The Artifact

A Publication of the Archaeological Institute of America - Milwaukee Society Vol. 26 No. 2, Spring 2021

Contents

2020-2021 Milwaukee Society Officers and Volunteers

Letter from the President

Jane Peterson, Professor
Marquette University

Dear AIA-Milwaukee Society Members,

Happy New Year! I am pleased to present the Spring 2021 edition of the *Artifact* – a benefit of belonging to the Milwaukee Society of the Archaeological Institute of America. This spring we are distributing the newsletter digitally due to concerns about health, finances, and our environment. Thank you for continuing to support AIA's mission and goals through your membership and participation in AIA events. While the pandemic has challenged us all, please know that AIA is working diligently – at both the local and national levels – to promote archaeology and provide opportunities to keep you engaged. And with your continued support, we look forward to seeing you in Sabin Hall again before too long. I'm always happy to hear from members about changes we have made or ideas for new initiatives. So feel free to contact me at: jane.peterson@marquette.edu

Looking back on the summer and fall, we had several virtual programming successes. We developed a Wisconsin Archaeology Site Visit flyer that provided members and friends information about local sites to visit. Feedback and suggestions poured in and we are considering continuing the site visit flyer for the coming summer. We also held our first live and online event – an expert panel entitled The State of Wisconsin

Archaeology. Experts in underwater (Kevin Cullen, Neville Museum), Effigy Mounds (Amy Rosebrough, Wisconsin Historical Society), and historical (Joceyln Boor, UWM) archaeology provided summaries in their areas of expertise and answered questions from the audience. Many thanks to Alice Kehoe, who filled in with insights about Menominee agricultural features and practices, when Dave Overstreet experienced some technical difficulties. A full recording of the expert panel is available on our AIA Milwaukee website: https://aia-milwaukee.uwm.edu/lectures/

After briefly pausing our lecture program in the fall – we are back with three lectures for spring 2021. The lectures will be held on-line and will follow the same format of the in-person lectures. You will receive email flyers announcing each, along with links to register for events. As always, you'll find abstracts and speaker biographies for each lecture in this issue as well as online. Since so much of our travel has been curtailed, it will feel particularly refreshing to hear from experts working in Crete, Europe, and Greece.

In addition to the lecture previews, this issue includes a review of the AIA's 122nd annual conference. Also included is a short feature on Wisconsin archaeology, which seems appropriate given the enthusiastic response to our efforts to promote local site visits over the summer. A research report by UWM doctoral candidate Ashley Brennaman provides fascinating insights into how bioarchaeologists are reconstructing microbiomes from dental calculus. And lastly, Jane Waldbaum contributes a personal reflection about her long-term affiliation with AIA on the occasion of receiving this year's Joukowsky Award for Distinguished Service. Happy reading!

While nothing can replace the pleasures of coming together in person to learn about exciting discoveries and research in archaeology, I encourage you to participate in on-line programming, as you are able, until we can meet again. In addition to our Milwaukee Society lectures, there is an expanded menu of on-line lectures available for your viewing, sponsored by both the national office and various local societies. These are all open to active AIA members. I hope you are able to take advantage of some of these offerings. https://www.archaeological.org/programs/public/lectures/

Best,

Jane Peterson

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Welcome New Members Joined Since September 2020

Emma Eisner
Daniel Kennedy
Riley Rockford
Morton Soifer

We are very happy you joined us!

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A Land Called Crete: From Harriet Boyd Hawes to the Cretan Collections Project

A Lecture by Andrew J. Koh
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Sunday, February 21st, 2021
Virtual Lecture, 3:00 p.m.

