THE DEPARTMENT AND ITS SETTING

The Ohio State University was established in 1873. Each year, students from more than 70 foreign countries, every state in the nation, and each of the 88 counties in Ohio are attracted to its campus. The number of full-time students enrolled during the Autumn Quarter, 1967, exceeded 40,000.

Graduate work has been offered since 1878 when the first graduate student was in residence. The University is a major center for graduate education with 86 departments awarding the Master’s degree and 71 departments awarding the Ph.D. degree. Ohio State University ranks seventh in the nation in the number of baccalaureate and first professional degrees conferred and eighth in the number of doctorates.

The first course in Anthropology at The Ohio State University was introduced in 1901-02 as part of the Department of Sociology curriculum. Increasing interest in anthropology resulted in additional course being added through the years. In 1953-54 the Department name was changed to Sociology and Anthropology in recognition of the latter’s importance. On July 1, 1967, a separate Department of Anthropology was established.

This is the only university in Ohio offering the doctoral degree in Anthropology.

COURSES OF STUDY

Anthropology seeks to understand human culture and biology in the broadest historical and comparative setting. Anthropology is both a tradition and a continuing experiment in creative learning. The Department of Anthropology views its graduate program as providing general education in anthropology and specialized training in one or more subfields of anthropology (ethnology, cultural anthropology, physical anthropology, prehistory and anthropological linguistics). The anthropology faculty wants graduate students to profit from the long experience of anthropology in studying man and his culture from all established points of view while at the same time using concepts and new empirical evidence from other disciplines. The ultimate aim is to equip students for a productive professional career.

The Department of Anthropology offers programs leading to the Master of Arts and Ph.D. degrees in
anthropology. The following courses are presently offered:

803 Seminars in Anthropology* G 3
A,W,Sp 1 2-hr. cl.
Repeatable to a maximum of 24 credit hours, not more than 3 of which shall be in any one of the following subdivisions.
  a. Theory
  b. History
  c. Anthropological Linguistics
  d. Prehistory
  e. Ethnology
  f. Physical Anthropology
  g. Cultural Anthropology
  h. Unclassified

805 Seminars in Ethnology* G 3-5
A,W,Sp 1 2-hr. cl.
Repeatable to a maximum of 30 cr. hrs., not more than 5 of which shall be in any one of the following subdivisions.
  a. North America
  b. South America
  c. East Asia
  d. Southeast Asia
  e. Oceania
  f. South Asia
  g. Middle East
  h. Africa
  i. Europe
  j. Circumpolar

810 Seminars in Cultural Anthropology* G 3-5
A,W,Sp 1 2-hr. cl.
Repeatable to a maximum of 30 cr. hrs., not more than 5 of which shall be in any one of the following subdivisions.
  a. Nature of Culture
  b. Acculturation, Change, Stability
  c. Culture and Personality
  d. Enculturation
  e. Social Organization
  f. Religious Behavior
  g. Field Methods in the Study of Culture
  h. Theory and Problems in Cultural Anthropology
  i. Peasant Cultures
  j. Cultural Evolution
  k. Human Ecology

820 Seminars in Physical Anthropology* G 3-5
A,W,Sp 1 2-hr. cl.
Repeatable to a maximum of 30 cr. hrs., not more than 5 of which shall be in any one of the following subdivisions.
  a. Theory and Method in Physical Anthropology
  b. Serology
  c. Primate Structure and Behavior
  d. Fossil Man
  e. Ostecometry
  f. Anthropometry
  g. Physical Variability of Man
  h. The Physical Anthropology of Selected World Culture Regions

830 Seminars in Prehistory* G 3-5
A,W,Sp 1 2-hr. cl.
Repeatable to a maximum of 30 cr. hrs., not more than 5 of which shall be in any one of the following subdivisions.
  a. Method and Theory in Archaeology
  b. North American Archaeology
  c. South American Archaeology
  d. European Archaeology
  e. Asian Archaeology
  f. African Archaeology
  g. Oceanic Archaeology
  h. Archaeology of High Civilizations
  i. Special Problems in Archaeology

840 Seminars in Anthropological Linguistics* G 3-5
A,W,Sp 1 2-hr. cl.
Repeatable to a maximum of 30 cr. hrs., not more than 5 of which shall be in any one of the following subdivisions.
Offered in cooperation with Department of Linguistics.
  a. Communication and Human Language
  b. Social Structure and Language
  c. Enculturation and Language
  d. Language and Cultural Structuring of Perceptual Patterns
  e. Ethnography of Language
  f. Language as a Research Tool in Ethnography, Ethnology, and Cultural Anthropology

850 Seminars in Museology G 3
A,W,Sp 1 2-hr. cl.
Repeatable to a maximum of 9 cr. hrs., not more than 3 of which shall be in any one of the following subdivisions.
Offered in cooperation with The Ohio Historical Society.
  a. Introduction
  b. Problems
  c. Research Methods

893 Individual Studies in Anthropology G 3
Repeatable to a maximum of 18 cr. hrs., no more than 6 of which shall be in any one of the following subdivisions.
  a. Theory
  b. History
  c. Anthropological Linguistics
  d. Research Methods
  e. Prehistory
  f. Ethnology
  g. Physical Anthropology
  h. Cultural Anthropology
  i. Unclassified

894 Special Problems Seminar G 3
A,W,Sp 1 2-hr. cl.
Repeatable to a maximum of 12 cr. hrs.; topics may not be repeated.
  a. Theory
  b. History
  c. Anthropological Linguistics
  d. Research Methods
  e. Prehistory
Department of Anthropology Requirements

All applicants to graduate study in Anthropology with an undergraduate accumulative grade average of less than 3.0 (A = 4.0, B = 3.0) must submit Graduate Record Examination scores for both the aptitude and the advanced test in sociology or biology. The following minimum criteria govern the admission of the student with a Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science degree:

(1) A minimum accumulative undergraduate credit hour average of 3.0 for all previous work.

(2) The admission of students whose undergraduate cumulative grade point average is below 3.0 but above 2.7 is to be determined by the Department Graduate Committee on the basis of the student’s performance on the Graduate Record Examination, scholastic records and recommendations.

(3) Students whose undergraduate accumulative grade point average is below 3.0 but above 2.7 may sometimes be admitted as Special Graduate Students under Graduate School rules and following the provisions of (2) above.

(4) Applicants whose accumulative grade point average is below 2.7 will not be admitted to graduate study in the department.

(5) To be admitted to graduate study in Anthropology in a Regular Graduate Student status a student must have completed an undergraduate major in Anthropology (40 quarter hours) substantially equivalent to the one offered at Ohio State University or 20 quarter hours in anthropology and 25 quarter hours in one or more closely related fields. Students lacking such training will be admitted as Special Graduate Students. They must then take a minimum of 20 quarter hours of undergraduate anthropology courses, for which they must receive an accumulative grade point average of 3.0 and for which they cannot receive credit toward meeting graduate degree requirements. On successful completion of this requirement Special Graduate Students can apply to the Department Graduate Committee for admission to the Department as Regular Graduate Students.

The following criteria govern the admission of students with a Master’s Degree in Anthropology (or another field with faculty approval):

(1) A minimum graduate accumulative grade point average of 3.2 for all graduate work.

(2) Recommendations of the faculty awarding the M.A. degree.

(3) Approval of the department faculty.

(4) Students admitted to the department with an M.A. degree in a field other than anthropology must take a minimum of 20 quarter hours of undergraduate anthropology courses prior to regularly enrolling in specialized seminars and earn an accumulative grade point average of 3.2 on such study. The 20 quarter hours must be completed in
the first two quarters of residence. Such courses are not credited toward a graduate degree.

(5) Students entering the department with an M.A. in anthropology are expected to take the 45 hour comprehensive general examination in the first quarter of residence.

Admission of students from other countries is determined by the faculty on the basis of scholastic records, language proficiency, and recommendations.

FEES AND EXPENSES

The following fees were effective Winter Quarter 1968. The University reserves the right to change all fees without advance notice.

(1) Acceptance Fee .......................... $ 25.00

(2) University Fees
Quarterly fee for a resident of Ohio enrolled for seven hours or more. ............... $165.00
Quarterly fee, including nonresident fee, for a nonresident enrolled for seven hours or more ................................................. $365.00
Quarterly fee for a resident of Ohio enrolled for one to six hours ........................................ $ 83.00
Quarterly fee, including nonresident fee, for a nonresident enrolled for one to six hours .... $183.00

Dissertation Fee
All Ph.D. candidates must pay a fee to have their dissertations edited, bound, and microfilmed. In addition, abstracts are published in Dissertation Abstracts ................................. $ 35.00

Master’s Thesis Fee
All Master’s degree candidates submitting theses must pay a fee to have their theses edited and bound. In addition, lists of titles and authors are published ................................. $ 10.00

FINANCIAL AIDS

Opportunities for financial aid may be conveniently divided into three general types. The first includes all fellowships, national and local, administered through the Graduate School; the second consists of fellowships administered by this Department; the final type comprises research and teaching assistantships, also administered through this Department.

Fellowships

For detailed information regarding University fellowships, write to the Dean of the Graduate School, 164 West 19th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210, requesting a copy of the brochure: Graduate Education at The Ohio State University.

Applicants should be aware of the following time schedule relating to applications for graduate fellowships: Deadline for applications: February 7
Notification of awards: March 21
Acceptance or refusal: April 15

Department Fellowships and Assistantships

The Anthropology Department is at present completing arrangements for Research Fellowships.

Each academic year (Fall, Winter and Spring Quarter) approximately 15 graduate students hold teaching appointments as assistants. The present rate of compensation is about $3,300, payable in nine monthly installments in addition to waiver of all tuition and fees. Usually an assistant teaches three to five hours a week.

Application for Teaching Assistantships should be made to the Chairman of the Graduate Committee, Department of Anthropology, The Ohio State University, 1775 South College Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

Other Financial Assistance

Loans are available to graduate students upon application to the Student Financial Aid Office. Loans are made only to those students who have been in residence in the University at least one quarter.

The Ohio State University is located in a rapidly expanding metropolitan area where wives of graduate students may expect to find employment in most lines of endeavor. Clerical and secretarial positions are easy to find at the University, governmental agencies, industry, and professional offices.

Elementary and secondary school teachers are needed in the City of Columbus and in the suburban school systems of Franklin County. For more definite information about teaching positions, write to the Chairman, Teacher Placement, Bureau of Educational Research and Service, 195 Arps Hall, 1945 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio 43210.
REQUIREMENTS FOR ADVANCED DEGREES

Master of Arts Degree

There are two levels of study in the Master of Arts Program: (1) all graduate students entering the department without an undergraduate major substantially equivalent to the one offered at The Ohio State University will follow a common course of study, and (2) all other students will follow the course of study described below in paragraph (B).

(A) In each quarter of the first year all students entering the department without an undergraduate major in anthropology substantially equivalent to the one offered at The Ohio State University will participate in three general anthropology seminars and one specialized course or seminar offered by the Department.

(B) In each quarter of the first year all other entering students will be expected to complete three specialized courses or seminars offered by the Department and one specialized course or seminar offered in other graduate departments of the University.

On completion of 45 hours of graduate study all students will take a comprehensive general examination which will include 14 hours of written work and a two hour oral examination on general anthropology. Students earning the highest mark on the comprehensive examination will be recommended for an M.A. degree and can proceed directly to Ph.D. level studies without writing a thesis. Other students will be required to write a thesis, following the rules of the Graduate School.

The faculty places high value on programs of graduate study which develop the student's powers of analysis, creativity and learning. Before the end of the first year of study all students should have developed a coherent plan, with a faculty advisor, to further their scholarly aims.

The Degree Master of Arts—Summary

1. Completion of 45 quarter hours of graduate credit.
2. Completion of a 16 hour written and oral comprehensive examination in general anthropology.
3. Completion of a minimum of 3 specialized seminars in anthropology.
4. Completion of a thesis if required.
5. Completion of all Graduate School requirements.

