PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

March 27, 2013

Dear Members,

Sometimes it seems as if spring weather will never get here. As I am writing, there is a prediction of yet another snow/rain storm on the way with an annoying one to two inches and temperatures hovering around freezing. As friends of mine have noted, “at least the snow does not last long when it falls in March.” Obviously those friends have never heard of the Blizzard of 1888 after which the snow piled up on New Haven Green lasted until July.

Spring is formally here, however, and that means that our annual spring meeting is not far away. We are especially excited about the coming meeting in Bridgeport, not only because this is a venue in which we have not previously met, but also because the site is the recently refurbished Barnum Museum. The Museum building was constructed in 1893 just two years after Barnum died. Originally called The Barnum Institute of Science and History, the building was meant to house the Fairfield County Historical Society, the Fairfield County Scientific Society, and the Fairfield County Medical Society together with a large auditorium for public lectures on the upper floor and rooms for Barnum memorabilia. The building with its eccentric Renaissance architecture was badly damaged by the tornado that hit Bridgeport in 2010 and until recently it has been closed to the public.

It is our good fortune to have it open to us for our annual meeting, the morning session of which will be dedicated to papers on the present state of archaeology in southwestern Connecticut. The afternoon session, after a brief business meeting will be focused on Barnum with papers on him, an introduction to his museum, and a personal tour of the renovated facilities. This is an unprecedented opportunity to explore this under-rated gem of southwestern Connecticut heritage, an opportunity I urge you to take advantage of.

I am pleased to announce that Ken Feder was the recipient of last year’s Lyent Russell Grant. He put this money toward getting radiocarbon dates for the aboriginal steatite quarry that he has been excavating in Barkhamsted. I understand that he has just gotten the results of this dating and that they fit nicely within the Terminal Archaic. He will be reporting more specifically on these results shortly. I encourage those of you who have similar expenses, to take advantage of this grant, the

application for which will be available at our up-coming meeting.

After the success of our Fall meeting at Groton and the subsequent tour of Gungywamp, the Board of Directors will be looking into a similar format for our meeting at the end of Archaeology Awareness Week this October. We are presently scouting sites that will lend themselves to morning information sessions followed by an afternoon tour and will be reporting back to the members in the next newsletter.

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As usual in this space, I plead for your active involvement in the Society. We are especially in need of someone to help us with public relations. To survive we need to raise awareness of the Society and archaeology in general within the state. Even more important is someone who would be willing to publicize our meetings so we can boost attendance and spark interest that will hopefully generate more members. Please feel free to speak to me at the coming meeting or to give me a call - (203)426-6021 - to discuss the possibilities.

As always, I solicit your comments and suggestions, especially as to how we can make the Society more responsive to your interests. Meanwhile I look forward to seeing you in Bridgeport on April 20th.

Dan Cruson
President

Focus On
FIELD SCHOOLS

Some of the most important archaeological research being done in Connecticut and surrounding states today is in the form of summer field schools sponsored by several universities, Native American tribal governments and other organizations, while additionally training the next generation of archaeologists. In the following column, a feature in each April issue of ASC News, the field school directors describe their programs for the coming year.

CCSU Summer Field School 2013

The ASC provided funding in support of a radiocarbon date on charcoal recovered at the soapstone quarry excavated by the Central Connecticut State University (CCSU) archaeology field school in Peoples State Forest in the summer of 2011.

There are three “unharvested” bowl forms in place at the site in two separate loci (two in one location, one in the other, see photo above). Additionally, we recovered several vessel blanks (bowls and cups) and a number of quarry tools at the site, including picks and scrapers. The AMS result: 2730±30 BP (conventional age) producing a calibrated calendar date range of 2850-2780 BP (Beta-341471). This date was right in line with the expected age of the site.

We have obtained additional funding from the Dean of Arts and Sciences at CCSU for four more AMS dates; two are currently being processed by Beta Analytic. One of the samples was recovered from a stratigraphic context below the sample that produced the above mentioned date.

