



The Artifact

A Publication of the Archaeological Institute of America - Milwaukee Society Vol. 21 No. 1, Fall, 2015

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Letter from the President

*Dr. Elisabetta Cova, Professor
University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee*

Dear AIA-Milwaukee Society Members,
Welcome to the 2015-2016 lecture season of AIA-Milwaukee and this latest edition of the *Artifact*, our members-only newsletter. As the weather gets colder, AIA-Milwaukee returns with an exciting schedule of lectures and events. This year we were awarded a third national lecture from the AIA office in Boston in addition to the two usually offered; these, added to three lectures that we are able to arrange locally, allow us to provide a slate of six lectures for this 2015-2016 lecture program.

The first speaker of our fall lecture series is Prof. Mireille Lee from Vanderbilt University. On Sunday, September 20, she will discuss the archaeological evidence for ancient Greek dress and ornaments and how these were essential to the construction of social identities for both men and women in ancient Greece. Prof. Lee comes to us as a Richard H. Howland Lecturer; this AIA endowed lectureship was established in 2007 by Richard Hubbard Howland, an acclaimed scholar and classical archaeologist, who excavated in Athens and Corinth and was particularly concerned with archaeological preservation. The Howland Lecturer, who is chosen by the national AIA Lecture Program Committee, visits two local societies annually.

On Sunday, November 1, Prof. John Hawks from the Department of Anthropology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison will talk to us about recent discoveries that are shaping the knowledge of human origins. Prof. Hawks was part of a team of experts that recently announced the exciting, but still somewhat controversial, discovery of a new species of human ancestor, *Homo naledi*, identified through fossil skeletons found in South Africa.

Our last lecture for the fall brings Prof. Rachel Scott to present on her research on Early Medieval Ireland. Prof. Scott, an anthropologist and bioarchaeologist from DePaul University in Chicago, will present on 'Warfare, Weapons and Skeletal Trauma in Early Medieval Ireland' and will discuss how human skeletal,

archaeological and historical data can illuminate the nature of warfare and help examine the formation of social identities in early Medieval Ireland.

All lectures are held at 3:00 pm in Sabin Hall, Room G90 on the UWM campus. They are followed by discussion and refreshments and are free and open to the public.

As in previous years AIA-Milwaukee is hosting an event to celebrate International Archaeology Day. The theme of this year's event is 'Reconstructing Spaces and Ancient Places: Roman Villas and Paleolithic Caves.' On Saturday, October 17, in UWM's Sabin Hall, you will have the opportunity to reconstruct dwellings from the past, more specifically the space and decoration of a Roman villa and a Paleolithic cave. For more information, see the section on page 3 in this newsletter.

Finally, in this issue of the *Artifact* Dr. Bettina Arnold (UWM, Anthropology) announces the establishment of a new undergraduate interdisciplinary certificate program in the Science and Culture of Fermentation at UW-Milwaukee, which I am sure will be extremely successful here in the "brewing capital of the world," while Dr. Michael Gregory (DePaul, Anthropology) reports on DePaul University's Urban Historical Archaeological Field School in the Greater Chicago Area. The project, which focuses on the area's recent past, investigates the African American heritage of the Village of Maywood and the Confederate prisoner-of-war compound at Civil War-era Camp Douglas.

I invite everyone to attend our lecture program and events this fall and I thank you all for being members of the AIA and for your continued support.

Elisabetta Cova

The Archaeology of Ancient Greek Dress

**A Lecture by Dr. Mireille M. Lee
Vanderbilt University**

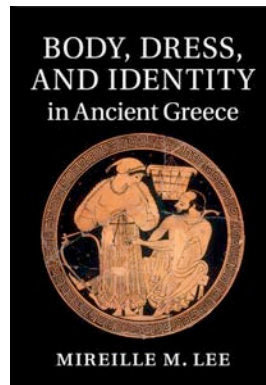
**Richard H. Howland Lecture
Sunday, September 20, 2015, 3:00 p.m.
Sabin Hall, Room G90**

Archaeology provides important evidence for ancient Greek dress, which was essential to the construction of social identities. Although no complete garments survive, preserved fragments of silk and embroideries

indicate the elite status of the wearer. Jewelry, dress fasteners, toilet implements, perfume vessels, cosmetics, and mirrors are also important indicators of status and gender. The visual sources, including sculpture and vase-painting, depict men and women performing various dress practices.

