

ABSTRACTS

Abell, Julie (Parsons Engineering Science) and **Brian Crane** (Parsons Engineering Science)

[16] HOUSEHOLD LIFE CYCLES AND CONSUMPTION PATTERNS IN ANTEBELLUM WASHINGTON, D.C.

Recent data recovery investigations in downtown Washington, D.C. have yielded new data from antebellum yard deposits. Buried cultural strata from two archaeological sites -- under the city's newly proposed convention center and its recently-opened sports arena -- date to when the nation's capital was experiencing its initial wave of sustained residential and commercial growth. The families who settled in the city's emerging urban core frequently were headed by relatively young, skilled workers, small business owners and government clerks who had come to Washington in the early years of their careers hoping to take advantage of the city's burgeoning economy. This paper will discuss the results of these investigations in relation to other similarly-dated archaeological sites within the city's downtown area, and emphasize how the age, marital status, and social standing of households in antebellum Washington may have affected their material consumption and disposal patterns.

Adams, Keith W.

[7] POPLAR FOREST: AGRICULTURAL MOSAIC AND LANDSCAPE NARRATIVE

Unlike the documentary evidence for property boundaries or roads, there are fewer documents that directly portray the agricultural mosaic of Jefferson's Poplar Forest: a landscape of field, meadow, and wood. Preserved records include several relatively well dated maps showing field boundaries and including annotations for crops in Jefferson's hand writing. Additional records include memoranda to overseers about planting and labor allocation, as well as correspondence and memoranda about crops shipped, sold and purchased. Letters to others discuss the difficulties of absentee management, and the effects of drought, flood, pest and market price variation on cash-crops and the provision of subsistence (especially corn) for the plantation. These records give insights, brief glimpses only, into what must be viewed as a dynamic landscape subject to dialectical relationships between Jefferson's long term vision for Poplar Forest and other, often equally forceful social, legal, economic and natural factors. This paper is beginning toward incorporating the particular agricultural events represented in the records and recorded as artifacts on the landscape into the larger landscape narrative of Jefferson's Poplar Forest.

Adams, William Hampton (Flinders University) and **Peter M. Bowers** (Northern Land Use Research, Inc).

[21] COMMODITY FLOW AND NATIONAL MARKET ACCESS: A STUDY FROM THE ALASKAN FRONTIER

This study re-examines the Commodity Flow Model presented by Riordan and Adams (19XS) in light of additional work done by other archaeologists working in Illinois, Oregon, and South Carolina. The Commodity Flow Model provides a way for historical archaeologists to evaluate

the interactions between manufacturer and consumer, by categorizing the consumer's participation in the national market economy. The model is then tested for Gold Rush era sites in interior Alaska. Using both weighted and un-weighted samples, this study reaffirms the validity of the model and suggests ways of improving it. The study examines the kinds of goods coming into the Klondike.

Adkins, Charles (Bureau of Land Management, Fairbanks, Alaska)

[14] ANALYSIS OF FIREARM CARTRIDGE DATA FROM THE KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK

The collection of center fire cartridge cases at the Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park, Skagway, provides an insight into which manufacturers were active in supplying ammunition to the Alaskan frontier. Analysis also indicates where certain classes of firearms could be expected to be found within the community. The cartridge case is an artifact class in the Alaskan Archaeological Record dating between the 1850's and the present. These artifacts have manufacturer and commercial histories along with cultural implications as to use, cost and impact to society. The cartridge case lends itself to the same techniques developed to analyze lithic artifacts. Size, shape, and material are all diagnostic as well as any specific marking such as ownership/manufacturer marks. Like lithic artifacts, physical attributes may be analyzed to provide insights into use and society.

Allan, James M. (U.C. Berkeley)

[41] AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE FORT ROSS INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX AND SHIPYARD

In 1811, the Russian-American Company, a 19th century quasi-governmental mercantile company engaged in the sea mammal fur trade, established its southernmost outpost on the shores of Spain's Alta California. Named Ross, the counter was primarily intended to provide agricultural products for the Company's northern settlements. Although never completely successful in this regard, the multi-ethnic workforce of Russians, Native Alaskans, Hawaiians, and Native Californians did develop a respectable industrial complex that produced bricks, iron products, leather goods, wooden barrels, and pine resin. The industrial complex was also the site of the first shipyard on the West Coast of what would later become the continental United States.

In 1997, U.C. Berkeley archaeologists began investigating the spatial organization of the industrial enterprise and its methods of operation, and attempted to identify any modifications to contemporaneous industrial traditions brought about by the multi-ethnic workforce that operated in the frontier environment of the Ross colony.

Allen, Rebecca

[43] EVALUATING THE DATA POTENTIAL OF STRUCTURES AT MISSION SANTA BARBARA

A recent study of Mission Santa Barbara to determine National Historic Landmark boundaries resulted in the identification of buildings, structures, objects, and archaeological sites that

contribute to the understanding of the complex as a whole. Many of the structures have had their original uses altered, extensive restoration, or have been partially dismantled. At first glance, issues of physical integrity seem to compromise their significance and potential eligibility as contributing elements of an historic district. By evaluating these structures using criterion d of the National Register and criterion 6 of the NHL, the structures' data potential becomes apparent and their research values increases. Approaching these structures as sites or artifacts with layers of information results in the identification of important research values. What initially appear to be significantly altered buildings in fact retain useful information about building technology and innovation, room uses and functions, and other important research questions.

Armstrong, Douglas V. (Syracuse University)

[1] A VENUE FOR AUTONOMY: ARCHAEOLOGY OF A CHANGING CULTURAL LANDSCAPE, THE EAST END COMMUNITY, ST. JOHN, VIRGIN ISLANDS

The archaeological and historical study of East End, St. John, provides perspective on the emergence of a community of free persons during the period of slavery. In the process it expands our perspective of the African Diaspora. The integration of archival, survey, and house site data within the regional historical context has allowed us to explore changing social relations both within the community and with respect to its neighbors. Spatial analysis of material remains yields insights on specific community based patterns of material use and discard. These data also reflect the diverse provisioning /maritime resident's ability to contribute domestic commodities such as fish, charcoal, and basketry to the local market. In addition, residents were involved in boat building, trade, and merchant marine labor. Together these elements provided East Enders with an uncontested basis for community formation and maintenance through the dramatic changes in the world around them in the nineteenth century.

Arnold, J. Barto III (Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University), **Tom Oertling** (Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University), **Andy Hall** (Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University), and **Rebecca Hall** (Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University)

[11] THE *DENBIGH* PROJECT: NAUTICAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF A CIVIL WAR BLOCKADE RUNNER

The blockade-runner *Denbigh*, one of the most successful and famous of the American Civil War, was located and recorded near Galveston in mid-December, 1997. The site was identified during a reconnaissance by the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA), Texas A&M University. This paper covers the first year of a major underwater archaeology project to investigate the *Denbigh*. The *Denbigh* project is part of a new INA initiative to conduct shipwreck research in Texas and adjoining areas thus providing nautical archaeology students with opportunities to conduct field research close to INA's headquarters at College Station. The wreck was assigned archaeological site number 41GV143. She was lost on the night of May 23, 1865 while attempting to enter port. The Laird, Sons, & Co. shipyard built the *Denbigh* in Birkenhead. The iron hulled, sidewheel steamship was 182 ft. long and rated at 162 tons.

Arnott, Sigrid (Minnesota Historical Society)

[24] ETHNICITY AND LABOR AT A FRONTIER INDIAN AGENCY. CASE STUDY: PAUL CAMPBELL, SIOUX AGENCY BLACKSMITH

Blacksmiths were integral to the U.S. government's projects for "Civilization" and "Improvement" in Dakota communities from the time that the first treaties were signed in Minnesota territories. In the mid-1850s, when most of the Dakota were removed to a twenty-mile wide reservation in Western Minnesota, blacksmiths were some of the first non-Indian workers sent by Indian Affairs to establish the frontier government agencies. In 1997, trail and bridge construction by the Minnesota Historical Society at Lower Sioux Agency Historic Site impacted an area near an 1856 blacksmith assistant's cabin. Analysis of the unusual archaeological assemblage recovered from the vicinity of his former cabin raised questions about the story of the blacksmith assistant associated with this former structure, Paul Campbell. Historical archaeology provided intriguing information about Métis culture and agency hiring during a period of rapid technological and social change.

Ashkar, Shanira (Jones & Stokes Associates)

[44] FIRST MINERS, THEN RANCHERS: PIONEER SETTLERS IN CLARKSVILLE, CALIFORNIA

This paper summarizes the results of archaeological excavations at Gold Rush-era mining and ranching sites near the historic town of Clarksville, located along the Sacramento-Placerville Road. The promise of gold attracted miners of various ethnic backgrounds to the area. When gold mining became less profitable, many pioneer settlers remained in the Sierra Nevada foothills to follow agricultural pursuits. They left their mark on the landscape in the form of houses, barns, and livestock corrals that often reflected the architectural vernacular of their country of origin. Several sites representing the transition from gold mining to ranching in this area are currently under investigation. Dating from circa 1850 to the turn of the century, these sites shed light on the early settlement of the gold country by European and American pioneers.

Ball, Dave (Florida State University/Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.)

[36] THE IRONCLAD *PHOENIX* AND THE CONFEDERATE OBSTRUCTIONS AT MOBILE BAY

During the American Civil War a series of obstructions were erected near Choctaw Point in upper Mobile Bay, Alabama. These obstructions incorporated wooden pilings, as well as sunken boats, barges, and flats, filled with brick and rubble, to block the Union Navy from taking the city of Mobile by water. Rediscovered in 1984 during a harbor improvement project survey for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, these obstructions were nominated to the National Register of Historic Places and given Alabama State Historic Site number 1Mb28, in 1985. Among the vessels which lie within these obstructions is *Phoenix*, one of the larger and more unique Confederate ironclads built during the War. This paper will present an analysis of information

which was obtained during a 1993 archaeological survey of the vessel *Phoenix*. Included in the discussion is an historical sketch, and an examination of some of the defensive measures which were implemented at Mobile during the War.

Bates, Jeremy (Santa Clara University), **Jeff Ota** (Santa Clara University) and **Russell K. Skowronek** (Santa Clara University)

[28] APPLYING VIRTUAL REALITY TO UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY

For over two decades “Remotely Operated Vehicles” (ROVs) have played an increasingly important role in underwater research by allowing researchers the ability to access sites in less than ideal conditions including very deep and very cold water, but this technology has had its limitations relative to the two dimensional nature of its visual apparatus. To overcome these shortcomings NASA Ames Research Center, in cooperation with Santa Clara University, has developed with Deep Ocean Engineering a telepresence ROV (or TROV) wherein a pair of stereo cameras can provide a three-dimensional image for a “pilot” wearing “Crystal Eyes” three-dimensional glasses. This technology has been further paired with NASA’s Virtual Environment Vehicle Interface (VEVI) program that allows the pilot of the TROV to view the environment directly through the vehicle’s camera, or through a computer simulation of the environment produced from the vehicle’s sensors. VEVI can also produce a storable graphic representation of a site. When used in conjunction with “Marsmap,” a program developed at the Intelligent Mechanisms Lab at NASA Ames, these computer-generated images may be stored in 3-D thus enabling other pilots to “virtually” fly through the environment. This paper will describe this technology and its initial testing on a number of submerged archaeological sites in the Beaufort Sea off the north shore of Alaska. This paper will describe this technology and its initial testing on a number of submerged archaeological sites in the Beaufort Sea off the north shore of Alaska.

Baxter, R. Scott (University of Nevada, Reno)

[20] INDUSTRY AND DOMESTICITY: LANDSCAPE USE IN A CALIFORNIA OIL FIELD

By the early twentieth century petroleum had become one of the most sought after resources the world over. Companies invested vast sums of money and labor in the search for oil. While early American exploration focused on the developed areas of the East, increasing demand quickly pushed exploration into more remote areas, including the rugged Piru Mountains of Ventura, California. In these mountains grew numerous communities developed by investors to house their employees. This paper looks at one location known as Squaw Flat which, by 1910, was being developed by a pair of investors who erected a series of boarding and bunk houses to accommodate their employees. Correlating archaeological and archival data this paper argues that the landscape at Squaw Flat was organized in a manner that would mitigate conflicts between the technological and economic needs of the industry and societal norms or expectations held by the workers.