Doctor of Philosophy Degree

A Master of Arts degree from an accredited institution is required for admission to the Ph.D. program. Ph.D. candidates in Anthropology must meet the following requirements to qualify for the doctoral degree:

1. Completion of 33 quarter hours of graduate credit. At least 45 of the total 33 quarter hours of credit must be in specialized or advanced anthropology courses beyond the level of the comprehensive general anthropology examination given on completion of 45 quarter hours of study. The total of 33 quarter hours must also include at least 30 quarter hours of specialized or advanced courses or seminars taken after the 45 quarter hour comprehensive general examination and selected from the approved listing of graduate courses offered in other graduate departments of the University.

2. Completion of a 6 hour written and oral examination given after completion of 90 quarter hours of graduate study. The examination will test the student's comprehension of his specialized fields of study in anthropology.

3. Completion of all Graduate School requirements.

4. Original research and preparation of a dissertation based on that research of sufficient merit to warrant publication.

5. A satisfactory defense of the dissertation in a 2 hour oral examination concerning the dissertation topic and related areas of anthropological knowledge.

Research for the doctoral dissertation must be undertaken under the conditions and in the style which is usual for professional anthropological research in a special field of anthropology.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES AND FACILITIES

Graduate students in the Department of Anthropology at The Ohio State University are afforded exceptional opportunities for research training and experience through a comprehensive program of courses and seminars, access to extensive data processing and laboratory facilities, and employment in major research programs supervised by senior staff members.

Numerous continuing research projects are in progress under supervision of staff members in the Department of Anthropology. These include a cross-cultural study of dissociational states being done in cooperation with the Department of Psychiatry, Caribbean Area Studies, cultural studies of Southeast Asian peoples, a study of the effects of extreme environments on the human organism, and studies in Plains and Arctic Prehistory.
Data Processing Facilities

The College of Social and Behavioral Sciences maintains a Data Center in Hagerty Hall. It is well equipped and available for graduate students and faculty. The Center has a 1620 electronic computer, 604 calculating punch, 407 tabulators, 519 reproducer and gang punch, collator, counter-sorters, alphabet and numeric key punches and verifiers. New equipment is continually being added.

The Data Center also utilizes the Numerical Computation Laboratory of the University which has extensive facilities. These include a 7094 Data Processing System and a peripheral 1410 system. The Numerical Computation Laboratory is likewise available for use of the faculty and their graduate students.

Ohio State Historical Society

The Department of Anthropology maintains a continuing program of archaeological excavation in Ohio in cooperation with the Ohio State Historical Society. The laboratory facilities and library of the Society are available to graduate students.

Institute of Polar Studies

The Institute of Polar Studies, in combination with several departments including Anthropology, offers an interdisciplinary approach to Arctic, Antarctic and alpine studies. Available research facilities include X-ray equipment, mass spectograph, low temperature laboratories, seismic equipment, gravity equipment, Wild A-7 and other stereoplotters, a special polar library, maps, calculators and a 7090 computer.

ANTHROPOLOGY DEPARTMENT STAFF

Full-Time Staff:

Erika Bourguignon (Ph.D., Professor, cultural anthropology, culture and personality; Latin America, Africa).
Robert K. Dentan (Ph.D., Assistant Professor, cultural anthropology, social organization, ecology; Southeast Asia, Africa).
Leo Estel (Ph.D., Professor, physical anthropology, prehistory; Oceania, Latin America).
Edwin S. Hall, Jr. (Ph.D., Assistant Professor, prehistory, Arctic prehistory; Circumpolar, North America).
Richard S. Krause (Ph.D., Assistant Professor, prehistory, Plains prehistory; North America, Oceania).
Michael A. Little (M.A., Assistant Professor, physical anthropology, bio-cultural adaptations; Latin America, North America).
Thomas R. Williams (D.Sc., Professor, cultural anthropology, culture and personality; Southeast Asia, North America).

Part-Time Staff:

Ray S. Baby (A.B., Adjunct Assistant Professor, archaeology; North America). Curator, Ohio State Museum.

Anthropologists in Other Departments or Schools:

Catherine A. Callaghan (Ph.D., Assistant Professor, anthropological linguistics, field methods). Department of Linguistics.
Ilse Letcher (Ph.D., Professor, history of linguistics, linguistic structures, acoustic and physiological phonetics). Chairman, Department of Linguistics.
Francis Lee Utley (Ph.D., Professor, folklore, linguistics, folk and non-folk literature; Europe, North America, Mid-East). Department of English.

Chairman: Thomas R. Williams

The Department expects to add two or three full time staff members in each of the next several years.

For further information write to: Edwin S. Hall, Jr., Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Anthropology, The Ohio State University, 1775 South College Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210.
For information on the 600 American Indian skeletal remains: SEE: Native Americans: Skeletal Remains. bli: 4/2008
Implement

By CHUCK BELL

Caveman vintage cutting tools and American Indian arrow heads are shaped, some a one-million-year-old technique, by a graduate student in a Hagerty Hall laboratory.

Eugene Katona, an assistant in anthropology, using only a hammer stone and the point of a deer antler, fashions flint axe heads, spear points, razor-edged blades and many other sharp tools used by man since prehistoric times.

KATONA DEMONSTRATED the ancient techniques, learned through years of research, to a LANTERN reporter. "First I start with a flint rock and this hammer stone which is just a hard pebble dropped by a glacier.

"We call this technique flaking," he said as he smashed the rock with the hammer stone scattering chips of flint across the floor. "There are several different methods of flaking, but I use only two of them.

"One method is called the direct percussion flaking. That's what I'm doing now," he said, striking another blow on the flint.

"YOU HAVE to hit the flint at different angles to get different sizes and shapes. Even if you hit the flint wrong, you will usually get a useful tool. Almost all rocks will break with sharp edges that will cut leathery.

"Another method I use is pressure flaking." Katona picked a small flint chip from the floor.

"For this method you hold the flint chip in a piece of leather to protect your hand."

Grasping a portion of a deer antler, he said, "All you have to do is chip small flakes off the edge of the flint. It takes a while, but you can fashion arrow heads, spear heads, and other tools used by early man and the later American Indians."

KATONA EXPLAINED pressure flaking was a much later development than percussion flaking. "Earliest man made only pebble tools to dig, cut, and chop. He made these by smashing two rocks together.

"Not until he starts making these stone tools in a way patterned for a certain purpose, can we call him man," the anthropologist said.

"He first began making these tools about a million years ago, but developed very slowly at first," Katona said. "About 600,000 to 700,000 years ago man began making hand axes and other advanced stone tools, but he did not make spear points until 100,000 years ago."

HE SAID American Indians, who are considered recent by anthropologists, fashioned flint and volcanic glass into many tools. "They made knives, spear points, arrow heads, farming tools, and many other implements.

"They even made stone razors which are probably sharper than most steel blades manufactured today." He knocked a chip from the large flint rock and shaved the hair from a spot on his arm.

"I have to be careful when I flake a piece of flint off of the rock. Without gloves I could easily lose the ends of my fingers," he said.

"In fact, one noted anthropologist referring to the sharpness of flint said the woods were full of three-fingered Indians."

THE BEARDED grad student has also made a throwing stick from a stick with a natural hook on the end. "This is used to propel a spear," he said.

"You hollow out the blunt end of the spear and put it on the end of the hook of the throwing stick. You hold both of them together. When throwing it, let go of the spear and swing the throwing stick over your head or to the side. Through its lever action it sends the spear much harder than you could throw it normally.

"The throwing stick is a rather recent development. It was not used until about 50,000 years ago."

KATONA SAID that although he had read about man's crude tools, he really became interested in making them one day when he was walking by the Olentangy River.

"I picked up two stones and hit them together. One cracked leaving a sharp edge. I found out it was actually possible to make these tools.

"This shows one can get along and live rather well without metal tools, weapons and machines," he said. "A person would have a better chance to survive in the wilderness if he knew these techniques."

KATONA EXPLAINED that tools similar to those he is making influenced man's development. "Man began to make tools because changes were taking place in his mind and these tools influenced further changes."

When asked what his studies mean to us, Katona said, "If we understand what man did in the past, we will better understand man's nature and why he is what he is today."

"Now we have rather fragmentary evidence on early man," he said, "but more exact knowledge will result when more people begin to do more work."
President Fawcett presented the following recommendations:

**GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

Modification of Master Plan

It is proposed that the official campus master plan adopted by the Board of Trustees in February, 1962, and subsequently amended on six occasions, be further modified in the following ways and for the reasons indicated:

1. Master plan studies by the Office of Campus Planning and the coordinating architects for the University College are substantially completed and the master plan can now show the locations of proposed buildings, streets and other major site improvements on that campus, as well as the necessary street connection to the main campus and the proposed University College campus.

2. As the completion of the two dormitory towers southwest of the Stadium approaches, it is necessary to proceed with the moving of certain athletic facilities and activities to the area south of Buckeye Village, as proposed in the 1962 master plan. Minor modifications in this part of the master plan now must be made to indicate the precise location of the new athletic facilities and the resulting modification of the proposed parking area to the south.

The changes in these two areas are shown on the accompanying map dated February 9, 1967, and are consistent with the principles and concepts approved by the Board of Trustees in adopting the master plan in 1962.

President Fawcett recommended that the Board of Trustees approve the master plan changes as depicted on the accompanying map, that all previous actions of the Board of Trustees with respect to the master plan and not contrary to the accompanying map be reaffirmed, and that a copy of said map be filed by the Secretary with the "Campus Master Plan Study - Phase II" report submitted December 12, 1961.

In motion of Mr. France, seconded by Mr. Bricker, the above recommendation was approved by unanimous voice vote.

Establishment of the Department of Anthropology Within the College of Commerce and Administration

On January 10, 1967, the Faculty Council approved the recommendation by the Council on Academic Affairs that a Department of Anthropology be established within the College of Commerce and Administration, effective Summer Quarter, 1967.

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**GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS (continued)**

**B. Establishment of the Department of Anthropology**

This action is the result of a series of steps in the development of this discipline. Initial recognition was given to the field of Anthropology in 1953 when the Department of Sociology added that discipline and changed its name to include Anthropology. The historical relationship of these two disciplines in various institutions has usually been of a "trusteeship" character with the expectation that Anthropology would gain departmental autonomy. The growth of the area at The Ohio State University has now reached the point which seems to make this desirable. When compared with other departments, the enrollment of 4,000 during the current year places Anthropology in the middle of the range of departmental registrants. After full consideration within the Department of Sociology and Anthropology and also by the members of the Anthropology faculty, this proposal was approved by the faculties of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology as well as the College of Commerce and Administration.

President Fawcett recommended that the Board of Trustees authorize the establishment of a Department of Anthropology in the College of Commerce and Administration.

The Board of Trustees by unanimous vote approved the proposal that a separate Department of Anthropology be established effective Summer Quarter, 1967.

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**C. Change the Name of the Department of Engineering Drawing to the Department of Engineering Graphics**

The faculty of the College of Engineering has proposed that the name of the Department of Engineering Drawing be changed to the Department of Engineering Graphics.

The term "engineering drawing" no longer accurately describes the nature of the work of this Department. Approximately 30 per cent of the Department's content concerns itself with grapho-numerical and mathematical procedures while another 35 to 40 per cent is devoted to the area of descriptive geometry. The appropriate division of the American Society for Engineering Education changed its name and the name of its journal to "Engineering Graphics" several years ago.

The above proposal was endorsed by the Council on Academic Affairs and was approved by the Faculty Council on December 13, 1966.

President Fawcett recommended that the Board of Trustees approve the proposed change in name of the Department of Engineering Drawing to Department of Engineering Graphics, effective with the 1967-68 academic year beginning Summer Quarter, 1967.