Although some practices, such as bathing and the use of perfumes, are common to both genders, others are specific to either men or women. The visual sources demonstrate other aspects of identity: age and social role are often indicated by hairstyle, whereas ethnicity is also conveyed by means of garments and body-modifications. Although dress is often considered a mundane aspect of culture, I argue that dress provides unique insight into ancient Greek ideologies.

Mireille M. Lee is Assistant Professor with the Departments of History of Art and Classical Studies at Vanderbilt University, and holds her degrees from Bryn Mawr (Ph.D.) and Occidental College. Her research interests are Greek art and archaeology, in particular the construction of gender in ancient visual and material culture. She has published widely on the social functions of dress in ancient Greece, including her volume *Body, Dress, and Identity in Ancient Greece* (2015).



Book Cover, Photo: Mireille Lee

For more about Mireille M. Lee

- <http://as.vanderbilt.edu/historyart/people/lee.php>

For Further Reading:

- Mireille M. Lee. 2015. *Body, Dress, and Identity in Ancient Greece*, Cambridge University Press.
- Lloyd Llewellyn-Jones, ed. 2002. *Women's Dress in the Ancient Greek World*, Duckworth.

Welcome New Members Joined Since January 2015

Cassidy Meyers Denise Hohenfeldt

Joshua Driscoll

We are very happy you joined us!

International Archaeology Day

Reconstructing Spaces and Ancient Places: Roman Villas and Paleolithic Caves

***Saturday, October 17, 2015
1-4 pm Sabin Hall***

International Archaeology Day (IAD) is a day for organizations around the world to raise awareness of archaeology and provide opportunities for the public to participate in archaeological activities. Above all, IAD is a celebration of archaeology and emphasizes the idea that archaeology is everywhere. In honor of International Archaeology Day, local archaeologists from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Marquette University, and elsewhere will work together with visitors on interactive, experimental activities to help recreate two ancient spaces, a Roman villa and an Upper Paleolithic cave. Visitors will have an opportunity to design, experiment, and use facsimiles of ancient materials for construction while participating in an active, hands-on experience to help us gain unique insight into how archaeologists learn about ancient spaces and places.

Join us for an exciting day of experimental archaeology as we reconstruct spaces and places from the past! Highlights of our International Archaeology Day event this year will include reconstructing Roman frescoes and mosaics, and experimenting with techniques to reconstruct Upper Paleolithic cave images.

Come to the first floor of UWM's Sabin Hall (3413 North Downer Ave) and join us for an exciting afternoon. FREE and open to the public. Fun for all ages!

For more on IAD around the world see:
<http://www.archaeological.org/archaeologyday/about>

The Rising Star Expedition and the Discovery of *Homo naledi*

***A lecture by Dr. John Hawks
University of Wisconsin-Madison***

***Sunday, November 1, 2015
Sabin Hall Room G90, 3:00 p.m.***



Homo naledi. Photo: John Hawks

On Sunday, November 1, Prof. John Hawks will talk to us about recent discoveries that are shaping the knowledge of human origins. In 2013 he was part of a fieldwork team that recovered more than 1200 hominin specimens from the Rising Star cave system in the Cradle of Humankind, South Africa, in an expedition led by Lee Berger of the University of the Witwatersrand. Publication of the results of this excavation in September of 2015 notes the discovery of a new species of hominin, *Homo naledi*.

John Hawks is Associate Chair of Anthropology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, an associate member of both the Department of Zoology and the J. F. Crow Institute for the Study of Evolution, and a recent recipient of the UW's H. I. Romnes Faculty



Fellowship and its Vilas Associate award. Prof. Hawks' research focuses on human evolution, especially changes in natural selection on human populations, and his scholarly contributions have been internationally recognized. He starred in the recent PBS series "First Humans" (<http://video.pbs.org/program/first-peoples/>).

For more about John Hawks:

- <http://johnhawks.net/weblog/>

For Further Reading:

- <http://news.wisc.edu/naledi/>
- Berger et al. 2015. *Homo naledi*, a new species of the genus *Homo* from the Dinaledi Chamber, South Africa. *eLife* Vol. 4: e09560.
- Dirks et al. 2015. Geological and taphonomic context for the new hominin species *Homo naledi* from the Dinaledi Chamber, South Africa. *eLife* Vol. 4: e09561.

