



# The Artifact

A Publication of the Archaeological Institute of America - Milwaukee Society Vol. 24 No. 1, Fall 2018

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## Letter from the President

**David Pacifico, Assistant Professor  
University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee**

Dear AIA-Milwaukee Society Members,

It is a profound honor to have been selected as the latest president of the society, and I know I have big shoes to fill. I am grateful to Elisabetta Cova, Adrienne Frie, and Alice Kehoe for their years of good stewardship, and I'm fortunate to have Alice's continued support as treasurer-secretary along with that of Emily Stanton as vice president. I'm also grateful for the assistance of our chapter's planning committee for making my transition into the position smooth and inspiring.

When I first came to Milwaukee in 2016, I was tremendously impressed by the robust and thoughtful participation in the society's lecture series. Although there are bigger cities than Milwaukee, our AIA chapter ought to be the envy of our neighbors near and far. Our chapter sees wide public participation in our lecture series and International Archaeology Day where children, professionals, and neighbors of all ages explore and debate archaeological topics together. This model is an exemplary form of public-professional engagement in archaeology, and I hope to be able to continue cultivating our successes as president.

This autumn we'll feature three lectures focusing on very different places and times in world history. In September, Wisconsin Historical Society's Robert "Ernie" Boszhardt will present on the Mississippian culture outpost at Trempealeau. While the Mississippian culture is best known for its center at Cahokia in downstate Illinois, or perhaps even the mounds at Aztalan, Trempealeau provides a look at early Mississippian life as revealed through excavations that began in 2010. In November, George Washington University's Eric Cline will be our Norton Lecturer, presenting on the cataclysmic changes that led to the end of the Late Bronze Age in the eastern Mediterranean, circa 1100 BC. In December, University of Chicago's Alan Kolata will present on his archaeological research on the Angkorean empire of Jayavarman VII, circa 1100-1200 AD, in modern day Thailand and Vietnam. All lectures are held at 3:00 pm in Room G90, Sabin Hall, 3413 North Downer Ave on the UWM campus.

They are followed by discussion and refreshments and are free and open to the public

International Archaeology Day will be Saturday, October 20, 2018. This year's theme is War, Peace, and the Feast: Conflict and Resolution in the Past. This will be a hands-on opportunity to experience the variety of ways that conflicts were contested, resolved, and prevented in the past as revealed in the archaeological record. As always, International Archaeology Day is an inclusive opportunity for people of all ages and experiences with archaeology to meet archaeologists, view demonstrations and presentations, and even participate in activities that make the past tangible - and fun - in the present.

Inside this Artifact you'll find two very different articles that highlight the range of archaeological activities our members participate in. Lauren Jones, Katherine Santell, and Emily Stanton report on their summer working as part of an international team of archaeologists at the Heuneburg, an Iron Age hillfort in Baden-Württemberg, Germany. In complement, Jessica Skinner presents research on exploring person-centered archaeology using three-dimensional scanning of human remains from the Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery.

You can find more information about all these events on our webpage at <https://aia-milwaukee.uwm.edu/>. You can also view our Instagram feed @aiamilwaukee. Send along images and a sentence about the contents to [stanton9@uwm.edu](mailto:stanton9@uwm.edu).

As always, thank you for your membership in the Milwaukee AIA chapter and participation in our lecture series and International Archaeology Day.

*David Pacifico*

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**Welcome New Members  
Joined Since January 2018**

Melody Abbott                      Kellie Resnick  
Lawrence Gum                      Ryan Sines

We are very happy you joined us!  
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**The Middle Mississippian Colony at  
Trempealeau**

**A Lecture by Ernie Boszhardt**

*Sunday, September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2018  
Sabin Hall, Room G90, 3:00 p.m.*

Coinciding with the dawn of the Middle Mississippian Culture at the ancient city of Cahokia nearly 1,000 years

ago, a group canoed over 500 miles up the Mississippi River to establish a settlement at Trempealeau, Wisconsin. Antiquarian records alluded to distinct platform mounds and exotic ceramics, but only recently has the age, extent, and purpose of Trempealeau's very early Mississippian expression been thoroughly explored. Ongoing excavations since 2010 have revealed that the Cahokians carried ceramic vessels and a variety of flint stones from their homeland along with their architecture and religion to this far-flung yet short-lived outpost.

