

The Artifact

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Living Color in Ancient Rome: Color in Roman Sculpture

Paul Rehak (Department of Classics, University of Kansas) will present the Max Arthur Cohn and Sarah Waldstein Cohn Memorial lectureship (in memory of Jane Waldbaum's parents).

Most visitors to museums are used to seeing Roman sculpture in white marble. Since the Renaissance, white marble has been a preferred material for carving, and until recently ancient sculpture was often deliberately cleaned with dilute acid or the original paint decoration has been lost through natural processes. Surprisingly, however, the Romans were avid users of colored materials in sculpture.

The Roman conquest of the Mediterranean basin provided access to important colored stones: yellow marble (giallo antico) from Tunisia, purple and white marble (pavonazzetto) from Turkey, and red, green, and black marble from Greece and other areas. Egypt was the richest source of color, providing red, gray, and black granite, basalts and sedimentary stones, and even black volcanic glass (obsidian). Sardonyx was imported from as far as India.

Color in sculpture served a variety of purposes: exotic stones were suitable for representing non-Roman subjects

like barbarians, materials could be combined to create composite stationary, and the use of colored stone was a political reminder of the areas under Roman subjugation. By the Late Empire, the royal purple stone (porphyry) helped to emphasize the changing role of the emperor as master and divinity, not just 'first among equals.'

The lecture will be presented on Sunday, October 6, 2002, at 3 PM in Sabin Hall, room G90. Sabin Hall is on the UW-Milwaukee campus, on the west side of Downer at the intersection of Downer and Newport Avenues. It is free and open to the public, and will be followed by an informal reception with refreshments.



The Society for American Archaeology Needs You!

Want to have fun AND save money? The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) will be holding its annual conference April 9-13th in Milwaukee. The Society is looking for volunteers to assist with on-site meeting services. As compensation you will get: complimentary meeting registration, a free copy of the *Abstracts*, and a \$5.00 stipend per shift worked. It's easy to apply, just fill out the online form at: <http://www.saa.org/Meetings/volunteerform.html> OR contact Melissa Byroade, the coordinator of Administrative Services at (202)789-8200 email: Melissa_Byroade@saa.org

Letter From the President

Greetings everyone and welcome back. Whether you were in the field, garden, or some other 'exotic' locale this summer, I hope you are ready for another great season of AIA activities. I will be serving as acting-President of our AIA Milwaukee Chapter this year while Bettina Arnold enjoys a richly deserved sabbatical break from some of her many archaeological responsibilities. I have met many of you over the past three years while I served as Vice President, and look forward to serving the Chapter over what promises to be a very exciting and stimulating year.

By way of introduction, I'm currently an assistant professor at Marquette University. While I spent this summer in Milwaukee working on a variety of research and writing projects (ho-hum), I'm anxious to return to the field myself

in 2003. I've been working in Jordan for over a decade now, and most recently have been excavating at Khirbet Hammam, a Pre-Pottery Neolithic site in southern Jordan. The reality of pursuing research in an area subject to political and social unrest became clear to many of us this summer. Luckily archaeological fieldwork continued in Jordan without incident, although a number of projects were cancelled or downsized. As many of you know, Israel had no overseas projects this season. We can all hope that conditions improve.

On a more upbeat note, we have a lecture line-up for 2002-2003 that you should all find interesting. The fall series begins with the Cohn lecture, in memory of Jane Waldbaum's parents, from the national office: Paul Rehak will present *Living Color in Ancient Rome* on October 6th and will discuss the use of color in Roman sculpture. Our November lecture is still being finalized, but we hope to have a renowned Andean scholar for those of you with interests in South American antiquity. On December 1st we will welcome Antonio Curet, a new addition to the Anthropology Department at the Field Museum. As the weather cools down in Milwaukee, Dr. Curet will provide a lecture updating us on his work at the *Ceremonial Center of Tibes, Puerto Rico*. We'll welcome a member of UWM's Art History faculty February 2nd when Christina Maranci talks to us about *Between East and West: The Architecture of Early Medieval Armenia (c. AD 700-1100)*. In March we will welcome a scholar from Madison's Classics department, William Aylward, who has done extensive fieldwork in Turkey at the both Troy

