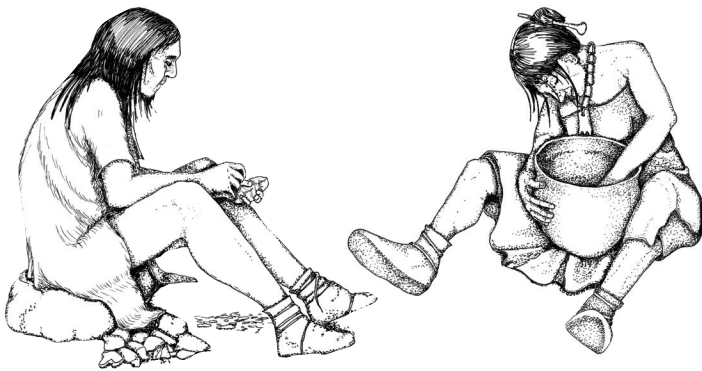


Women In Archaeology



Can you tell which of these artifacts belonged to men or women? Also, who made them?

Archaeologists study the human past by looking at the things people left behind to understand how those people lived, worked, and how they related to one another. Women have played a vital role in every culture. The home has been the domain of women for many cultures through time. We must look at gender roles objectively, remaining cautious of avoiding undeserved stereotypes.



In precontact times, it has been commonly thought that the men hunted and the women stayed close to home, gathering and cooking food, and working leather hides. With this in mind, it is presumed that men knapped to make stone tools, i.e. spear points, knives, and arrowheads. Then who made the scrapers, awls, axes, mortars, and pestles? These artifacts are associated with domestic activities—women’s work. Many tools are made on the spot, modified for a specific purpose. Starting around 1000 B.C., pottery was used to cook and store food, which denoted a less nomadic lifestyle. Were the women potters? Or did some of the men specialize in this activity?

Grave goods provide a close look at the objects associated with an individual. These objects can give clues to the individual’s trade or skill, such as an expert knapper, hunter, or potter. However, grave goods are also a product of the whole

community or culture. Precontact men and women have been buried with equal frequency of spear points, knives, mortars, and pestles, as was the case at a site in California (Classen). These items can also show what the people would need during or after life.

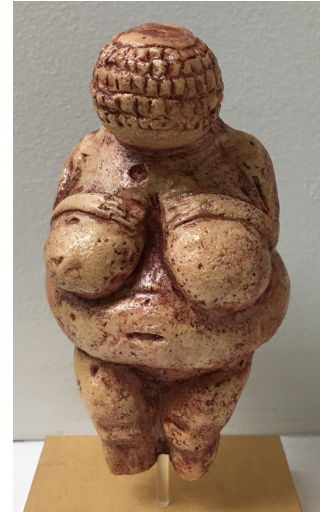
Animals and people have been portrayed through figurines and effigies through time. The “Venus” of Willendorf, a symbol of fertility dating to around 20,000 BCE, was found in Austria. Men and women have been portrayed through figurines, effigy pipes, engraved tablets, and mica cutouts found at Adena and Hopewell sites (700 B.C. through 500 A.D.) in the Ohio Valley.

Art and sculpture continue to depict hair and clothing styles, types of adornments, facial images, posture, activities, gender roles, and beliefs.

The home showed not only activities, but also social and economic implications in historic times. Everybody uses dishes but even something that seems so mundane can tell us a lot. Homes with more bowls might imply that the diet consisted of more stews, while more plates perhaps indicates more meat was served at the dinner table, which would be a sign of greater wealth. An abundance of different pattern designs and types of vessels, such as saucers, cups, pitchers, etc., demonstrates a focus on social entertaining. The china displayed in a home can be a sign of the owner’s economic or social standing.

Artifacts found in domestic settings can be related to clothing, jewelry, hygiene, and crafts/trades. Buttons, hooks and eyes, and buckles were worn by both men and women. Straight-edges and combs tended to belong to men, while earrings, brooches, brushes, hat pins, corset pins, etc. tended to be used by women. A woman’s deodorant label from the early 1900s was found at Ransom Place in Indianapolis.

Sewing, tatting, and knitting are typically associated with women’s activities, although there were plenty of men who could and had to sew. Sewing implements (scissors, thimbles, chatelains) have been found at archaeological sites. Even a sewing machine has been found at Colonial Williamsburg.



What about guns and trapping? How many women took up arms to defend their home or to hunt and trap in the days of early settlement? Gun parts and ammunition show up on some historic sites. The image (top) shows a double spring trap found at an 1840s home site in eastern Indiana.



Most toys were made of cloth and wood that would not survive in the archaeological record, but pieces would. Doll faces, legs, and arms were often ceramic (center). Parts of toy guns and cars were made of metal (bottom) and have been found at Ransom Place in Indianapolis. Marbles were made from various materials: wood, clay, and, later, glass.



What can artifacts tell us about a population as a whole? We can infer what their lives were like, the things they did, and what they thought. Gender, economic, social, ethnic, and religious associations frame the larger picture of a culture or a community. These associations lead to more complex questions regarding the impacts that technology, division of labor, food production, and social hierarchy have on each other. Cultures (present and past) are dynamic, ever-changing, and directly shape the world we live in.



For further information on gender studies, start with the following authors: Cheryl Classen, Margaret Conkey, Joan Gero, Brian Hayden, and Alice Kehoe.

Compiled by: Cathy Draeger-Williams

SOURCES

Classen, Cheryl (1992). *Gender in Archaeology, Exploring Gender through Archaeology: Selected Papers from the 1991 Boone Conference.*

IMAGES

Corset, Indiana State Museum

Deodorant label and toy gun, Ransom Place, Indianapolis, Indiana

Historic artifacts and double spring metal trap from Shrader Weaver home site, Indiana, IDNR-DHPA

Projectile points, ground stone tools, man flint knapping, and woman with vessel, IDNR-DHPA

“Venus” of Willendorf replica, University of Indianapolis

Doll fragment, Mounds State Park collection.

Yankeetown ceramic vessel, John Maxwell, IDNR

For more information contact:

Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
402 W. Washington St., Rm. W274
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2739

PHONE: 317-232-1646

EMAIL: dhpa@dnr.in.gov

WEB: on.IN.com/dhpa

FACEBOOK: www.facebook.com/INdhpa

DNR
Indiana Department
of Natural Resources