**Robert "Ernie" Boszhardt** is a Wisconsin archaeologist with over 40 years of experience. His research has focused on the unglaciated Driftless Area of western Wisconsin where he has studied and written extensively about nearly all aspects of that region's archaeological heritage, including Paleoindian, Hopewell, Effigy Mounds, Oneota, rock art, and most recently Middle Mississippian. He currently is co-owner of Driftless Pathways LLC. with his wife Danielle Benden who together direct the Trempealeau Archaeology Project.



Boszhardt-authored books on the Trempealeau research and regional rock art will be available for purchase and signing at the talk.

**For more about Ernie Boszhardt:**  
[https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Robert\\_Boszhardt](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Robert_Boszhardt)

**International Archaeology Day**

**WAR, PEACE, and the FEAST:  
Conflict and Resolution in the Past**

*Saturday, October 20<sup>th</sup>, 2018  
1-4 pm Sabin Hall*



War, Peace, and the Feast is a hands-on opportunity to experience the variety of ways that conflicts were

contested, resolved, and prevented in the past as revealed in the archaeological record. We present three main themes about ancient conflict. First is the variety of ways in which conflicts could be contested. These contests could indeed be bloody wars, but also could take the form of smaller-scale ritual battles like those which are seen today in Chiaraje, Peru. Myths also tell of sporting events taking place for warfare. Indeed, sports are well-known as a measure for pausing conflicts, as was the case in the ancient Olympics. We might infer that periodic sporting events both created social bonds between participants and released tensions before they could break into bloodshed. Finally, we present feasting as a key method in which social bonds were created as a means to provide stability and prevent conflict. With competitive feasting, we see the themes of War, Peace, and the Feast come full circle.

International Archaeology Day will be celebrated here in Milwaukee on Saturday October 20, 2018, from 1:00 to 4:00 pm on the UWM campus. Come to the first floor of UWM's Sabin Hall (3413 N. Downer Ave.) and join us for an exciting afternoon doing archaeology with local specialists, ranging from experimental archaeology to helping identify and analyze ancient artifacts! FREE and open to the public. Fun for all ages!

This event is co-sponsored by the Archaeological Institute of America, Milwaukee Society and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Departments of Anthropology, Art History, and FLL Classics Program.

## **1177 BC: The Year Civilization Collapsed**

***A Lecture by Eric H. Cline  
George Washington University***

***Sunday, November 4<sup>th</sup>, 2018  
Sabin Hall, Room G90, 3:00 p.m.***

For more than three hundred years during the Late Bronze Age, from about 1500 BC to 1200 BC, the Mediterranean region played host to a complex international world in which Egyptians, Mycenaeans, Minoans, Hittites, Assyrians, Babylonians, Cypriots, and Canaanites all interacted, creating a cosmopolitan and globalized world-system such as has only rarely been seen before the current day. It may have been this very internationalism that contributed to the apocalyptic disaster that ended the Bronze Age. When the end came, as it did after centuries of cultural and technological evolution, the civilized and international world of the Mediterranean regions came to a dramatic halt in a vast area stretching from Greece and Italy in the west to

Egypt, Canaan, and Mesopotamia in the east. Large empires and small kingdoms, that had taken centuries to evolve, collapsed rapidly. With their end came the world's first recorded Dark Ages.

