The Artifact

A Publication of the Archaeological Institute of America – Milwaukee Society Vol. 27 No. 2 Spring 2022

Contents

AIA Milwaukee Society 2021-2022 Officers and Volunteers

Letter from the President, Jane Peterson,
Professor, Marquette University

New Year's greetings to all. I am pleased to present the Spring 2022 edition of *The Artifact* – a benefit of belonging to the Milwaukee Society of the Archaeological Institute of America. Please join me in thanking our outgoing editor, Josh Driscoll, who finished his duties with the Fall 2021 newsletter issue. And a heartfelt 'Welcome' to our new editor, Lydia McDermott. Lydia, like Josh, is currently a graduate student in UWM's Anthropology Department and a proud member of AIA Milwaukee! As we continue to distribute *The Artifact* digitally, one of her first tasks will be to reformat the newsletter to make it more convenient to read from your electronic devices. Thank you, Lydia.

Most importantly, you should know that we have recently made the call to present our two Spring 2022 AIA lectures in a virtual, ZOOM webinar format. The decision was made out of concern for the health and well-being of our members and friends. This format worked well for our Fall lectures – the technology was glitch-free and the attendance was strong. So mark your calendars for our upcoming February 6 and March 6 lectures. Abstracts and speakers' bios for both can be found in this issue. Hope to see you there!

We make participation easy. You will continue to receive lecture flyers and reminders beginning two weeks before the event. In addition, I'll send the ZOOM links to each of you via email. The links will also be posted on AIA Milwaukee's website as well as on the AIA's National on-line Events Calendar.

Earlier this week I had the opportunity to participate in several events as part of the AIA's 122nd annual conference. The conference, set to take place in San Francisco, was converted to an all-virtual event at the last moment due to COVID concerns. The events reminded me of the good work AIA's national office staff, trustees, and societies carry out to promote and provide opportunities to keep our archaeological community engaged. The Society Sunday lecture featured Debby Sneed (UC-Long Beach) presenting a fascinating talk entitled "Disability and Infanticide in Ancient Greece". She reviewed a wealth of textual and archaeological evidence that challenged the assumption that infanticide, particularly for disabled children, was a common practice. I hope some of you attended. The lecture was followed up by a virtual brunch held for society officers. This year's award recipients were inspiring, and breakout room discussions provided insights into pandemic programming efforts being explored by other local societies.

The conference and public events would not be possible without your support of AIA through membership. So, thank you for continuing to support AIA's mission and goals. And we hope you are able to renew your membership in the coming year.

If there is a 'silver lining' to this moment, it is the wealth of on-line, archaeological programming that is available to you completely free of charge. Here are some examples that I would recommend:

Did you miss Nick Cahill's November lecture on Sardis? No problem! The recording, complete with amazing graphics, is available on AIA Milwaukee's website. It is worth watching.

https://aia-milwaukee.uwm.edu/lectures/

Try tuning in to some of the wonderful **ARCHAEOLOGY ABRIDGED** programming…still free for members!

https://www.archaeological.org/archaeology-abridged-webinars/

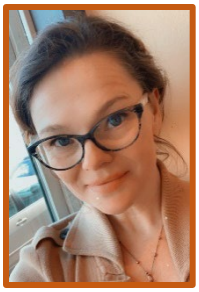
Or look for on-line lectures from other local societies on the month-by-month **EVENTS CALENDAR**

https://www.archaeological.org/events/

I'm always happy to hear from members about changes we have made or ideas for new initiatives.

Please feel free to contact me at:
jane.peterson@marquette.edu

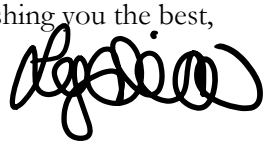
Letter from the Editor,
Lydia McDermott, UWM



Greetings from your new editor!