CCSU Summer Field School 2013

We will be returning to the site in the summer of 2013. Along with focusing on excavating more of the main quarry site, we will also expand our search for additional soapstone deposits in the vicinity. Students interested in registering for our archaeology field school should contact Ken Feder.

Ken Feder
Central Connecticut State University
feder@ccsu.edu

WCSU Summer Field School 2013

Summer 2013 Field School in Archaeology May 20th to June 21st

6 credits

Taught by Dr. Weinstein (Project Director), Dr. Morrison (Field Director) and Dr. Sgarlata (Director of GIS)
Do you like hiking? Do you like learning about the past? Then, come DIG THE PAST

This course will be one of the most enjoyable courses you will ever, ever take. You will be learning introductory archaeological field and laboratory techniques, along with compass and mapping skills, all the while investigating a Revolutionary War encampment. This 5 week course is open to anyone who has already taken an Ant 100 class (or, by permission of the instructor). We will also be taking field trips to other archaeological sites and we will have guest instructors lecturing to us from time to time.

Cost: approximately $400 per credit hour (in state students a little less and out of state students a little more). Housing is available at $35 per night. We will be posting the summer school registration and housing sites as soon as they are updated. We will also be posting other information, so make sure you stay in touch with us.

We provide transportation to and from the site, as well as a field kit.

For more information contact: weinsteinl@wcsu.edu or call 203 837-8453.

Additional Info
For housing, please contact Mr. Edward Mulvihill (mulvihill@wcsu.edu), phone 203-837-8538. Because housing is generally closed for the summer, they are making an exception for our archaeology students. So, you need to speak to Mr. Mulvihill and tell him that you are registering for the summer field school in archaeology.

Students would be housed on Midtown, and all the rooms at Midtown are dormitory style: bedroom with 2 desks, 2 beds, 2 vanities. Bathrooms are shared and there are two multi stall bathrooms with toilets and showers per floor, as well as 2 lounges per floor.

Most likely these students will be in Litchfield Hall. It does not have refrigerators, but there are two lounges per floor which do have a sink, small oven/stove and a microwave. Students who live there typically have small refrigerators in their rooms which they bring along.

Course Registration and forms: http://www.wcsu.edu/summer/

What to Bring with You

- Cooking utensils, lap top computer, linens, pillow, refrigerator, fan (even though the dorm is cooled, you may want it to be cooler)
- Clothing needs: heavy work boots, several pairs of work pants (jeans, or some sort of cool-max tick-proof clothing works too; several pairs of long shirts or some sort of cool-max tick-proof clothing shirts); work socks, leisure clothes for when you aren’t surveying and digging, like tennis shoes; dorm flip flops for the showers
- Personal toiletries, medications, towels, etc.
- Sunscreen, tick repellent; backpack for to/from archaeological site; water bottle with water

If you are in a summer residence hall on campus, you will be given a folder when you enter that includes your ID card. That ID card gets you into your residence, allows you to use the library, etc., so make sure you don’t lose it!

Laurie Weinstein, Ph.D.
Professor, Anthropology
Western Connecticut State University
Danbury, CT. 06810

Arrowheads in the Backyard

An Archaeological Field School in the Litchfield Hills

Did you know that Native Americans were raising families in Connecticut thousands of years before the pyramids were built in Egypt?

The Litchfield Hills Archaeology Club sponsored by the Institute for American Indian Studies (IAIS), is announcing the second annual Archaeology Field School to be held at an active excavation site in Litchfield County during the week of May 6th -10th. The field school will take place Monday through Friday from 10am – 3pm and will cost $125.00 per participant.

This cost includes membership in the Archaeology Club for 2013, so field school participants who are interested in further fieldwork can continue to excavate with the Club for the remainder of the season. Students under age 13 who are especially interested in archaeology are welcome to participate with adult supervision.