Beahrs, Andrew (University of Virginia)

[39] SACRED BONDS DISSOLVED: HOUSES AND THE EXPANSION OF PLYMOUTH COLONY, 1620-1700

The Congregationalists who established the Plymouth Colony in 1620 believed that a true church relied on the voluntary association and close spatial proximity of its membership. Paradoxically, the town of Plymouth fragmented after less than two decades, the population of the once tightly integrated town being dispersed into a much thinner pattern of settlement. The very people who promoted an ideology of harmony and unity were themselves often deeply involved in the changes they professed to hate.

The tensions and contradictions that drove the declension process were contested through the complicated set of meanings and values attached to the house. Houses served to define and bound the civil hierarchy of Plymouth, but also provided a center for the notions of personal autonomy that made expansion possible. This paper will explore social conflict and change in a colony explicitly dedicated to principles of harmony and regularity by examining the ambiguous position of the house throughout the process.

Bell, Allison (University of Virginia)

[39] MATERIAL CULTURE ON THE VIRGINIA PIEDMONT FRONTIER: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHIVAL COMPARISONS WITH TIDEWATER SETTLEMENTS

The Virginia Tidewater has been an important research locale for historians as well as archaeologists, and its material record is much better known than is that of the Virginia Piedmont in the 18th and 19th centuries. The process of European expansions from the Tidewater and elsewhere into the Piedmont beginning in the 1720s has received particularly little scholarly attention. This paper examines the material and social circumstances of European settlement of the Piedmont frontier in the colonial era, focusing specifically on the ways in which poor roads and long distances form major rivers related to decisions about architecture, agriculture, purchase of domestic goods, and over 400 probate inventories from the Piedmont and Tidewater and on excavations of the Dickenson Site in Virginia Piedmont (ca. 1720-1810) contextualized by comparison with several Tidewater sites.

Bequette, Kathryn (Colorado Historic Preservation Commission)

[42] WEATHERED REMAINS OF PIONEER FAMILIES

No other single event in Colorado's history had more effect on our state's development than the Gold Rush of 1859. The first prospectors came equipped with picks, shovels, and pans, hoping to make their fortune in gold. After the Homestead Act of 1862, thousands headed west seeking a better life. Within twenty years after the discovery of gold, a frontier wilderness had become a state, complete with cities, mining towns and railroads.

The Windy Peak Outdoor Education Laboratory School, 65 miles southwest of Denver, was originally settled in 1870 as part of the Homestead Act. Students, attending the Lab School, study early Colorado history and the early settlers to the area. In 1994, the school established a summer field program for students. Working with archaeologists, students are able to participate in a on-going archaeological excavation to learn more about the school's and Colorado's historic past.

Berlin, G. Lennis (Northern Arizona University) **T. J. Ferguson** (Heritage Resource Management Consultants) **E. Richard Hart** (Hart West & Associates) and **Roger Anyon** (Heritage Resource Management Consultants)

[2] IDENTIFICATION OF THE BEALE WAGON ROAD IN EASTERN ARIZONA USING MULTIDATE AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Multidate, vertical aerial photographs (panchromatic and color infrared) were successfully used to identify and map segments of the Beale Wagon Road that could be impacted by future development projects in the Chambers-Sanders Trust Lands, Apache County, Arizona. Ground reconnaissance revealed the roadbed to be quite well preserved and easy to follow. Its archaeological expression is especially clear where it traverses dunal sand deposits as a series of excavated (i.e., engineered) cuts. In non-dunal areas, the roadbed is usually marked by low lateral berms, subtle rutting, and/or a paucity of shrub vegetation as compared to background. Both the Hopi and Zuni people believe that the Beale Wagon Road in this region follows an earlier trail between the Hopi and Zuni pueblos and that it should be protected as a traditional cultural property. Because of the success of this project, we are extending the methodology of locating the Beale Wagon Road by airphoto interpretation/ground reconnaissance from the Arizona/New Mexico border eastward, through Zuni Pueblo, to El Morro National Monument.

Bielefeldt, Barbara J. (University of Wisconsin-La Crosse)

[32] AMERICA'S DAIRYLAND: ITS HISTORY REMAINS UDDER THE GROUND, WAITING TO BE MILKED

Wisconsin is world famous as "America's Dairyland," yet little is documented about the small, family-owned dairy farm. Even less is written regarding family-owned dairies that bottled and delivered their own milk. The Treasure Island Dairy site (47Pt154) is an uncommon example of a family-owned dairy farm that was engaged in the retail sale of milk. Oral and documentary history have associated the dairy's operation with a well-defined slice in time: 1932-1937. In addition to the dairy, the family ran a bottle exchange, truck garden, and clamming operation. The Treasure Island Dairy site furnishes researchers with a complete farm layout, on an island in the Wisconsin River, that contains well-preserved features, supplemented by a detailed history, and holds the potential for further investigations into Wisconsin's dairy industry.

Bilicki, Stephen R. (Maryland Historical Trust)

[44] WHARF, MINING AND PRODUCTION: AN 19TH CENTURY WATERFRONT ALUM MINING OPERATION

Underwater and terrestrial investigation of the "*Troost Allum Works*" on the Magothy River, north of Annapolis, Maryland, reveal various features documenting a multi-function operation of soft rock mining, on-site production, and marine transportation via a now semi-submerged wharf. The enterprise began in the 1830's and was discontinued by 1845. This resource represents the major source of alum for the whole country. Alum is historically recorded as a medical treatment,

used in dyeing and tanning, and as a chemical, *copperas*, used to clean privies. Fifty plus years after the facility was abandoned, geologists determined the significance of the natural resource and named the formation “*Magothy*.” This paper will summarize the 1998 field work and archival research to ascertain the nature and significance of this rare resource.

Bischoff, Wayne (Michigan State University)

[2] THE INFLUENCE OF CANAL TRANSPORTATION AND CONSTRUCTION ON REGIONAL INDIANA SETTLEMENT

The Wabash and Erie Canal was a 375 mile internal improvement project constructed in the early 1800s by the State of Indiana through mostly unpopulated territory. Michigan State University for the past four years has been surveying a twenty-five mile section of the Wabash and Erie Canal through central Indiana. This survey has identified a number of canal features and dozens of 19th Century farmsteads, mills, warehouses, and industries located along the canal.

This paper examines the pattern of settlement along the canal, from the original Irish work camps through later commercial and agricultural development. A number of key archaeological sites and their place in canal history are presented. The affect of later railroad competition on the Wabash and Erie Canal and regional post-mortem uses of the canal are also discussed.

Blake, Marie E. (Prewitt & Associates, Inc.)

[32] “NOT A VESTIGE OF THE SETTLEMENT NOW REMAINS . . .”: A MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY GENTLEMAN FARMER ON THE TEXAS COAST

During the summer of 1995, Prewitt & Associates, Inc., under contract to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Galveston District, undertook testing along the Victoria Barge Canal in Victoria and Calhoun Counties, Texas. Archival research and testing identified the antebellum Blair farmstead along the shores of Green Lake. The farmstead represents one of the only surviving part of an elite community which had been established beginning in 1846, and which lasted until the onset of the Civil War. As an historian described it, “Green Lake was once the locality of a neighborhood characterized [by] wealth, social standing of the residents and culture. Here elegant residences were erected, and much refined taste, expense, and labor were expended in ornamenting the yards and grounds of some of these “Not a vestige of the settlement now remains . . . and long horns’ browse where once exotic plants received intelligent and assiduous care.” (Rose 1962:30).

Brand, Michael (Simon Fraser University)

[14] A HOUSE ON THE HILL: TRANSIENT LIFE IN DAWSON CITY DURING THE KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH

Of the thousands of people who joined the Klondike Gold Rush to make their fortune, few actually made any money mining gold. Those who did arrive in Dawson City found all the creeks staked. Many left soon after arrival. Others lingered for various lengths of time, forming a large

group of transients within the community. Their presence was a key element in the popular perception of Dawson City and in the town's actual development. Archaeological investigations on the steep hillside along the east margin of Dawson, along with historical research, provide insight into transient life in the Klondike and the integration of these individuals into the developing community.

Brannon, Nick (Environment and Heritage Service) and **Audrey Horning** (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

[34] ENGLISH TOWNS IN UNFAMILIAR LANDSCAPES: SEVENTEENTH CENTURY COLERAINE AND JAMESTOWN

Parallels between the establishment of the Ulster plantation in Ireland and the seventeenth-century English settlement of the Chesapeake have long been noted on both sides of the Atlantic. Combining documentary research with the results of a series of excavations within Coleraine, where English planters established a town in 1604 atop a medieval settlement, presents an excellent case study of the development and functioning of a planned English town in the Irish landscape, ideal for comparison with the attempted development of the seventeenth-century Virginia capital of Jamestown. Recent research at Jamestown has outlined the process and nature of settlement in New Towne throughout the 17th century, with summer 1998 excavations centered at the 1620s waterfront home of gunsmith John Jackson. Specific parallels will be drawn between Coleraine and Jamestown in the realm of architecture, manufacturing, trade, and environmental adaptation, within an overall consideration of the mechanics and impact of English colonization.

Branstner, Mark C. (Great Lakes Research Associates, Inc.)

[16] 19TH CENTURY CONSUMER CHOICE ON THE GREAT LAKES FRONTIER: CERAMICS, CORE-PERIPHERY RELATIONSHIPS AND SOCIAL IDENTITY

The decade between 1830 and 1840 represents a period of profound change in the settlement dynamics of the Upper Great Lakes. During this period, the population of Detroit grew nearly 400%, from approximately 2,500 to nearly 10,000, which in turn reflected its change from a regional trading center to a major entrepot for the settlement of Michigan, Wisconsin and the West. Through an examination of domestic ceramics recovered from tightly dated archaeological contexts in Detroit and one of the earliest settlements in southwest Michigan, Berrien Springs, this paper will examine core-periphery relationships in terms of access to material goods, consumer choice and maintenance of social identity on a rapidly evolving settlement frontier.

Branton, Nicole (University of Arizona)

[24] GERONIMO AND THE GENERAL: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF CROOK'S ROAD

Construction of General George Crook's Road began in 1872 and required three years to complete. The original road - - almost 200 miles in length - - started at what was then Fort Whipple near Prescott, Arizona, continued through Mingus Mountains and then dropped down to Fort Verde,

now Camp Verde. From there it followed the Mogollon Rim to Show Low, where it turned south to Fort Apache. Archaeological examination of non-artifact traces along a segment of this road provides for the identification of this historic military feature on the contested landscape of Arizona Territory.

Breckenridge, Curt (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory)

[4] MICROSCOPIC TEXTURAL ANALYSIS OF SEVENTEENTH CENTURY COARSE EARTHENWARES FROM THE CHESAPEAKE

Throughout the Chesapeake region, domestic sites of the 17th century almost invariably produce large numbers of glazed and unglazed coarse earthenware ceramic shards. Typology for these ceramics is often based on subjective visual and tactile impressions, rather than on quantifiable evidence. Microscopic textural analysis of coarse earthenware shards from sites in the southern Maryland area was undertaken. Through the examination of inclusions in the fabric of shards, supporting evidence for a commonly used ceramic type was sought; this type, Morgan Jones ware, is prevalent on area sites dating to the second half of the seventeenth century. Additional analysis was done of coarse earthenware ceramics of no specific ware type, found on sites of the same period, to determine whether a type or types could be defined through quantification.

Broadwater, John (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration), **Dina Hill** (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration), **Karen Kozlowski** (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration), and **Jeff Johnston** (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration)

[10] CHARTING A NEW COURSE FOR THE *MONITOR*: RESULTS FROM THE 1998 RESEARCH EXPEDITION TO THE *MONITOR* NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has determined that the hull of the sunken Civil War ironclad USS *Monitor* is deteriorating at an alarming rate and is in danger of imminent collapse. The major goals of the 1998 *Monitor* Research Expedition were to conduct survey and photographic mapping activities designed to provide the information necessary for the development of a detailed plan for stabilization of the *Monitor*'s hull and the eventual recovery of key components of this famous shipwreck. The Expedition was a joint effort by NOAA's National Marine Sanctuary Program, the NOAA Diving Office, the National Undersea Research Center at the University of North Carolina at Wilmington, The Cambrian Foundation, and The Mariner's Museum.