I am a new Anthropology PhD student at UWM. I moved to Milwaukee from Middle Tennessee, where I had been teaching History and Archaeology at Middle Tennessee State University. I studied History and Archaeology as an undergraduate at MTSU and went on to complete a Masters' degree in Public History with a concentration in Museum Studies. During my decade at MTSU, first as a student and then as an adjunct instructor, I managed the archaeological and historical collections and worked extensively with human remains. While I enjoyed working with the comparative and NAGPRA collections, my true passion is for the sacred landscapes and monumental architecture of Neolithic Ireland. I am excited to be here at UWM and look forward to bringing you quality content and new ideas as the editor of the Artifact.

Wishing you the best,



Alice Kehoe Publishes Memoir, *Girl Archaeologist*

Our longtime Secretary-Treasurer, Alice Kehoe (Professor of Anthropology emeritus, Marquette) has completed a memoir of her life as a woman archaeologist in a profession that traditionally relegated women to helping men. As late as the 1980s, the UW-Madison professor who taught North American archaeology advised women students to get their MRS., i.e. marry an archaeologist if they wanted to do fieldwork. Alice did marry an archaeologist, for love and companionship and children, yet persisted in obtaining a Ph.D. from Harvard and publishing her research. Her memoir describes a childhood roaming alone in woods and seashore, a first job as a teen typist in the Anthropology department of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, intellectual excitement at Barnard College, then the years working with Tom Kehoe on the Blackfeet Reservation and in Saskatchewan on the Canadian prairie before settling in Milwaukee. Along with archaeology, Alice pursued research with First Nations people in Montana and Canada, publishing a major textbook *North American Indians: A Comprehensive Account*, in 1981, with second and third editions following. Her memoir describes Blackfeet and other First Nations leaders she knew well, whose values and manner of life counteracted the competitive emphasis of academia. With accounts of her travels to sites in Europe, Latin America, and Southeast Asia, of leading scientists and also some kooks and frauds, the book ranges widely. Finally, as younger women became common in 21st-century archaeology, Alice was recognized with the Plains Anthropological Conference Distinguished Award in 2016.

Welcome New Members
Since September 2021

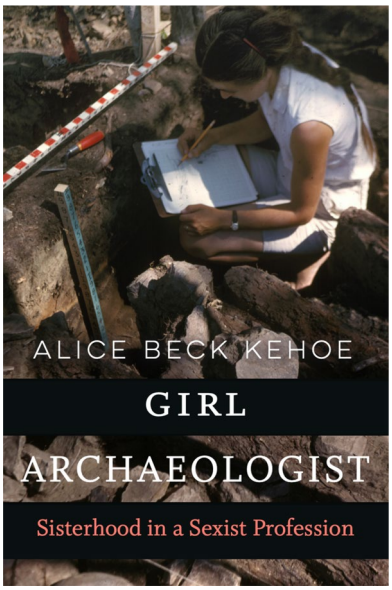
Ann Hirst

Lydia McDermott

Pat Rieselbach

David Symanzik-Stock

We are very happy you joined us!



To order the book at discount, $14.97, use discount code 6AS21 - online at nebraskapress.unl.edu (University of Nebraska Press) or call our distributor Longleaf Services at 1-800-848-6224.

Traveling Prehistoric Seas: Boats, the Oceans, and Archaeological Evidence for Pre-Columbian Voyages

A Lecture by Alice Kehoe
Professor of Anthropology Emeritus,
Marquette University

Mesoamerican wheel-and-axle figurine, circa 1200 CE

The idea that Columbus discovered an unknown New World in 1492 was popularized in the nineteenth century as part of U. S. "Manifest Destiny" propaganda for taking over the American continent. Indians were labeled "Savages" isolated from the rest of the world and incapable of great works. Similarities between Old World and American crafts are still conventionally said to be independent inventions, and long ocean voyages impossible. The Guinness Book of World Records shows that even a paddleboard has been sailed between America and Europe, three times. This lecture shows varieties of boats capable of crossing oceans; obvious evidence that people crossed ocean straits more than 100,000 years ago in the South Pacific; and archaeological evidence of transpacific contacts between Southeast Asia and Mesoamerica during the medieval spice trade about 1200 C.E. Woodland ceramics in eastern North America are best explained by introduction across the North Atlantic from coastal Scandinavia, as hypothesized by Stuart Piggott (the archaeologist in the Sutton Hoo film "The Dig"). DNA analyses now confirm interpretations formerly dismissed as "impossible".