The field school site, which has been excavated for the past several years under the leadership of archaeologist Dr. Lucianne Lavin (Director of Research and Collections at the IAIS) and several other experts in the field, is producing artifacts dating some 4,200 years before present. For any one with an interest in Connecticut’s prehistoric archaeology, this non-accredited field school will teach the basics of mapping, excavation techniques, artifact identification, and the documentation process.

Field school attendees will learn by doing and most of the school will be held outside, weather permitting. Equipment will be provided by the Club. This exciting foray into the
study of ancient Native American Culture with a respected local organization will leave you with a deeper understanding of the prehistory that lies beneath your feet.

Call IAIS at 860-868-0518 to reserve your spot as registration is limited to 15 persons.

NEWS FROM OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Calendar of Events

Litchfield Hills Archaeology Club Presents:
“Ten Thousand Years of Connecticut Prehistory: A Brief Introduction”
Sunday, April 14th 3:00 pm

Noted archaeologist, Ernie Wiegand, will present an overview of Native American prehistory and adaptation in southern New England as revealed by the archaeology of Connecticut and surrounding areas. Beginning with the Ice Age, Native Americans entered the Northeast and began a long process of adaptation and adjustment to a variety of environmental conditions over several thousand years.

Dr. Wiegand is the coordinator of Norwalk Community College’s ‘Archaeology as an Avocation’ certificate program in archaeology and works as a consulting archaeologist for public and private groups complying with federal Cultural Resource Management regulations.

Fee: $5 General Public; LHAC Members Free.

Litchfield Hills Archaeology Club presents
“The Paleo Project—A Survey of Paleo-Indian Distributions and Migration Routes in Connecticut”
Sunday, May 12th 3:00 pm

Michael C. Bouchard, avocational archaeologist and author of “The Archaeology and Ecology of the Laurel Beach Encampment and The Joshua Bouchard Site” will present a lecture on his current study of Paleo Indians in Connecticut. Mr. Bouchard will discuss Paleo-Indian distribution patterns, migration routes, population density, the changing environment at the beginning of the Holocene period, its effect on the Paleo-Indian, and glacial events that impacted Paleo-Indian migration in the Connecticut area, including survey strategies, problems, and conclusions.

Fee: $5 General Public; Free to LHAC Members
Litchfield Hills Archaeology Club
It’s Dig Season!

LHAC will begin its annual excavation in May, weather dependent. Club members will receive an email notifying them of the start date and time. If you are interested in joining the club and participating in the dig (and attending club lectures and field trips during the rest of the year) please call or email Dr. Lucianne Lavin at 860-868-0518 or llavin@iaismuseum.org. Pick up an application or download one at lhac.iaismuseum.org

Artifact Identification Day
Sunday, May 19th 1:00 pm - 4:00 pm

Did your spring cleaning uncover mystery items that you think might have been made by Native Americans? Bring your local stone artifacts or American Indian cultural items to IAIS for identification by IAIS Director of Research and Collections, Dr. Lucianne Lavin, a specialist in Eastern Woodland material culture. Limit 12 items per person please.

Fee: Included in regular museum admission: $5 Adults; $4.50 Seniors; $3 Children; IAIS Members Free.

The Museum is open: Monday through Saturday 10:00am – 5:00pm* and Sunday 12:00noon – 5:00pm (*last admission 4:30pm)

CALENDAR

To help members plan their calendars, we post the dates of meetings of interest in Connecticut and neighboring states. Please contact the editor with any meetings you are aware of which you feel would be of interest to the membership.

April 19-21, 2013, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Uniontown, PA

April 20, 2013, ASC Spring Meeting, Bridgeport, CT

April 20, 2013 Massachusetts Archaeological Society Spring Meeting, Middleborough, MA

October 31-Nov. 3, 2013, Eastern States Archaeological Federation (ESAF), South Portland, ME

November 8-10, 2013, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA) Annual Conference, Newark, DE

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Visit us on the web at  
www.connarchaeology.org

Electronic Delivery of  
ASC News Brings  
Benefits

ASC News is now being delivered electronically to members who provide their e-mail addresses and who did not opt out. There are advantages both to readers and ASC for going electronic. The electronic version is delivered faster, is electronically searchable, and has working internet links and color photographs. For the Society, this has the potential to greatly reduce costs.Printing and postage are by far the greatest expenses we incur.