Warfare, Weapons, and Skeletal Trauma in Early Medieval Ireland

*A Lecture by Dr. Rachel Scott
DePaul University*

*Sunday, December 6, 2015
Sabin Hall Room G90, 3:00 p.m.*



Kells Market Cross. Photo: Rachel Scott

The contemporary documents depict early medieval Ireland as a society continually at war. While the sagas glorify the exploits of the male warrior, the annals record occurrences of armed combat and countless acts of other violence. In contrast, the archaeological record and human remains yield little evidence of warfare. Excavations have uncovered only occasional weapons and dubious settlement defenses, and skeletal analyses have produced few cases of trauma caused by interpersonal violence. Dr. Scott's talk will explore the discrepancy between the various lines of evidence and illuminate the nature of warfare in early medieval Ireland. She will show that the main military activity was the hit-and-run cattle raid, which may not have required iron weapons or substantial defenses or have resulted in significant bodily injury. Yet by providing combat training for young men, enhancing the prestige of successful leaders, and supplying cows for procuring clients, the stealing of cattle played an important role in early Irish society.

Rachel Scott is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Anthropology at DePaul University. She holds degrees from the University of Chicago (B.A.), University College Dublin, Ireland (Higher Diploma in

Celtic Archaeology), and the University of Pennsylvania (Ph.D.). Her research interests include human osteology and paleopathology, European archaeology, and anthropological and archaeological theory. More specifically, her work integrates human skeletal, archaeological, and historical data in order to examine the processes of identity formation and the social construction of disease in early and late medieval Ireland. Dr. Scott is currently involved in two field projects, as the director of a project on leper hospitals in late medieval Ireland and as the bioarchaeologist for the Irish



Archaeology Field School's excavation at the Black Friary in Trim, Co. Meath.

For more information about Rachel Scott see:

- <http://las.depaul.edu/departments/anthropology/Faculty/Pages/rachel-scott.aspx>

AIA's 117th Annual Meeting



For more information on the 2016 Annual Meeting as it develops please consult:

<https://www.archaeological.org/meeting/about>

ALL members of AIA are welcome to attend this annual conference, at discount registration.

Archaeological and Historical Evidence for Ale, Beer and Mead Part of a New Program in L&S

*By Dr. Bettina Arnold
Department of Anthropology
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*



Medieval Garden. Photo: Bettina Arnold

A quiet revolution in fermented beverages has been going on in the United States since the mid-1980s, when for the first time since the end of Prohibition, small craft breweries began to produce increasingly high-quality varieties of wheat and barley beers. The home brewing movement was led by interested amateurs who had experienced the more flavorful and complex brews still produced by traditional regional breweries in Europe, especially in Germany, the Czech Republic, the Benelux and the UK. While the emergence of an alternative to the homogenized offerings produced by the mega-breweries in the US was initially a slow and incremental process, the demand for ever more sophisticated micro-brews has exploded within the last decade. To date, the commercial side of the business has not partnered with the academic sources of the cultural and historical foundations of fermented beverages in any systematic way although potential new product lines could be creatively incubated through collaborative research projects. This is an area of tremendous potential growth; and UWM is perfectly situated to take advantage of existing expertise by establishing a program in the Science and Culture of Fermentation that would be able to make the most of our location in one of the iconic beer cities of America. An undergraduate certificate is currently scheduled to be in place by Spring 2016 but several courses will be offered beginning in Fall 2015. Contributing L&S

departments include Anthropology, Biology, Chemistry, English and Geosciences. Internship opportunities and other support could come from local microbreweries and other businesses. Existing overseas programs in Germany and other beer-producing areas of Europe could provide students earning the certificate with study abroad opportunities. The target audience is both traditional and non-traditional undergraduates interested in obtaining certification that would provide them with employment opportunities in breweries or ancillary industries (other fermentation-based foods, including pickles, vinegar etc. could also be included) as well as community members interested in the archaeology, history and culture of ale, beer, cider, mead and wine. On-campus partnerships include the development of a “Beer Garden”. Growing the plants that are historically and archaeologically attested as having been used to flavor and preserve ale, beer, cider and mead on the UWM campus would provide a floral teaching laboratory that could be combined with coursework. One of the eventual goals is to create a locally sourced line of beverages based on prehistoric and historic evidence for ales (unhopped), beers (hopped), ciders and meads using yeast strains developed by the Biology Department and plants grown in the plot of land and sunken courtyard to the west and north of the Honors College, which will be modeled on a medieval monastery garden. This project would be part of the existing Sustainability Initiative on campus, which already maintains several rooftop and other gardens. The garden could be designed by students at SARUP, educational signage could be produced by students in cooperation with the Graduate Certificate in Museum Studies program in Anthropology, and students could be involved in planting, managing, harvesting and utilizing the plants grown there. Numerous additional partnerships both on campus and with the community would doubtless emerge over time. We would welcome community volunteers as well as other forms of support, including equipment, expertise and/or funding. If interested, please contact Bettina Arnold at barnold@uwm.edu.