The Board of Trustees by unanimous vote approved the change of the name of the Department of Engineering Drawing to the Department of Engineering Graphics, effective with the 1967-68 academic year beginning Summer Quarter, 1967.
Seip Mound for 3rd Year

By Carol Piasczny
Lantern Staff Writer

Do stratigraphic pictures make you think of an aerospace dynamics course? Do horizontal profiles make you think you missed something in that art appreciation course you slept through every morning? They shouldn't.

Stratigraphic pictures and horizontal profiles are only a part of the anthropological jargonese of Raymond Baby, adjunct professor of anthropology at Ohio State and curator of archaeology for the Ohio Historical Society Museum.

As early as 1953, Baby had summer field digs for his anthropology students to 'stress the learning of every aspect of anthropological field trips.' Anthropology 555, Baby's prerequisite course for the field work of 565, 'explains in theory what the student will be doing for 10 weeks.'

Anthropology students this summer excavated a Hopewelian (Ohio Indian) complex at Seip Mounds in Bainbridge, Ohio. This was the third summer that students have gone to Bainbridge.

Baby and Martha Otto, associate curator of archaeology at the museum, supervise the students on the field trip, not only to 'teach undergrads but also to train graduate students to handle supervisory roles.'

'We get a landscape architect and a surveyor, who are part of the museum staff, in order to do the initial work.'

From that point on, however, everyone has the opportunity to use the instruments. We move slowly because we take our time at the work,' Baby said.

Baby added that the size of the class is kept down 'because it takes two people to train a crew of 15.'

'Students begin work by doing profiles, that is, painstakingly exposing layers of earth at five to 10 foot intervals. They're responsible for their findings, keeping records, graphing the location and making drawings.'

'Some students have been critical, as they feel there's too much work involved, but they don't realize every task is necessary. Sure, the students work, but they learn,' Baby continued.

Students are graded half on attitude, ability and interest and half on their daily field notes and completeness of work. Those eligible for the program must be Ohio State anthropology majors, with graduate students getting primary preference and seniors and juniors next in line for consideration.

Baby claimed that the program may be expanded 'if we get more acreage. We've progressed since 1953 when the dig was five weeks long and a joint sociology-anthropology project. In 1957 the program was expanded to 10 weeks. But only in the last three years in Bainbridge have we gone to a site that is not intact as we did in the beginning.'

The Bainbridge dig this summer was 'unique,' Baby explained, as the site was located in a 'small part of the total complex.' 'In the past we've excavated two mortuary houses. In our past diggings the positioning of the two burial houses led us to believe there was a third; so we began excavating house number three.'

'Whatever stuff is found goes to the museum,' Baby said. 'Previously, we've found scraps of mica and exotic ornaments, not native to Ohio, as we believe the Indians had a trade system with North Carolina.'

The field trip has been a joint program since 1953 between Ohio State and the Ohio Historical Society. 'We have one of those rare and desirable relationships that work out for the students' benefit. We provide room, board and transportation for the students and they provide the enthusiasm,' Baby explained.

Students are selected in April and May for the summer programs. 'Hopefully we'll be able to get grad students in the program in a supervisory role with the undergrads. Anyway, that's my goal,' Baby said.
DIG WORK—Baby, far left, supervises work of anthropology students last summer at Selip Mound in Bainbridge,
Students study at archaeological site

By Andrew Male
Lantern staff writer 8-7-84

It may not be the ruins of Pompeii or a mummy's tomb in Egypt, but these archaeology students don't mind. They're experiencing their own archaeological expedition at Kilbruck Creek Valley in Holmes County, as part of two courses offered by the department of anthropology for the summer.

Anthropology 565 and 694 give students field experience in archaeological methods and techniques under the direction of Nigel Brush, associate professor of anthropology.

"We're going to accomplish a lot this summer," Brush said, referring to the excavation work. Brush said the findings date from 10,000 B.C. to 1,100 A.D.. Some of the findings already discovered include a grooved axe from around 5,000 B.C. and spear points from 3,500 B.C., according to Brush. He said the oldest artifacts found come the Paleo-Indian period which ends about 8,000 B.C.

The way to tell when one period ends and another begins, according to Paul Sciulli, associate professor of anthropology, is the discovery of pottery. Pottery signifies the start of the Archaic period between 6,000 and 8,000 B.C. Then in 1,000 B.C., tribes used both pottery and domesticated plants which marks the beginning of the Woodland period, he said.

"I've uncovered flint plates and bone fragments," said Margaret Allen, a senior from Dayton.

"There are a lot of different tribes from different time periods," said Jim Foradas, a graduate student from Canton. "We're getting to some exciting levels at the site."

"We get up around 6:30 a.m., eat breakfast and get to the site around 8 a.m., take time for lunch and finish at 4:30 p.m., go home and clean up for dinner," Allen said. However, the day isn't over when the students get back to their rented house in Clark. The house is also used as a lecture room and laboratory for the 11 students. Other aspects of the courses involve site survey, record keeping, sample processing, field photography, stratigraphic analysis, artifact processing, environmental analysis and mapping.

The only problems according to Brush are the mosquitoes and the quarter of a mile walk between the parking spot and the site.

The site is located about 80 miles from Columbus, north of Coshocton. Work has been going on there since 1983.
Archaeological dig set in Worthington

By SUSAN PRENTICE
C-J Staff Writer

Dig it, man. They found some stuff in the heart of Worthington you just wouldn't believe.

There are some arrowheads, flint chips and — who knows — maybe even some bones.

Well, the bones — of Hopewell Indians who lived thousands of years ago — are safe for the time being. But anything found around the edges of an Indian mound now under study is fair game for 10 or so Ohio State University archaeology students.

The students are exploring the base of Jeffers Mound, near Plesenton Drive west of the Olentangy River in Worthington.

The mound is 35 feet high and has a 140-foot diameter. Surrounding it are large brick, suburban homes. Residents say they knew the nearby landscape contained the large Indian earthen creation when they bought the houses.

"I think it's absolutely marvelous," said Mary Armstrong, who has lived at 6430 Plesenton Drive, across the street from the mound, for 30 years.

"The sunsets are absolutely magnificent as the sun goes down over the mound," she said. "We've loved it for 30 years."

Richard Yerkes, OSU professor of archaeology in the anthropology department, said the mound outdates the Armstonghs by 1,500 to 2,000 years.

Yerkes said he has conducted archaeological digs before, but not in people's backyards.

"This is very unusual," Yerkes said. "Usually we take people (students) someplace exotic and camp out. You eat, drink and sleep archaeology."

The mound itself is not a rarity in Central Ohio. Yerkes estimated that Columbus is the home of several hundred Indian burial mounds.

Yerkes and his students finished their third week of shoveling, sifting and examining at the site yesterday. They have two weeks to go.

The property belongs to the Worthington Historical Society, which is allowing Yerkes to dig around the mound, but not into it.

The mound probably holds the body of a prominent Hopewell, perhaps with his wives and slaves. The students have found flint and arrowheads so far, but no major artifacts.

When archaeologists dug at the site in 1868, they found skeletal remains, the professor said. No such luck this time.

"Most of the goodies are in the mound. We've found no major pieces, just a light scattering of artifacts. They (the Indians) didn't live up near the mound. We didn't find much of their food or day-to-day garbage," Yerkes said.

"How many people did it take to build the thing? That's just one of the things we don't know. They made the finest artistic pieces ever known, but we don't even know for sure if they were farmers, hunters or gatherers," he said.

"According to some of the pieces we've found, they probably were hunters and gatherers."
Ohio State University Professor Richard Yerkes examines an arrowhead similar to one found near a Hopewell Indian burial mound in the heart of Worthington.
Anthropologists will look at local and global issues

Everything from suicide to the Russian-American fur trade will be discussed when the Central States Anthropological Society convenes for its 63rd annual meeting.

The society will meet April 3-5 at the Envoy Inn in downtown Columbus. Sessions will be held Friday afternoon, Saturday morning and afternoon and Sunday morning.

The distinguished lecture at 9 p.m. April 4 will be given by Erika Bourguignon, professor of anthropology and a 1986 Distinguished Scholar award recipient.

The lecture, "Who are We? Where Do We Come From? Where Are We Going?: Malinowski, Mead and the Current Status of Anthropology," will be delivered at the Envoy Inn. It will be followed by a reception hosted by the Department of Anthropology.

Physical anthropologists, archaeologists, linguists and ethnologists make up the membership of the society, which is drawn mainly from an area bounded by Pennsylvania, the Dakotas, Texas and Alabama.

Two hundred and fifty people, including one associated with the Lycee Technique du Centre, Luxembourg, are expected to attend the meeting.

Local arrangements for the meeting are being made by Betty Messenger, lecturer of English composition, and John Messenger, professor of anthropology. John Messenger also is a past president of the society.

The University also will be represented at the meeting by five faculty members and 15 graduate students who will present papers in 16 sessions of the meeting.

The subjects of the other papers at the meeting include: Ohio archeology; work and play in Montessori educational systems; mythology; the behavior of infant gorillas, chimpanzees and orangutans; Mexico, Yemen, Uganda, Afghanistan, Ireland, Paraguay, Polynesia, Japan and the Comora Islands of new Mozambique; Aztecs; Tuareg of Saharan Africa; and Taiwanese students at Ohio State.

In conjunction with the meeting, Willis Sibley, a professor from Cleveland State University, will present the lecture, "The Uses of Anthropology in Corporate and Public Life," at 3 p.m. April 2 in 352 Denney Hall.

Sibley is a former president of the Society for Applied Anthropology. The lecture is open to the public.
OSU safari trip to focus on Kenya

By Lee Kirchner
Lantern staff writer

If your dream is to take a safari into the deepest regions of Kenya, there is still time to make your reservations with the Department of Anthropology.

Spaces are still available for an African study safari in Kenya hosted by Frank E. Poirier, professor of anthropology.

Final payment for the trip was originally due April 1, but Poirier said that anyone interested could still join the group.

The cost of the safari is $2,595. Participants will leave June 19 and return 17 days later on July 5. The cost includes round trip airfare from New York and double occupancy accommodations.

Eleven people have signed up for the trip including four students, Poirier said. He said he was hoping 15 would sign up but even if no one else registers the trip will continue.

In hopes of obtaining more people, Poirier has sent articles to both the Cleveland Plain Dealer and the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Plans for the trip include a day in Amboseli Park, which is overshadowed by the snow-covered peaks of Mt. Kilimanjaro.

Among the other places to be visited are the Kenya National Museum, Masai Mara, Kenya's most popular game reserve, and the Samburu Game Reserve, home of the almost extinct black rhinoceros.

Poirier said he doesn't feel there is any danger in traveling to Kenya.

Luther Boren, a senior from Columbus and a member of the group going on the trip, said he isn't worried about the safari.

"If they didn't think that it was safe, we wouldn't be going," he said.

Poirier said credit hours can be received for the trip. To receive credit for Anthropology 693, an independent study, a student must be registered for summer quarter.

Poirier said, however, credit can be applied to fall quarter if the student does not want to pay summer quarter tuition.

Boren said he was excited about the trip but wishes it was possible to visit Mombasa, a city on the coast of Africa. The trip is only planned for the inner portions of Kenya, he said.

Poirier took students on an African safari in 1974, but it was not a similar trip, he said.

The 1974 trip was in conjunction with the Department of Zoology. The trip fulfilled a 10-week course — five weeks spent studying at OSU and the other five in Africa to complete assignments, Poirier said.

While this is a safari, no hunting will be done, Poirier said.

Hunting is banned in Kenya because of past abuse of the sport by Saudi Arabian princes, Poirier said.

Poirier has taught at Ohio State since 1968. He is an expert in the areas of human evolution and primate behavior and has traveled extensively throughout the world conducting his research. He has twice received the OSU Teacher of the Year Award.