Born in Boston in 1871, Harriet Boyd Hawes was introduced to the classical world by her brother and eventually earned a classics degree from Smith College. Encouraged to become a teacher or librarian, Hawes was nevertheless determined to overcome the norms of the day to conduct archaeological fieldwork. Spurred by her father's death in 1896, Hawes made her way to Greece and the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, where women were officially accepted if effectively marginalized. Awarded an AIA fellowship in 1898, Hawes spent the next two years soaking in everything Greece had to offer until Crete beckoned. Despite ongoing hurdles, the intrepid Hawes left Herakleion on April 1900 for East Crete and by the following year became the first woman to direct major excavations in the Aegean at Gournia (and address the AIA), inaugurating one of the most remarkable chapters in the annals of archaeological research.

Prior to Gournia, Hawes excavated a smattering of smaller Late Minoan III sites in East Crete. Overshadowed by Gournia, these eclectic, hybridizing finds from the Final Bronze Age have been largely forgotten. Mostly unpublished, they hold a major key to better understanding migrations and cultural interconnectivity (and societal reactions to these phenomena) during one of the best-documented and most disruptive cross-cultural mass events in ancient history – the Bronze Age Collapse. The Final Bronze Age in the Mediterranean was a particularly dynamic period characterized by displacement and turmoil as its mighty Bronze Age empires disintegrated. Crete has played a surprisingly minor role in reconstructions of

Pan-Mediterranean narratives despite its central location and noteworthy documentary references, such as those that place it as a homeland of the Philistines. Thanks to the forgotten excavations of Hawes and her successors, the Cretan Collections Project through a blend of traditional and archaeometric analyses can now highlight the great potential these smaller LM III assemblages hold to unraveling the complex inter-regional connections that would help define a new world of emergent Iron Age cultural microclimates such as classical Greece.

Dr. Andrew Koh is a Senior Research Fellow with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a Research Associate with the Harvard Semitic Museum; he was formerly Assistant Professor and Director of Graduate Studies with the Department of Classical Studies at Brandeis University, as well as Affiliated Faculty with the Department of Anthropology and a Florence Levy Kay Fellow with the Department of Chemistry there. He holds his degrees from the University of Pennsylvania (Ph.D.) and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and his areas of specialization are Greek art and archaeology, Aegean prehistory, Bronze and Iron Age Mediterranean, archaeological and conservation science, GIS, the cultural heritage of Crete, the Silk Road, ancient craftsmanship and commodities, and cultural hybridity. Professor Koh's publication projects include Luxury Trade and Social Complexity in the Ancient Mediterranean World (forthcoming, Cambridge University Press), and two volumes on the Cretan Collections in the Penn University Museum (Penn Museum Press, forthcoming).

For more about Andrew J. Koh:
https://mit.academia.edu/AndrewKoh

Alcohol and Power: Recontextualizing Drinking Practices in Iron Age Europe

A Lecture by Joshua Driscoll
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Sunday, March 7th, 2021
Virtual Lecture, 3:00 p.m.

During the Early Iron Age (c. 800-400 BCE) in Europe, the power of elites was linked to their political manipulation of feasts at which alcohol was a key resource, whether in the form of local beer and mead or imported Mediterranean wine. This lecture will explore new research into the relative sociopolitical value and uses of these various types of alcohol. It will challenge the previous paradigm that contrasted an easily spoilable "barbarian" beer with the natural superiority of storable "civilized" wine. Driscoll will present the results of an experimental archaeology program for which fifteen batches of prehistoric-style beer were brewed and stored in various containers, including oak barrels and low-fired ceramics sealed with beeswax or pine pitch. The storability of these batches of prehistoric-style beer was tracked for a period of more than two years. The results of this experiment will be considered in light of new research on Iron Age wine and mead in order to contextualize the accessibility and value of these products.

Joshua Driscoll is a PhD candidate in Anthropology at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. He received his MA from Wake Forest University and BA from the University of South Carolina. His research uses experimental archaeology and an interdisciplinary approach to study alcohol in the ancient world. His

dissertation is titled “Strategic Drinking: The Archaeology of Alcohol in Early Iron Age West Central Europe”. He has taught courses at both the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and Marquette University.