It was not until centuries later that a new cultural renaissance emerged in Greece and the other affected areas, setting the stage for the evolution of Western society as we know it today. Blame for the end of the Late Bronze Age is usually laid squarely at the feet of the so-called Sea Peoples, known to us from the records of the Egyptian pharaohs Merneptah and Ramses III. However, as was the case with the fall of the Roman Empire, the end of the Bronze Age empires in this region was probably not the result of a single invasion, but rather of multiple causes. The Sea Peoples may well have been responsible for some of the destruction that occurred at the end of the Late Bronze Age, but it is much more likely that a concatenation of events, both human and natural — including earthquake storms, droughts, rebellions, and systems collapse — coalesced to create a “perfect storm” that brought the age to an end.

This illustrated lecture is based on his book of the same title, *1177 BC: The Year Civilization Collapsed*, Princeton University Press (2014). It was considered for a 2015 Pulitzer Prize, awarded the American School of Oriental Research's 2014 prize for “Best Popular Book on Archaeology,” and is being translated into fourteen foreign languages.

**Eric H. Cline** is a classical and biblical archaeologist and ancient historian whose primary fields of study are biblical archaeology, the military history of the Mediterranean world from antiquity to present, the Bronze Age Aegean, and the international connections between Greece, Egypt, and the Near East during the Late Bronze Age (1700-1100 BCE). He is director of the Tel Kabri Expedition and co-editor of the Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research.



**For more about Eric H. Cline:**

<https://gwu.academia.edu/EricCline>

## **Kingship and Compassion: The Paradox of Jayavarman VII, Emperor of Angkor**

***A Lecture by Alan Kolata***

***Sunday, December 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2018  
Sabin Hall, Room G90, 3:00 p.m.***

After destroying multiple political rivals from neighboring kingdoms in Thailand and Vietnam, the Southeast Asian monarch known as Jayavarman VII (c.1125 to 1218 CE) reigned over the largest geographical expanse ever attained by the Angkorean Empire. Jayavarman VII's instruments of rule simultaneously deployed extreme violence and profound compassion, brutal warfare and vigorous economic development. This talk will explore the contradictions and paradoxes of Jayavarman VII's religious "infrastructure of compassion" that, for a time, held the empire of Angkor together, but ultimately fell into desuetude under the burden of its own ideology and the extreme "piety" of its patron. The life history of Jayavarman VII offers insight into the nature of rule and the role of religion in the construction and eventual disintegration of empire.

**Alan L. Kolata**, the Bernard E. and Ellen C. Sunny Distinguished Service Professor at the University of Chicago, holds his Ph.D. in Anthropology from Harvard University. He specializes in organizing interdisciplinary research projects studying agroecology and the long-term interactions of humans with their physical environment, including the effects of climate change on human communities. He has conducted archaeological research in complex urban societies of the Andes including Tiwanaku in Bolivia and Moche and Chimú in Perú and recently wrote a synthetic book on the Inca. He has also conducted research in Thailand and, over the past 15 years, in Cambodia where he and his collaborators currently focus on the physical, biological, and social impacts of large-scale hydroelectric development of the Mekong River Basin.



**For more about Alan L. Kolata:**  
<https://chicago.academia.edu/AKolata>

## **AIA's 120<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting**



**San Diego Jan. 3-6, 2019**

- For more information on the 2019 Annual Meeting as it develops please consult:  
<https://www.archaeological.org/annualmeeting>
- ALL members of the AIA are welcome to attend this annual conference at a discount registration.

## **"Stop Having Fun!" A Guide to the Summer Excavations at the Heuneburg**

**By Lauren Jones, Katherine Santell, and Emily Stanton**

An Iron Age hillfort, the Heuneburg is a remarkable site in the southwest German state of Baden-Württemberg. It is located in the Sigmaringen Landkreis, between the Danube and the town of Hundesingen (near Herbertingen). Within a 20km (12.5 miles) radius of the citadel, there is a high concentration of Hallstatt era (800 to c. 380 BCE) hilltop sites. The earliest occupation of the Heuneburg region dates to the Upper Paleolithic, while the hillfort was likely first occupied during the Middle Bronze Age (MBA) (c. 1500 – 1200 BCE). It was destroyed in a fire and later resettled and refortified in 700 BCE, reaching the height of power between 620 and 530 BCE. The area surrounding the Heuneburg contains settlement locations such as Ensmad, a walled plateau referred to as the Große Heuneburg, the Bettelbühl burial mound complex, and the Alteburg.