For more information or to register, contact Frank Poirier, Lord Hall 114 at 292-9766.
Archaeological excavation to

By KIM CARSON
Lantern staff writer

Students will get a chance to dig into real archaeology this summer in an excavation co-sponsored by the Graduate Studies program and the Anthropology Department.

Excavation will begin June 25 at Flint Ridge State Memorial Park in Licking County. Organizers hope to find artifacts that will explain the involvement of the Hopewell Indians with the quarry.

Combined class sizes could be as large as 30 students depending on the amount of funding approved for the project. Dr. Richard Yerkes of the Anthropology Department said.

Yerkes, who has directed the program since 1985, said that this year the program will be longer and there will be more experts to assist students than in past years. In addition to the on-site staff, there are a number of guest speakers scheduled.

Cost of the field study will be equivalent to regular tuition fees plus food and camping expenses.

Classes will be offered at both graduate and undergraduate levels for 3-16 credit hours. Credit hours earned will be based on the student's availability to participate at the site.

Students earning 16 hours will be spending the entire 10 week course in the field.

Dr. Richard Dancy, co-director of the program said, "those are the students who will live and breathe archaeology."

"Though (the 16 hour course) is the most intense level of involvement, the best part of this summer's program is the variety of options being offered to the students," Dancy said.

In addition to full-time camping and commuter programs, half-term camping and commuter programs are available. Commuter programs were designed to make the program accessible to students who cannot devote entire days to the course, Yerkes said.

The main purpose of the program is to teach proper excavation techniques, including artifact identification and preservation, site location, data recording, mapping and surveying.

Though the course is open to students of any background, Albert Pecora, vice president of the Anthropology Club and a participant in last summer's dig, said the class is not for everyone.

"You've got to be prepared to work and get dirty," Pecora said.

"We worked our butts off and it got hot a lot." Since last summer, Pecora has worked on other excavations and he mentioned that his training was much more comprehensive than other students he worked with on the digs.

Pecora, who camped full-time at the site, said the rewarding part of the experience was the camaraderie the participants developed after working all day at the dig. Evenings were noted for relaxation and fun, but Pecora looked forward to getting up every morning to work. "Sometimes we would be working on a project and the day was over, but I'd just want to keep working."
LEARNING FROM THE DEAD

This toothy evidence from Lake Erie figured in dental fraud case

Photo courtesy Dr. Curtis A. Metz
Bones, teeth speak volumes to forensic investigators

By David Lore
Dispatch Science Reporter

Three clay faces peer out from Paul Sculli’s refrigerator, mute and expressionless.

If the dead could talk, these artist reconstructions would no doubt have hair-raising stories to tell.

But Sculli, an Ohio State University anthropologist, said he’s not convinced this is the best way to put names on such remnants of humanity.

“The best clues are the bones themselves. There’s a lot that the bones can tell you,” he said.

A dead body is a symphony to the forensic scientist. If the bones are silent, listen to the teeth, the skull or maybe even the bite marks on a chunk of discarded carrot.

The art and science of forensics are always changing, say the experts. The coroner’s ruling last week in the Nydara Ross case showed, however, that a murder investigation depends on a variety of tools — with enterprise, training and alertness as important as technology.

DNA fingerprinting is the hot topic in forensics, but dental analysis remains the workhorse in most identification cases. This is especially true of children, since the growth and development of baby and adult teeth are accurate measures of maturity.

“I can give you the age fairly well in children, but in an adult it’s pretty plus and minus. After 18, you’re guessing,” said OSU’s James V. Marquard, a professor of dentistry and pathology and consultant to the Franklin County coroner’s office.

3-year margin of error

James Simmelink, an anatomist at the dental school at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, said that where the sex of the child is known, X-rays of the teeth and roots can establish age to within six months.

However, even in children, the margin of error can as much as three years, said Curtis A. Mertz, a forensic dentist in Ashtabula who also investigates personal injury, malpractice and dental fraud.

With an adult corpse, dental evidence is more problematic.

Marquard said the forensic dentist looks for clues in wear patterns on the teeth, the extent of periodontal disease and the types of dental restorations — caps, fillings and den-

If there are no dentures, the investigator looks for such characteristics as chips or missing or crooked teeth, which may provide a match when compared with dental records of those thought to be the victim.

Evidence of dental work also can be helpful because dental materials have changed over the years and thus can be dated. Gold foils, for example, were used for restoration until the mid-1950s when they were replaced by silver or silver amalgams, which in turn were succeeded by composite and synthetic materials.

“Also, you can usually tell the cigarette smokers, and you can scrape the tartar and have it analyzed for pot.”

This is not a static science, said Mertz.

Pill may affect teeth

Dentists are finding that development of permanent teeth is slower in girls who begin taking birth control pills early.

In one case, he said, the teeth of a murdered girl indicated an age of 12 to 14, while the bones were those of a 17- to 19-year-old. As it turned out, the victim was a 17-year-old who had gone on the pill at 11.

The use of anthropology in crime solving has emerged in the last two decades, said Mertz. Dental experts and anthropologists work as a team, each making separate estimates on age, sex, race and other characteristics, and their estimates often disagree.

Simmelink said it was help from an anthropologist several years ago that helped him crack a slaying case in which the only evidence was a charred piece of jawbone sifted out of the ashes of a university incinerator.

The suspect was a university employee whose job involved burning the remains of laboratory animals, he said. The suspect had been seen with a gun, chasing the supposed victim in a barroom brawl. No body was ever found.
OSU anthropologist Paul Sciulli looks for clues in the face of death

Fusion of the cranial plates, above, is an indicator of age. At right is forensic dentist Curtis A. Merz.

Search for Nydra Ross was textbook case, Page 2 E

and say quite a lot."
The pelvic bones can be critical, he said. A crude age estimate can be made on the basis of wear to the auricular surface on the back of the pelvic bones, the part of the body that absorbs the stress of walking and running. The pelvic structure also indicates the sex of the body, since the opening is wider in women than in men. It also may indicate whether the woman gave birth.

Sciulli also can speak to the initiated. Age of young victims can be established by the extent to which the cranial sutures separating the cranial plates have grown together. There also may be fractures or deformities that might match records of earlier accidents or surgeries.

Other clues are less obvious. A small bone in the neck called the hyoid will, if broken, indicate strangulation, but the bone can easily be missed.

Lesions on bone can provide evidence of arthritis and other diseases, which may aid in an identification.

Bone disease is 'best bet'

Robert J. Woods, an OSU graduate student in biological anthropology, said he thinks evidence of bone disease may be his best bet in identifying the burned remains recently recovered from a pit on the farm of missing Coos County farmer James Stearner.

Woods, who has examined some 15,000 prehistoric and contemporary skeletons as part of his study of rheumatoid arthritis, said there was evidence on the charred bones of joint disease that can be compared to X-rays taken by Stearner's chiropractor. "The lesions on the bones should be as good as fingerprints," he said.

As in archaeology, the remains at the burial site must be preserved to understand the find. Digging up a murder victim requires the same skills involved in excavating Egyptian tombs.

The position of the shoe tips from the victim's boots may be helpful in the Stearner homicide investigation, said Woods.

In an earlier case, Sciulli said a few old iron nails resulted in a homicide investigation being called off. The nails indicated that a skeleton in a rural grave was evidence not of a contemporary murder but of a 19th-century cemetery.

Sciulli and other forensic scientists say new techniques such as bite-mark analysis, facial reconstructions and DNA fingerprinting may be helpful in some cases, although they all have their limitations.

A facial reconstruction may bring out the
basic structure of the skull and facial bones, but still the artist has no way to know such things as the size or the shape of the nose and ears, the skin color or whether the victim wore a beard or mustache.

TRYING TO match such facial models with photographs of missing persons is a frustrating process, said Sciulli.

The clay face on the model is flat and expressionless while photographs usually show people smiling, laughing or mugging.

"You can eliminate a lot of individuals (with this technique), but I don't think it's really a good way of positively identifying any single individual."

Another relatively new innovation in bite-mark analysis, used successfully since the early 1970s to identify assailants in such crimes as child abuse, assault and murder.

One resident of Ohio's Death Row got there in part because Mertz was able to match the gap between the man's front teeth with the gap evident in bite marks found on the battered body of his 12-year-old victim.

THE BITE-mark evidence wasn't in itself enough to convict the killer, but it gave detectives the lead they needed to crack the case, said Mertz.

In other cases, bite marks in such food as apples or cheese have been enough to place a suspect at the scene of a crime. Marquard was once able to tie a suspect to a shooting by matching a bite mark in a carrot.

Technology is not really the heart of today's forensic sciences, although X-rays, scanners and picture enhancement techniques can be helpful.

One exception is the use of computers to match physical remains with dental records at the scene of plane crashes or other mass disasters, said Marquard.

THE PROGRAM, developed by the Army Institute of Dental Research, allows crash-scene investigators to use the power of the computer to match the dental records of those on board the aircraft with the thousands of bits of physical evidence gathered at the scene.

Also, the computer files at the FBI's National Crime Information Center collect data, including basic dental descriptions, on missing children and adults.

Police usually enter local cases into the data bank if the person is not found within 90 days.

It is widely expected that DNA matching will revolutionize forensic work, at least in those cases where there is some way to match the genetic evidence at a crime scene with that of a missing person or a suspect.

"DNA WILL be the one to throw us all out of business, providing you have a bit of human tissue," said Mertz.

However, there are practical limitations on the technology, Sciulli said. If there is no flesh left on a unidentified skeleton, it's "a long shot" that DNA information can be recovered from the bones, he said.

And even where DNA evidence is recovered, the lack of any centralized genetic data — comparable to fingerprints or dental records — makes it useless unless police have a suspect in mind.
Summer trips abroad offer course credit for students

By Denise Affolter
Lantern staff writer

A series of trips to China, Africa and India for possible course credit are available this summer for students, staff or any private citizens interested in going.

The trips are hosted by Frank E. Poirier, professor of anthropology.

Poirier said students can get one to 10 hours of independent study credit depending on how much reading, writing and observing they want to do.

"We work it out by mutual agreement," he said.

The trip to China is June 22 to July 4, the trip to India, Kashmir and Nepal is July 21 to August 5 and the East African safari is August 13 to 26.

Poirier said he has been hosting trips like these for the last four years and emphasizes an anthropological and archaeological look at culture.

Poirier has lived and intermitently worked in India and Africa for the last 20 years, and in China since 1981.

Poirier said he sometimes works on his own research and fieldwork on primates while on these trips.

He said it is important for people to take advantage of today's international world.

"The key to success is in international success," he said.

The China trip will include stops in Hong Kong, Beijing and Xian.

The trip to India, Kashmir and Nepal will include visits to the cities of New Delhi, Agra, Mathura, Srinigar and Kathmandu. The African safari will feature animal and native observation in Nairobi and Tanzania.

Poirier said he would like to take 15 to 20 people and the trips are open to anyone interested.

The average cost for the trips is about $3,000 and the money must be in about one month in advance, Poirier said.

Laura Mobley, a senior from Columbus majoring in anthropology and Chinese, went on the China trip last summer in preparation for an exchange student program in China.

She said she did not receive course credit for her trip only because she did not really need the hours.

She said the trip was very interesting but "it was nothing academic."

Luther Boren, a senior from Columbus majoring in anthropology, went on the African safari trip in 1987. He said his daily activities included game runs, in which the visitors loaded into vans and went out into the wilderness to observe the wild animals.

He said they also changed locations every two days.

The lodges that they stayed in were actually in the middle of the game preserves.

Boren said he received about 3 credit hours of independent study for his trip. He said the sightseeing was his learning experience.
Bill to set policies for human remains

Megan Markey
intern campus reporter

In recent months university and state museum officials have moved toward agreement concerning returning human remains to their origins.

The Smithsonian Institution, which has an extensive collection of remains, said it would return remains that can be traced to Indian tribes as well as individual families.