If you wish to begin electronic delivery of ASC News (For the present, the Bulletin will be continue to be published only in hard copy) please contact Lee West at lwwest@sbcglobal.net

Editor’s Note: ASC News is published three times a year, in September, January and March. Please address inquiries and contributions to future issues to ASC News, Lee West - Editor,  
E-Mail: lwwest@sbcglobal.net

Permission is hereby granted to reproduce any portion of this newsletter as long as proper credit is given to ASC News.

2013 DUES NOW PAYABLE

It’s time to renew your membership for 2013. Check your mailing label if you are unsure if you are current. (The label may not reflect payments received in the last month.) If it reads 11 or earlier, please fill out the form and mail it back with your check. Thanks!

*Student Membership is a new category established in 2012 and includes electronic newsletters, hard copy bulletins, and for each new member one back issue of the bulletin of your choice subject to availability.

Send payment to Cosimo Sgarlata,  
ASC Treasurer, 1 Roscoe St.,  
Norwalk, CT 06851
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT
SPRING MEETING

Barnum Museum,
820 Main St.
Bridgeport, Connecticut

Saturday, April 20, 2013

Admission: non-members (general public) - $10, members (ASC/FOSA/Barnum) - $8, students - $5

Parking – free off-street parking will be available in lot behind Ralph & Rich’s restaurant (off of Caesar Batilla Way)

9:00-9:25  Registration begins (with coffee and doughnuts)

9:25-9:30  Welcome, announcements - Dan Cruson, President, Archaeological Society of Connecticut

Morning Session Theme – Archaeology of Southwestern Connecticut

9:30-10:00  The Warner Site: Evidence for Late Archaic Forest Productivity in Woodbridge, Connecticut
Cosimo Sgarlata, Ph.D. and Bree Mathiason (Western Connecticut State University)

The Warner site is a Late Archaic site in Woodbridge, Connecticut. Two independent radiocarbon samples from the same cooking hearth (stone lined concentration of wood charcoal and nut fragments) returned similar 2 sigma calibrated radiocarbon dates of Cal BP 4530 to 4420. Additionally, piece-ploting of artifacts beneath the plow zone revealed distinct patterning of activity areas. It is argued that the site’s occupants made a planned move to the site in the Late Summer/Early Fall to target specific resources. Occupation of the site over a prolonged period allowed strategic stockpiling of lithic raw materials, and the organization of a flake core technology aimed at mass production of simple, efficient, and abundant tools which is further interpreted to indicate systematic and intensive exploitation of seasonally available Mast Forest resources. This pattern fits well with other interpretations of Late Archaic adaptation to mature temperate woodland forests that emphasize well planned, organized, and systematic productivity in terms of seasonally available foods.

Cosimo Sgarlata, Adjunct Professor of Anthropology at WCSU, received his Ph.D. from the Graduate Center of the City University of New York in 2009. His work focuses on lithic production in the Northeastern United States. He is also an archaeological consultant for the town of Danbury.

Bree Mathiason is a student at Western Connecticut State University where she is currently pursuing her BS majoring in Anthropology and minoring in Cultural Resource Management. Her study interests lie in attempting to understand and establish the settlement patterns of coastal hunter-gatherers.

10:00-10:30  The Merritt Site, Greenwich, Connecticut: 9,000 Years of Spear Throwin’, Rock Bashin’, Sod Bustin’, Fox Huntin’ and Speakin’ Easy.
Ernest Wiegand (Norwalk Community College) and Dawn Brown

Archaeological investigations at the Merritt Site in Greenwich began as a CRM project when it became evident that the 1917 date assigned to the house by the Tax Assessor’s Office was off by over 150 years. Investigations at this mid-18th century saltbox house revealed that the site functioned in a wide variety of capacities throughout its history. In addition to its use as a residence, the site served as a quarry, a hunt club, a
speakeasy and the notorious Byram River Beagle Club. In addition, several Native American components spanning at least 5,000 years were revealed. Archaeology students from Norwalk Community College continued the excavations after the demolition of the house and made additional discoveries that contributed to the study of this unique site. The relatively intact stratigraphy and abundance of artifacts collected from the site allowed for a detailed study of artifact association and distribution, a history of refuse disposal and a unique perspective of changing land use over time.