Dr. Alice Kehoe is Emerita Professor of Anthropology in the Department of Social and Cultural Sciences at Marquette University. Dr. Kehoe is well-known in American archaeology for challenging traditional perspectives and questioning widely held assumptions. She holds a BA degree from Barnard College and a PhD from Harvard University. She has conducted extensive archaeological and ethnographic fieldwork in Montana and Saskatchewan focusing on bison drives, historic trading posts, and a range of other types of sites. She has published seventeen books including several that are used in undergraduate anthropology and archaeology courses. Dr. Kehoe taught undergraduate students for over 30 years and credits her classroom experiences for honing her abilities to communicate complex archaeological topics and theories to public audiences.

Join us for this virtual lecture
Sunday, February 6th, 2022, 3:00 pm

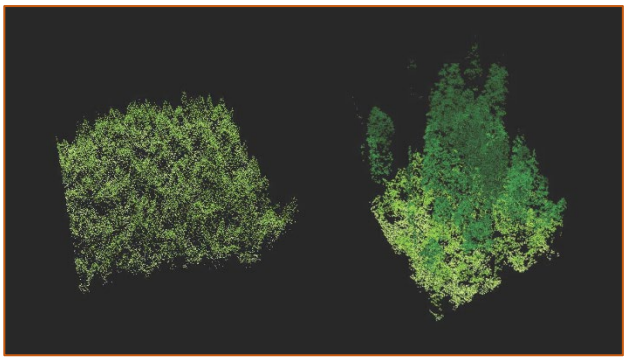
Check your email for the link, we look forward to seeing you there!

In additional to *Traveling Prehistoric Seas* (Left Coast Press, 2016), Dr. Kehoe has a number of other books to her credit including *The Ghost Dance* (Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 2006, 2nd edition) and *The Land of Prehistory* (Routledge, 1998). In January 2022 her memoir *Girl Archaeologist: Sisterhood in a Sexist Profession* was be published by the University of Nebraska Press.

The Application of LiDAR Scanning for the Documentation of Ancient Cities and Regions

A Lecture by Chris Fisher
Professor of Anthropology
Colorado State University

The application of airborne LiDAR for the detection and documentation of archaeological sites has initiated a 'paradigm shift' for Mesoamerican archaeology. Dr. Fisher will discuss results from two archaeological projects in disparate areas of Mesoamerica that have utilized LiDAR to examine intra-site and extra-site patterning. The first, centered at the site of Angamuco in the Lake Pátzcuaro Basin, Michoacán, used LiDAR as a tool to examine the spatial patterning of individual units of architecture. The second used LiDAR to document the complete settlement pattern of an unexplored valley within the Mosquitia tropical wilderness of Honduras. This work was described by author Douglas Preston in the 2017, New York Time's bestselling book *Lost City of the Monkey God: A True Story.*



Using LiDAR to compare old-growth forest (right) to new trees (left)
Sarah Frey, Oregon State University - Flickr