and Zeugma. Our lecture program will finish with our second speaker sponsored by the national office, Cemal Pulak who will talk about his work in underwater archaeology excavating a Bronze Age shipwreck off the coast of southern Turkey. For aficionados of nautical archaeology who want to learn more about the Uluburun ship, you might want to read Pulak and Frey's first hand account of its discovery in Brian Fagan's *Eyewitness to Discovery*.

This April you will have a great opportunity to hear even more cutting-edge archaeology, as the Society for American Archaeology holds its 68th annual meeting in Milwaukee from April 9-13. Students and other AIA members can receive free registration if they are willing to volunteer with on-site meeting services. Applying is easy with an on-line form at <http://www.saa.org/Meetings/volunteerform.html>

Another reminder to our members - we have settled in nicely to our new Sabin Hall venue. All of the lectures scheduled for this year will be held in Sabin G90. The post-lecture reception is held on the second floor in the Anthropology Department. Despite being on sabbatical we might see Bettina at a lecture or two, and I'm sure she'll be excited to tell us more about her discoveries in Germany this summer. When she's not in Boston fulfilling her role as AIA President, I expect Jane Waldbaum will also join us. And although our secretary-treasurer, Alice Kehoe, is on a lengthy sojourn in the western U.S. - I know she'll return to the fold when she lands back in Milwaukee!

REMEMBER that only two of our lectures are sponsored by the national office in Boston. All remaining lectures are directly funded by rebates from national membership dues. If you enjoy hearing professional archaeologists talk about their research - please consider becoming a member. If you are already a member, please be sure to take a moment to renew your membership. We need your support now more than ever.

Support comes in many forms, and there are other opportunities to work with the Chapter and its members. If you would like to become more actively involved think about helping out with the newsletter, contributing refreshments, or attending the national meeting as a delegate. The national meeting will be held in New Orleans, Louisiana from January 3-6 (for more information, check the AIA website at: www.archaeological.org). If you are interested in any of these activities or have any questions, please feel free to contact me at jane.peterson@marquette.edu. See you October 6th at our first lecture of the 2002-03 season.

-- Jane Peterson, Acting President

From the Field

Marquette University Summer Field School

In June and July, a number of Marquette University undergraduate anthropology majors took part in an exciting field project at the Fabry Farm Site (47 DR 107) in Door County. If an archaeologically "rich" Oneota component wasn't enough, excavators

later discovered three stratigraphically distinct Paleoindian components at the site. The project's director, Dr. David Overstreet (Center for Archaeological Research, Marquette University), was excited about the amount of Paleoindian material and the pristine context in which it was found. Radiocarbon dates and a pedological analysis of the glacial till soils will help archaeologists determine more about Wisconsin's earliest residents. Paleoindian research is a specialty of Dr. Overstreet's, and many of you may remember the excellent lecture he delivered on this topic in May 2001.

-- Jane Petersen

Trimborn Farm: Year Five

Excavations continue on the fieldstone structure at the southern boundary of the site. Two new units quickly revealed more foundations. Visible differences in building techniques between units seem to indicate at least two construction phases for the structure.

The two-week field school taught 26 students from College for Kids, 18 from Walker Middle School, and 13 from the Junior Curator Camp at the Milwaukee Public Museum. They were ably supervised by Linda Naunapper, our new Field Director, and her crew: Gail Saler, Tammy Macenka Brown, Lisa Sowers (intern from UWM), and Lydia Wilson (intern from Bryn Mawr).

Archaeology continues as a focus in the school program for 4th and 5th grade students during the academic year. The children are fascinated by the foundations, and enjoy learning mapping skills.