For more information see:

- <http://www.psumedievalgarden.com/about.html>
- <http://www.scu.edu/stclaregarden/ethno/layout.cfm>
- <http://byo.com/grains/item/1251-plant-a-backyard-beer-garden>
- <http://blog.metmuseum.org/cloistersgardens/2011/07/08/welcome-to-the-beer-garden/>

DePaul University's Archaeology Field School: Projects in the Greater Chicago Area, 2012-2015

*By Dr. Michael M. Gregory
Department of Anthropology
DePaul University*

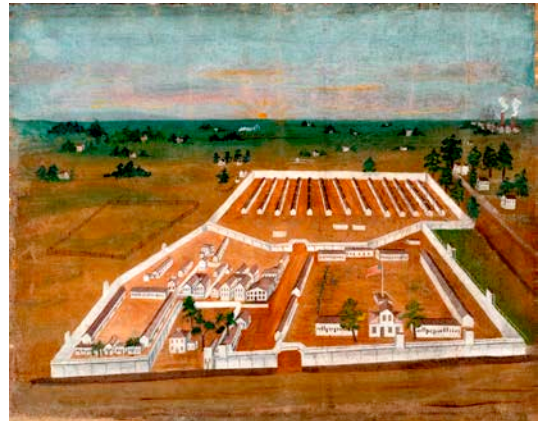


Volunteers excavating Units 13, 15, & 16 at site Camp Douglas, Chicago, IL during October 2014. Photo: Michael Gregory

Confederate POWs, an abolitionist, and suburbanites are the Chicago area research topics being examined by the DePaul University Urban Historical Archaeological Field School. The field school is partnered with community organizations in order to investigate the African American heritage and the suburban development of the Village of Maywood, and the Confederate prisoner-of-war compound at Civil War-era Camp Douglas. Maywood is an early suburb founded on the city's west side during 1869, while Camp Douglas occupied 60 acres on the city's near south side during September 1861 through December 1865 before being developed into a residential district. Each study is exposing intact, interpretable archaeological data, revealing forgotten glimpses into the area's recent past. In Maywood, two domestic sites are being investigated in partnership with the Village's Parks Commission and the West Town Culture History Museum, both of whom invited DePaul to the community to explore its African American heritage. An Underground Railroad site was identified for excavation; however, the site has been greatly modified, leaving little for meaningful excavation. As a result, an alternative property associated with Zebina Eastman became the focus of attention. Eastman established/edited the local abolitionist paper *Western Citizen* and enjoyed the friendship of Abe Lincoln. During 1870, he purchased

property in Maywood where he resided until his death in 1883. While excavators did not find evidence of the residence, historical research revealed its likely location and suggests the field investigation took place in the extreme backyard of the Eastman property. Associated artifacts are linked to families who occupied the property after circa 1890.

The Eastman excavation suggested that contrary to the popular image of tidy suburban properties, local yards received household trash, and their excavation, especially backyards, would yield rich artifact assemblages. Confirmation of this observation has resulted in the ongoing investigation of a second property, which includes a dwelling built circa 1883. This site has yielded a large assemblage of glass, ceramic, and faunal materials distributed unevenly across the property to depths of 2 feet below the ground surface. Preliminary analysis of both sites' artifacts reveal few or no ethnic markers; however, they confirm the presence of children, who lost/forgot a number of toys—marbles, jacks, model parts, cars, and lead soldiers—in yards. While both excavations indicate suburbia can be studied archaeologically, identifying the ethnicity of residents from artifacts will be difficult.



Albert E. Meyer's 1864 painting of Camp Douglas, Chicago

Running concurrently with the Maywood study is the investigation of Camp Douglas, which is conducted in partnership with the Camp Douglas Restoration Foundation and the Chicago Public School System on whose property the work occurs. To date, volunteers, who include avocational and professional archaeologists, and DePaul students have completed four successful, one-week field sessions. The study area measures 45 feet by 50 feet and consists of backyard space associated with former row house properties now incorporated into the playground of the John Pershing Magnate School. Excavations began during October 2013 when work revealed the depth and nature of subsurface deposits. Subsequent investigations in May and October 2014, and

June/July 2015, further refined the understanding of the cultural fill sequence, which is not more than 3.5 feet thick. Each excavation has yielded rich assemblages of domestic materials. Early neighborhood residents were predominately German Jews who moved to the area after the Great Fire of 1871. Later, African Americans participating in the Great Migration of the early 20th century occupied the general area, which became known as Bronzeville.