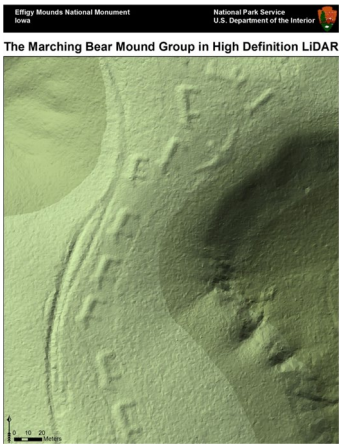
Dr. Chris Fisher is a Professor of Anthropology in the Anthropology Department at Colorado State University, Ft. Collins, CO. He holds advanced degrees from the University of Wisconsin-Madison (MA and PhD). His areas of research specialization include remote sensing technologies, environmental & climate change, and sustainability. Since 2006 he has been applying LiDAR technology to mapping archaeological sites and features in Mexico and Honduras. His research has been funded by the National Geographic Society, NASA, IBM, and the National Science Foundation. Professor Fisher's publication projects include several edited volumes and numerous scholarly papers. He is a National Geographic Explorer as well as founder and director of the Earth Archive project, which seeks to scan the entire surface of the globe.

Join us for this virtual lecture
Sunday, March 6th, 2022, 3:00 pm

Keep an eye on your email for the link, we look forward to seeing you there!

What is LiDAR, and how is it used?

LiDAR is an acronym of laser imaging, detection, and ranging. A laser is used to "scan" objects, buildings, or landscapes by targeting the object with a laser and measuring how long it takes for the light to return to the receiver. Sometimes called 3-D laser scanning, LiDAR is often used by archaeologists to make digital 3-D images of archaeological sites, both on the ground and under the ocean, and can even be used to discover new sites and structures.



For more about Chris Fisher:
http://www.chrisfisher.science/

and his Earth Archive project:
https://www.theeartharchive.com/

AIA Annual Meeting Highlights, January 2022

Jane Waldbaum, Professor Emerita UWM Art History

San Francisco, there we did not go!

As Covid restrictions prevailed for most of 2021, the January 2022 AIA Annual Meeting, held jointly with the Society for Classical Studies (SCS), was originally scheduled for a hybrid meeting—part in-person in San Francisco, and part virtual, for those who could not, or would not, venture to travel to the meeting. As health concerns over the Omicron variant increased, however, the meeting was transformed at literally the very last minute into an all-virtual event. Kudos to the national AIA staff whose quick reaction and pretty fancy maneuvering helped the meeting to go off without a hitch. All of the academic sessions and most of the committee and business meetings took place flawlessly, and only some of the smaller in-person parties, reunions, and dinners had to be cancelled. Of course, everyone missed the opportunity to get together informally with friends and colleagues from all over the US, Canada, and abroad, whom we haven't seen in far too long but, given the situation, the meeting as a whole was a rousing success.

The meat of any Annual Meeting is the scholarly papers, workshops, and colloquia. These presentations are where scholars and advanced graduate students present their latest research before an audience of their peers. 2022 saw sessions on such varied topics as "New Fieldwork in Aegean Prehistory," "Current Events and Heritage Protection: Efforts to Protect Culture at Risk," "Pompeii," "Dancing, Feasting, and Ritual in the Ancient Near East," "Food and Drink," among many others. A very timely Presidential Plenary panel on "Decolonizing Archaeology: Exciting Community Collaborations in the U.S. and Around the World," introduced attendees to some of the recent "efforts of archaeologists and other specialists who work closely with underrepresented groups and local, Indigenous, and descendant communities." In another interesting and timely session on "History of Archaeology/Archaeology of US Landmarks," the presenters discussed such topics as the "hidden hands," or local workmen at the site of Megiddo in Israel (then Palestine), who did the actual field labor from 1925-1939, but whose names are forgotten; "Cleopatra's Needle in Central Park: the Aims and Legacy of New York City's First Diplomatic Archaeological Gift," on an ancient obelisk gifted to New York City by Egypt in 1881, and "Reflections on the Anthropology of Conservation Documentation," which pointed out the often unsung role of conservation on archaeological sites and objects.