The "Settlement and Cultural Landscape Development of the Heuneburg Surroundings during the Hallstatt and Early La Tène periods," project is conducted by the Landesamt für Denkmalpflege Baden-Württemberg. Dr. Dirk Krause, State Archaeologist for Baden-Württemberg and a professor at Universität Tübingen, oversees the total operation. Dr. Leif Hansen and Dr. Roberto Tarpini are responsible for organization and analysis of finds. In addition, technicians from the Denkmalpflege instructed the international team of students, including the three authors of this report. Ralf Hartmayer and Mick worked closely with teams at the Große Heuneburg (moving towards the Alteburg after its



excavation was concluded), Tarpini and geologist Dr. Volker Sach directed work in Ensmad, and Wilhelm Weiher led the excavation at the Bettelbühl Mound. Alex Petrovich was a senior student supervisor and assisted where needed.

Working with an international team of students was one of the most rewarding aspects of the experience. We stayed in a cabin outside of the Heuneburg open-air museum, with students numbering between 7-13 as the weeks progressed. In addition to the three of us from the United States, there were individuals from Switzerland, the Netherlands, Spain, Scotland, and Wales. Every evening students cooked communal meals, allowing us to sample a variety of international dishes. Work began at 7:30 in the morning, when we were assigned site locations. Groups changed regularly, allowing us to get to know one another and form close friendships (even creating a monopoly game). There was a break at 10 am for breakfast in the field, and lunch was at 1 pm. The days were concluded at 4:45 pm. After work, people participated in “Feierabend,” which involved conversation, local beer, and feeding the site cat, Gorbi. We were also able to hike in the area, and see sites such as the Danube, and the burial mounds of Baumberg, Hohmichele, and Speckhau, two of which were excavated by a UWM and University of Mississippi team led by Bettina Arnold and Matthew L. Murray between 1999 and 2002.

Students found the different sites to have their own distinctive personalities. Ensmad was very peaceful. The excavation was located in the “town” of the same name (which consisted of three houses, a church, and a goat farm). In a slight depression and surrounded by Swabian forest, it received direct sunlight and a tent was constructed in early May to prevent soil from drying out too quickly. Tarpini revealed that the site was an outer settlement of the Heuneburg region, with findings such as storage pits, ceramics, and intriguingly, one upper-class spindle whorl. The ceramics may have dated to the Middle Bronze Age (MBA) or La Tène (500 - 15 BCE). MBA sherds from this region are quite distinctive, since they often contain visible grains of quartz in the coarse ceramic temper. Furthermore, in contrast to the Hallstatt ware in the area, Middle Bronze Age pottery pieces usually had handles.

Ensmad may have provided support to the fortified Heuneburg “city,” on the plateau overlooking the Danube. It was likely occupied from the MBA to the La Tène period. While excavating this area, we used trowels and a vacuum, in order to preserve the outlines of the storage pits and post holes. The site was very rocky, as there were deposits from the formation of the Alps.



**Figure 1. Kate Santell using a vacuum on a feature at Ensmad (Photo: Emily Stanton)**

The hilltop settlement called Große Heuneburg, or the “Great Heuneburg” is located in the steep, rocky, wooded hillsides near Zweifalten-Upflamör in Reutlingen County. This site is divided into two nearly square-shaped areas, separated by a bank-and-ditch system. Krausse believes that it is likely that Große Heuneburg had fortification walls, despite the unique topography of the area. Our work at Große Heuneburg focused mainly on the drystone (un-mortared) bank-and-ditch system at the edges of the two areas of the site, which had been partially excavated in the 1920s by German archaeologist Gerhard Bersu.