For more about Joshua Driscoll:
https://uwm.academia.edu/JoshDriscoll

For more about the archaeology of alcohol and homebrewing prehistoric style beer:
https://sites.uwm.edu/barnold/category/archaeology-of-alcohol/

The ancient economies of a small port on the Adriatic: the case of Salapia (Puglia, Italy) from the 1st-8th c. CE.

A Lecture by Darian Marie Totten
McGill University

Sunday, April 11th, 2021
Virtual Lecture, 3:00 p.m.

In this lecture, Dr. Totten will sketch an image of the sequential economic lives at Salapia in the Roman and Late Antique and early medieval centuries (1st-8th c. CE) through an analysis of evidence of artisanal spaces, ceramic wares, recent geomorphological and paleo-environmental analyses (conducted in collaboration) and the potential of its salty coastline.

The town of Salapia, located along the Adriatic Coast of Apulia in south-eastern Italy, is recorded by the architectural historian Vitruvius as the re-founding of the Daunian town of Salapia Vetus sometime in the 1st c. BCE. The siting of this new settlement along a lagoon was fortuitous: protected by dunes from the battering Adriatic Sea, it was afforded a natural harbor that offered the inhabitants a link to wider Mediterranean networks. This lagoon, at present, is one of the top sea salt producers in the whole Mediterranean Basin, and its medieval and early modern history is marked by evidence of coordinated curation and extraction of this resource; sparser ancient evidence points perhaps to similar circumstances in the Roman and Late Antique periods. The port and its salty resources would have impelled Salapia to connect to the outside world in intriguing and significant ways. A review of the imported ceramic wares -finewares and amphorae- over these centuries makes apparent not just into what networks Salapia was integrated but also the intensity of those connections. It is possible that Salapia was a clearinghouse and node for transport of Mediterranean products to the interior of the province of Apulia. For instance, even as the Roman empire was largely defunct by the 7th c. CE, and the town plan had unraveled, African finewares -albeit in reduced numbers- still made it into the hands of the town’s inhabitants, perhaps a residue of connections that were more apparent and strong in earlier centuries.

Analyses of features from the urban plan also give us a more comprehensive picture of the local economy at Salapia. A tannery, in operation from the 1st -4th c. CE, provides evidence of small-scale craft production in the fabric of the city and allows us to piece together the varied connections with the countryside that would have made such an artisanal installation possible. A taberna dated to the 4th-5th c. CE offers a picture of community connection around food and drink, while providing evidence of consumption of products both locally produced and from across the sea. Our analyses of Late Antique pottery have also made clear that the inhabitants of Salapia invested in a local production of painted table wares, illuminating telling patterns of production and consumption, starting in the 4th c. and continuing into the 7th c. CE.

New evidence from our geological and archaeobotanical collaborations gives a sense too of the relationship to the lagoon -how the coastline changed over nearly 1000 years from the Roman to the Medieval period, and the kinds of landscapes that surrounded the town of Salapia. We know better that vine and olive were central crops, and only increased in importance as the centuries wore on into the 6th and 7th c. CE. The presence of wood and pollen from evergreen and beech trees also paints a picture of a landscape dominated by pasture rather than grain farming from the Roman period onward. The inhabitants also probably relied on small gardens for their food, if 4th-5th c. CE deposits with melon and cucumber seeds are taken as representative of broader patterns. From this data, we can not only reconstruct important aspects of daily life at Salapia, but also how a small port on the Adriatic was part of a larger network of connection.

Darian Marie Totten is Assistant Professor of History and Classical Studies with McGill University, and holds

her degrees from Stanford University (Ph.D.) and the University of Chicago. Her areas of specialization are the economy and society of the Roman Mediterranean, late antiquity and the transition to the early Middle Ages in Italy, ceramic studies, and landscape studies. She is currently a Co-Director of the Salapia Exploration Project, a comprehensive survey and excavation project designed to investigate both the human built landscapes and long-term environmental change of the Salpi Lagoon, along the Adriatic coast of Puglia, Italy.