Ernie Wiegand has taught at Norwalk Community College since 1975 and has been coordinator of the Archaeology as an Avocation certificate program since 1990. In addition to teaching, he has worked in CRM projects for over 30 years.

Dawn Louise Brown is a contract archaeologist digging throughout Connecticut, Westchester County, and the New York City boroughs with Ernie Wiegand, and Historical Perspectives, Inc. A graduate of Norwalk Community College’s Archaeology as an Avocation program, she received her M.A. in Archaeological Studies from Yale University in 2011. She recently completed work on the Henry Whitfield Field School Reporting Project for Yale in 2012.

10:30-11:00  What a Pain in the Ash….Traveling that Bumpy Road  Cece Saunders (Historical Perspectives, Inc.) and Rob Wallace

How did man, horse and wagon traverse the mud, muck, and marshes that so often surrounded our earliest coastal towns and river settlements? Without the benefit of iron, steel, and concrete, the 18th century road builder could span those muddy stretches with a corduroy road. This type of road was made by placing sand-covered whole logs perpendicular to the direction of the road over a low or swampy area. The corduroy road was an essential technique for establishing networks between communities and critical resources during New England’s early days.

The Ash Creek Corduroy Road is a well preserved archaeological site that is directly associated with the colonial history of Fairfield. Local resident Peter Penfield constructed a tidal grist mill and a dam at the mouth of the Ash Creek ca.1750; the mill was a vital industry to the community. At approximately the same
time, a corduroy road was constructed along the edge of the Ash Creek salt marsh that connected with a bridge over the Creek. The road and bridge linked an old Fairfield town road, the Penfield mill, and the community of Black Rock, a section of what is now Bridgeport.

Today, a relatively intact 53-foot section of this road is visible at low tide. It rests 30 to 36 inches below a thick mat of cord grass. It survives as an evocative remnant of a colonial road system that was crucial to the early development of Fairfield.

There are other known surviving examples of 18th century corduroy roads but the Ash Creek Corduroy Road appears to be the oldest remaining example of a preserved wooden road in Connecticut. It has been established as a State Archaeological Preserve.

Cece Saunders is a co-founder of Historical Perspectives, a cultural resources consulting firm based in Westport, CT and active in the Tri-State area for thirty years.

Rob Wallace is an avocational archaeologist and a volunteer at the Fairfield Museum and History Center. He currently serves on the Board of Directors of the Archaeological Society of Connecticut.

11:00-11:30  
**The Repatriation of Albert Afraid of Hawk: From an Unmarked Grave to an Emotional Homecoming.**

Nicholas Bellantoni, Ph.D. (Connecticut State Archaeologist), presented by Gary P. Aronsen, Ph.D. (Yale University)

One hundred and twelve years ago, a young Oglala man died suddenly while participating in Buffalo Bill’s Traveling Wild West Show tour of the East Coast. He was buried in Danbury, Connecticut’s Wooster Cemetery by Buffalo Bill, in a grave with no marker. It seemed inevitable that he would be lost to history forever. However, the remarkable story of Albert Afraid of Hawk connects Sioux spirituality, local historians, and scientists in unexpected ways. Here, we describe the life of Mr. Afraid of Hawk, and the efforts of a small but dedicated group to find, exhume, identify and repatriate him to his ancestral homeland.

Presenter Gary P. Aronsen, Ph.D., is Laboratory Manager of the Biological Anthropology Laboratories at Yale University. Gary’s research interests include Biological Anthropology, Primate Ecology and Behavior, Evolutionary Anatomy & Osteology and have included projects in Uganda and Panama.