Brown, Maureen (Center for Archaeological Research, University of Texas, San Antonio)

[6] MERCANTILISM AND SOCIAL LIFE IN SAN ANTONIO DE BÉXAR, 1800–1845

Spanish settlement in San Antonio de Béxar developed as several distinct communities during the early part of the 18th century. Between 1718 and 1731, five missions, a presidio, and a town were formally founded along the banks of the San Antonio River. It was not until the latter

part of the century, through economic forces, social interaction, and merged political interest, that they began to identify their once-separate communities as a single cultural identity with similar goals. Historical sources including inventories and invoices from San Antonio merchants, during the later part of the Spanish period, the Mexican, and early stages of the Republic of Texas periods, are compared with archaeological remains, to provide a glimpse of socioeconomic continuity and change within the B exare o community.

Buck, Sabrina (East Carolina University)

[32] HOPE PLANTATION: INSIGHTS FROM AN OVERALL SURVEY

Hope Plantation, a site on the National Register of Historic Places since 1971, is located in northeastern North Carolina. The site has been the focus of several archaeological excavations over the last 30 years. However, until now a complete survey of the accessible area surrounding the house has not been conducted. This survey is the first step in reaching a comprehensive understanding of the historical use of space at the site. When the Hope mansion was built in the early 1800s, it was established as part of a functional system that included a number of supporting structures. A realistic presentation of the history of this site depends on a basic acknowledgment and consideration of these other structures and the people who lived among them.

Buhr, Larry E. (University of Nevada, Reno)

[44] PRIMITIVE BRICK MAKING IN THE SIERRA-NEVADA MINING DISTRICTS

Following late 1850s reports of significant gold-ore bodies in the Sierra-Nevadas, a myriad of communities sprang up in remote, alpine locations. Despite this frontier setting, amenities of life that the miners had previously known were transferred to these towns and cities. Simple hand-formed 'primitive' brick making provided one of the most critical components - the ability to build durable, fireproof, structures that beyond their functionality helped to symbolize stability and progress in the face of the hostile boom and bust mining environments. Within this historical context, several examples of such brick making technology from 1860-1880 gold-rush Nevada and California have been examined. This paper will present preliminary results from archaeological and historical research of this activity.

Burgess, Cher

[1] KATE'S PLACE: AN AFRICAN-AMERICAN HOMESTEAD IN THE NORTHERN BLACK HILLS OF SOUTH DAKOTA

The homestead of Kate Reynolds (1849-1947) was investigated in an attempt to better understand the lifestyles and material culture of rural African-Americans in the post Gold Rush period of Black Hills history. Documents show Kate to be an enterprising woman, able to engage in business enterprises that included dairy farming, boarding houses and cord wood supply. Artifacts observed indicate thriftiness, resourcefulness, and the ability to be successful in spite of advancing

age. This investigation demonstrated a need for more thorough study of minorities and their role in historic era settlement of the Black Hills.

Burley, David V. (Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University)

[21] BUILDING A CITY ON PERMAFROST AND VISIONS OF THE FUTURE DURING THE KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH ERA

Located at the juncture of the Klondike and Yukon rivers, Dawson City rapidly developed as a boom town for the Klondike Gold rush of 1898, and then stabilized as government center and principal entrepot for mining operations in the decade to follow. The development of Dawson City was not an easy task, frustrated by a severely limited land base and one restricted by the presence of permafrost. Archaeological excavations at a series of commercial and government buildings illustrate highly varied approaches to building on frozen ground. The degree of elaboration in foundation construction, and the associated costs to negate thawing effects are argued to be a function of short versus long term expectations for Dawson City's future.

Bush, David R. (Heidelberg College)

[13] HARD RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA USE DURING THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

The Prisoners of War (POWs) held at the Johnson's Island Civil War Military Prison site between 1862 through 1865 had no demands on their time, and thus they occupied themselves with a variety of activities. One such activity that was very popular was the carving of hard rubber into rings, brooches, watch chains, small figures, pins, and many other items. They carved these items to send back to loved ones in the South and also to sell to the Union guards to provide them additional funds to use at the Sutler. Nelson Goodyear's mid-19th century patents for gutta percha and hard rubber introduced a new material that was quickly adapted for hundreds of uses. This paper will explore the differences between hard rubber and gutta percha, and examine the POWs use of this material during their prison stay at Johnson's Island.

Butler, Kathleen L. (Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology, U.C. Berkeley)

[31] DRINK UP LADIES!: WOMEN, BEER, AND SOCIETY

Beer is not a drink generally associated with women and family life, yet 18th century and early-19th women regularly brewed a variety of beer types for domestic consumption as part of their routine tasks. This paper will consider women as producers and consumers of beer, and the beer-associated contexts, both public and private, in which women socialized. It will explore the market for domestically-brewed beers by asking, for example, was it typical for women to sell their homebrew as they might other domestic products, and how difficult was it for a woman to obtain a license to sell her homebrew or to operate a tavern? In the years when taverns served multiple functions, was there a place in its society for women? What parallels might one draw between saloons or public houses which accommodated women and later tea rooms?

Cabak, Melanie and Mark D. Groover (both Savannah River Archaeological Research Program)

[32] MATERIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DIVERSIFIED PLANTATION: RECENT INVESTIGATIONS AT THE GEORGE BUSH SITE

Historians, folklorists, geographers, and historical archaeologists have typically relied upon interpretive models that emphasize the material and social landscapes at plantations were uniquely influenced by the production of specific commodities. Besides monocrop agriculture focusing on tobacco, rice, sugar, and cotton, the diversified plantation was also a prevalent production form. Perhaps in deference to more prominent agricultural modes, this economic type has been largely overlooked among plantation studies in historical archaeology. This study tentatively defines salient economic, material, and social characteristics associated with the diversified plantation through reference to the George Bush site located in the Aiken Plateau of South Carolina. The main house and quarters at the site have been the subject of ongoing archaeological investigations since 1995. In this paper, a multilevel analysis of economic activities at the plantation is first presented followed by a discussion of material characteristics and consumption practices revealed through the archaeological record.

Cargill, Diane A. (Center for Archaeological Research, University of Texas, San Antonio)

[6] RECONSTRUCTING DIET OF NATIVE AMERICAN RESIDENTS AT MISSION SAN JUAN DE CAPISTRANO, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Stable isotope analysis for dietary reconstruction was conducted on Native American residents from the 18th century Spanish Colonial Mission of San Juan de Capistrano, located in present day San Antonio, Texas. Isotopic signatures of mission residents were expected to reflect a diet based primarily on maize (corn); and to a lesser degree, herbivorous animals such as cattle, goat, and sheep. The resulting data was compared to isotopic signatures previously documented in hunters and gatherers in South Texas; and to several historic and prehistoric groups throughout the world, including maize agriculturalists, inland and coastal hunters and gatherers, marine mammal hunters, and populations dependent on freshwater resources. Isotopic data and ethnohistorical research suggests that native resident isotopic signatures from San Juan de Capistrano reflect a pre-mission diet indicative of a coastal adaptation rather than the expected mission diet of corn and beef.

Carrillo, Richard F. (Boggsville Historic Site)

[38] THE HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE PURGATOIRE VALLEY REGION IN SOUTHEASTERN COLORADO: IMPLICATIONS FOR ALTERNATIVE PERSPECTIVES IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The current interest in Hispanic landscapes in southeastern Colorado was evidenced in the recent unanimous nomination of the Hispanic Cultural Landscape of the Purgatoire River Valley in Las Animas and Bent Counties to Colorado Preservation, Inc.'s (CPI) newly formed *Colorado's Most Endangered Historic Places List*. The region of the Santa Fe Trail is still home to descendants of the Hispanic settlers who settled in the area in the 1860s. This scenic valley is located on the northern edge of the region known as the Spanish Borderlands or Mexican Rim. It is dotted with historic adobe homes, plazas and *moradas* (*Penitente* ceremonial structures) and the remains of archaeological sites that date to the initial settlement period. The valley's landscape and way of life is beginning to be eroded by unchecked growth and new housing developments. Deterioration of historic structures is also a great concern. This new awareness is providing an opportunity to examine the historical archaeology of southeastern Colorado and is serving to further the potential

for the development of alternative historical archaeology perspectives. Examples of initial inclusive alternative explanations are demonstrated that attempt to address the general archaeological observations of the region through the examination of lithic and glass technologies. That are evidenced on many of the sites attributable to Hispanic New Mexican occupants. They are addressed as initial implications of a newly developing trend that includes the study of women and minorities within a broader historical context.

Carter, Brinnen S. (Florida State University)

[36] SISTER'S CREEK AND BOOT KEY HARBOR WRECKS: AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CREATIVE PUBLIC INTERPRETATION

In Fall 1996, a team from Florida State University surveyed two wreck sites in and around Boot Key in the Florida Keys. One wreck site (Sister's Creek Wreck) appears to be the remains of an early 20th century motor vessel. The other wreck site is a composite of at least seven wrecks and a piling line in the mouth of Boot Key Harbor. Although these latter wrecks have not been positively identified, their location adjacent to the Knight Key wharfs of the Seaboard Coast Line Overseas Railroad Extension suggests that they may date to between 1909-1917. This agglomeration provides a unique opportunity to interpret wrecks in situ for a wide range of people, especially those who are adverse to a marine environment.

Case, Robert P. (Mooney & Associates)

[2] ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH ON THE FOSTER TOWNSITE (CA-SDI-13, 629H), SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

The town of Foster was originally founded in the mid-1880s as a way station on a stage and mail route between San Diego and the mines of Julian, California. Foster soon became the eastern terminus of the San Diego and Cyamaca railroad; goods were then transported up Mussey Grade Road to the mines and ranches further inland. A devastating flood in 1916 severed the rail link, but Foster persevered as a rural hamlet on the road to Ramona and Julian until the construction of San Vicente Dam in the 1940s inundated the lower part of Mussey Grade Road. Foster declined and today the townsite is utilized by San Diego County as a staging area for road maintenance equipment and materials. Archaeological investigations were conducted in 1997 as part of a Metropolitan Wastewater Department pipeline project. The results of the initial fieldworks and prospects for future studies are discussed.

Catts, Wade P. (John Milner Associates, Inc.) and **Juliette J. Gerhardt** (John Milner Associates, Inc.)

[23] THE "PECULIAR COTTAGE" OF SQUIRE THON: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF A CASTLE IN LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

In 1852 German immigrant Charles Thon purchased a small lot overlooking the Conestoga River southwest of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Eccentric, Justice of the Peace, school teacher, map publisher, and finally pauper, squire Thon built a “peculiar cottage” in the style of the “castellated buildings” of Europe, known throughout the area as Thon’s Cottage. Phase I and II archaeological investigations along Wabank Road have uncovered the remains of this Gothic Revival cottage, bringing to light the remarkable history of this unusual man and his unusual building. The project scope, initially aimed at determining the context and integrity of a rural house, was altered during the course of the investigations in order to more fully document the unique qualities of the site. The investigations also reinforce the point that rural small holdings and houselots are an integral element of the agricultural landscape worthy of consideration in the development of contexts related to the cultures of agriculture.

Caulk, Grady H. (Mt. Hood National Forest)

[42] CLOUD CAP - TILLY JANE: MANAGING HISTORIC RESOURCES

One of the key parts of CRM that is often overlooked in the management aspect. That is what do you do with the sites after they have been identified and evaluated. For land and resource management agencies like the Forest Service, site management is a primary function of Cultural resource management. The Cloud Cap-Tilly Jane recreation Area Historic District is used as an example of management of cultural resources. The 1000 acre historic district was listed on the national register in 1981. It contains 17 historic sites with a combination of historic roads and trails, buildings, campgrounds, and historic archaeological sites. The needs of the historic resources are integrated with the management needs of the vegetation, recreation use, adjacent land uses and the Forest Service Mission.