Statewide policy could be established this month with Ohio House Bill 244. The bill, introduced by Sen. Roy Ray, D-Akron, would set procedures for handling human remains found in the state and would make provisions dealing with archaeological sources.

The bill also deals with American Indian opposition to anthropologists digging up and analyzing tribal skeletons.

Chung-min Chen, chairman of the OSU Department of Anthropology, said, “At this point OSU doesn’t have a policy regarding the return of human remains.”

Other universities such as Stanford University, Harvard University and University of Nebraska at Lincoln, are working out agreements with representatives of Indian tribes.

“Speaking for the department, if someone came in and said they could prove that the remains were of their descent, we would certainly return them,” Chen said.

Chen said many of the remains from the OSU Department of Anthropology are so ancient that it would be hard for a tribe or a person to prove which bones were of their own.

Paul Sciulli, a professor of the OSU Department of Anthropology, said state museums such as the Ohio Historical Society have not set up policies regarding the return of human remains because the administration is waiting for a statewide policy to be established.

According to an article in the September issue of The Chronicle of Higher Education, Indian tribes find the research on bones and artifacts to be deeply offensive to traditional spiritual values.

Sciulli said many times archaeologists get blamed for going out and destroying human remains. “It is important to remember that archaeologists’ purpose is to salvage remains, not destroy remains,” he said.

Sciulli said he would like to see human remains held in a place where both American Indians and archaeologists could have access.

William Dancey, an OSU associate professor of archaeology, said archaeologists are trained to respond sensitively to the complicated issue of handling human remains.

A commission of archaeologists, anthropologists and American Indians will discuss more of these issues at the American Anthropological Association’s annual meeting in November.

See REMAINS: page 2
Bone may help identify victim

By Angela Forest
Lantern staff writer

OSU students and forensic scientists have been busy helping police determine the identity of a victim in a Fairfield County murder.

Cheryl Johnston, an OSU graduate student pursuing a doctorate in physical anthropology, and three other OSU students are currently working on the case.

While searching last week for the remains of 4-year-old Christopher Engle, the boy officials believe was murdered by his parents, investigators in Fairfield County discovered part of a cervical vertebra they estimated was from a child between the ages of 3 and 7.

Since being hired July 25, Johnston said she has spent about seven to eight hours a day, six days a week at the site collecting and sorting material to help local police determine what is or is not bone.

The process involves digging up dirt and debris in the area and sifting it through a screen, leaving only the larger objects, like bone, she said.

Richard Pfau, supervisor of the Columbus Police Department crime laboratory, is currently advising the Fairfield County Sheriff's Department in the Engle case.

The crime laboratory usually works on only crime cases in Columbus, but it is not uncommon for the lab to be called in to provide help for cases outside of the city, Pfau said.

The problem in the Fairfield County case is that there is little evidence in the area and the main suspect in the case refuses to give any information as to where the child is buried, Pfau said.

He said the lab is also called on to investigate outside cases that involve multiple slayings, weapons and assailants.

Depending on the type of crime committed, Pfau said the lab could examine anything that has mass or is tangible, including blood stains, hair, semen, bullets and paint chips.

Lab technicians occasionally do go out to crime scenes to investigate, but, in general, most of the physical evidence is collected and photographed by the Columbus Crime Scene Search Unit, which transfers the evidence to the lab, he said.

In the cases the lab investigates, there is no one method used in the approach and application of various forensic techniques, Pfau said.

For example, in the Fairfield County case, forensic specialists first had to determine if the material was bone and then whether it was human. That is followed by determining what part of the body the bone was attached to, how old it was and what sex and race the victim was, Pfau said.

The identification process continues until the most accurate composite of the individual can be made, he said.

In specifically trying to identify bones, Pfau said forensic specialists rely mainly on the morphology of different species.

Pfau said specialists give a percentage of accuracy when they provide information of physical evidence to police officials. Usually they are almost 100 percent accurate in drawing conclusions as to if a bone is human, he said.
Anthropologist's help sought in identifying body

Investigators have asked an anthropologist at Ohio State University to tell them more about a body found Monday in woods near Alum Creek and Rt. 33.

"We're hoping the additional physical description will help us," said Ron Jester, a Columbus police homicide detective. "We've only gotten a couple of calls on this, and none of them was really close."

By studying the bones, the anthropologist should be able to provide the body's age within a year or two and its height within a couple of inches, Jester said.

The body was found south of I-70 and just west of the Rt. 33 exit about 5:30 p.m. Monday by a man looking for deer. It appears to be the body of a black man with graying, thinning hair. Police estimate the man has been dead three or four months.

The man appears to have had a thin salt-and-pepper goatee.

The body was barefoot and wearing gray slacks and white boxer shorts. Keys and a wristwatch were found on the body.

A cause of death is unknown, but "it appears that there was no kind of violence inflicted upon him," Jester said.

The body's teeth are mostly intact, which means police could use dental records for identification if they have the records of a missing person for comparison.
OSU helping save Ecuador’s wilds

By Jennifer L. Shook
Lantern staff writer

The OSU Anthropology Department and the School of Natural Resources are working toward the preservation of the last pristine wilderness area in Ecuador’s Amazon River Basin, said Dr. Frank Poirier, chairman of the Anthropology Department.

The project, Conservation Education Human Adaptability and Biodiversity in Amazonia (Cehab), has a five-year commitment to work with the indigenous populations of the Cuyebano Reserve. The goal is to save the area, the people and several species of endangered monkeys, Poirier said.

The Cehab project began three years ago when Poirier and Dr. Gary Mullins, a professor in the School of Natural Resources, both had Ecuadoran students who encouraged them to go to the area.

“We got hooked,” Poirier said.

Cehab plans to include faculty, graduate students and, eventually, undergraduate students from Ohio State. For every OSU student involved in research, there will also be an Ecuadoran and a Cofan student.

Poirier said environmental conditions have almost wiped out the indigenous way of life. Only five villages continue to live traditionally and speak the Cofan language. The Cofan numbered 15,000 about 200 years ago. They are now down to 350.

Zabalo, with a population of 100, is the largest of the five villages. Cehab built a house there this summer. The hope now, Poirier said, is to raise enough money to build a bigger research station. Most of the project’s funding has come from Poirier’s and Mullins’ own pockets, Poirier said.

The bigger research station would allow for more room for undergraduate students who are interested in fields like ecology, zoology and anthropology. Currently the research only includes that of endangered monkeys and the health aspects of the Cofan.

Despite the environmental problems, the Cofan remain fairly healthy, according to Graduate Research Assistant Lori Fitton. However, their basic needs could be better met if such things as vitamins for the children, antibiotics and anti-inflammatory drugs were available, she said. Fitton believes prevention of illness in the Cofan may be possible through diet and nutrition.

The recording and retainment of all traditional Cofan knowledge has now, Poirier said, “become our responsibility.”

The School of Natural Resources will look at the monetary, educational and ecological value and the benefits of ecotourism, Mullins said. Poirier said ecotourism—taking tour groups into the area—is a way to get the word out about Cehab and what it is trying to accomplish.

Enhancing environmental education is essential, Mullins said. He says the riches of the area, medicinal values and knowledge of the Cofan make the area a lab for learning. It is considered one of the most biologically diverse areas in the world. The ecology of the area is important to maintain the world’s weather systems, Mullins said.

Poirier said a California pharmaceutical company is studying indigenous plants throughout Amazonia and working with an adjacent group in Ecuador to see if there are some medicinal plants that the Cofan know about that others do not. These plants could possibly generate enough resources for the Cofan to save themselves, he said.

Three trips have been made to the Cuyebano Reserve by the Anthropology Department and the School of Natural Resources. Now that all of the background data has been collected, Cehab is ready to go after outside sources of funding, Poirier said.

Some zoos are interested in funding the project in order to conduct their own research on monkeys and bird species in the area, he said.

The goal now is to expand the project to other departments and possibly to other universities, Poirier said. He hopes doctors, dentists, and optometrists might be willing to donate a week of their vacation to give free exams to the Cofan, he said.

Cehab would also like to raise money for teachers’ salaries because Poirier says it is essential that the Cofan children learn Spanish because if the society collapses, they will have no choice but to move into the mainstream, and will have to have the means to communicate.
OSU departments support Amazon

Brazil trip provides research opportunity

By Jennifer L. Shook
Lantern staff writer

The Ohio State Department of Anthropology and the School of Natural Resources continue their efforts this summer to preserve the Amazon Basin, one of the last and largest of the world’s rain forests.

"The purpose of the trip is to investigate the possibilities of joint projects in anthropology, biology, biomedicine and environmental education between... our host institution in Brazil and the U.S. researchers," said Hilton da Silva, a Ph.D. student in the Department of Anthropology. He is from Brazil.

"It is important to study the endangered species in these areas as well as to continue to work to discover the many unknown plant and wildlife species to help the people there preserve their land and possibly benefit from the new discoveries," da Silva said.

This year the project moves from Ecuador to Brazil, since the Amazon basin spreads into the two countries.

The project, titled Conservation Education, Human Adaptability and Biodiversity in Amazonia began in 1993 and has a five-year commitment to aid in the conservation and preservation of the Cuyebano Reserve in Ecuador.

The 14-day ecotourism trip to Brazil begins Saturday.

Da Silva, who is familiar with the area east of the Amazon Basin, said he found great similarities between his home and the most western side of the Basin in Ecuador.

These similarities provoked CEHAB to expand to Brazil to compare the biodiversity, population adaptation, and the stresses and impact of cultural changes in health and disease patterns, da Silva said.

The project is also important for improving education and career opportunities at OSU, da Silva said.

Students from other universities have expressed interest in participating in the project, "but we want to take care of the OSU students first," said Frank Poirier, chairman of the Department of Anthropology.

The project’s major accomplishments in Ecuador include securing funds for a turtle project and for building a Cofan school and hiring teachers, Poirier said. Cofan is a group of people living in Ecuador.

There has been success in receiving private donations, Poirier said, but the project is planned to be expanded, once various grants and other means of funding come through.

Those involved with the project would like to work with a study abroad program and the Spanish and Portuguese Departments at OSU, to set up a language program associated with field work, Poirier said.

Poirier would like the project eventually to expand its efforts to Kuwait.

Fifteen students are leaving for Brazil, all of whom are paying about $2,100 each for the trip.
OSU students to experience life in Amazon forest

By Dagmar Cianelli
Lantern staff writer

Next week some Ohio State students will trade their view of the Olentangy River for one of the Amazon River in South America.

On Sunday, Frank Poirier, chairperson and professor in the department of Anthropology, and Gary Mullins, a professor in the School of Natural Resources, will lead a group of OSU students and environmental enthusiasts to experience and study the rain forest in the Ecuadorian Amazon River Basin.

The group will be staying on the Cuyabeno Forest Reserve near the Ecuadorian and Peruvian border, Poirier said.

After enduring the necessary series of shots, including yellow fever, tetanus, diphtheria and a few others, Patricia Blades, a senior in forestry, is anxious to go. Her bug repellent, camera and granola bars are packed and ready, she said. She has 20 rolls of film and plans on taking a lot of pictures.

"I've always wanted to go to South America and as a forestry major, the rain forest is of great interest to me," she said.

Dan Urban, an anthropology graduate student, spent three weeks with the group last year. He is looking forward to going there again because of the experience.

"Even if you expect everything, you'll still be surprised, it's every kind of new experiences you ever wanted," he said.

To better understand human populations, some of the graduate students will be doing DNA studies on the Cofan Indians, an endangered indigenous tribe, Mullins said.

"These people are endangered because oil companies are drilling in the rain forest and destroying their habitat," Poirier said.

Others will be studying plants, animals or just exploring what they want, Urban said.

"Faculty members of the group go to learn new and different things to bring back to their classrooms, which expands and internationalizes the curriculum," Mullins said.

