler focuses on the study of conflict, particularly in the mid- to late-19th century, spatial analysis, forensic archaeology, borderlands studies, memory, nationalism, and the emergence of the New South. He received his BA at Grinnell College, Iowa, and his MA at the University of Nebraska. Carl spent a year studying at the University of Arkansas prior to coming here, and has completed fieldwork in the Ozarks, the Southwest, Mesoamerica, the Great Plains, Virginia, and the Caribbean. Currently, he is preparing a dissertation project focusing on the War of 1898 in Cuba, under the direction of Dr. Fred Smith. At press time, he planned to present two papers and chair a symposium at the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) meetings in January and a third at the Society for American Archaeology (SAA)’s meeting in April.

Katie Sikes will present two papers in early 2006. The first, entitled “Stars as Social Space: An Archaeological View of Night Skies as Cognitive Landscapes,” is for the SHA. It considers changing ideology during colonization as reflected in the place-name landscapes of star constellations and in the material culture of navigational instruments, maps, and globes. For the SAA, she will present “Pipes, Sites, and Settlement Patterns: Stem Bore Diameters Revisited,” a quantitative study of imported pipe stem bore diameters that seeks to resolve the question of whether these measurements are valid indicators of site occupation intensity over time.

Meghan Habas Siudzinski comes to us from Charleston, SC where she was introduced to archaeology by Martha Zierden, and later worked for the National Trust for Historic Preservation at Drayton Hall. Her field experience includes plantation, urban, human burial, and survey archaeology. Meghan is here to pursue an MA in Historical Archaeology and is interested in comparative colonialism, plantation archaeology, and the African Diaspora. Beyond this, she plans to pursue a Ph.D. and would like to work in academia, where she can combine her interests in education and research. [Editor's note, unapproved by Meghan: She is also Editorial Assistant for The Journal of Developmental Processes, and world-class at her job!]

Grace Turner has submitted an article on Bahamian Ship Graffiti for publication in the International Journal of Nautical Archaeology; this work is an edited version of her MA thesis. In it, she discusses her conclusion that the artists were predominantly of African descent. Documentary evidence shows, she notes, that the Bahamas had the highest percentage of enslaved mariners in the Caribbean region. Grace has also prepared papers on the Bahamas for presentation at the SHA and SAA meetings. At the SAA, she will participate in one session entitled Smuggling in the Atlantic World, and in a memorial session for Charles Hoffman.

And Angela Daniel submitted this article, entitled “Collaboration with Virginia Indians”:

The Anthropology Department at the College of William and Mary has been building a strong reputation for collaborating with Virginia Indians. Under the leadership of Dr. Danielle Moretti-Langholtz (2002), William and Mary students produced a documentary video, “In Our Own Words: Voices of Virginia Indians.” It was an unprecedented accomplishment with all eight Virginia State recognized tribes participating in the project.

Following this project, a Virginia Indian Advisory Board (VIAB) was established to provide collaboration in the archaeological research of Werowocomoco with Dr. Martin Gallivan and the Werowocomoco Research Group. The site is believed to be the secular capital of the Powhatan chiefdom when the English colonists arrived in the area in 1607. For the first time in centuries, Powhatan descendants have been able to walk on the land of their ancestral capital. In addition, Dr. Michael Blakey and the William and Mary Anthropology Department have formed a collaborative partnership with the Chickahominy Tribe regarding the human remains of their ancestors. Graduate student Shannon Mahoney is supervising the work of several undergraduate students who are nearing completion of their work on these remains.

As a graduate student, I am contributing to the ongoing research being conducted in William and Mary’s Anthropology Department by collaborating with Powhatan descendant communities, particularly with Mattaponi tribal historian, Dr. Linwood “Little Bear” Custalow. Through fieldwork with Powhatan descendant communities, my research is revealing alternative interpretations to the contact period between the European colonists and Powhatan Indians different from those portrayed by standard Euro-American historical narrative and popular legends.

Each of four papers focuses on a different aspect of the Powhatan oral tradition dialogue. In February 2004, I presented, “Powhatan: A Reflection of Powhatan Culture” at the “Scaling the Walls of Disciplinary Boundaries Symposium” at the College of William and Mary. In this paper, I argued that Pocahontas was not significantly different from other Powhatans. Chief Powhatan actually deserves the attributes normally ascribed to Pocahontas in Anglo-American literature as bringing food to Jamestown
and promoting peace. In February 2005, I presented a paper titled, "The Cross and the Circle: Mediators of English and Powhatan Ideologies in the Seventeenth Century" at the American Cultures Caucus at the College of William and Mary. In this paper, I stressed how cultural ideologies and cosmologies are reflected in both the Powhatan and English colonist early 17th century settlement patterns and interaction with the natural environment. For instance, the circle was a powerful symbol for the Powhatan people. Although the secular capital of Werowocomoco was close by, I assert that the priest temple for chiefs, the Uttamussac Temple, was the center of the Powhatan world. In April 2005, I presented my paper, "The Other Side of History: Pocahontas and Tobacco," at the Society for Applied Anthropology conference in Santa Fe, New Mexico. In this paper, I argued for the Powhatan oral tradition assertion that the Powhatan priests provided John Rolfe with curing techniques, producing a tobacco to rival any on the market. The divulging of Powhatan knowledge of tobacco management was yet another effort by the Powhatan leadership to establish peace with the English colonists. I am presenting a paper for the 37th Algonquian Conference in Ottawa, Canada, titled, "The Other Side of History, Algonquian Powhatan Oral Tradition: We will not be silenced!" I discuss the link between the treatment of alternative histories and social relations. I also argue for the relevance of Powhatan oral tradition in assisting academic analysis.