One notable difference in practice from US-based archaeology, was the use of a Kreuzhacke (cross-axe). Because of the rocky soil composition, this was used as a more efficient method for leveling a planum or removing tree roots. On a typical day at Große Heuneburg though, we were tasked with lowering the planum and cleaning profiles. While troweling, we uncovered a few small features such as charcoal flakes or burnt sandstone, the latter likely indicating a hearth. Once we had dug down past the plow zone, we began to find ceramic sherds. At this site, most of the sherds date to the Hallstatt and La Tène eras.



**Figure 2. View of the Große Heuneburg site from the top portion of the trench (Photo: Emily Stanton)**

The Bettelbühl burial mounds are located near the Danube river and can be seen from the hilltop fort of the Heuneburg. Excavations at the site have been dated to

roughly 583 BC. One of the most notable burials at the Bettelbühl was that of a “Celtic princess”. The burial included the remains of what is believed to be a high-ranking woman, an apparently lower ranking woman, and child, in addition to a mix of gold, bronze, and amber jewelry.

For our excavation, we opened a trench in one of the smaller mounds. Although the depression in the center of the mound indicates that it may have been previously looted, Krause believes that it is a natural formation and it is still worth excavating. This was later corroborated by the taking of a core that revealed organic material. There were two groups working on either end of the trench and one of the most notable aspects was the odd soil color changes that did not present a clear stratigraphy.



Figure 3. Trench at Bettelbühl (Photo: Lauren Jones)

Excavations will continue at Bettelbühl next summer, where we will be digging further into the trench and focusing on excavating the burial chamber. We will also likely be continuing excavations at Ensmad as well as opening a new trench at Alteburg. Stay tuned for an update next year!



Figure 4. From left: Lauren Jones, Emily Stanton, and Kate Santell (Photo: Alex Petrovich)

## Person-Centered Research and Digital Bioarchaeology: The Future of Uncovering the Past at the Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery

By Jessica Skinner

New technology is being used to answer old questions at the UWM Archaeological Research Laboratory, where three-dimensional scanning assists in creating profiles of individuals represented by excavated skeletal remains. The remains of these individuals were recovered in 1991, 1992, and again in 2013, during excavations undertaken at the Milwaukee County Institution Grounds (Figure 1). The specific location of the burials, Cemetery 2, was utilized by the Milwaukee County Institutions as a resting place for institutional residents, community members who could not afford burial, and for the unidentified. Though the poor, institutionalized, unknown, and unclaimed all found places there, all who were buried in this cemetery have further become unknown over time due to the lack of permanent personalized markers for the burials.

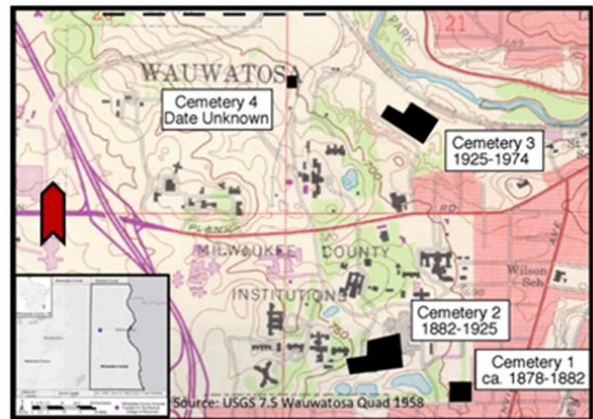


Figure 1. Map of the Milwaukee County Institution Grounds. (Illustration: P. Richards et al. 2016)

To counter this enforced anonymity, this project utilizes three-dimensional scanning (Figure 2) to engage in different types of specialized analysis: three-dimensional gait analysis, which will use human movement models to explore individuality, life, and trauma experiences through gait patterns; pathoetiology analysis, which will use three-dimensional data, modern clinical literature, and contemporary medical literature to explore injury, illness and treatment experiences; and digital enthesal change analysis to understand life course changes. These analyses clarify identity and experience for these individuals and are united by a common thread of health



as a matter of social justice and empathy for members of our human community long after death.