The author of this paper, Nicholas F. Bellantoni, serves as the state archaeologist with the Connecticut State Museum of Natural History and Archaeology Center at the University of Connecticut. He received his doctorate in anthropology from UConn in 1987 and was shortly thereafter appointed state archaeologist. His duties are many, but primarily include the preservation of archaeological sites in the state. His research background is the analysis of skeletal remains from eastern North America. He has been excavating in Connecticut for over 30 years.

11:30- 1:00  Lunch (On your own – food suggestions will be provided with numerous restaurants within walking distance)

1:00 – 1:15  ASC Business Meeting
Afternoon Session Theme – Barnum Related Topics

1:15 – 1:45

The Goliath of New York: The Cardiff Giant
Ken Feder, Ph.D. (Central Connecticut State University)

When Stub Newell, a farmer in upstate New York, uncovered the remains in October 1869 of what appeared to be a giant, recumbent man whose body had turned to stone, scientists, including the Yale Peabody’s own O. C. Marsh, immediately declared it to be “a remarkable humbug.” The pronouncements of geologists and archaeologists meant little, however, to the hordes who descended on the Newell farm to see the giant for themselves. Circus impresario P.T. Barnum was so impressed by the archaeological fake that he tried to purchase it for his sideshow. The perpetrator confessed just a few months after the giant’s discovery but the giant himself continues as a tourist attraction at the Farmers Museum in Cooperstown, New York. Though not nearly as well known as the Piltdown Man hoax, the Cardiff Giant fraud is one of the most instructive in the history of archaeology. And it’s much funnier.

Feder obtained his B.A. in anthropology in 1973 from the State University of New York at Stonybrook. He obtained his M.A. in anthropology in 1975 from the University of Connecticut and his Ph.D. from the same institution in 1982. He has taught in the Department of Anthropology at Central Connecticut State University since 1977 where he is a full professor. His primary research interests include the archaeology of the native peoples of New England and the analysis of public perceptions about the human past. He is the author and co-author of several books including: A Village of Outcasts: Historical Archaeology and Documentary Research at the Lighthouse Site (Mayfield Publishing, 2004); Human Antiquity: An Introduction to Physical Anthropology and Archaeology (with Michael Park; now in its fifth edition; McGraw-Hill, 2007); Frauds, Myths, and Mysteries: Science and Pseudoscience in Archaeology (now in its seventh edition; McGraw-Hill, 2011); The Past In Perspective: An Introduction to Human Prehistory (now in its seventh edition; Oxford University Press, 2011); Linking to the Past: A Brief Introduction to Archaeology (now in its second edition; Oxford University Press, 2008); and the newly published Encyclopedia of Dubious Archaeology (Greenwood, 2010).

1:45 - 2:15

Gargantua the Gorilla: Evaluating Skeletal Indicators of Unique Life History Events.
Gary P. Aronsen, Ph.D., Courtney J. Stage and Kylie A. Williamson (Yale University)

Accurately identifying skeletal markers of life history stressors can be difficult, as detailed information on any given individual is often lacking from museum records. Here, we describe the skeleton of a famous gorilla named Gargantua, formerly Buddy. Available records indicate that this lowland gorilla (Gorilla gorilla gorilla) was collected in Africa as an infant, and suffered an acid attack to the face before being donated to and cared for by a wealthy menagerie owner in Brooklyn, New York. On reaching adulthood, Gargantua was subsequently transferred to the Ringling Brothers & Barnum and Bailey Circus, where he was a media star from 1938 until his death in 1949. Following a necropsy by primate anatomist Adolph H. Schulz, Gargantua’s skeleton was donated to the Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History, where it was mounted for exhibit.