In addition to the formal presentations, there were numerous business and committee meetings at which the business of the AIA and its various constituents took place. Perhaps most important were the meeting of the AIA's Governing Board and the AIA's Council Meeting. David Adam of the Milwaukee Society, and national AIA Treasurer, presented the financial report at the Board meeting. Jane Waldbaum and Derek Counts represented the Milwaukee Society at the Council, among other reps from AIA's more than 100 local societies. Council members elected new officers and Governing Board members and took care of other business. Finally, at the Awards Ceremony the AIA presented Elizabeth Fentress with the Gold Medal for Distinguished Archaeological Achievement for her outstanding work over many years in survey and excavation in Italy and Roman North Africa.

Jane C. Waldbaum is professor emerita of art history at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee where she taught graduate and undergraduate classes on Greek, Roman, and Egyptian art and archaeology as well as the introductory survey of ancient and medieval art for almost 30 years. From 2003-2007 Jane served as President of the Archaeological Institute of America, and from 2008-2014 she was President of the Archaeological Institute of America-Milwaukee Society.

To view the Awards Ceremony and learn about all of this year's award winners please visit AIA's website at:

https://www.archaeological.org/programs/professionals/grants-awards/aia-awards-ceremony/

Talking about "Treasures"

Emily R. Stanton, AIA-Milwaukee Vice President

During an internship in 2014 at Effigy Mounds National Monument, I rented a studio apartment near an antiques store in downtown MacGregor, Iowa. My landlady at the time was best friends with the antique store owner, and she introduced the two of us; I was particularly delighted to meet her Chocolate Labrador, Ben. Since Ben's owner had mobility issues, I volunteered to walk him after I was done working for the day. She happily agreed, and Ben and I explored the hiking trails snaking through the wooded bluffs above the Mississippi. Before I returned home to Texas, the antique store owner presented me with a thank-you gift: four projectile points, or stone arrowheads, pictured right.

I distinctly remember her saying that she thought I would appreciate these "treasures" as a "budding archaeologist." Curious but thankful, I asked about the provenience, or place of origin, of the points. She replied that there "wasn't really any, since some local people found them washed up out of the river years ago. I think I bought them for around $75 back then." I accepted the gift. I also explained how I would "treasure" these items not for their monetary value, but for the stories they hold and the memories they evoke. For me, this conversation truly cemented the notion that many people will discuss items they have collected and their monetary worth in the same breath. Unfortunately, the "how much is it worth" question has strongly colored people's perception of artifacts and the practice of collecting objects from the past.

A leading motivation for collecting antiquities is monetary: investment, tax-evasion, tax write-offs, and critically, profit. But there are a host of other motivations for collecting – some positive, some negative – including status, competitive emulation, coercion, recreation, acquisitiveness, identity construction, the risk factor, and intellectual curiosity. However, a key theme running beneath the surface is the personal element: *what does this object do for me*? Archaeologists need to foster dialogue with the general public to alter this emphasis on archaeological "treasures" for money and status into "treasures" of history and culture. We need to capitalize on making a connection to the past.

Bronze Age hoard from Mooghaun, Co. Clare, Ireland.
Photo courtesy of Sam Moore, IT Sligo

As several archaeologists have argued, we must be wary of describing these artifacts using words that carry monetary associations, such as "valuable" and "treasure." For example, English archaeologist Howard Williams has noted that "calling the most-wealthy early Anglo-Saxon graves 'treasure' peddles an association between grave-goods and 'booty' that is insidiously monetary." To counteract this practice, Welsh archaeologist David Gill calls for a "re-education of those who collect the objects as well as those guardians of [cultural] heritage." I think that this "re-education" should include discussion of treasures beyond their monetary value alone. Objects accrue value from a variety of sources: their origin, materials, the artisans and time investment involved in their making, the history of their use and ownership. Whether expensive or ordinary, artifacts possess their own biographies, entangling people, places, and things: they were made and used by someone for a reason. However, artifacts usually outlast the people who created them. Thus, although archaeologists may never be able to uncover *all* the stories an artifact could tell, we can weave stories around objects to spark discussion on what that item meant or did within its societal context.