"Many people make the mistake of thinking the Amazon rain forest is only in Brazil," Poirier said.

In fact, the rain forest takes up a large part of eastern Ecuador, Urban said.

Poirier and Mullins started leading these trips six years ago at the suggestion of Ecuadorian students studying at Ohio State.
Archeologists dig
Cyprus experience

By Dave Dewees
Lantern staff writer

Students could be excavating a farm settlement, tombs and a sanctuary.

One of the most interesting finds so far has come from the sanctuary. Instead of having a sanctuary dedicated to one deity like other contemporary cultures, such as Ancient Greece, the sanctuary has hundreds of different statues in it.

Ironically, the statues aren't of the deities themselves, but appear to be of the owner of the statue worshiping the deity.

Yerkes equates it to: "I'm here drinking coffee, but my statue is worshipping, so I'm off the hook," he said.

Students and faculty have a close relationship with the villagers, whom they stay with during the project.

"I think that it's really important because you just get a much broader experience with what's going on in the world," Lee said.

Yerkes agrees and he thinks that's one reason that the Cyprus experience is so valuable.

"In all the other archeological projects I've been involved in, I've never felt more like we're really included in the community," he said.

Cost of the program is estimated at $2,000 plus airfare, but 10 fellowships are available. Anyone interested should contact Yerkes in the Department of Anthropology.

Lee said, "It's fun, you learn a lot of stuff, but you are working 40 hours a week."
THE ANTHROPOLOGISTS ARE COMING, THE ANTHROPOLOGISTS ARE COMING!

COLUMBUS -- More than 700 anthropologists from around the world will converge on Columbus later this month for a week of meetings, scientific presentations and debates during the annual meetings of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists and its affiliated organizations.

The Department of Anthropology and the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences at The Ohio State University are hosting the meetings. The AAPA conference begins on April 28 and runs through May 2 at the Hyatt Regency Columbus. The Human Biology Association meeting will run from April 25-28 at the same location.

Participants will discuss the latest research in the field as part of several thousand presentations scheduled for the meeting. Topics will range from a special symposium on gorillas to sessions on human variation, primate behavior, ancient civilizations, Neanderthals and modern cultures.

Physical anthropology is both a biological science and a social science. According to the AAPA, physical anthropology deals with the adaptations, variability, and evolution of human beings and their living and fossil relatives. The field also includes the study of human biology in the context of human culture and behavior.

The meeting brings together members of the AAPA, the Human Biology Association, the Paleoanthropology association, the Paleopathology Association and several interest groups focusing on specific areas of research in the field.

Contact Douglas E. Crews, (614) 292-1329; Crews.8@osu.edu
Introduction

Many of you are probably asking yourselves why anyone would want to write, or read for that matter, an article on the history of Lord Hall and the Department of Anthropology at Ohio State. My answer is curiosity. I have been stumbling around these halls long enough to find the building and the past of the department intriguing. I view the history of buildings and departments as a little like genealogy. A person’s academic lineage is a lot like their family lineage – one perspective on where we are going is to know where you came from.

When I embarked on this endeavor, I was simply curious, but, along the way, I began to realize the need to document the story of the building and the discipline. Lord Hall will likely be gone in the (near?) future, and what is preserved in the university archives may be the only record of its existence. Likewise, the lack of documentation on the changes in the Anthropology Department left me wondering why things that had gone before me had not preserved anything. As many of us know from our numerous theory classes, the historical, social and intellectual context that ideas bloom in has a lot to do with what those ideas are and the path any particular idea will take. Preserving that context is important for future historians of anthropology and the social sciences as well as for the simply curious.

What follows is a smattering of all the information I gathered. The organization is a result of trying to group all the bits of data together in some coherent fashion. There are many gaps and this piece should not be taken as a definitive account but it does outline the basics and constitutes a step toward compiling and preserving some of the story.
The Ohio State University Department of Anthropology

The only formal source of information on the history of the Department of Anthropology at Ohio State the University Archives is a brief article that the department’s first chair, Dr. Thomas Williams, wrote in 1969 for the university’s centennial history collection. Other tidbits were compiled from various publications and personal interviews, and do not in any way represent a cohesive or complete account. The chronological divisions used here are purely the creation of this author based on what appear to major turning points in the history of the discipline and the department at Ohio State.

The Early Years (1885-1920)

Anthropology at Ohio State got its unofficial start in 1885 when University Trustees invited Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society (OSAHS) to house their collections at the university (Williams 1969:1). These archaeological collections were first stored in University Hall and were then moved to the State Capitol in 1889 (Kardulas 1989:109). The collections moved back to OSU, to the Geological Museum in Orton Hall, in 1894. Warren K. Moorehead transferred his Smithsonian Ohio collections to the Museum and became the first state curator of archaeology in the same year (Williams 1969:1). The archaeological collections outgrew Orton Hall and were moved to Page Hall in 1902 (Kardulas 1989:110). In 1911 the Ohio General Assembly approved funds for a State Museum to be built near Page Hall. The State Museum (now Sullivant Hall) was completed in 1913 and the archaeology collections remained there until the present Ohio Historical Society facility was built next to the State Fairgrounds in 1970 (Kardulas 1989:110).

In the same year that the expanding state archaeological collections moved to Page Hall (1911), Professor James Hagerty of the Department of Economics and Sociology taught the first unofficial
The Sociology Years (1920-1953)

The Department of Sociology was established in the College of Commerce and Administration the 1920-21 academic year. All anthropology courses were transferred from the Department of Economics and Sociology to this new, independent department. New courses were steadily added to the curriculum over time. Williams (1969) provides a long, descriptive list of course names and name changes without any analysis or interpretation. There is no discussion of department focus, areas of concentration or future directions. One interesting fact is that the name of the Sociology Department officially changed to the Department of Sociology and Anthropology during the 1953-54 academic year. This suggests some shift in university or departmental politics, the exact nature of which is not known. Williams (1969:4) reports that "in that year four anthropologists taught fifteen courses" to 523 students, eight of whom were full-time anthropology graduate students. Perhaps the enrollment figures added strength to the contingent campaigning for more formal recognition.

Dr. Erika Bourguignon provided invaluable information about faculty members in the department from ca. 1940 to 1955 (see Appendix B below for a full list). Dr. Bourguignon reports that she came to the university in January of 1949 as an ABD from Northwestern. She was hired as a temporary replacement for Dr. John Bennett who was going to Japan to serve in the occupation. Dr. Bennett had conducted research during World War Two on changing American food habits and specialized in rural Japan. Later he also worked on farming in the northern Canadian Plains (See his book: Hutterian Brethren: The Agricultural Economy and Social Organization of a Communal People). More recently he published a volume entitled Classic Anthropology: Critical Essays 1944-1996 (New Brunswick: Transaction 1998). Bennett returned to OSU from Japan in 1951 and remained at OSU until 1958 when he went to Washington University. Bennett retired sometime in the 1980s. He is now Distinguished Anthropologist in Residence.

Dr. James Norman Spuhler was hired by Bennett to be the 2nd anthropologist in the department in 1939 (Spuhler also taught zoology). Spuhler was a physical anthropologist from Harvard, where he had worked on the Navajo with Clyde Kluckhohn. According to Froehlich (1993:5) Spuhler had wanted a position at Ohio State primarily so that he could work with the "prominent genetics group of Laurence Snyder." Spuhler was at OSU until he moved to the University of Michigan, Institute of Human Biology in 1950. During the early 1950s he served in the Korean War. He moved to the University of New Mexico in 1967 where he later became the Leslie Spier Professor Emeritus. Spuhler died in 1992 (Froehlich 1993).

About the time Spuhler decided to leave, he and Dr. Bourguignon went to the Wenner Gren meetings in New York where they met a contact from Berkeley who highly recommended Leo Estel, then a new
Berkeley Ph.D. as a replacement for Spuhler. According to Dr. Bourguignon, Estel entered the department in 1950. Estel had become an anthropologist later in life, being accepted to the University of California at the age of 45 in spite of the fact that he had never gone to high school (The Ohio State Monthly 60:3, 46). He had previously served 20 years in the Merchant Marines (Dr. Bourguignon, pers. comm., 01/01). It took Estel just over 4 years to complete his undergraduate and graduate degrees. He then came to Ohio State where he had a lengthy career. In 1960 he developed the Estel System for Sk Color Grading. Estel is reported to have been a very informal instructor who often sat “cross-legged” at the front of class and took his classes to The Ohio Union Tavern. Estel was also known for his colorful shirts and his artwork. In 1964 he wrote *Prehistoric Bases of Modern Culture* as an experiment – no one edited the book and he used no references, stating that he wrote it from memory (The Ohio State Monthly 60:3, 46). Dr. Estel received the Distinguished Teaching Award while at Ohio State. He retired in 1970 and died in 1980 (Dr. Bourguignon, pers. comm., 01/01).

Dr. Iwao Ishino was a cultural anthropologist who had been an intern in a Japanese-American camp as a child. Bennett met him in Japan and later hired him when he was an ABD at Harvard. Ishin remained at OSU for at least 6 years before moving on to Michigan State University (Dr. Bourguignon pers. comm., 01/01).

Dr. Brewton Berry was an Edinburgh trained sociologist who taught in the department during the 1945-1955 period. Berry was interesting as he taught archaeology as well as sociology. His early work was Missouri archaeology; he wrote *The Archaeology of Boone County, Missouri* in 1938 and *The Archaeology of Wayne County* in 1940. Berry later went on to specialize in ethnic and race relations in the U.S. His study of mixed ethnicity Native Americans was published under the title *Almost White* in 1963 (Dr. Bourguignon, pers. comm., 01/01).

**The Separatist Movement (1954-1967)**

According to Williams (1969:4) the idea of separating Anthropology from the Sociology Department began in 1954-56 but an official proposal was not developed until 1964-65. A series of formal and informal meetings, study groups and recommendations followed. The combined Sociology and Anthropology faculty voted on April 13, 1966 to approve the separation of faculties, courses, and facilities. This proposal moved up through the university hierarchy until it was finally approved by the Board of Trustees in early 1967. The new Department of Anthropology officially opened for business July 1967 with Dr. Thomas Williams as the first department chair (Williams 1969:4-5). Williams had been hired that year upon a recommendation from Margaret Mead. Minutes from the February 9, 196 meeting of the Board of Trustees state that the creation of this new department resulted from “a series of steps in the development of this discipline” and that historically, at various institutions, there had always been an “expectation that Anthropology would gain departmental autonomy” (Anthropology Department Information File, The Ohio State University Archives).

**Independence (1967-present)**

There is no cohesive written account of this most recent period in the department’s history. Halfway through the department’s first year there was a major reorganization of the university’s colleges.
Anthropology became part of the new College of Social and Behavioral Sciences (SBS) along with Sociology, Political Science, Geography, Economics, Psychology, Speech and Journalism. SBS joined with 5 other colleges to form the Colleges of Arts and Sciences (Williams 1969:5-6). Apart from William's mention of the college reorganization, the only other sources of information from this period are anecdotes from various newspaper articles, publications and personal testimony from people present at the university during this time. Here is what I have found so far:

- In 1968 the Department launched its Occasional Papers Series with a volume by Dr. Erika Bourguignon and Lenora Greenbaum entitled *Diversity and Homogeneity: A Comparative Analysis of Societal Characteristics Based on Data from the Ethnographic Atlas*.

- In May 1973, the *Ohio State Monthly* reported that Dr. William Sumner discovered the ancient city of Anshan (date to 4,000 B.C.) in Iran (*The Ohio State Monthly* 64:16).

- A 1973 *Lantern* article mentions that anthropology classes were excavating Seip Mound, Ross County under the direction of adjunct professor Ray Baby and supervised by Martha Otto (Piaseczny 1973). Ray Baby was also the curator of archaeology at the Ohio Historical Society (OHS) at the time and Martha Otto is the current curator of archaeology at OHS.