Company B insignia recovered from Unit 13 at site Camp Douglas, Chicago, IL during October 2014

While each investigation yielded abundant late 19th- and 20th-century materials, physical proof of the camp was not found until the third field session. Late on the final day of excavation as volunteers screened the last fill from a rectangular pit feature (5.5 feet long by 3.0 feet wide by 2.0 feet deep), they found the definitive evidence: a brass, Company B insignia from a Federal kepi. Discovery of the hat insignia confirmed the feature, as well as its associated nails, bricks, ceramic sherds, faunal specimens, mirror fragments, and Prosser buttons, as dating to the Civil War-era. In addition, a portion of a second, similar type feature was exposed in a near-by unit and yielded a ceramic, stub stemmed smoking pipe. Curators at the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, Virginia, identified the pipe as a style popular with Confederate soldiers, and all but confirmed its use by a Rebel prisoner.

The second pit feature could not be excavated in its entirety because it extended beyond the walls of the excavation unit. As a result, it became the focus of additional field study during June/July 2015. Its continued investigation yielded an Eagle button from a guard's uniform or a jacket issued to a prisoner, and two brass grommets, possibly from a rubberized blanket used by a prisoner. As in the past, the last day of the excavation yielded surprises in the form of new features that appear to date to the camp's use. Due to time constraints, these features could not be completely excavated, and await further study during the proposed early October 2015 field session.



Eagle Button found during June-July 2015 excavation of Unit 17 at site Camp Douglas, Chicago, IL

The research focus of DePaul's archaeology field school is on forgotten or little known historical sites in the Chicago area. Currently in partnership with municipal agencies and private non-profits, the field school is documenting Maywood's rich African American heritage; exploring the process and reality of suburbanization; and assisting with the rediscovery of Camp Douglas and its role as a Confederate POW camp. Viewed from a broader perspective, these investigations demonstrate the existence of intact, interpretable archaeological data in developed contexts, and suggest archaeology, which all too often has been overlooked in the Chicago area as a method of historical inquiry, can and will contribute to a greater understanding about the city and surrounding communities' heritage.

Additional information about the Camp Douglas project and volunteer opportunities is available on the Camp Douglas Restoration Foundation's web and Facebook pages: www.campdouglas.org and www.facebook.com/CampDouglasRF.

Sneak Preview of Spring Programs

Three more lectures are coming in the spring!

On January 31, Dr. Heather Walder from UW-LaCrosse will discuss cultural interactions between Midwestern Native people and European traders/explorers in the Upper Great Lakes region in the late 1700s and early 1800s. On March 6, Dr. Kevin Fisher from the University of British Columbia will talk about the emergence of the first cities in Late Bronze Age Cyprus and the associated socio-political changes. Finally, on April 17, Michael Parker Pearson, Professor of British Prehistory at University College London, will present the results of the Stonehenge Riverside Project, and discuss current theories about Stonehenge and the identity of its Neolithic builders. Parker Pearson is a Samuel H. Kress Alumni lecturer for AIA 2015-2016.

You will find more information on these events in the Spring 2016 issue of the *Artifact* and in our spring email notices.



AIA-MILWAUKEE SOCIETY
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UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MILWAUKEE
MILWAUKEE, WI 53201

AIA-Milwaukee Society Fall Calendar



**PLEASE KEEP
Fall 2015**

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| September 20 | Sunday, September 20, 2015 3:00 pm. <i>Richard H. Howland Lecture</i>
Mireille Lee, <i>The Archaeology of Ancient Geek Dress</i> |
| October 17 | Saturday, October 17, 2015, 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. UW-Milwaukee Archaeology Lab
International Archaeology Day Celebration- Reconstructing Spaces and Ancient Places:
Roman Villas and Paleolithic Caves |
| November 1 | Sunday, November 1, 2015, 3:00 pm. <i>Lecture</i>
Dr. John Hawks, <i>The Rising Star Expedition and the discovery of Homo naledi</i> |
| December 6 | Sunday, December 6, 2015, 3:00 pm. <i>Lecture</i>
Dr. Rachel Scott, <i>Warfare, Weapons, and Skeletal Trauma in Early Medieval Ireland</i> |

All lectures will take place in room G90 of Sabin Hall on the University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee campus unless otherwise noted. Sabin Hall is located at 3413 N. Downer Ave. Free street parking Sundays or in Klotsche Center lot north side of Sabin Hall.