Chaney, Edward E. Jr. (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory)

[4] LORD BALTIMORE AND THE MEANING OF BRICK ARCHITECTURE IN 17TH-CENTURY MARYLAND

Although most colonists in the Chesapeake Tidewater during the 17th century built and occupied impermanent earthfast dwellings, increasing evidence suggests that a significant number of buildings were constructed completely or partially of brick. Preliminary analyses of these masonry structures and their place in the cultural landscape suggests that brick houses served as physical manifestations of social boundary markers for an emerging class of elite Chesapeake planters. In this paper, we examine the brick dwellings of, and the relationship between two wealthy, politically-connected men in Maryland: Governor Charles Calvert, the Third Lord Baltimore, and his uncle Philip Calvert. While both men were members of the same upper-class group which ran Maryland, they were also social and political rivals. This complicated relationship is reflected in the houses each built.

Church, Minette (University of Colorado, Colorado Springs)

[38] “MEXICAN”, “INDIAN”, AND “ANGLO”: INTEGRATING PASTS ALONG THE MOUNTAIN BRANCH OF THE SANTA FE TRAIL

The Santa Fe Trail existed in a zone of interaction that had time depth far deeper than the traditionally-used 1821 opening date for the trail would suggest. The participation of various Native American groups and Hispanic peoples in the preceding centuries, and the 19th century addition of Anglo-American traders, mirror patterns of ethnic interaction in the region as a whole as well as the different economic and subsistence objectives of these various groups. Yet often our ability to integrate these perspectives archaeologically or historically is hampered by the ways in which anthropology and history have traditionally defined their subject matter. Research on homestead sites located near the mountain branch of the trail in southern Colorado illustrates the benefits of overcoming this problem in the course of Borderlands archaeology.

Churchill, Thomas E. (Archaeological Frontiers)

[44] MINING KING COAL IN THE ROSLYN COAL FIELDS: THE HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST IMPROVEMENT COMPANY'S NO. 9 COAL MINE, ROSLYN WASHINGTON

During the course of a cultural resource assessment survey for Trendwest Resorts, Inc.'s proposed Mountain Star Resort near Roslyn, Washington the Northwest Improvement Company's (N.W.I.) No. 9 mine was identified and recorded. The No. 9 mine was opened in 1928 and was the N.W.I.'s last mine to close in 1963. Through the use of oral, history interviews, a review of historic maps, documents and photographs and the results of the archaeological survey, the history and development of the No. 9 mine is examined.

Clark, Bonnie (University of California, Berkeley)

[38] ENGENDERED ARCHAEOLOGY AT A CULTURAL CROSSROADS: THE WOMEN OF BOGGSVILLE, COLORADO

Since the 1980s, the Santa Fe Trail era settlement of Boggsville has been the site of ongoing archival and archaeological research. Boggsville represents the blending of Anglo, Hispanic, and Native American cultures that took place in southeastern Colorado. Research on the women of the site, most of whom were women of color, has helped illustrate how various cultures shaped the material record of this part of Colorado. Mothers, wives, and daughters, the women of the Arkansas Valley were also its cultural mediators and innovators. Through engendered archaeology, we have been able to more fully understand the settlement patterns, architecture, and archaeology of the site. This paper presents a case for reconceptualizing how we think of the women of the Santa Fe Trail and how we analyze the material record of the region.

Cleland, Charles E. (Michigan State University)

[25] THE HURON AND THE FRENCH AT THE MARQUETTE MISSION SITE

Excavation at the site of Father Marquette's mission among the Huron Indians on the North shore of the Straits of Mackinac has produced evidence of differential rates of cultural accommodation to the French presence. While economically progressive, the Huron were

technologically conservative. Artifacts indicate the inventive use of new materials and tools to produce traditional forms as well as the surviving persistence of native tools and manufacturing techniques.

Seven seasons of work as well as geophysical surveys have produced evidence of site plan and structural details of features. This report presents an update on this National Register site and its contribution to cultural contact theory.

Clement, Christopher Ohm (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina), **Monica Beck** (Old Dorchester State Historic Site), and **Martha Zierden** (Charleston Museum)

[29] FAR FROM THE MADDENING CROWD: OUTLYING DISSENER SETTLEMENTS IN 17TH CENTURY CAROLINA

This paper examines adaptive strategies in three colonial Dissenter settlements in South Carolina from a comparative perspective. The communities of Dorchester, Wappetaw, and Willtown were settled in the last decade of the 17th century. Encouraged as satellite communities, each settlement formed a protective arc around Charles Town. Although colonial leaders attempted to create organized, densely populated outlying towns, archaeological and historical data indicates that these three settlements were dispersed, yet “officially” documented as populated and thriving communities. Discrepancies between the archaeological and historical record will be explored as expressions of tensions or conflicts related to the pluralistic nature of the Carolina colony.

Comer, Douglas C. (National Park Service, Applied Archaeology Center)

[38] TRADING IN SYMBOLS: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF CULTURAL TRANSFORMATION AT THE WESTERN TERMINUS OF THE SANTA FE TRAIL

Great cultural transformation occurred within Native American, Anglo-American, and Hispanic groups that were brought together by the Santa Fe Trail trade in the first quarter of the 19th century. In *Ritual Ground*, I argued that these cultural transformations, which set the stage for the annexation of the Southwest by the United States in 1848, were brought about by ritualistic interactions among these groups. These included not only rituals of trade, feasting, marriage, and warfare, but also the rituals of secret societies, and “calcified ritual,” the architecture and landscape of Bent’s Old Fort. Here I will argue that this suggests a role for archaeology within anthropology that is far from being fully developed: that of reconstructing the ritual frameworks within which culture is propagated and transformed by understanding artifacts, features, and landscapes as remnants of those frameworks.

Conklin, Sara (Nautical Appraisals)

[17] THE APPRAISAL OF SHIPWRECK OBJECTS

The appraisal process and methodology used to place a value on your living room couch and a 1620 astrolabe recovered off Puerto Rico is essentially the same. This presentation will focus on the appraisal process - just how do you place a value on a concreted olive jar fragment?; training of

appraisers and their professional associations - the ISA and ASA; research techniques - the dilemma of black and other markets; appraisal report presentations - evaluating a report for its ability to standup in court; the government's attempt at regulation - the Appraisal Standards Board and their Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; and saving money when hiring an appraiser - data required by appraisers is already in your computer. Real life examples of the points made will be taken from the appraisal of Whitefish Point artifacts for the state of Michigan and artifacts from the Rincon wreck for Puerto Rico.

Conners, Pamela A. (Stanislaus and Six Rivers National Forests)

[12] THE INS AND OUTS OF RAILROAD LOGGING

California's timber clad Sierra Nevada was intensively logged beginning in the late nineteenth century, leaving a persistent ecological imprint. Railroad logging arrived full force early in the twentieth century on the million acre Stanislaus National Forest. Like other Sierran forests, the Stanislaus hosted three large railroad logging companies and one smaller one. They created over 200 miles of mainline and, conservatively, an additional 650 miles of branch lines, spurs, sidings, and inclines. About 90 temporary logging camps and an undetermined number of grading and specialty camps were also occupied. Often overlooked, the railroad designed to haul out logs also hauled in tonnages of camp supplies. Recent archival findings provide insight into the actual quantity and nature of incoming goods, the racial composition and earnings of crews, and camp sizes and production outputs. These findings substantially revise the company's history and may serve to inform archaeological studies of similar early twentieth century temporary work camps.

Cook, Lauren J. (Boston Affiliates)

[3] "GONE HOME": DEATH AND SOCIAL SPACE IN A FAMILY CEMETERY

The archaeological record at Johnston, Rhode Island Cemetery No. 88 suggests that spatial relations between the interments offers insight into the family relationships between the related individuals. Nineteenth-century Romantic religious belief considered death to be a state in which, spiritually at least, families were reunited. Protestant traditions also stress the resurrection of the physical body. At Cemetery No. 88, the remains of five individuals had been reinterred, probably following removal from other burying grounds. Six empty grave shafts indicate that people were moved out of the cemetery as well. Genealogical and historical information gathered during the course of the project offers an interpretation of these practices in light of the seemingly contradictory belief systems described above.

Cooper, Doreen (National Park Service)

[14] KEY TO WHOSE SUCCESS? MARKETING TOURISM IN SKAGWAY

Few who participated in the Klondike Gold Rush found or kept gold Tourism began in the earliest days of the Gold Rush and continues as the new gold today During the intervening 100 years since the advent of the stampede, Skagway citizens kept alive the economic potential of tourism through determined efforts by key players as well as alternations to the town's cultural landscape.

Archaeology at the Moore-Kirmse house at the Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park revealed the participation of the Moore and Kirmse families in this economic endeavor. Tlingit craftspeople often joined in these activities, although usually lacked full economic partnership. Through the Section 106 research carried out at this site, we have a clearer view of tourism's involvement with the community.

Cowie, S.E. (Southern Research - Historic Preservation Consultants, Inc.)

[9] METHODS, PROBLEM SOLVING, AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL ANGST AT THREE GRIST MILL SITES

Traditionally, industrial archaeology has studied the material manifestations of historic technology and economics. More recent excavations in the neighborhoods of industrial towns have commented on industry's interaction with culture. However, excavations at more technologically-oriented sites (e.g., dams, raceways, mill buildings) focus very directly on unearthing the technology at those sites. As a result, it often seems too difficult to find any "culture" in the various configurations of earthworks, timbers, leather belts, and machine cut nails usually associated with industrial sites. If industrial archaeology is a sub-discipline of anthropology, surely it should attempt to address issues of human behavior, perceptions, beliefs, and value systems. Are we not looking hard enough for this information, or do certain sites simply obscure it? This paper primarily examines the results of three technologically informative grist mill excavations, and then addresses the prospects of including an anthropological perspective in the analysis of such sites.

Crane, Brian D. (Parsons Engineering Science) and **Julie Abell** (Parsons Engineering Science)

[16] "I MUST HAVE [IT] OR I SHALL DIE": MATERIALISM AND THE CONSUMER REVOLUTION IN 18TH CENTURY DUMFRIES, VA.

Falling prices of what had been luxury items sparked a consumer revolution in 18th century America. Excavations conducted by Parsons Engineering Science and sponsored by the Virginia Department of Transportation at Site 44PW855 in Dumfries, VA provide a glimpse of how this revolution played out among people of likely middling means in the Chesapeake. Site 44PW855 was a 1760s to 1810s domestic site located on Main Street in Dumfries, a prosperous tobacco trading port, and seat of Prince William County, VA during the 18th century. The site was home to various renters (including a flat-boat captain during the 1790s). Earlier residents probably included people with occupations supporting the tobacco trade (merchants, lawyers, boat captains, tradesmen, etc.). Data from midden features on this town lot, and extensive data from Dumfries' 18th century merchants are compared with data from other sites in the Chesapeake to explore consumption patterns of this critical period.

Crist, Thomas A.J. and **Arthur Washburn** (Kise Shaw & Kolodner, Inc.)

[3] BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE JOHNSTON CEMETERY PROJECT

Excavations of historical cemeteries involving interments that are both identified and well-preserved are uncommon; those involving multiple generations of the same families are extraordinary. The archaeological exhumation of more than 70 individuals interred between ca. 1820 and 1936 from two separate family cemeteries in Johnston, Rhode Island provides a unique opportunity to assess the health status of a New England community over most of the nineteenth century. Interpretations regarding the prevalence of disease, demography, levels of biomechanical stress, dental health, and the nature of medical practices in rural Rhode Island are drawn from the analysis of the recovered skeletal remains as well as from census data and death certificates. Patterns of normal decomposition and the effects accompanying autopsy, reinterment, and rodent activity in historical cemeteries are also a focus of the paper.

Cummings, Linda Scott (Paleo Research)

[21] DIET AND DISEASE REFLECTED IN HISTORIC SKAGWAY

Examination of privy deposits, night soil, and other deposits yielded a data base reflecting diet of historic occupants of Skagway. Specific families are associated with use of some of the privies. A variety of fruits, vegetables, and cereal grains, as well as possible medicinal herbs or flavorings are represented. Occasional recovery of parasite eggs indicates some of the Skagway residents arrived with parasite infections. Archaeobotanic analysis suggests residents of Skagway ate fresh fruits, as well as canned or transported foods. While some of the foods represent berries available locally, much of the food would have been purchased as imported goods.