For more about Darian Marie Totten:
https://mcgill.academia.edu/DarianTotten

AIA's 122nd Annual Meeting, Virtual, January 3-10

With contributions by Jocelyn Boor, Derek Counts, Jane Peterson, and Jane Waldbaum

This year's conference reinforced the unique role AIA plays in serving a broad set of constituents, who share a passion for learning about and preserving the world's archaeological heritage. The general public has always benefited from the AIA's free lecture program, International Archaeology Day events, and *Archaeology* magazine. But in this unusual year, the AIA conference expanded its public outreach within the virtual conference space as well. The conference kicked off on January 3rd with several free public events as part of the first Society Sunday. To begin the day, the lecture "Discoveries in the Desert: The North Kharga Oasis Darb Ain Amur Survey" was presented by Professor Salima Ikram of the American University in Cairo. Kharga Oasis is the largest in the region and was relatively unexplored until recently. Professor Ikram's survey revealed a series of large Roman forts, along with petroglyphs and Pharaonic inscriptions that document the long and rich history of the oasis and shed light on Roman trade routes in the area. A lively panel discussion entitled Digital Archaeology for a Virtual World followed the lecture. It was organized by the AIA's Societies Committee and presented the results of several digital archaeological projects including Digital Hammurabi https://www.digitalhammurabi.com/; Peopling the Past https://peoplingthepast.com/; and Everyday Orientalism. All of these may be of particular interest to educators looking for on-line resources addressing the ancient world.

The virtual conference had a wide array of organized sessions. Fascinating topics, engaging speakers, and amazing finds were all on the program. AIA's mission to promote public archaeology and stewardship was also evident from a number of sessions, including one entitled Sustainable and Inclusive Archaeological Practices: From the Field to the Public. With a nod to Chicago, where the conference was initially scheduled, members Michael Gregory and Jane Peterson presented "Ode to a Backyard: Bronzeville's Vibrant Community amidst Red-Lined Realities". Their paper discussed the results of a public archaeology project focusing on examining the material manifestations of racial inequity in one south side community spanning the mid-19th to early 20th centuries.

The AIA's commitment to building a more broadly representative community was also apparent from the academic trustee election results announced at the Council Meeting held on Sunday, January 10th. It was fitting amidst calls for greater attention to diversity, equity, and inclusion that the slate of candidates running for the academic trustee positions was one of the most diverse in the AIA's history. The newly-elected academic trustees will surely bring new backgrounds and fresh perspectives to the Board. Kudos to our own Derek Counts who served as chair for the Nominating Committee that identified such a great group willing to run for these positions. Congratulations are also in order for AIA Milwaukee society member Dave Adams, who was elected AIA Treasurer at the Council Meeting.

The Awards Ceremony, held on the evening of Thursday, January 7th, included highlights for our Milwaukee Society. Among those recognized was long-time member Jane Waldbaum who was awarded the Martha and Artemis Jouskowsky Award for Distinguished Service. An article reflecting upon her years of work for the AIA appears elsewhere in this issue.

Open Wide: Investigating the Microbial Mysteries of the Historic Oral Microbiome

By Ashley Brennaman
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Throughout our lives we are told that dental hygiene is important, with daily brushing and flossing, and bi-annual professional cleanings. However, despite the best efforts of our parents, as children this task always seemed like a chore. Even as adults, this important element of our daily routine is often mindless. In fact, daily tooth brushing did not become commonplace until after World War II when soldiers continued the practice that had been required by the American army. While it is

now known that dental hygiene is an important component of human health, the lack of these practices in the past is beneficial for archaeological research, specifically to the study of past microbial organisms, or paleomicrobiology.

Prior to the advent of modern dentistry and proliferation of dental hygiene practices, dental plaque, a biofilm of bacterial microbes, was left to accumulate on the teeth. When the plaque is exposed to calcium phosphates in the saliva, it begins to mineralize, encasing oral bacteria, food particles, viral and fungal taxa, respiratory, and environmental microorganisms in a fossilized substrate know as dental calculus (Fig. 1).

