This past summer I continued research that began the past winter semester of 2015. I was responsible for measuring ethnoarchaeological site maps from the Kalahari and the structures they contained. Items that were measured were the perimeter and average distance between all the structures in the site. Also things like number of structures, what type of structures, and location coordinates of the sites were recorded. This information was then compiled and organized into a large data set to serve as the foundation of research on variation in site structure across this region. These data have already been used in a paper “Macroecological Approach to Kalahari Ethnoarchaeology” presented by Dr. Amber Johnson (Truman State University) and Dr. Robert Hitchcock (University of New Mexico) presented at the 11th Conference on Hunting and Gathering Societies in Vienna, Austria Sept 11, 2015. An expanded analysis will be presented as a poster at the Society for American Archaeology annual meeting in Orlando, FL in April 2016. I am a co-author on the poster with Drs. Johnson and Hitchcock.

Here’s the abstract:

**Macroecological analysis of recent Kalahari site structure**

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In the 1980s, Lewis Binford (1931-2011) started an analysis of hunter-gatherer site structure that was later put on hold in order to organize ethnographic and environmental data to use in the analysis (Binford 2001). Although the frames of reference were constructed, Binford never completed his analysis of site structure. This poster represents an initial attempt to realize Binford’s vision of a controlled analysis of site structure at a large regional scale using data he organized for this project and data organized more recently by Robert Hitchcock. Site structure data comes from the Kalahari Desert Region of Botswana, collected over a period from August, 1976 to July, 2014 during a total of 17 years of work in the field. Variables include site area, distances among huts in and between clusters, numbers of occupants, duration of occupation, seasonality, facilities, and presence of domesticated animals. Key variables in the Kalahari include location, temperature, rainfall, and the presence of surface water, ground water, wild animals, plants, and domestic animals. Activities taking place in each site were recorded. 70 maps were produced, analyzed and compared to the findings of other archaeologists and anthropologists including John Yellen (1977), Lawrence Bartram (1993), and George Silberbauer (1981).