**More Alumni News**

Marla Diaz '97 explains how primate fieldwork compelled her to study law:

I took a little time off from school and moved to Colorado to work and ski. Then went to Wake Forest and got my JD [law degree]. I clerked for the Virginia Supreme Court for a year and then moved to Norfolk where I was a prosecutor for two years. I now work with a small firm in Norfolk and I do a variety of different types of law but mostly I am a litigator. Believe it or not, I am probably doing what I am doing because of my anthropology major, particularly the fieldwork I did for my senior thesis. I did research at a zoological park in Miami on long tailed macaques and I spent a lot of time angry about the treatment that the different primates at the park received from indifferent keepers. I quickly realized that I had no gift for fieldwork but that I might be more successful working on problems such as this using my somewhat argumentative nature. So here I am. I continue to be fascinated by hominid discoveries and TV programs on primates, but I find myself very happy where I ended up.

We were pleased to hear from Tom Langhorne '74:

I recently received the spring 2005 edition of the newsletter and read of two events, which finally spurred me to submit something. The first was Dr. Norm Barka's retirement. He was my principal advisor and the last of the faculty I knew to retire. The second was a claim by an alumna that it had been 28 years since she graduated. Well, I've got that beat; it's been 31 years since I graduated, so you're hearing from a real old timer.

When I entered W&M in '70 the department consisted of Profs. Barka, Reinhart, Althouse and Ballingall. They were joined by Profs. Sutlive and Noisin, and briefly Profs. Reyna and Brush, by the time I graduated in '74. I had my earliest archaeology fieldwork with Profs. Barka and Reinhart at Williamson, Flowerdew Hundred, Kingsmill (pre-historic), The Poor Potter site, and the Yorktown Battlefield excavations.

After graduation, I attended SUNY-Binghamton for a couple of years and completed my MA there. While there I worked on the I-88 Project, as well as a number of smaller projects, and developed an interest in rural industry. After several of my graduate faculty departed in the same year, I decided to take some time out. I worked for a year at the Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology at the University of South Carolina, primarily with Ken Lewis. In South Carolina I worked on a variety of sites, including the town of Camden, Castle Pinckney (Charleston Harbor), and the Kershaw House (analysis). While there, I re-applied to graduate schools and ended up at Michigan State University, where I spent the next 5 1/2 (wonderful) years working on my doctorate. During those times I worked on a variety of large and small archaeology (both historic & prehistoric) projects in Michigan and Illinois. Academically, my research was still in archaeology, but I came to focus on frontiers and colonization and key topical areas. At MSU, I primarily worked with Bill Lovis and Chuck Cleland, and later (again) with Ken Lewis who joined the faculty from South Carolina. I also had the opportunity to study with Larry Robbins and Moreau Maxwell. Throughout my archaeological training, I remained focused primarily on historical archaeology, following my earliest experience with Norm Barka.

Partly through serendipity, I ended up back at SUNY-Binghamton (now Binghamton University) in the early 1980s. Shortly thereafter I took what I thought was a temporary administrative position, while I waited for an archaeology project to be completed back in Michigan, which was to generate part of my dissertation data. Again, fate intervened and the person for whom I was substituting left the area, converting my temporary position into a permanent one. I did
defend my dissertation, receiving my Ph.D. in December 1988. By that time, I had been employed at Binghamton almost 6 years in a job category that could be termed “administrative faculty.” As a result, I received tenure within 6-8 months after receiving my Ph.D. I have an adjunct appointment in our Anthropology Department and have developed a couple of my own courses which I have taught now for about 15 years, so I haven’t abandoned my roots.

The W&M Anthropology department was a wonderful place in the early ‘70s and I have very fond memories of my time there and of both the faculty and my fellow majors. My classmates from 1974 were Doug Sanford, Dave Hess, DeeDee Bazan, Laura Hillock and others (though I’d have to look in my yearbook to verify their names). I’ve lost track of all of them, except for DeeDee, who I saw at my 50th reunion in October 2004. I also overlapped with Mary Beaudry, now an archaeologist at Boston U. Al Kukol (’75) is actually in Binghamton, too, and is currently an attorney.

Editor Barbara J. King would love to hear more career updates, and to find Tom Langhorne’s lost classmates. All alumni and friends of the Department are invited to send news and updates by March 15 to bjking@wm.edu.

Also, for an article in the next issue: Do you have any favorite anthropology-related web or blog sites to recommend? King also expresses her thanks to the faculty and students who supported this newsletter, and to Jason Boroughs for editorial help.