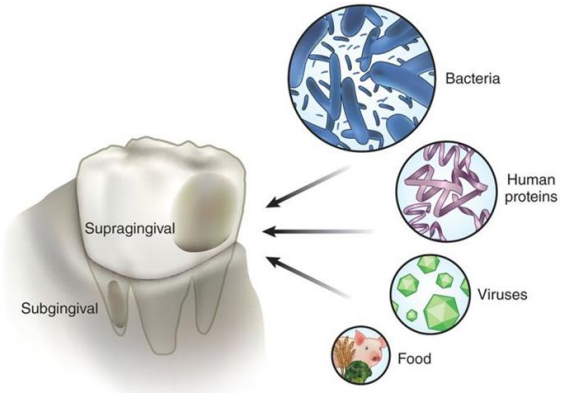


Figure 1. Microorganisms that contribute to the formation of dental calculus (Metcalf et al., 2014).

While the prevalence and severity of dental calculus formation within the mouth is dependent on highly individualized factors (e.g. salivary pH, degree of oral hygiene, genetic pre-disposition, diet), calculus tends to be widespread in modern and past populations. The simple presence of dental calculus in the oral cavity can provide valuable information on oral health; however, deeper genetic analysis of the microbial community trapped within it can provide a snapshot of the oral microbiome. A microbiome is the collection of microorganisms (i.e. bacteria, viruses, archaea, fungi, and microeukaryotes) that inhabit a particular environment. The oral microbiome is the second most diverse subsection of the human microbiome, which more broadly includes the estimated 100 trillion microbial cells that inhabit the skin, gut, oral, and genital regions of the human body. Microorganisms within the oral cavity accumulate from both the host individual and from exposure to the external environment in the form of food and airborne particles. This can provide a unique and holistic picture of individual health, including the dietary and sociocultural habits that may have been contributing factors.

Through the efforts of a completed pilot study and my current dissertation research, I will reconstruct the historic oral microbiome using dental calculus (Fig. 2) from individuals excavated from the Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery (MCPFC).

Figure 2. In-situ dental calculus deposit on the loose right maxillary second molar of Lot 9243. Photo: Ashley Brennaman, UWM-ARL.

The burial of institutionalized, indigent, unidentified, and anatomized individuals within the MCPFC began in 1852, and persisted until 1974, representing as many as 10,000 individuals. Of the four cemetery locations within the Milwaukee County Institution Grounds, three remain undisturbed (Fig. 3). Cemetery 2 (c.1882-1925), however, is situated in the most densely used portion of the Milwaukee Regional Medical Center campus and has been disturbed multiple times since 1932.

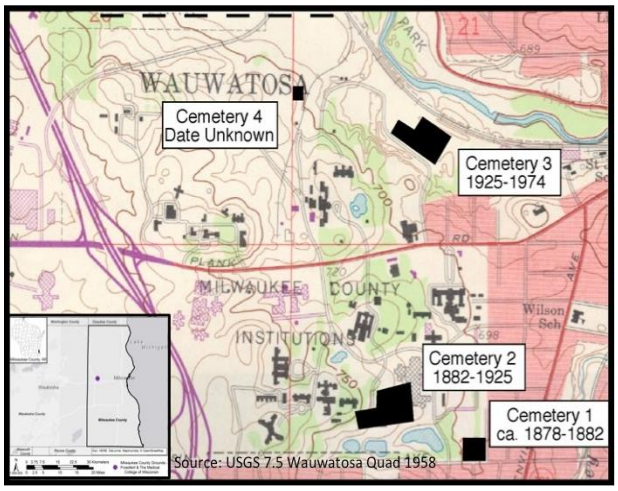


Figure 3. Cemeteries associated with the Milwaukee County Institution Grounds. Reproduced with permission from Richards et al., 2016, p. 218.