- The Anthropology Department moved from Page Hall to Lord Hall in 1976.

- Serial Killer Jeffrey Dahmer attended OSU in Autumn Quarter 1978 and, according to I father, Dahmer failed his "Introduction to Anthropology" class (Dahmer 1994:99, 104). Rumor has it he may have been in one of Dr. Sciulli's classes.

- Nigel Brush was a graduate student in 1984, not an assistant professor as reported (Dr. Poirier, personal communication, 1/01). He led excavations in Kilbruck Creek Valley, Holmes Count Ohio according to a story in *The Lantern* (Male 1984).

- In 1986 Dr. Bourguignon and other members of the editorial committee (Bill Dancey, I Sciulli and Linda Hartranft) revitalized the Department's Occasional Paper Series with the publication of a volume on Margaret Mead which developed out of a graduate seminar in the winter of 1985. All the articles in the volume were revised seminar papers written by 6 graduate students and 1 undergraduate. The graduate students include Linda Hartranft, Melinda Kanner (see Alumni Profile this issue), Rom: Prokopiw, Sandra St. Martin, Frank Spaulding and Phyllis Turk. The lone undergraduate author was Mary Montgomery. See Bourguignon (1986) for more details, especially author bios.
In 1985 the Department hosted the Midwest Archaeological Conference. Dr. Rick Yerk organized a symposium on Late Woodland culture change for the conference. Papers from this symposium were later published as the third installment of the Occasional Papers Series in 1988. Contributors included well-known Eastern Woodland archaeologists Patrick Munson, David Braun, P Jo Watson, John O’Shea and Richard Gramly. See Yerkes (1988) for more details.

In 1987 the Department hosted the Central States Anthropological Association meeting and Dr. Bourguignon gave the distinguished lecture *(On Campus March, 1987)*.

A 1988 *Lantern* article by Kim Carson has the young Albert (“Butch”) Pecora, then Vi President of the undergraduate Anthropology Club, stating “we worked our butts off and it got hot as well when asked about his field school experience at Flint Ridge Memorial Park under the direction of Dr. Yerkes. In his defense, Pecora says it was a long time ago and, besides, he thinks he had the time of the interview. This quote is second, in terms of humorous statements, only to *The Lantern* article title “Anthropology Assistant Fashions Caveman Implements” from 1962 in which Chuck Bel interviewed Graduate Teaching Assistant Eugene Katona (Bell 1962). [Albert Pecora is now a Ph.D. Candidate in the department]

The fourth volume in the Occasional Paper series came out in 1989 and was an all grad student affair. The title was *Anthropology: Unity In Diversity* and included articles from all sub-disciplines of anthropology except linguistics. Grad students M. H. Sidkey, Jim Foradas and Paul Pacheco were editors as well as authors. Other graduate student authors in this volume include P. Nic Kardulas, Tien-Tai Wu, Dee Ann Wymer, Lisa Chiteji Mark Bender, and Theresa Calip-Dubois. See Sidky et al. (1989) for more details including how the volume came about and author bios.

In the 1980s and 1990s there were numerous articles in both *The Lantern* and *The Columbus Dispatch* regarding archaeological work, field schools, study abroad trips (many led by Dr Poirier to both Africa and Ecuador), and forensic cases which department faculty and students were involved in (some of these include Prentice 1985; Kirchner 1987; Lore 1989; Affoller 1989; Markey 1989; Dewees 1997).

In 1994 Dr. Poirier reported to the GSAA (*GSAA Newsletter* February / March 1994) that the Anthropology Department was slated for a 5% budget increase over several years as part of the planned university restructuring and that we would be in the Botany and Zoology Building by 2000 (and also: above comments on the mythic demolition of Lord Hall).
In 1999 the Department was the local host for the 68th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropology.

The Future of the Past: A Call for Archival Assistance

As an archaeologist I have been taught the importance of the past and as I worked on this article realized that we anthropologists have done a rather uneven job of preserving our own history. While researching the history of Lord Hall and Anthropology at Ohio State, I was struck that very little regarding the Department of Anthropology has been formally submitted to the University Archives over the years. Bertha Ihnat of the University Archives concurs and invites all submissions or donations relating to the department. One problem may be that professor files do not seem to be cross-reference with the department file – Dr. Bourguignon reports that she had donated 2 boxes of documents to the archives when she retired but these were not listed on the department archival card I reviewed.

In light of this invitation I have a few suggestions I hope someone(s) will follow through on in an attempt to build upon this article and serialize it for future issues of the newsletter.

- The Graduate Students of Anthropology Association (GSAA) might want to consider donating the association’s files. I reorganized these files a few years ago and know that we have bits and pieces go back to the 1980s that each new President lugs all over town.

- In addition, the association could give the archives a copy of each year’s minutes as they become available. Perhaps this should be an amendment to the Secretary’s duties?

- Newsletter Editors – print off a copy of every newsletter for the university archives. This has already been done for past print issues edited by Dr. Gremillion and for the new on-line issues, including the current one.

- Another area where current faculty and staff could assist the University Archives is through conduct systematic interviews with members of the department, especially those that have been here for many years, like Drs Bourguignon, Chen and Poirier.

- Past chairs may want to consider writing short synopses of the changes in curriculum, faculty and department focus during their tenure.

- Don’t know what to do with all of your department files when you retire? Give them to the Universi Archives. See the Archives Guidelines for donations at University Archives.

- Students – are you finally graduating? Write a short memoir for the archives.

- Interested in historic architecture? Write a follow-up on the construction of Lord Hall and how that affected later problems like heating.

- Want to know more about a particular faculty member listed in the Appendices? Write a profile of career for the next issue of the newsletter. Much information can be gathered through obituaries published in the AAA Newsletter. Remember to ask for a professor file by name when investigating the University Archives.
Even if none of these suggestions sound particularly intriguing to anyone let this piece serve, minimally, as a reminder that the University Archives do exist and should be considered as a potential repository for department documents when our storage space begins to over flow.

A Final Note: Anyone having corrections or additions to this article is welcome to email them to me. I will hand them over to the Spring editors for publication in the newsletter and will also attach them to this article before I give it to the University Archives.

Contact Information for the University Archives

University Archives
2700 Kenny Rd.
Columbus, OH 43210-1046
(614) 292-2409; (614) 292-1767 (fax)
Open M-F, 9 a.m. - noon and 1-4:30 p.m.

Contact Information for Bertha Ihnat, Manuscripts Assistant

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Acknowledgements

This article would not have been possible without the invaluable assistance of Bertha Ihnat and Tama Chute of the Ohio State University Archives. Dr. Frank Poirier supplied information about the current status and future of Lord Hall as well as information about the later history of the department and editorial comment. Dr. Erika Bourguignon provided invaluable information on the history of the department as well as editorial comment – her time and effort is greatly appreciated. Cheryl Johnston brought the information regarding Jeffrey Dahmer to the attention of the author. Ellen Copeland aided in recovering recent department archives. Prudence Gill (Hopkins Art Gallery) and Nancy Kaser (College of Engineering) assisted in the pursuit of the Nathaniel Wright Lord Portrait. Karen L. Lee provided helpful editorial services.
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No Author

No Author

No Author

No Author

No Author
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Sharma, Neerja

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Yerkes, Richard W.

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H

Appendix A

Department Chairs

Dr. Thomas R. Williams (1967-1971; 1st Chair of the Department of Anthropology)

Dr. Erika Bourguignon (acting Chair Autumn 1971-Spring 1972; Chair 1972-1976)

Dr. Daniel Hughes (1976-1984)

Dr. Chung-min Chen (1984-1992)

Dr. Frank E. Poirier (1992-2001)

Appendix B
Anthropology Faculty from 1940-1955 as reported in Williams (1969) and corrected by Drs. Bourguignon and Poirier

Dr. Jack Harris (Cultural; specialized in Africa; in department prior to 1949)

Dr. John Gilling (prior to 1949; specialist in Peru; came back to OSU for the 50th anniversary celebration of the College of Business and Administration--served as Dean at the University of Pittsburgh before retirement)

Dr. John Bennett (Cultural)
Dr. James Spuhler (Physical)
Dr. Erika Bourguignon (Cultural)
Dr. Leo Estel (Physical)
Dr. Iwao Ishino (Cultural)
Dr. Louanna Petty (Physical)
Dr. Robert Dentan
Dr. Ed Hall (Archaeologist)

Appendix C

All Listed Faculty 1988-1997 (Source: AAA Guide submissions)

Professors
Dr. Ojo Arewa (Cultural; Emeritus by 1995)
Dr. Erika Bourguignon (Cultural; Emerita 1990)
Dr. John C. Messenger (Cultural; Emeritus 1990)
Dr. Frank Poirier (Physical)
Dr. Paul Sciulli (Physical; Prof. 1990)
Dr. William M. Sumner (Archaeology; Emeritus 1990)

Associate Professors
Dr. Chung-min Chen (Cultural)
Dr. Douglas Crews (Physical; tenure 1995-6)

Dr. William S. Dancey (Archaeology)

Dr. Kristen J. Gremillion (Archaeology; tenure 1996?)

Dr. James R. McLeod (Cultural – Mansfield; tenure in 1992; deceased 1998 – read obituary)

Dr. Richard H. Moore (Cultural; tenure in 1991)

Dr. Anthony R. Walker (Cultural; departed by 1996-7)

Dr. Richard W. Yerkes (Archaeology; tenure in 1990)

Dr. Amy Zaharlick (Cultural; tenure in 1991)

**Assistant Professors**

Dr. Jean M. Brainard (Physical; departed by 1990-1)

Dr. Angela Close (Archaeology; 1995-6?)

Dr. Kevin J. Johnston (Archaeology)

Dr. Myung-hye Kim (Cultural; departed by 1993-4)

Dr. Jeffrey K. McKee (Physical; adjunct from 1995/6 until 2000)

Dr. Ivy L. Pike (Physical)

**All Part-Time and Adjunct Faculty listed from 1989-1997**

Reuben Ahroni (JANELL)

Catherine A. Callaghan (Linguistics)

Paul A. Colinvaux (Zoology, Byrd Polar Research Center)

Wendy R. Eisner (Archaeology, Paleoeconomy, Byrd Polar Research Center)

Paul A. Fuerst (Molecular Genetics)

Paul S. Gardner (Archaeology)

David G. Horn (Comp. Studies)

Stanley K. Laughlin (Law)

Roger Kahn (Forensic DNA Analysis)

Andrew Merriweather (Molecular Anthropology)
Patrick B. Mullen (English)

Dr. Richard Pfau (Forensic Anthropology)

Dr. Robert R. Reed (Cultural)

Alan S. Ryan

Amy E. Shuman (English)

Richard H. Steckel (Economics)

Catherine Ver Eecke (International Studies)

Anthropologists Listed in Other Departments 1989-1997

Ilse Lehistoire (Linguistics)

John O. Stewart (English)

Sabra Webber (Comparative Studies, JANELL)

Appendix D

Students in Residence 1988-1997 (Source: AAA Guide submissions)

1988-89: Undergraduate = 85; Graduate = 44
1989-90: Undergraduate = 99; Graduate = 46
1990-91: Undergraduate = 111; Graduate = 43
1991-92: Undergraduate = 115; Graduate = 63
1992-93: Undergraduate = 119; Graduate = 57
1993-94: Undergraduate = 180; Graduate = 60
1994-95: Undergraduate = 211; Graduate = 74
1995-96: Undergraduate = 153; Graduate = 82
1996-97: Undergraduate = 150; Graduate = 76

Appendix E
Degrees Granted in Anthropology 1988-1997 (Source: AAA Guide submissions)

1988-89: BA = 11; MA = 3; PhD = 2
1989-90: BA = 28; MA = 9; PhD = 1
1990-91: BA = 24; MA = 11; PhD = 1
1991-92: BA = 32; MA = 8; PhD = 2
1992-93: BA = 35; MA = 9; PhD = 3
1993-94: BA = 40; MA = 14; PhD = 4
1994-95: BA = 40; MA = 14; PhD = 5
1995-96: BA = 25; MA = 11; PhD = 4
1996-97: BA = 45; MA = 16; PhD = 3

Appendix F

Dissertations 1988-1996 (Source: AAA Guide submissions)

1988

Bianchi, Cynthia (Cultural) Guibdia Illness and Religious Ritual Among the Gariuna of Santa Fe, Honduras: An Ethnopsychiatric Analysis.