Objects do not have to be priceless treasures to tell engaging stories. The notion of treasures as fantastically expensive items, much like pseudo-archaeology, may be an intriguing tale, but it is "a false echo that lacks the fascinating complexities of reality." Archaeologists are perhaps uniquely positioned to create human connections to the past, but we can give our audiences something real to inspire them. By learning to view artifacts not just as mere "things" to be stared at or "priceless treasures," people can gain a deeper appreciation of how these objects are crucial elements of social life. Overall, such hands-on and minds-on engagement adds another level to telling the stories of artifacts and the people connected to them, past and present.

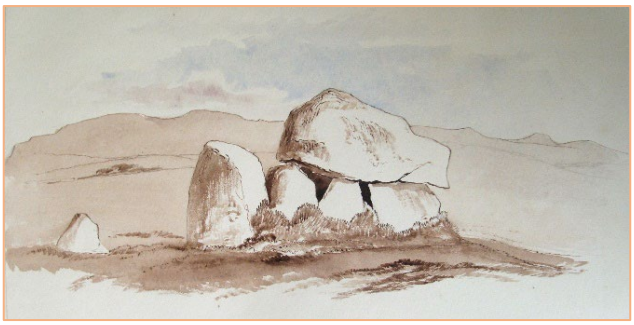
Antiquarians and Archaeologists: How Our Past Influences Our Present, An Example from Ireland

Lydia McDermott, UWM

The fascination with and collecting of objects and other remains of the past is a practice which stretches well into the Classic Period, with the Romans who visited already ancient Egyptian sites and left offerings in amphorae at temples, tombs, and other cult structures. Historically, the term "antiquarian" came into popular use in the 1600s, and the Merriam-Webster online dictionary defines an antiquarian as "one who collects or studies antiquities," which functionally includes modern historians, archaeologists, and a host of others interested in the past. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, the people known as antiquarians were typically educated men of independent means with an interest in researching, collecting, and understanding the past. They were most often university educated though not in anthropology or archaeology, as these subjects had not yet developed into the academic disciplines of today. Antiquarians were usually members of the landed gentry, the minor nobility, or the upper echelons of the middle class. Whatever their social status, they had the time and the money to travel, to read, and to excavate historic and prehistoric sites.

Antiquarian Exhibition or "Cabinet of Curiosities" from Museum Wormianum, 1655

Though their work might loosely be called "excavation," antiquarians' usual methods for digging into monuments and the ground bear little resemblance to the careful scientific excavations that archaeologists carry out today. Some of the earliest recorded antiquarian excavations in the 17th century were little more than tomb raiding or pot hunting expeditions. The indiscriminate digging into burial mounds and random plucking of human remains or interesting artifacts from tombs or other monuments that took place in the first two centuries of "antiquarian research" left countless archaeological sites looted, damaged, and sometimes outright destroyed. As the centuries progressed, the drive for scientific research and the telling of broader national stories began to take hold in antiquarian circles, and the professionalization of this research began.

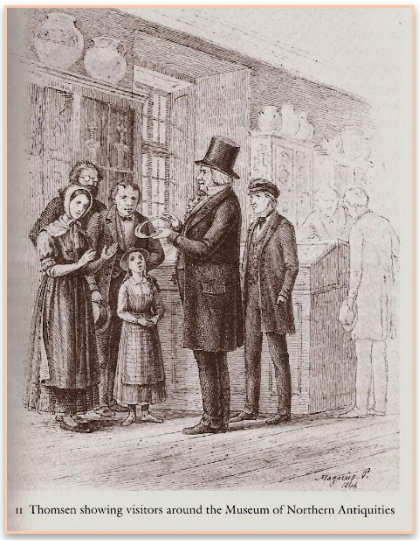


Tomb at Carrowmore, Co. Sligo.
Watercolor by antiquarian William Wakeman (1822-1900), image courtesy of the National Museum of Ireland.