Controlled archaeological excavations were conducted in two separate instances over the last few decades (Fig. 4). The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Archaeological Research Laboratory (UWM-ARL) currently curates the individuals excavated from the cemetery in 1991, 1992, and 2013, totaling over 2,400 adults and juveniles. Due to the nature of its composition, the MCPFC provides a unique context by which we can investigate how the treatment of the poor near the turn of the twentieth century fostered disparities in diet and health. Through subsequent comparisons to modern data, this historic information can be used to relate the nature of these inequalities to those present today. While grave markers, and thus individual identity, have been lost since before the 1930s, the efforts of the MCPFC Project have identified 196 excavated individuals. My dissertation will contribute new biological data to the MCPFC Project with the hopes of increasing this number. This project represents one small step toward re-establishing identity within the MCPFC but will at minimum restore some degree of personhood and counteract the obscurity imposed upon those once interred.

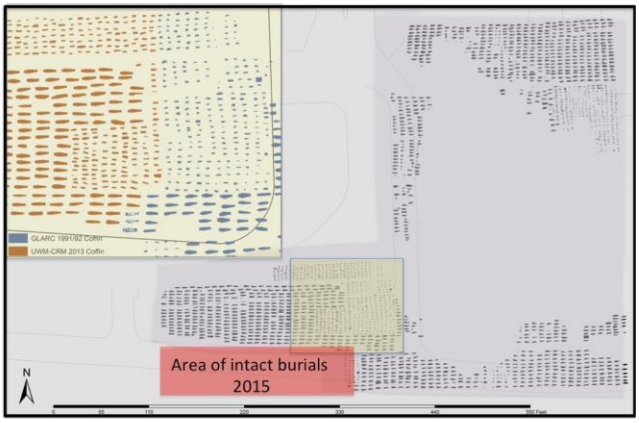


Figure 4. All excavated burials from 1991, 1992, and 2013 Milwaukee County Poor Farm Cemetery 2. Reproduced with permission from Richards et al., 2016, p. 81.

In the UWM-ARL, using the same tools that your dentist uses to remove plaque build-up, I have collected dental calculus samples from 92 individuals. These samples were then taken to the Newton Laboratory at the UWM School of Freshwater Sciences for further sterilization and genetic processing. Two types of metagenomic analysis will be used to illustrate the oral microbiome for these individuals: 16S rRNA gene sequencing and shotgun sequencing. The former targets a particular region (V4 in this case) of the specific 16S gene, which is present in all bacteria, while the latter selects random DNA strands from any present microorganisms within the sample. I have also created a modern comparative dataset using open source data from current literature and the Expanded Human Oral Microbiome Database. By comparing historical data from a poor, immigrant community and modern healthy individuals, I aim to characterize the oral microbiome through time and across socioeconomic boundaries. This temporal comparison will parse out the significance of certain biological and sociocultural factors affecting oral health and nutrition within the MCPFC and beyond. Data from the Earth Microbiome Project and genetic analysis of grave sediment from the MCPFC will be used to illustrate the historic environment and elucidate the impact of ecological factors on observed patterns.

The greatest burden of disease typically falls upon those impoverished and socially marginalized groups. Historic data are an invaluable research tool because they provide us with a lens through which to view the recent past and a method by which to compare contemporary progress. By examining historic oral microbiome data we can contextualize modern patterns of oral health and determine which avenues of treatment have been successful. The results of this project will create a novel and robust comparative retrospective dataset on oral health within a poor, immigrant community that can be used to contextualize future analyses of both historic and modern contexts. Through a growing body of diverse, collaborative research over the last decade, we have entered into the era of the microbiome. Successful completion of this project will ensure that anthropology remains a valuable contributor to the investigation of the human oral microbiome.