D'Agostino, Mary Ellin (Archaeological Research Facility, University of California, Berkeley)

[26] THE CHAMBER POT IN SEVENTEENTH- AND EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY CULTURE

Ubiquitous and distinctive, chamber pots are a common find in 19th century archaeological English and Anglo-colonial contexts and are not uncommon in the late eighteenth century, even before the cultural revolution in attitudes toward health and hygiene. But what of the earlier period? Chamber pots are only infrequently included in household inventories and seldom mentioned in other documentary sources, leading us to think that they were relatively unmentionable cultural artifacts. Today, chamber pots are seldom discussed or even mentioned in archaeological reports for the 17th and early 18th centuries. Were chamber pots really not present in the majority of households? Are they under-reported or under-identified in archaeological assemblages? When they are mentioned in inventories, why are they frequently listed with the tableware rather than in their "natural" place by the bedside? These and other issues are addressed in a discussion of their cultural roles of chamber pots in the Anglo-colonial world.

Darrington, Glenn P. (University of St. Andrews)

[17] NEW ROLES AND NEW DIRECTIONS IN UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY: UPDATE ON THE UNITED KINGDOM'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIVING UNIT (ADU)

For the last 12 years the Archaeological Diving Unit (ADU) has been the primary organization responsible for providing expertise and advice to those Government agencies

responsible for shipwreck archaeology in the United Kingdom (UK). Based in the Scottish Institute of Maritime Studies, University of St. Andrews, the ADU consists of a team of expert diving archaeologists contracted to the Department for Culture, Media, and Sport. The last update on the ADU was presented in 1991 at the completion of the Unit's initial five-year contract (Oxley 1991). This paper will discuss the progress the ADU has made since 1991, examining the new roles and directions it has taken. The Unit has been instrumental in developing an integrated approach to underwater field archaeology in the UK and continues to reduce the influence of treasure hunting and inappropriate salvage practices by promoting the Nautical Archaeology Society's active training program for recreational divers.

Davis-King, Shelly (Davis-King & Associates)

[24] DOWN IN THE DUMPS IN EL PORTAL: ACCULTURATION IN A 20TH CENTURY RANCHERIA

Archaeological investigations at a Yosemite Indian rancheria suggest that native response to European foods and tools was a rapid transition to western consumerism. Anglo refuse was viewed by the Indians as raw material or functional artifact. In particular, the tinned canister provided a portable, inexpensive, relatively indestructible substitute for the time-honored basket at the same time native capability to tend, prune, and burn basket materials was decreasing. The cultural response was to adopt the can for certain functions formerly provided by the basket. Baskets became an item to sell for cash, bury the dead, or offer as a gift. While basketry function and basket making changed, the tool kit used to make the baskets also became westernized. Such patterns of cultural continuity are not immediately obvious in the archaeological record due to a confused association of European artifacts with European consumers, when in fact, post-contact American Indians were also consuming largely Euro-American commodities for traditional activities.

Davoli, Elizabeth L. (Louisiana Department of Transportation & Development)

[26] FOR CURING OR DRINKING? PATENT MEDICINES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS IN LATE-NINETEENTH CENTURY LOUISIANA

This paper examines the possibility that patent medicines with high alcohol contents were used only for their curative properties but also as substitutes for more expensive liquors. Patent medicine data was analyzed from seven sites in two communities in New Orleans--four of these were occupied by Irish immigrants and three were occupied by Italian immigrants. The residents of these communities were primarily laborers, with some occupations such as policeman and grocers represented. These consumers, therefore, may have used patent medicines for curing as well as drinking in order to prevent illnesses and to get a buzz.

de Bry, John (Center for Historical Archaeology)

[11] THE HUMANIZATION OF A SHIPWRECK: BRINGING *LA BELLE* SHIPWRECK BACK TO LIFE THROUGH ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Until the discovery by a Texas Historical Commission archaeological team of the wreck of the *Belle* in Matagorda Bay, Texas, in July 1995, little was known about the majority of the people who volunteered to join Cavalier de La Salle on his last and fateful expedition (1684-1687). What was known largely came from Pierre Margry's transcription of Henry Joutel's journal, La Salle's closest and most faithful companion. But Joutel, typical of a 17th-century chronicler, did not give much detailed information about the expedition members, rarely mentioning first names and providing no background history on anyone. On-going archival research at French repositories has brought to light hitherto unknown manuscripts, which when meshed with the skeletal archaeological remains of the ship, help flesh out the cultural history of the *Belle* and the *Aimable*, the recently discovered other vessel lost by the expedition.

Del Bene, Terry A. (U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Rock Springs, Wyoming) and **Lynn L. Harrell** (U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Kemmerer, Wyoming)

[15] TRAILS, TRACKS, TRACES, RUTS, DITCHES, AND OTHER LINEAR WATCHYUMACALLITS: THE WHEAT CREEK RECORDATION PROJECT

Identification of historical trail segments from other land uses which create linear features often is difficult. The Wheat Creek Meadows area of southwestern Wyoming contains a palimpsest of modern roads, farm roads, irrigation systems, and historical trails including the Demsey Hockaday and Sublette's Cutoff of the Oregon Trail. A team of researchers and volunteers were brought together in an attempt to sort out and record the various linear features. This paper presents the results of that study and recommends attributes which might be useful in distinguishing the various features.

Delgado, James P. (Vancouver Maritime Museum)

[17] *TITANIC* CONTROVERSIES: THE *TITANIC* SINCE ITS DISCOVERY

This presentation will examine the history of various dives and interventions at the *Titanic* wreck site since its discovery in 1985. Over 130 dives have been made, and more than 5,000 artifacts have been recovered, highlighting issues of deepwater salvage capability, the marketability of shipwreck artifacts, protection of shipwreck sites in international waters and public attitudes towards shipwrecks. Recent international initiatives to protect the *Titanic* site and establish archaeological controls at the site will be discussed.

Dublin, Susan A. (Purchase College S.U.N.Y.)

[34] CHANGING PLACES: CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY OF NINETEENTH-CENTURY ZUNI, NEW MEXICO

The paper considers the dynamics of place-making along a colonial frontier. A synthesis of archaeological and historic research at the Zuni farming village of Lower Pescado provides a perspective on the use of place in the crowded and contentious social landscape of 19th century New Mexico.

Regional analysis revealed that spatial decision-making in this area was multi-dimensional. Variables that were instrumental in structuring the Zuni settlement landscape included not only the material valuation of land and resources, but also historical and symbolic associations, shifting relations of production, and strategic considerations. The site structure and material culture of the seasonally occupied farming village reflected a complex amalgam of old and new features. Built on the footprint of a 14th century pueblo, the village incorporated aspects of the ancient architecture in pragmatic and symbolic ways. In several areas of material culture, introduced elements were recast in a Zuni culture idiom.

Early, Ann M. (Arkansas Archaeological Survey)

[33] THE CADDO: SOUTHEASTERN REPRESENTATIVES IN THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI WOODLANDS

The Caddo emerge into history as the westernmost participants in the greater Southeastern Indian life way. A loose confederation of polities comprised of dispersed communities, they were situated in several river valleys across east Texas, southwest Arkansas, and neighboring regions of Louisiana and Oklahoma. With a resilient mixed agrarian and foraging economy, a rich landscape within the western margin of the southeastern Woodlands, an a logistically potent location among competing European colonial outposts and emergent Indian societies on the southern Plains, the Caddo retained both their traditional homeland and their life way through the turbulent 18th century. Survivors of depleted communities re-settled in central Oklahoma in the mid 19th century comprise the modern Caddo Tribe that will maintain its identity into the 21st century.

Edwards-Hewitt, Terilee (George Washington University)

[45] THE MATERIAL RECORD OF CULTURE CONTACT: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF FORT LOOKOUT TRADING POST ON THE MISSOURI RIVER, SOUTH DAKOTA

Contact between cultures has lasting effects on the cultures involved. Much previous research has focused on the impact on Euro-American culture on Native American tribes. However, Native American cultures had an impact on Euro-American culture. Fur trading posts were a unique place of contact where Native American and Euro-American individuals, objects and cultures interacted.

Excavated in the early 1950s as part of the Missouri River Basin Survey Project, Fort Lookout (39LM57) was an early 19th century trading post and a contact point between members of the Arikara Native American and Euro-American cultures. Native American artifacts from this site may give information on the use of Native American objects by Euro-Americans. Analysis of the decorations of the Native American pottery may reveal their sources and the patterns of trade through which they were obtained.

Emerson, Matthew C. (Southern Illinois University)

[26] SEARCHING FOR A MEDICO-TECHNIC FUNCTION IN ARTIFACTS AND BEHAVIOR

Archaeologists continue to search for patterns of human action and function through types of artifacts, features, sites, consumptive behaviors and the built environment to interpret life in the past. In the absence of an observable social and behavioral past, the search for function through these data requires more levels of precision. Certain individual artifacts are often casually classed as ideological or magico-religious requiring a leap of faith from data to interpretation. Lewis Binford's (1962) three levels of artifact and behavioral function are re-examined here with the intent of introducing an additional level of function in materials and behaviors. Archaeological artifact are used to propose a functional level termed *medico-technic*, corresponding to material culture and past behaviors which may be interpreted from cross-cultural insights into healing, medicine, food and wellness.

Enright, Jeffrey M. (East Carolina University)

[11] A PHASE II EXCAVATION OF A POSSIBLE JEFFERSONIAN GUNBOAT

On 2 July 1814, Commodore Joshua Barney scuttled two gunboats (thought to be Numbers 137 and 138) in St. Leonard's Creek, Maryland. The boats were scuttled to prevent capture by the British Royal Navy during the War of 1812. In June, 1998, a team of archaeologists from East Carolina University conducted a phase II survey of a wreck located off the old St. Leonard's Town peninsula. Evidence illustrated this wreck had potential to be one of Barney's vessels. During excavation, much information was recorded concerning construction details as well as some artifact remains. Although nothing conclusive proved the vessel was one of the scuttled gunboats, many diagnostic features were recorded to support theories. Analysis and interpretation are incomplete, however, there is sufficient data to propose intriguing questions and hypotheses.

Esser, Kimberly (Sonoma State University)

[8] INLAND WATERWAYS OF THE CALIFORNIA DELTA: IDENTIFYING AND MANAGING THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE USING GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The maritime network of the California Delta supported large-scale farms and ranches in the years following the Gold Rush and continuing into the twentieth century. The people of the region constructed a distinctive maritime landscape of landings, wharves, piers, grain houses and other resources. Taken individually, any one feature may not be significant under criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Taken as an integrated network, however, these sites play a much more significant role in the region's history. A more comprehensive regional history will help to manage the historic resources that exist today. The river system of the Delta played an essential role in the region's development. That influence should be reflected in the landscape. The significance of maritime landscapes and their change over time, reflects the changing values and perception of a maritime community. Geographic Information Systems is the tool that will help recognize changing spatial patterns in the Delta.

Evans, Lynn L.M. (Mackinac State Historic Parks)

[45] TRADER, SOLDIER, GENTLEMAN: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF A ROW HOUSE UNIT AT MICHILIMACKINAC

From 1989 through 1997 archaeologists for the Mackinac State Historic Parks excavated a unit of the southeast row house at Fort Michilimackinac. The structure was built in the 1730s and was the summer residence of a French fur trading family. When the British gained control of the fort in 1761, they housed foot soldiers in the house. With the coming of the American Revolution, officers moved into the unit to control access to the nearby powder magazine. The row house was destroyed when the fort was abandoned in 1781. During the fifty years the house was lived in, its occupants lost and discarded numerous artifacts and floral and faunal remains, which tell a fascinating story of life on the fur trade frontier.