By the early 19th century, the indiscriminate destruction of sites began to become less frequent, and accountability to peers began to creep into these "excavations." These early peer groups became scholarly societies whose members wrote, read, and reviewed each other's work. Examples of these societies in the UK include the Royal Irish Academy, the Ulster Archaeological Society, and the South Munster Antiquarian Society. The formation and functions of these societies, a hallmark of professionalization in any field, not only offered a place for these learned gentlemen to share their ideas, but also helped to create repositories of knowledge. As these societies began to publish their articles and fund excavations, they created archives for these works and museums for their objects. Many of these early repositories became the foundations of modern collections of papers and artifacts, as in the case of the collections of the Royal Irish Academy, which became the National Museum of Ireland.

Antiquarians laid the foundations for all future researchers of the past. Much of what we view today as the archaeological and historical records was virtually unknown in the antiquarian period. In this light, what the antiquarians were doing in their research might be seen as journeys of discovery into the unknown world of the past. They journeyed into the earth, into prehistoric monuments, and into the realm of myth to bring back what they saw as the shreds of history, remnants of a time beyond our understanding. They had little to no training, methodologies, or theories to guide their search, and they did the best they could with the tools at their disposal. As successive generations of antiquarians came and went, they built for us, bit by bit, a foundation for our theories and a superstructure for our methods. Through a process of trial and error, they began to form the seeds of the ideas that fuel the disciplines we know and practice today.

One example of this theory building by antiquarians is the development of the idea of the Three Age System, first in western Europe and then across the globe. Prior to the development of the Three Age System in Scandinavia by C. J. Thomsen in the 1830s, antiquarians could suggest relative dates within an individual archaeological site, but they couldn't produce absolute chronologies across sites or across countries, limiting the scope for reference and interpretation amongst sites throughout Europe. Thomsen used the ideas of superposition and stratigraphy from geology, combined with acute observations within the collections he managed at his museum, to provide a universal system of relatively dating objects found at archaeological sites around the world. First, Thomsen applied the idea of stratigraphy, which states that natural processes cause the soils of the earth to be laid down in natural, differentiated layers over time. Next, he combined stratigraphy with the idea of superposition which states that because the newest layers of the earth must be on the surface of the earth, the youngest objects at a site must be the ones closest to the surface, and the oldest must be the deepest. This well-accepted idea allowed antiquarians digging in the ground to relatively date the objects at a site from oldest to youngest.


11 Thomsen showing visitors around the Museum of Northern Antiquities

Scan of drawing by Marquardt, 1848. In public domain

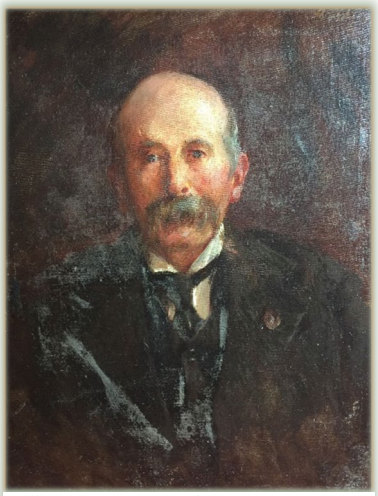
Thomsen then took these ideas one step further; he grouped his artifacts by their depth within each site and by type across sites. When he did this, he found that the tools from the deepest levels were stone, followed by bronze, then iron. Thomsen used these tool types to name the three ages in the now widely used Three Age System: the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, and the Iron Age. This relatively simple idea completely transformed the ability of scholars to date sites and to analyze data both within a site and around the world. The Three Aage System and the theoretical concept it embodies, is a scientific truth on which nearly every archaeological interpretation in the world is based. Withut this system archaeologists working before c-14 dating would have had no way to compare and contrast archaeological sites and the cultures that created them.