Additional Reading:

Metcalf, J., Ursell, L. & Knight, R.
2014 Ancient human oral plaque preserves a wealth of biological data. Nature Genetics 46, 321-323. https://doi.org/10.1038/ng.2930

Richards P.B., Jones, C.R., Burant, E.E., Epstein, E.M., Richards, N.W., Drew, B.L., & Zych, T.J.
2016 Nine for Mortal Men Doomed to Die: The Archaeology and Osteology of The 2013 Milwaukee Country Poor Farm Cemetery Project. Archaeological Research Laboratory Report of Investigations No 381. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Warinner Group: Paleogenomics and Microbiome Sciences. http://christinawarinner.com

Weyrich, L.S., Dobney, K., & Cooper, A.
2015 Ancient DNA analysis of dental calculus. Journal of Human Evolution, 79, 119-124.

Our Long History of Archaeology Here

By *Alice Kehoe*
Marquette University

In the summer of 2020, we emailed a flyer showing several archaeological sites everyone can visit, free, outdoors, close by Milwaukee. They still await you and your family, with a bit of snow cover. Actually this is the best time to see the spectacular cluster of effigy mounds just northeast of West Bend on County A -- a light snow cover makes the animal and geometric mounds stand out, and no mosquitoes like in June. Look for Lizard Mounds County Park.

Mounds in Wisconsin have been featured on postcards for more than a century. An article published by Fred A. Finney in the *Wisconsin Archeologist* in 2004 described many of these postcards. Here, from the article, are some in our backyard.

"Indian Mound Picnic Grounds, Milwaukee"
The Indian Mounds Picnic Grounds on the Mukonogo (sic) Interurban Line are shown on a divided back era (1907-1915) color lithograph postcard (Finney 2004: 93)

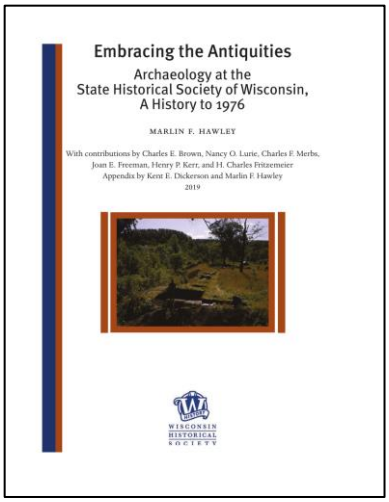
This view shows a series of conical mounds adjacent to a body of water. This scene is believed to be in Milwaukee County; however, the identification of the specific archaeological site remains uncertain. The postcard ascribes the Indian Mounds Picnic Grounds to Milwaukee and the Mukwonago Interurban Line should restrict the location to the southwest quarter of the city. However, this scene of conical (?) mounds cannot be easily assigned to any known sites. Jackson Park or Indian Prairie (a.k.a. Indian Fields) are the most likely suspects.

The Indian fields (47MI14) site included ca. 50 conicals and four intaglio panther effigies along the Milwaukee River.

Cutler Park, located adjacent to the Waukesha Public Library in the downtown portion of the city, contains a group of three conical mounds. The Cutler Mounds are recorded as site 47WK224 in Waukesha County. A divided back era (1907-1915) color lithograph view shows two conical mounds, including the largest mound at the site. This mound group was originally part of a larger mound group. Eleven more conical mounds across the street were recorded as 47WK217.

Postcard in Finney 2004: 98

For reading on these winter evenings, a free book describing the history of archaeology in Wisconsin from 1840s to 1976, is published by the Wisconsin Historical Society. Not yet on their website, the author, Marlin Hawley, and the archaeologist at the Historical Society, Kelly Hamilton, will send you a copy upon request, as long as the supply of the books lasts. Even easier is to use the PDF either of them can email to you, to download the book:



marlin.hawley@wisconsinhistory.org
kelly.hamilton@wisconsinhistory.org
Or it can be downloaded from Academia.edu:
https://www.academia.edu/39730428/Embracing_the_Antiquities_Archaeology_at_the_State_Historical_Society_of_Wisconsin_A_History_to_1976

References:

Fred A. Finney,
2004 Indian Mounds in Postcards from Wisconsin. *Wisconsin Archeologist* 85(2):76-105.