Reichwein, Jeffrey (Archaeology) Native American Response to Euro-American Contacts in the Columbia Plateau of Northwest America, 1840-1914: An Anthropological Interpretation Based on Written and Pictorial Ethnohistorical Data.

1990

Aument, Bruce (Archaeology) Mortuary Variability in the Middle Big Darby Drainage of Central Oh Between 300 B.C. and 300 A.D.

Tien-Tie Wu (Cultural) Female Faculty in Higher Education: A Case Study in Taiwan.

Bowen, Jonathan (Archaeology) The Late Prehistory of Northwestern Ohio.

Giesen, Myra G. (Physical) Late Prehistoric Populations in the Ohio Area: Biological Affinities and Stress Indicators.


Pacheco, Paul J. (Archaeology) Ohio Hopewell Settlement Patterns: An Application of the Vacant Ce Model to Middle Woodland Period Intracommunity Settlement Variability in the Upper Licking River Valley.


Schnell, Scott (Cultural) The Rousing Drum: Ritual, Change and Adaptation in a Rural Mountain Community of Central Japan.

Leitman, Eva (Cultural) Ethiopian Immigrant Women: Transition to a New Israeli Identity.

Corkern, Carol (Cultural) Formal and Informal Aspects of Japanese Education as Represented in a Ri Town in Northern Honshu, Japan.

Copenhaver, Mary (Cultural) Home as a trading post: attachment factors in elders’ decisions about living arrangements.
Foradas, Jim (Archaeology) Chert acquisition for ceremonial bladelet manufacture: A test of the Normative Mineral Composition Method of sourcing cherts

Sidky, Mohammed (Cultural) Immigration and state formation in Hunza: The cultural ecology of the hydraulic kingdom.

Spaulding, Frank (Cultural) The Gujars of Islamabad: A study in the social construction of local ethnic identities.

Eriksen, Annette (Archaeology) Shenks Ferry subsistence and settlement: The archaeobotanical reco

1995

Little, Tracy L. (Cultural) An Ethnographic Study of Neo-Pagan Folklife: Festivals and the Creation of Neo-Pagan Identities and Cultures in the United States.

Thurn, Nobuko I. (Cultural) Customary Practice and Legal Codes of Succession and Inheritance in Japan.

Woods, Robert J. (Physical) Biomechanics and Osteoarthritis of the Knee.

1996

Moore, Deborah (Cultural) The Household Division of Labor in Hokkaido, Japan.

Anderson, Donald (Physical) Rapid Physical Development and Maturation and Single Birth in Young Adult Callimico: A Reproductive Strategy.

Francis, Sandra (Cultural) The Ye’ii Bicheii Dancing of Nightway: An Examination of the Role of D in a Navajo Healing Ceremony

Bush, Ratimaya (Cultural) Festivals, Rituals and Ethnicity Among East Indians in Trinidad.
Additions and Corrections to "The History of Lord Hall and the Anthropology Department at Ohio State" published in the Winter 2001 Anthropology Insider

Anne B. Lee
Ph.D. Candidate
Department of Anthropology
Ohio State University
May 2001

I received some feedback and comments on the article published last quarter so I thought it prudent to submit an addendum to the original article. I have arranged the additions and corrections by the section they pertain to in the original article. As before - if you have anything you want to add or correct please let me know (lee.147@osu.edu) and I will see that it is published in the fall issue.

I. The Ohio State University Department of Anthropology: The Early Years (1885-1920)

I was contacted by Mr. Jeff Gill, who is writing a pair of articles on Warren K. Moorehead for the Ohio Historical Society's Timeline magazine, regarding some inaccuracies in Williams' information about Moorehead's position at OSU which I included in the article. Mr. Gill (pers. comm.) reports that Moorehead was paid by OSU to be an archaeology professor, not curator of the Museum as Williams stated. During his tenure at OSU (1894-7) Moorehead apparently lectured on campus and around the state, in OSU's name. One can conclude from this that OSU had an archaeology professor before it ever had an anthropology professor or anthropology department! Please look for Mr. Gill's upcoming articles in Timeline to find out more about W. K. Moorehead.

II. The Ohio State University Department of Anthropology: The Sociology Years (1920-1953)

Drs. Bourguignon and Spuhler went to the Wenner Gren meetings in New York to specifically find a replacement for Spuhler. More will be reported on that replacement, Dr. Leo Estel, in a feature article in the Fall 2001 issue of the Anthropology Insider.

Dr. Iwao Ishino was interned in a Japanese-American camp during World War II along with his parents and other family members. His introduction to anthropology was through Ruth Benedict, who took him to Washington D.C. to work on her study of the Japanese, The Chrysathemum and The Sword. Ishino later met John Bennett who brought him to OSU as an ABD. Ishino was most likely a research assistant to Bennett and did not have a regular faculty position while at OSU. Ishino may have been at OSU less than 6 years. He eventually became department chair at Michigan State and is now retired (Dr. Bourguignon, pers. comm., 3/01).
III. The Ohio State University Department of Anthropology: *Independence (1967-present)*

Dr. Bourguignon reports that she never actually gave the CSAA distinguished lecture in 1987 because there was a snow storm and people were advised by the sheriff to stay off the roads.

IV. The Future of the Past: A Call for Archival Assistance

After I gave a copy of the original article to the University Archives, Bertha Ihnat contacted me to let me know that there is a separate "Faculty Papers" index at the archives. Faculty papers are under Record Group 40 with files being arranged by department. So, if you have a hankering to know more about what the archives has from any one professor please investigate it this way.

V. Appendix A: Department Chairs

Dr. Clark Spencer Larsen (July 2001 - )

VI. Appendix B: *Anthropology Faculty from 1940-1955 and beyond*

(Dr., Bourguignon, pers. comm., 3/01)

The correct spelling of Dr. John Gilling should be *Gillin*
Dr. Robert Dentan is now at SUNY - Buffalo
Dr. Ed Hall moved to SUNY - Brockport and is now retired
Other anthropologists who worked in the department prior to 1983 are as follows:
Dr. Michael Little (Dr. Ivy Pike's PhD advisor)
Peter Post
John Friedl
Henry Schwartz
John Stewart

VII. Appendix C: *All Listed Faculty 1988-1997* (Source: AAA Guide submissions)

I happened upon the AAA Guide to Departments for 1983-84 and found some more information about faculty and students. Here are the listed faculty for 1983-84 omitted from the original article:

C. Wesley Cowan (Archaeology) - listed as Lecturer
Barabara D, Ito (Cultural) - listed as Assistant Professor

Also, it should be mentioned that Dr. Richard Pfau is now deceased
VIII. Appendix D: Students in Residence 1988-1997 (Source: AAA Guide submissions)

As I mentioned above I found the 1983-84 AAA Guide. Here is the information on Students in residence from that guide:

1983-84: Undergraduate = 45; Graduate = 56

IX. Appendix E: Degrees Granted in Anthropology 1988-1997

1983-84: BA = 12; MA= 2; PhD =5


Dr. Bourguignon suggested that advisor names be matched with PhD Dissertations listed in this Appendix. The AAA Guide submissions do not list this information so if you would like to have your name included in your advisee's entry for this section, please contact me and I will do another addendum for the Fall issue. Here are the ones I have information on so far:

Dr. Arewa: Little (1995)
Dr. Dancey: Aument (1990), Pacheco (1993)
Dr. Sciulli: Giesen (1992), Woods (1996)
Dr. Yerkes: Bowen (1992), Ericksen (1994)
Good Day!
WELCOME TO OSUToday, the latest news and information for faculty and staff of The Ohio State University for Tuesday, Sept. 30. The deadline for submissions is noon the prior business day.

Department of Anthropology moves to Smith Laboratory

The Department of Anthropology has moved from Lord Hall to Smith Laboratory. While the move went smoothly, there will be some delays in services as laboratories and offices are unpacked and made fully operational. The main office is located in Smith 4034. The new address is 174 W. 18th Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43210-1106. All phone and e-mail contacts will remain the same as before. Contact: Jean Whipple, 292-4149
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
The Ohio State University
offers graduate training in archaeology, cultural anthropology, and physical anthropology.

FIELDWORK SITES
- Prehistory: Eastern U.S., Greece, Cyprus
- Modern Populations: China, Japan, Southeast Asia, United States, Ecuador, Samoa

DEGREE PROGRAMS
- non-thesis M.A. program (two years of coursework and comprehensive examination)
- Ph.D. program

SPECIAL RESOURCES
In the University:
- Byrd Polar Research Center
- Institute for Japanese Studies
- Polimetrics Laboratory for Political and Social Research
- Center for Mapping
- Comparative Fiber Collection
- Scanning Electron Microscope Facility
- Center for Folklore Studies

In the Department of Anthropology:
- archaeological and biological anthropology laboratories
- archaeobotany and archaeozoology comparative collections and research facilities
- field school in archaeology

RESEARCH SPECIALTIES
- ancient economies
- applied anthropology
- archaeological method and theory
- belief systems and world view
- culture and development
- ecological anthropology
- evolutionary genetics
- forensics
- medical anthropology
- paleopathology and paleoanthropology
- primate evolution and ecology

ADMISSION AND FINANCIAL AID
GRE scores are required for all applicants. Entering students may be nominated for University Fellowships that include a stipend and payment of tuition and fees. Applications completed by January 15 have the best chance for admission and fellowship consideration. Students are eligible for departmental research and teaching assistantships.
**Full time**

E. Ojo Arewa (Emeritus): folklore, history, theory; sub-Saharan Africa

Erika Bourguignon (Emerita): psychological anthropology; Caribbean, Latin America, Africa.

Chung-min Chen: cultural ecology, peasant societies, modernization; China, Southeast Asia.

**Adjunct faculty**

Rueben Ahroni (Department of Near Eastern, Judaic, and Hellenic Languages and Literatures): Biblical studies, Yemenite folklore; Aden, Yemen, Israel.

Paul A. Fuerst (Department of Molecular Genetics): Population genetics, human molecular genetics, genetics of fishes

Paul S. Gardner (Archaeological Conservancy): archaeological site conservation, evolutionary ecology, ethnobotany; eastern North America

David G. Horn (Division of Comparative Studies in the Humanities): Science, technology and power, history of anthropology, social and feminist theory; western Europe

Stanley K. Laughlin (College of Law): legal anthropology

Patrick B. Mullen (Center for Folklife Studies): folklore and culture of minority groups, American literature

Richard O. Pfau (School of Allied Medical Professions): forensic osteology, forensic odontology, growth and development, criminalistics

Amy E. Shuman (Department of English): cultural anthropology, folklore, feminist studies, culture and technology, critical theory; Italy

Richard H. Steckel (Department of Economics): analysis of skeletal populations; growth and development

Sabra Webber (Division of Comparative Studies in the Humanities and Department of Near Eastern, Judaic, and Hellenic Languages and Literatures): Arab world, verbal art, folklore and ethnography

**Part-time faculty**

Robert R. Reed: Political anthropology, radical social change, religion, ideology, social theory; Europe, Portugal

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**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**

Please send information on graduate study in Anthropology at The Ohio State University

Name ____________________________________________

Address ____________________________________________

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For further information and application materials, contact:
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Department of Anthropology
The Ohio State University
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Columbus, OH 43210-1364