The Gargantua skeleton shows skeletal pathologies consistent with available life history data. The cranium and face show bilateral asymmetry and scarring associated with the acid incident, and craniometric data indicate that Gargantua’s skull development followed a different trajectory than wild gorillas. Skeletal evidence of severe dental disease, respiratory ailments, and postcranial arthritic changes are concordant with the recorded captive environment. By reviewing documents and historical material, we are able to provide a clearer picture of the gorilla who had captivated the American public, but whose life and death illustrate the importance of modern captive management and enrichment programs.

This work was supported by the Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History and by the Yale University Department of Anthropology.
The two occasions when the Bioanthropology Research Institute at Quinnipiac University conducted imaging studies on Pa Ib, the Barnum Museum’s ancient Egyptian mummy were well publicized. From the radiographs, computed tomography and endoscopy, the team of anthropologists and radiologists have constructed a more accurate depiction of this individual’s life and preparation for her transition to the afterlife. However, few are aware of the images of other objects ranging from Lavinia Warren’s dress mold to a Locomobile starter that have also been radiographed. The images had been crucial in assessing hygroscopic and particulate damage after the tornado that struck the Museum in 2010. In addition, the images not only reveal the internal structures of the artifacts, but also demonstrate the diverse history of Bridgeport in the Barnum Collection.

Jerry Conlogue has been part of the radiography program at Quinnipiac University in Hamden, Connecticut since 1992. In 1999, along with Ron Beckett, professor of Respiratory Care, they founded the Bioanthropology Research Institute at the University. Conlogue’s work with mummified remains led to appearances in several Discovery and Learning Channel productions in 2000. From 2001 to 2003 he and Beckett co-hosted the “Mummy Road Show” on the National Geographic Channel. In 2005, they published “Mummy Dearest” a behind the scenes look and in depth account of their experiences producing the series. For the past ten years, Conlogue has taught an elective forensic imaging course for diagnostic imaging students and interested radiographers. Since 2002, he and his students have volunteered to radiograph cases at the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner in Farmington, Connecticut.

Ron Beckett is Professor Emeritus of Biomedical Sciences and Co-Founder/Director of the Bioanthropology Research Institute at Quinnipiac University. Dr. Beckett is a Fulbright Scholar in Anthropology and a research associate at the Museum of Man, Department of Physical Anthropology in San Diego, California. Dr. Beckett resides in his native Arizona and continues his research interests of bioanthropological and bioarchaeological analysis through paleoimaging of ancient cultural remains and artifacts.

2:15 – 2:45  From a Mummy to a Corset and Everything In-Between: Imaging at the Barnum
Ron Beckett and Jerry Conlogue (Quinnipiac University)

2:45 – 3:30  Tour of Museum Collections (Barnum Museum staff will be available to discuss their “Recovery in Action” exhibit in gallery.)

3:30  Reception (Off-site – we will move after-meeting discussions to a local restaurant/bar)
Directions to the ASC Spring Meeting
Barnum Museum, 820 Main St., Bridgeport, Connecticut

From I-95 heading South: Take Exit 27 (Lafayette Boulevard) stay to the left when ramp forks. Take a left at the end of the ramp, onto Lafayette Boulevard. Go under the turnpike to the light, staying in the center lane. Take the far left onto South Frontage Road (note: the near left takes you back onto I-95). At the second traffic light, take a left onto Main Street. Go under the turnpike and past the light. The Museum is on the right.

From I-95 heading North: Take Exit 27 (Lafayette Boulevard) continue straight to 5th traffic light to Main Street. Turn left on Main. The Museum is on the right.

From Route 8-25 heading South: Take Exit 3 (Main Street and Washington Avenue) stay in left lane, following Main Street South signs. Continue on Main for about 1.5 miles. Museum is on the left.

From Merritt Parkway (Route 15) heading South: Take Exit 52 to Route 8-25 Connector, toward Bridgeport. Stay on Route 8-25 South and follow directions above.

From Merritt Parkway (Route 15) heading North: Take Exit 49S to Route 8-25 Connector toward Bridgeport. Stay on Route 8-25 South and follow directions above.

There is metered parking in front of the Museum, and the Harbor Yard municipal parking garage is located at Main and Water street.