Waldbaum Wins AIA's Joukowsky Award

By Jane C. Waldbaum

I am truly honored to receive the AIA's Martha and Artemis Joukowsky Distinguished Service Award. The Joukowsky Award is "granted to those AIA members who, through their sustained and exceptional volunteer efforts, have furthered the work of the Institute and increased public awareness regarding its mission." It is named for Martha Sharpe Joukowsky, an archaeologist and former AIA President, and her husband the late Artemis Joukowsky, a trustee of the AIA between 1993 and 1998 and a longtime supporter of the AIA.

The AIA has been an important part of my life since I first joined as an undergraduate back in 1961, and I have been a member ever since. Over time, I've been increasingly drawn into AIA's activities—both at the local and national level. I became Vice President of the Boston Society in 1969-70 and first became involved in the national organization in 1975-77 when I was elected to the old Executive Committee, the precursor body to the current Academic Trustees. In those days, the Board of Trustees, the predecessor to the current General Trustees, was a separate body that met separately from the Executive Committee and controlled the AIA's finances. The Executive Committee strove to formulate and implement policy and programs but had to go begging to the Board for funds to do anything. Communications were fuzzy at best. The current system of a board including Academic, Society and General Trustees is a much better and more equitable arrangement! In all, I've put in 18 years (from 1993 through 2010) on the board including six as Academic Trustee, four as First Vice president, four as President, and four as Past President. Phew!

My models for service to the AIA were my parents, Max and Sarah Cohn, who were loyal members of the New York Society. And especially my mother, who volunteered in the old national office in New York City, where she hand-labeled slide sets that the Institute sold for a little extra cash. Another model was George Morse. Little did I know, when I first moved to Milwaukee in 1973, that George, then President of the Society, would become my future father-in-law. George, a founding father of the Milwaukee Society, taught me a lot about how to make a pitch for membership, how to introduce a speaker, and how to "tummel" when things went wrong.

Organizing and maintaining a local society is always a team effort and the Milwaukee Society has been fortunate over the years to have particularly strong leaders, many of whom are engaged at both the local and the national level: Alice Kehoe, local secretary/treasurer, who has been active in the Milwaukee Society longer than I have; Bettina Arnold, a former local president, who has also served on AIA national committees and participated as a speaker in the lecture program; and Derek Counts and Elisabetta Cova, both former local presidents and Book Review Editors of the American Journal of Archaeology. Derek has also recently finished a stint as chair of the AIA's Nominating Committee and six years as an Academic Trustee for the Institute. Jocelyn Boor co-organized with me the first Milwaukee Archaeology Fair back in 2010; Dave Adams was just elected new national treasurer; David Pacifico is past local president; and Jane Peterson our current local president. Thomas (Homer) Hruby has maintained the Web site since it was first set up. All have contributed so much to the well-being of the Institute and to our local efforts. I'm proud to be counted among them.

Jane Waldbaum at the Milan Archaeological Museum

AIA-MILWAUKEE SOCIETY
C/O DEREK B. COUNTS
DEPT. OF ART HISTORY
MITCHELL HALL 151
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MILWAUKEE
MILWAUKEE, WI 53201

AIA-Milwaukee Society Spring Calendar

PLEASE KEEP

Spring 2021

February 21	Sunday, February 21, 2021, 3:00 pm. *Lecture* **Andrew J. Koh,** ***A Land Called Crete: From Harriet Boyd Hawes to the Cretan Collections Project***
March 7	Sunday, March 7, 2021, 3:00 pm. *Lecture* **Joshua Driscoll,** ***Alcohol and Power: Recontextualizing Drinking Practices in Iron Age Europe***
April 11	Sunday, April 11, 2021, 3:00 pm. *Lecture* **Darian Marie Totten,** ***The Ancient Economies of a Small Port on the Adriatic: The Case of Salapia (Puglia, Italy) from the 1st-8th c. CE.***

All events this Spring will be virtual to ensure the health and safety of our community. We will send further information about these events through our email list. You can also check out our website updates: https://aia-milwaukee.uwm.edu/