Figure 2. Three-Dimensional Scanning Lab at UWM-ARL. (Photo: J. Skinner)

The strength of this research lies in its person-centered approach; rather than specializing on a particular joint, pathology, or trauma, the focus on holistic analysis allows us to maintain personhood for these individuals with ethically situated methods. Early results support the scientific strength of this approach, illustrating that concurrent illness can often result in enhanced skeletal changes that may not be easily explained without an understanding of the whole person.

This project doesn't succeed on new technology alone, however. By blending traditional osteological analysis of healed fractures, medical intervention, and other medical treatment with three-dimensional scanning, and contextualizing these data with historic medical documents as well as current clinical literature, we can better understand the procedures represented in the archaeological record, and how each individual may have experienced both trauma and treatment. This integration of the modern and historical better explains osteological reactions to medical treatment not anticipated by physicians and surgeons at the turn of the century. For instance, in medical treatises of the 19th century, many doctors noted a lack of rest as the cause when fractures did not heal properly, while widely circulated reports of working conditions during this time illustrated that for the poor, rest was not necessarily an option (Figure 3).

In addition, biomechanical reconstructions help reveal movement patterns, impairments, or other motion related idiosyncrasies that may be closely tied to a person's identity or role. Examining these personal characteristics in juxtaposition with documents from during the cemetery's tenure, may bolster putative identifications. The early findings of this research not only include replicable research methods and insights concerning the human skeletal system, but also begin to reveal the lived experience for this group of people in the midst of the sweeping cultural change of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, contributing to a broader understanding of immigrant and institutional experience while reinforcing the need for compassion in today's policymaking.

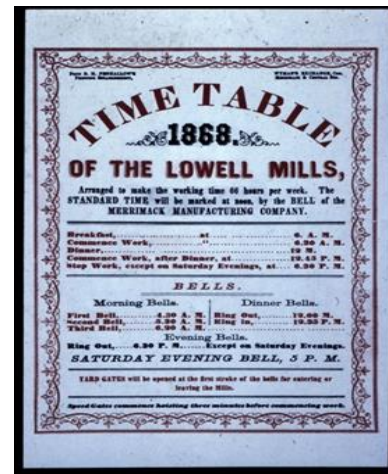


Figure 3. Lowell Mills timetable with a 66 hour workweek for 2\$ per week in pay. (Historic Document: Courtesy of MIT Open Course Warehouse)

## Sneak Preview of Spring Programs

Let's take a quick look at what is ahead...

Our spring lecture series will take us to Africa, England, and the Andes. Turi King (University of Leicester) will present her work on identifying the remains of Richard III. Francois Richard (University of Chicago) will present on his research into two very different Senegalese villages, and we'll have a lecture by an Andeanist that remains shrouded in mystery! More details will be available soon on our AIA chapter's website: <http://aia-milwaukee.uwm.edu>

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## AIA-Milwaukee Society Fall Calendar

PLEASE KEEP  
Fall 2018



- September 30            Sunday, September 30, 2018 3:00 pm. *Lecture*  
**Ernie Boszhardt, *The Middle Mississippian Colony at Trempealeau***
- October 20              Saturday October 20, 2018, 1:00-4:00 pm  
**International Archaeology Day Celebration: *WAR, PEACE, and the FEAST: Conflict and Resolution in the Past***
- November 4             Sunday, November 4, 2018 3:00 pm. *Lecture*  
**Eric H. Cline, *1177 BC: The Year Civilization Collapsed***
- December 2             Sunday, December 2, 2018 3:00 pm. *Lecture*  
**Alan Kolata, *Kingship and Compassion: The Paradox of Jayavarman VII, Emperor of Angkor***

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 on Sundays.