Ewen, Charles R. (Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University)

[30] BRAVE NEW WORLD: SPANISH COLONIAL EFFORTS DURING THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

It was truly a New World that Columbus discovered for Spain and his initial attempts at colonization demonstrated how little prepared Spain was for this task. However, they learned quickly and within the first few decades of the 16th century the Spaniards had developed a colonial scheme which effectively allowed them to subdue the entire Circum-Caribbean area. As shown through archaeological investigations at Saint Augustine and Puerto Real, Haiti, this colonial pattern crystallized quickly and allowed the colonists to adapt to a variety of socio-economic milieus. How this pattern compares with the strategies of the other colonial powers will be the focus of research into the next millennium.

Farncomb, Melissa K. (University of Nevada, Reno)

[20] BUILDING DAMS IN CALIFORNIA'S SIERRA

This paper will examine the logistics of dam construction and reconstruction in the California Sierra from late 1910 through the mid 1920s. A boom in the monumental task of building dams in the West during this period left behind not only dams, but the remains of many construction towns and camps as well. Documentary and archaeological comparative material from the sites of Hat Creek, Almanor and Butt dam projects will be used to examine the supplying of camps with the resources necessary for both the workers and the work. A comparison of these three dams should shed light on the era of dam construction in the Sierra, as well as on the conditions of work in the industry.

Farnsworth, Paul (Louisiana State University)

[31] BEER AND ITS ROLE IN THE NEGOTIATION OF SOCIAL IDENTITY IN THE COLONIAL BAHAMAS

After the American Revolution, large numbers of British Loyalists were resettled in the Bahamas. They transformed a sleepy colony into a vibrant, plantation based society with large numbers of enslaved Africans and African-Americans. Beer and brewing were familiar to both the

plantocracy and the enslaved, but there has been no consideration of their role in the daily lives of either group. The role of beer in West African societies is intertwined with ideology, ritual activities and religious beliefs, a perspective that is in direct contrast to Anglo-American practice. How did these conflicting perspectives play out on the plantation? Using newspaper advertisements, diaries, plantation records, and archaeological evidence from a series of Loyalist plantations excavated over the last ten years, this paper will re-evaluate the role of beer in the Loyalist period to explore its differential use by and meaning to both planters and enslaved in the Bahamas.

Farrell, Mary M., Bill Gillespie, and Jim McDonald (all Coronado National Forest)

[12] TALE OF TWO COMMUNITIES: UP ON THE MOUNTAIN, DOWN IN THE GULCH

In their quests for gold, two small southern Arizona mining companies shared all the hype and enthusiasm common to mining ventures in the early 20th century. And like other mining operations of the time, both companies required substantial investments of both capital and labor. But the two operations engendered two very different types of communities, one clustered and apparently homogeneous, and one dispersed and heterogeneous. Historical documents and archaeological evidence suggest these differences in community organization may relate to both the mining technology employed and the existing social contexts at each site.

Farris, Glenn (California Department of Parks and Recreation)

[43] FROM 19TH CENTURY VICTORIAN TO THE CHOSEN FAMILY COMMUNE: A STUDY OF THE BURDELL TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE AT RANCHO OLOMPALI

A two story frame house located Marin County, California was examined using archeological techniques to prepare an historic structure report in advance of a rehabilitation project. First constructed circa 1873 as part of an “elite” ranch complex,” this building has acted in a support capacity to the main house on the estate over the years. Rancho Olompali was listed on the National Register in 1973, a time when details of significance such as “contributor” had not been specified. Although nominally eligible under criterion C, it may be more likely a candidate under criterion D due to various renovations that have taken place over the years which may shed light on its rather vague history. In addition, due to the prominence of Rancho Olompali in the late 1960s as a “hippie” commune and resort for such groups as the Grateful Dead, the building may be justified for criterion D.

Felton, David L. (California Department of Parks and Recreation)

[43] ARCHEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON HISTORIC ADOBE BUILDING STUDIES IN THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Archaeologists have been involved in various capacities in the study of historic buildings in California’s state parks for almost 50 years. While early efforts dealt primarily with the buried resources traditionally associated with archaeology, focus gradually shifted to a more holistic

approach to documenting these historic properties, and to the application of archaeological methods and principles to the standing buildings themselves. This presentation will briefly review the history of these changing strategies in the California Department of Parks and Recreation, using previous work on a several different adobe buildings as examples. Problems of developing appropriate research strategies, testing procedures, data recovery methods and a conservation ethic for such studies will be discussed.

Fenicle, Diane

[20] SEVEN MINING CAMPS IN CENTRAL NEVADA: COMPARISON AND CONTRAST

Proposed development within a central Nevada mining district has resulted in the excavation and analysis of seven residential campsites ranging in date from the 1870s through the 1950s. Although most camps were of short duration, one was occupied almost continuously throughout that entire time period. Oral histories as well as archaeological, historical and architectural data have been used to reconstruct life in these camps. Similarities and contrasts in camp layout, building methods and artifact assemblages have been studied in order to answer questions of status, ethnicity and gender. Percentages of functional categories within assemblages have also been studied in order to understand changes in material culture through time.

Ferneau, Jennifer A.

[22] PERSPECTIVES FROM WEST OAKLAND: 19TH CENTURY FISHERIES OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY

With the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869, several species of East Coast fish and shellfish were imported to the San Francisco Bay to satisfy a lucrative market. The bay supported an extensive oyster fishery that became the most valuable fishery in California. Bay fish populations declined and the oyster industry eventually floundered, however, due to a combination of over fishing, pollution, and increased siltation of the bay. Analysis of fish and shellfish remains from the Cypress Freeway Project in West Oakland demonstrate the mass appeal of eastern species and the continued use of some native ones. Changes in fish and shellfish consumption are explored against the backdrop of environmental and economic shifts in the San Francisco Bay fisheries.

Finney, Suzanne S. (University of Hawai'i)

[27] VOYAGING INTO UNCHARTED WATERS: THE EXPANSION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY PROGRAM INTO THE PACIFIC REGION

This paper is submitted to expand upon Hans Van Tilburg's paper concerning the status of this program and possible future directions for research and archaeological field work. One particular area of interest is the island of Pohnpei in Micronesia. Most people familiar with this area recognize Micronesia as the site of Truk Lagoon, a world famous dive spot due to the location of many World War II ship and plane wrecks. Pohnpei was a popular destination for 19th century whalers and traders. Investigation of this era within Micronesian harbors has not been a priority to date. UH is committed to expanding the Maritime Archaeology and History Program into the

Pacific Islands and this marks the beginning of our probe into possible sites for future underwater evaluation and excavation. This paper reviews some of the information gathered to date and discusses potential collaborative efforts between the University of Hawai'i and other interested parties.

Fischer, George (Florida State University)

[36] THE HISTORY OF UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY AT FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY: A RETROSPECTIVE OF PAST WORK AND A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE

The Florida State University's Department of Anthropology Program in Underwater Archaeology has recently celebrated its first year as a full Graduate program at FSU. Though celebrating its inaugural year in 1997-1998, Florida State University has been involved with underwater archaeological investigations since the 1950s, at a time when the pursuit of underwater archaeology truly was nascent and in its infancy as an accepted scientific discipline. In 1972, the FSU Department of Anthropology established a unique relationship with the National Park Service Southeastern Archaeological Center, cooperatively approaching many submerged sites as both research and teaching opportunities. The 1980s and 1990s have proven to be two extremely productive decades for both students and faculty at FSU pursuing research on submerged cultural resources. The program's faculty and students have successfully conducted research throughout the state of Florida and around the world. Providing curriculum and conducting research on both prehistoric inundated sites and on historical shipwrecks and maritime technology, The Florida State University's Program in Underwater Archaeology is a dedicated program leading the way into the next century of underwater research.

Fitts, Robert (John Millner Associates)

[1] IMMIGRANT LIFE IN TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY JAMAICA, QUEENS

Studies of immigrant life usually focus either on a group's assimilation or its maintenance of ethnic traditions. As a result, most scholars approach these as mutually exclusive cultural phenomena. This study will try a different approach and examine the interplay between assimilation, ethnic boundaries and class by focusing on the assemblages from the Queens Courthouse site in Jamaica, Queens. The analysis will concentrate on four turn-of-the-century features excavated by John Millner Associates in 1998. The assemblage from a privy and two trash pits associated with a working-class Italian family and a privy associated with a property-owning German household and their tenants will be used to illustrate different aspects of immigrant life.

Folse Elliott, Rita (Southern Research)

[16] MILLWORKERS, CREEK POTTERY, AND PALEO: URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

A 54 acre project is not very large - unless it occurs in a city. Then the 54 acres becomes 11 city blocks of chronic human habitation. The 2nd Avenue Revitalization Project in Columbus, Georgia is one such project. Occupation of this site ranged from 10,000 B.C. to June, 1998 and

included an historic Creek component. Archaeologists are continuing the sporadic survey, testing, and large-scale data recovery of this urban area which began in 1996. Data recovery has been completed on four city lots in their entirety and one predominately Archaic aboriginal site. Archaeologists recorded thousands of posts, excavated hundreds of non-post features, and excavated 25 wells, many as deep as 12-15 feet below ground surface. The public was invited to share in these discoveries. This paper presents preliminary field and laboratory results of these on-going investigations, and examines the research questions archaeologists seek to answer upon completion of the project.

Forest, Glenn A. (East Carolina University)

[11] CONFEDERATE SHIPBUILDING SHIP CONSTRUCTION: THE 'GUN BOATS'

Historians tell tales, spin yarns. Archaeologists establish fact - the better ones anyway. A certain historian once slurred that archaeologists were the 'handmaidens' of historians. Thirty years ago, Dr. William Still, Jr. cast upon the literature his seminal *Iron Afloat*. Shortly thereafter, the 'Dean' of Confederate shipbuilding migrated to ECU setting up an 'archaeology' shop. Thirty years later, the Dean's disciples fabricated a recital for his *History of the Confederate Navy*. Incredulously, said tome contains not a single significant reference to any of ECU's archaeological investigations of dozens of Civil War vessels! Is ECU's 'archaeology' so, well, inadequate that it does not warrant any mention in its former Chairman's capstone work or is there something the 'Dean' rather we not know? This paper examines the detailed archaeology of four of the presenter's six described classes of purpose-built Confederate 'Gun Boats' (over 100 vessels) endeavoring to demonstrate who the 'handmaidens' really are.

Fosha, Michael (SD State Archaeological Research Center) and **Richard Harnois** (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)

[45] IDENTIFYING THE STRUCTURAL REMAINS AT FORT PIERRE CHOUTEAU, A MISSOURI RIVER FUR TRADE FORT IN CENTRAL SOUTH DAKOTA

The State Archaeological Research Center began geophysical and archaeological investigations at Fort Pierre Chouteau, an historic fur trade fort, which operated between 1832-1855. The work was carried out through a grant from the SD Historic Preservation Office in order to delineate the physical boundaries of the fort, and to develop a management plan to protect the site from further erosion. During the months of August, 1997 and June, 1998 the South Dakota Historical Society and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Omaha District combined their outreach efforts and conducted archaeological excavation at the site of Fort Pierre Chouteau. The investigations were designed to identify the perimeter of the fort, how much of the fort remained, and develop a management plan for the site. Fort Pierre Chouteau is considered one of the most important fur trade forts in the U.S. and is owned by the South Dakota Historical Society.

Fox, Anne A. (University of Texas, San Antonio)

[6] COLONIAL RANCHING ON THE SAN ANTONIO RIVER

The Spanish introduced livestock ranching into Texas in the early 18th century. Recent work by the Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Texas at San Antonio is pulling together research that we have been doing for twenty years into the history of mission ranches on the San Antonio River. While Texas cattle ranching has long been known to have been started by early Spanish settlers, less is known about other livestock also introduced at that time. Ongoing studies of the ranches of the San Antonio missions are yielding information on ranching methods and customs that are the basis of much of present-day livestock raising in the area.