-- Jocelyn Boor

Tumulus 18, Germany

Associate Professor Bettina Arnold, director of the "Landscape of Ancestors" project in southwest Germany, submitted the following short report on this summer's excavation of Tumulus 18, an early Iron Age burial mound associated with the Heuneburg hillfort on the upper Danube. The excavation team, comprised of her colleague, Dr. Matthew L. Murray of Minnesota State University, Mankato, and eight graduate students, all but two from UWM, uncovered 18 burials in the mound, an unexpected number compared to the five graves the team discovered in Tumulus 17, only a few meters away, during the 1999 and 2000 field seasons.

The mound contained two burials with bronze neckrings, or torcs, important status symbols in the Celtic world of which these people were a part before the arrival of the Romans and later Germanic-speaking peoples. Both neckring graves appear to have been female, one probably a child. The soil conditions in the mound were so acidic that bone was only preserved in the form of tooth enamel in a few cases, so gender could only be determined on the basis of the type, number and position of grave goods. However, because late Hallstatt (600-400 BC) society appears to have been governed by gender-based rules related to costume and personal ornament, such identifications can be made with some confidence. On that basis also the mound is unusual, since only three of the graves with identifiable grave good assemblages could be classified as male, as compared to eight graves that could be classified as female.

The use life of Tumulus 18, based on time-sensitive objects such as fibulae (safety-pin like clothing fasteners), appears to have ranged from at least 600 BC until at least 450 BC, comparable with the use-life of Tumulus 17. One of the goals of the project was to test the hypothesis, prevalent until the 2000 excavation of Tumulus 17, that the mounds in this group of burial monuments were only in use until about 540 BC. This theory can now be rejected as untenable, since both Tumulus 17 and Tumulus 18 appear to have been in use for at least 150 years.

The project Web site will be updated in coming weeks:

<http://www.uwm.edu/~barnold/arch/report02/html>. A link to the Web report on the project compiled by the German television network Südwestrundfunk Region 4 can also be found on the project site. It includes a photo gallery, interviews and other information in German. As in past seasons, the project was supported by the National Geographic Society as well as the State Monuments Office of Baden-Württemberg in Tübingen, which is also curating and restoring the finds.

-- Bettina Arnold

Fall 2002 Lectures

Antonio Curet, who will be presenting **Island Life: Ceremony and Social Hierarchy in Puerto Rico**, has conducted archaeological research in Puerto Rico and Veracruz, Mexico. He has led regional studies in the Valley of Maunabo, Puerto Rico and was involved in different research aspects of the Proyecto Arqueológico La Mixtequilla,

Veracruz. He has been involved also in excavations in several sites in Puerto Rico and Arizona. Currently, Curet (Field Museum, Chicago) is conducting excavations in the earliest ceremonial center of the Caribbean, Tibes in southern Puerto Rico. At this site he and Dr. Lee Newsom are studying changes in social organization and economy of domestic groups or households and how they are related to the development of social inequality in ancient Puerto Rico.

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AIA-Milwaukee Society Spring 2002 Lecture Schedule

Fall 2002

October 6, 2002

Living Color in Ancient Rome: Color in Roman Sculpture

Paul Rehak, Cohn Lecturer

University of Kansas

Sunday, 3 pm, Sabin Hall G90

November

To Be Announced

December 1, 2002

Island Life: Ceremony and Social Hierarchy in Puerto Rico

Antonio Curet

The Field Museum

Sunday, 3 pm, Sabin Hall G90

Spring 2003

February 2, 2003

Between East and West: The Architecture of Early Medieval Armenia (c. AD 700 -1100)

Christina Maranci

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Sunday, 3 pm, Sabin Hall G90

March 9, 2003

Rescue on the Euphrates: Recent Research at Zeguma in Southeastern Turkey

William Aylward

University of Wisconsin-Madison

Sunday, 3 pm, Sabin Hall G90

April 13, 2003

The Late Bronze Age Shipwreck at Uluburun, Turkey

Cemal Pulak, McCann/Taggart Lecturer

Texas A&M

Sunday, 3 pm, Sabin Hall G90

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