Though the work of antiquarians is often be overlooked, downplayed, or under-utilized due to the questionable interpretation of early scholars, there is much that we can still learn from them and their work. Many of their collections molder away in museums and archives, rarely being revisited or reexamined. However, such collections may hold the keys to opening new avenues of research without excavation. Archaeology is, by its nature, destructive to sites that are excavated. Every day archaeologists are working to find new ways of answering questions about the past without continuing to cause irreparable damage to archaeological sites. Antiquarian collections provide one way for such research to be conducted.


Tomb ruined by antiquarian excavation. Carrowkeel, Co. Sligo, Ireland, Photo by author

While many of our antiquarian forebearers destroyed the sites they excavated, ruined the stratigraphy, and lost valuable information due to the methods they employed, often the materials they retrieved from those sites are still available. If we were to revisit these remains, we might be able to uncover new information without having to lift a spade of earth. R.A.S. McAllister "excavated" over a dozen of the Carrowkeel Passage Tombs in Ireland in the early 20th century over the course of two weeks using a small crew of diggers and sledgehammers. Many of the tombs he "excavated" lie in ruins within the complex, the bones of their internal chambers bare to the sky, as seen in the picture to the left. The Carrowkeel Pins Project and the Carrowkeel Bones Project are collaborative projects undertaken by a team of experts led by Dr. Stephan Bergh of NUI Galway, Dr. Robert Hensey, and Mr. Sam Moore of IT Sligo which explore the origins and dates of the bones and antler pins recovered from the Carrowkeel Passage Tomb Complex using state-of-the-art carbon dating, isotopic, and strontium analysis. Projects such as these represent the best marriage of new research using modern techniques and antiquarian collections, providing archaeologists with a deeper understanding of past peoples without continuing to excavate and destroy these irreplaceable sites.

Antiquarian research is not always lacking in scientific rigor or appropriate contextualization. Some antiquarians offer unique and lasting insights into the past, in the fields of both history and archaeology. The celebrated Irish antiquarians George Petrie and William Gregory Wood-Martin (right) each produced publications that continue to be relevant to modern research. Petrie's *The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland* was the first publication to correctly identify the round towers in Ireland as ecclesiastical structures erected by Irish monks, rather than some form of pre-Christian or druidic temple or phallic symbol. The book continues to be one of the premiere works on the topic, and researchers who study round towers and monasticism in Ireland regularly cite it in their studies. Similarly, Wood-Martin's many publications are frequently used and cited by modern researchers. Wood-Martin's *History of Sligo*, *Town and County*, *Pagan Ireland*, and *The Lake Dwellings of Ireland* were all groundbreaking books at the time that they were written and continue to offer insight and reference today for both students and researchers. The relevance of Wood-Martin's work in particular has not been significantly impacted by the passage of time or the development of new ideas, theories, or methodologies.



William Gregory Wood-Martin (1847-1917), image courtesy of the Wood-Martin family.

Antiquarians were the first group we might call modern historians and early archaeologists. Though in many ways their methods and theoretical orientations seem limited to us today, and they lacked access to rigorous academic training, antiquarians are the proto- or pre-professional historians and archaeologists from whom we can directly trace our modern roots. Antiquarian researchers laid the foundations for our academic disciplines, and without them our historical and archaeological records would be less rich and less complete.

*Editor's Note: This article is pulled from my master's thesis research on the origins of professional archaeology in Ireland.

AIA-Milwaukee Society Spring Calendar

Spring 2022

February 6

Sunday, February 6th, 2022, 3:00 pm Lecture

Alice Kehoe, Traveling Prehistoric Seas: Boats, the Oceans, and Archaeological Evidence for Pre-Columbian Voyages

March 6

Sunday, March 6th, 2022, 3:00 pm Lecture

Chris Fisher, The Application of LiDAR Scanning for the Documentation of Ancient Cities and Regions

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