Francis, Jeffrey R. (Center for Archaeological Research, University of Texas, San Antonio)

[6] NON-INDIAN BURIALS AT SPANISH COLONIAL MISSIONS: SAN JUAN DE CAPISTRANO, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Mission San Juan de Capistrano, like other Spanish missions, was established to Hispanicize and Christianize the indigenous populations, and provide a laboring class for the territories claimed by the Spanish crown. In the past, ethnohistorical records have provided a generally reliable record of who occupied the mission during its active period. The population generally consisted of 100–200 Indians, one or two priests, and perhaps a few soldiers from the local presidio. Researchers have assumed, based on mission records, that burials within the mission were Indian residents. This may be a valid assumption for burials during the active mission period; however, the records do not account for burials that occurred after secularization. This paper will discuss the analysis of several burials that show morphological and metric characteristics consistent with Caucasoids. In addition, it will discuss some of the issues regarding demographic change, biological affinity and ethnic identity and the ramifications for repatriation under the NAGPRA act. Although this paper concentrates on Mission San Juan de Capistrano, it may serve as an example for other missions that continued to be used as housing following the Colonial period.

Fryman, Leslie R. (Jones & Stokes Associates)

[19] THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF A GOLD-RUSH EMIGRANT TRAIL

The sesquicentennial of the California Gold Rush provides us with an opportunity to acknowledge to history and archaeology of the most heavily traveled emigrant trail in California: The Mormon-Carson or Carson River route of the California Trail. Blazed from west to east by veterans of the Mormon Battalion in 1848, this trail stretches from near Placerville California, to the Humboldt Sink in Western Nevada, where it joins the main trunk of the California trail. One of the most spectacular landscape features of the Carson River route is its summit passage over the Sierra Nevada at 9,640 feet. From this point, the road-weary emigrants were first able to glimpse their final destinations in the great Central Valley of California. The archaeological features of the Carson River route, some of which are unique to the Sierran environment, have fascinated trail scholars and archaeologists alike since the 1930s. Within the past 20 years, archaeologists and historians have made a greater effort to document and preserve the physical remains of the 150-year-old emigrant trail. Archaeological monitoring, public interpretation, and protection under the National Register of Historic Places and the National Historic Trails system are some of the procedures that are gradually taking place to recognize and preserve this historic resource.

Furnis, C. Lynn (Archaeological Research Services)

[12] THE LAYOUT OF A CHINESE WORKERS' CAMP ON THE VIRGINIA & TRUCKEE RAILROAD

In western Nevada, a temporary camp, inhabited by Chinese railroad construction crews in 1872, was examined for spatial patterning, activity areas, etc. The distribution of cultural features and artifacts provides clues to likely private versus public areas, cooking versus socializing spaces, and perhaps to relatively formal versus relaxed activity areas within the site boundaries. The reported site is the physical remnant of a "community" defined by work. Its location and very temporary nature (a few days to a few weeks), the ethnicity of its occupants, and camp organization were direct results of the work at hand. A tradition established in the early 1860s, by the Central Pacific Railroad in California and Nevada, set the pattern for later western railroads. Typically, EuroAmerican and Chinese construction crews comprised mobile communities that reestablished themselves in new locations every few days, as they worked their way along the railroad grade.

Galke, Laura J. (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory)

[4] NATIVE AMERICAN LIFEWAYS AND COLONIAL ENCOUNTERS: EVIDENCE FROM A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY NATIVE AMERICAN HAMLET

The Posey Site is a late 17th century Native American hamlet located south of Washington, D.C. Archaeological excavations recovered items of Native American manufacture as well as objects of European origin. Some Native American artifacts were clearly influenced by European contact, but whether these objects were designed for European consumption, Native American consumption, or both, is subject to debate. Activities which occurred at this site relate to craft production, including the manufacture of shell beads and objects made from brass. Ethnic sovereignty and negotiation is explored in an effort to dispel the notion that Native Americans in the Middle Atlantic region simply vanished, immediately moved westward, or were completely absorbed into European culture shortly after contact.

Gardner, Dudley (Western Wyoming College)

[1] CHINESE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

The manner in which Chinese immigrants lived in the 19th century has been described by a variety of historians and archaeologists. This presentation examines individual households in Wyoming, Montana, Alberta, and British Columbia. The primary focus will be on the material cultural found in excavations of Chinese homes in Evanston and Rock Springs, Wyoming, but the comparison will extend into southwest Canada and western Montana where similar patterns of household arrangements are evident. By analyzing the archaeological signature and the distinct remains in each household, some tentative conclusions are forwarded regarding how Chinese immigrants ordered their private space in the interior western United States and southwest Canada.

Garman, James C. (The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.)

[3] "ALL WE HAD WAS HEARSAY (IT'S NICE TO FINALLY KNOW)":
ARCHAEOPOLITICS AND THE JOHNSTON CEMETERY PROJECT

Excavation of Johnston Historical Cemeteries Nos. 86 and 88 was the first large-scale cemetery project carried out under Rhode Island laws protecting Euro-American cemeteries. As the test case for the new law, the project took shape within an evolving socio-political context encompassing project proponents, consultants, archaeologists, descendants, and townspeople. This paper examines the development of that context, beginning with efforts by the proponent, as a quasi-state agency, to co-ordinate its permitting efforts with various interested parties. The focus then shifts to the role of consultants as primary coordinators with descendant groups during excavation and analysis of the individuals buried in the cemeteries. The paper concludes with observations concerning points of agreement and dissonance in descendant partnering, especially when multiple constituencies are represented.

Garrow, Patrick H. (TRC Garrow Associates Inc.)

[23] THE EXCAVATION AND INTERPRETATION OF LARGE HISTORIC FEATURES

It has long been assumed in historical archaeology that the youngest artifact recovered from a feature can be used to establish the latest date the feature was used. That assumption is correct for many types of features, but does not work well for large and deep features such as wells, cisterns, and privies. This paper discusses the formation processes that large historic features with different fill types go through, and suggests methods for excavating and interpreting those features so that the artifacts from the discrete fill episodes can be properly analyzed and interpreted.

Giesecke, Anne G.

[17] THE ACT THAT WILL NOT DIE

The Abandoned Shipwreck Act (ASA) was signed into law on April 28, 1988; the Supreme Court decided the case of *California et al. v. Deep Sea Research, Inc., et al.* on April 22, 1998. This was the first ASA case to go to the Supreme Court of the United States. Years of failed attacks on the constitutionality of the ASA and then a series of attacks on the definition of abandonment have apparently been checked. Two shipwreck cases may still be heard by the Supreme Court, *Bemis v. RMS Lusitania* and *Fairport International Exploration, Inc., v. The Shipwrecked Vessel known as The Captain Lawrence*. The International Convention for the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage is progressing through the administrative process. This paper will identify trends and review the status of the litigation and the International Convention.

Goddard, Richard A. (University of Nevada, Reno)

[12] NOTHING BUT TAR PAPER SHACKS

Satellite settlements, which frequently bordered model company towns, are usually explained as havens for prostitutes, gamblers, bootleggers, and social misfits, and as centers of resistance to economic and political domination. A study of one such settlement, Steptoe City, Nevada, revealed more complex social and political realities, and suggested that the phenomenon may not be unique to company towns. In some cases, such settlements might be better understood as modified manifestations of the shanty towns or “wrong side of the tracks” neighborhoods which plagued most small, middle class towns throughout America. Often thought of as nascent forms of larger urban slums or ghettos, shanty towns were, in fact, something else. While providing refuge for the rebel, the dissident, and the ne’er-do-well, they also were integral, functioning parts of the socioeconomic system. They existed in the gap between progressive idealism and socioeconomic realities.

Gradwohl, David M. (Iowa State University)

[1] BENDITCHA SEA VUESTRA MEMORIA: SEPHARDIC JEWISH CEMETERIES IN THE CARIBBEAN AND EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

During the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, the Catholic church in Spain and Portugal instituted The Inquisition for the detection and punishment of heresy. In 1492 members of the Jewish faith were expelled from Iberia where they had developed a flourishing culture extending back to the days of the Roman Empire. Many of these Jews, known as the Sephardim and speaking an Iberian dialect called Ladino, took refuge in Holland. They later immigrated to the islands in the Caribbean and then to towns on the Atlantic seaboard of North America. In many rituals and practices, Sephardic Jews differ from the Ashkenazim of northern Europe. Variations are also manifested in their cemeteries. This intra-group diversity is documented in terms of gravestone style, artistic embellishment, and epitaphs.

Gray, Dorrick (Jamaica National Heritage Trust) **P. Allsworth Jones** (University of the West Indies) and **Selvenious Walters** (Jamaica National Heritage Trust)

[1] EXCAVATIONS AT THE NEVEH SHALOM SYNAGOGUE SITE IN SPANISH TOWN JAMAICA.

It has long been known that there were once two synagogues in Spanish Town, Jamaica, and an Ashkenazim synagogue on Young Street and a Sephardim synagogue at the corner of Monk and Adelaide streets (Andrade 1941). The Spanish and Portuguese Jewish congregation was founded in 1692 and the land for the Sephardim synagogue was purchased in 1704. An adjacent lot was used as a cemetery until about 1940. The synagogue received the name “Kahal Kadosh Neveh Shalom” or “Holy Congregation - Swelling Place of Peace”. A small building may first have been erected on the site, but the synagogue as it existed in its heyday was a late 18th century structure. It was struck by lightning in 1844 and although it was repaired it was again severely damaged by the earthquake of 14 January 1907. When Andrade wrote in 1941, he recorded that the building was in deplorable condition, and it was evidently not used for worship. At about that time, the tombstones in the cemetery were removed and re-erected along its northern wall, and the whole area fell into a state of decay which has characterized it ever since. No harm came to the site, however, which is

surrounded by land belonging to the Infirmary, otherwise known as Mulberry Gardens, west of the Rio Cobre (Black, 1960). Given its antiquity, clearly this location is of great significance for the Jewish community in the New World as a whole.

In 1997, Mr. Ainsley Henriques, Chairman of the Jamaica National Heritage Trust, proposed that the site of the synagogue should be excavated and the cemetery rehabilitated in order to make it once again a centre of Jewish Cultural life, under the auspices of the newly founded Neveh Shalom Institute. A preliminary survey from the historical and architectural angle was carried out by Caribbean Volunteer Expeditions in October 1997 (CVE, 1998). A first excavation was also conducted at the synagogue in January 1998. It was carried out by the University of the West Indies and the Archaeological Society of Jamaica under licence granted by the Jamaica National Heritage Trust, and with the participation of personnel from the Trust. The initial aims of the work were quite modest, to clear the site and make a plan of it, to collect surface material, to begin to remove the heaps of rubble which cover the former structure in a controlled way, and to expose the foundations of the building which fell into ruin from 1907 onwards. A good beginning has been made in the achievement of these objectives, with cooperation of the local community, whose representative is Miss Yvonne Brooks. The areas excavated so far are on the south side of the main building, the outlines of which have been established. It seems likely that the mounds of rubble covering the site are themselves disturbed, and they could probably be fairly rapidly removed in order to expose the foundation of the principle structure. Representatives of the Spanish Town Historic Preservation Commission and District Steering Committee, and some interested persons from Kingston, including Mr. E.H. de Souza and Mr M.J. Stoppi, visited the site while the excavation was in progress and made valuable observations on the history and construction of the building.

The material recovered from the excavation is currently under study at the University and it will then be handed over for conservation and storage at the JNHT. Quite a large quantity of 18th century artefacts were recovered, including smoking pipes, glass vessels, and ceramics, in addition to material which has found its way onto the site in the present century. This is also being studied, in the spirit of W.L. Rathje (Rathje and Murphy, 1992). Thanks go to all who made the excavation a success, particularly the UWI students and staff of the JNHT, as well as the members of the local community who supported our work.

Greene, Guenivere L. and Matt Pitman (Computer Sciences Corporation)

[42] COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION (CSC) SITE PROTECTION ON EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA - FY98

Edwards Air Force Base (EAFB) occupies 301,000 acres of the Western Mojave desert with approximately 3,000 identified sites. CSC was tasked by EAFB to provide site protection support as well as develop public awareness of cultural resources and preservation law. Due to the many federal regulations such as the NRHP, ARPA, NHPA, NAGPRA and 36 CFR Part 800, cultural resources on military installations are usually well preserved. However, sites on EAFB still suffer from vandalism from a variety of sources. CSC completed site investigations and site damage assessments, created a public display, printed an anti-looting brochure, and published articles concerning preservation law in a local newspaper. CSC worked to assess the local collector community to better focus future education efforts for this group. CSC cooperated with Base Police

to apprehend and percent looters from damaging cultural resources on Base. On a frequently looted site, a prototype intrusion detection system was installed to track monitor looting activity.

Gregory, Michael M. (Great Lakes Archaeological Research Center, Inc.)

[39] BUYING, BORROWING, AND SWAPPING MATERIAL CULTURE IN 18TH-AND 19TH-CENTURY WESTERN VIRGINIA: BUILDING COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Material conditions reflected a variety of relations among households in frontier and established areas of western Virginia during the 18th and 19th centuries. Most households relied upon neighbors and others for at least some goods and services. If self-sufficiency existed, it occurred at the community level, and required cooperation among members. While a community produced much of what members needed, it did not always meet the desired quality, especially regarding fashionable materials. As a result, residents looked outside their area for some goods. The availability of fashionable or innovative items in turn influenced many, but not all relations, as residents responded to improved transportation networks, shifting fashion standards, developing technology, and demographic trends. Drawing upon archaeological and documentary data for a Virginia community located at the edge of Allegheny Mountains, the role of material culture is explored as a frontier settlement becomes an established farming village.

Griffin, Dennis (University of Oregon, Eugene)

[34] OUT OF THE WOODS & INTO THE MINES: THE CREATION OF A LAND-USE HISTORY FOR A HISTORIC MINING AREA IN CENTRAL WASHINGTON

Located east of the Cascades in central Washington, the communities of Roslyn, Ronald and Cle Elum formed the nucleus of the largest coal producing area in the western US. Beginning in the 1880s, this area attracted 100s of people interested in settling the Northwest and harvesting the region's natural resources. From the plating of homesteads to the mining of coal and harvesting of timber, from the development of city water systems to the disposal of refuse, each stage of the area's development left its mark on the surrounding landscape. Due to a proposed 4-season resort development, the opportunity to intensively survey 7,400 acres along the lower Cle Elum River resulted in the creation of a land-use history for this historic landscape. Through the use of pedestrian survey, oral history interviews and a review of historic maps, documents and photographs, the history of change and development of this ethnically rich area has been rediscovered.

Griggs, Heather J. (The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.)

[3] DYED IN THE WOOL: TEXTILES AND MORTUARY PRACTICE IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY RHODE ISLAND

Recent archaeological investigations at two historical cemeteries in Johnston, Rhode Island revealed the presence of an unexpected number of well-preserved textiles and clothing-related items in the burials of both children and adults. Coffin linings, burial shrouds and clothes, glass buttons, and pins all offered the opportunity to examine the mortuary practices of rural families in the 19th

and early 20th centuries. This paper examines these artifacts from their functional and historical perspectives; particular attention is paid to interpreting the use of homespun and factory-made textiles in southern New England. The use of burial shrouds and clothes is then examined from a symbolic perspective in an attempt to illustrate the place of vestments in Euro-American religious and mortuary ideologies. The paper concludes with a consideration of the role of these artifacts in the socioeconomic activities of the families buried in the Johnston cemeteries and how these activities may or may not reflect the regional practices of rural populations in New England.

Griswold, William A. (National Park Service - Northeast Cultural Resources Center)

[34] CHANGING SPATIAL ORGANIZATION OF LIBERTY (BEDLOE'S) ISLAND PRIOR TO THE DEDICATION OF THE STATUE OF LIBERTY

The professionally landscaped grounds on Liberty (formerly Bedloe's) Island, home to the Statue of Liberty, provide few visual clues about the previous uses of the island. A recently completed Archaeological Overview and Assessment uncovered numerous historical documents which detail the island's use as a private residence, a quarantine station, a warning station, and a military fort, prior to its current use. Approximately, 20 maps were discovered during the research which chronicle the development of the island during the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This paper examines the spatial organization of the island, prior to the dedication of the Statue of Liberty in 1886, in relation to military, political, and health issues affecting the greater New York area in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It also introduces research questions to be addressed during the upcoming archaeological investigations.

Groover, Mark D. (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[29] THE GIBBS SITE: ETHNIC AND MATERIAL CONTINUITY AT A GERMAN-AMERICAN FARMSTEAD

This essay examines ethnic and material continuity at a family operated farm in East Tennessee. The site was occupied by four successive generations of the Gibbs family between 1792 and 1913. Nicholas Gibbs, the first resident of the farmstead, migrated to North America from the Palatinate region of Germany in 1754. Ethnic continuity is identified through a longitudinal approach that focuses on the generation as the basic unit of analysis. Non-material ethnic practices in the family are potentially illustrated by migration routes, settlement locations, spouse selection, economic strategies, and inheritance practices. Material continuity at the site, reconstructed through a new method called time series analysis, is particularly evident in the family's foodways complex during a 100-year interval. The results of this study suggest that superficial material elements were influenced by consumer culture. In contrast, more durable cultural elements associated with household economic and subsistence practices were preserved and transmitted across several generations.

Gums, Bonnie L. (University of South Alabama)

[32] THE ROCHON PLANTATION

The Rochons were one of Mobile's wealthiest French families, owning several plantations on Mobile Bay and the rivers to the north. Augustine Rochon's plantation (in Spanish Fort, Alabama) was in operation for over 30 years until the late summer of 1780 when it was burned by Choctaws allied with the English during the Spanish conquest of British Florida. Excavations in 1998 at the Rochon Plantation uncovered evidence of this Indian attack. The plantation house excavations also revealed structural evidence for a gallery typical for French Creole cottages, the first known in the Mobile area.

Gust, Sherri M. (Sonoma State University) and **Michael Stoyka III** (Sonoma State University)
[22] BABAS AND THE STEAK EQUIVALENTS METHOD: CYPRESS FREEWAY PROJECT FAUNAL ANALYSIS

The projected analysis of historical faunal materials from 22 city blocks called for a clear, consistent, and computerized methodology. A system developed using the Old Sacramento fauna was adjusted for input by multiple faunal technicians by the addition of a written users' guide with field-by-field standardization and instructions. BABAS (Bone and Butchering Analysis System) was used for the entire project.

The domestic refuse of 19th-century Oakland was dominated by steak bones to a greater extent than the commercial refuse of Old Sacramento. Documentary research and information from archaeological analysis of butchering patterns was used to determine the number of steaks in each primal cut and their weights, resulting in a method of estimating meat weight that would reflect "units of consumption" called the Steak Equivalents Method. After revising BABAS to directly include the Steak Equivalents Method, we collected data on the actual measurements of all units of consumption for some features. We will present statistical analysis of the units of consumption and examples of the utility of the methodology.

Hamilton, Donny L. (Texas A&M University)
[11] THE REASSEMBLY AND CONSERVATION OF THE *BELLE*

Over the past decades there have been relatively few attempts to conserve the entire hull of an excavated ship. There have been even fewer examples where the conservation can be considered to be successful. More often the individual parts of the ship are conserved and then the ship is reassembled. This paper discusses the conservation plan designed for the hull of the *Belle*, the flagship of the famous French explorer, La Salle, lost in Matagorda Bay, Texas in 1686 and excavated by the Texas Historical Commission in 1995-96. The design and construction of the conservation vat, details on the reassembly of the hull before conservation, and the planned conservation treatment at the Conservation Research Laboratory at Texas A&M University is discussed.

Hammel, Judith (Florida State University)

[36] A PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF AN UNKNOWN STRUCTURE IN MOBILE BAY

In the Fall of 1995, Florida State University students conducted a preliminary investigation of an unknown structure in Mobile Bay, Alabama. This structure was discovered during an earlier survey of the Confederate obstructions in the bay, but had not been studied. These obstructions were comprised of identifiable ships, generic vernacular craft, and constructions which were specifically manufactured as part of the obstructions. The aim of this investigation was to determine the nature of the unidentified structure. Maps of this structure reveal the presence of distinct futtocks indicating that it was a vessel. The dimensions of this unidentified vessel did not match those given for vessels on the requisition list. This paper will conclude that the unidentified vessel was a simple vernacular craft such as a barge or a ferry.

Handley, Brent M. (The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc./University of Connecticut, Storrs)
[3] CRYPTS, COFFINS, AND CRITTERS: ISSUES OF BONE PRESERVATION AT THE JOHNSTON CEMETERY PROJECT

The study of taphonomy focuses on the affects of soil conditions, bio-turbation, and human interference on bone after deposition. Further discussion on these affects has been made possible with the removal of human remains from two 19th and early 20th-century cemeteries in Johnston, Rhode Island. Three burial types were recorded at the two cemeteries, including crypts, coffin burials, and re-interments. The three types showed different levels of preservation with regard to the taphonomic processes mentioned above. This paper will investigate the different taphonomic processes in relation to the burial types recorded at the Johnston cemeteries specifically, and then apply these patterns to a regional framework.

Harris, Norma (University of West Florida)

[29] NATIVE AMERICAN ROLES ON THE COLONIAL FRONTIER: AN EXAMPLE FROM SANTA MARIA DE GALVE

The Spanish Presidio, Santa Maria de Galve (1698 - 1722), was populated by many ethnic groups including Spaniards, Mexicans, Africans, and Native Americans. This paper focuses on the diverse groups of Native Americans, their origins, and their niches in this frontier settlement from evidence found in historical documents and archaeological excavations conducted between 1995 and 1997. Most of these groups were only temporary residents at the presidio; however, a substantial number of aboriginal ceramics were recovered from the village area and from features and midden inside the fort walls. By examining the types of vessels found and their context, as well as other artifacts associated with Native Americans, some interpretations are suggested to explain this large ceramic assemblage and European/Native American interaction at this site during the early 18th Century.

Hattori, Eugene M. (Nevada State Historic Preservation Office)

[2] MORE THAN A TWO-TRACK IN THE SAND: TRANSIT EVOLUTION AT SIMPSON PASS, CHURCHILL CO. NEVADA

Simpson Pass is a sand mantled corridor between the Salt Wells Basin and Carson Lake in western Nevada. A series of unpaved roads, road traces, and other cultural features across and below the pass reflect important developments in Western transportation, communication, and mining history. Beginning in 1859 with its first description and rejection as a segment of an overland emigrant route by its namesake, Capt. James H. Simpson, the pass was subsequently crossed by the Pony Express, Overland Mail Co. stage, Overland Telegraph Co. line, and the Fort Churchill and Sand Springs Toll Road. The alignments and engineering for the corridors across the pass changed due to specific requirements for each transportation medium, and each left a distinctive, though often subtle, imprint on a seemingly barren landscape. The pass was probably abandoned as a principal route in the 1870s due to railroad construction and changes in mining economies.

Hauser, Mark and Douglas V. Armstrong (Syracuse University)

[1] EMBEDDED IDENTITIES: PIECING TOGETHER RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH COMPOSITIONAL ANALYSIS OF LOW FIRED EARTHENWARES

Archaeological ceramics recovered from excavations of the East End “Free” community, St. John USVI. This paper evaluates current perspectives on ceramic analysis in the archaeology of the African Diaspora and proposes theoretical and methodological shifts in low-fired earthenware analysis. By adopting a network based perspective and employing compositional analysis, one can define the provenance of low-fired earthenwares and interpret the networks which brought them to the site of consumption.

Hattersley-Drayton, Karana (Sonoma State University) and **Mary K. Mousalimas** (Ascension Historical Committee)

[22] ETHNIC AND GENDERED SPACES: GREEK-AMERICAN BUILDING IN EARLY WEST OAKLAND

Although the rural architecture of ethnic America has been richly documented, little scholarly attention has been directed toward the urban experiences of immigrant groups. As a test case, West Oakland was largely built-up and in-filled by 1900. Yet immigrants continued to settle in the area and eventually replaced the earlier Irish, German, and Scandinavian workers. What impact, if any, did these new groups have on the built environment? From oral-history research it is clear that the Greek-American community, as an example, adapted both domestic and even commercial buildings to conform to traditional aesthetics, architectural plans, and gender roles. Victorian structures were redesigned to reflect the “Summer House and Winter House” pattern found in Greece and the formal saloni (parlor) was retained. In addition, Seventh Street was lined with Greek coffee-houses, which served both married men and the many bachelors of the community.

Heath, Barbara J. (Thomas Jefferson Poplar Forest)

[7] REDISCOVERING AN HISTORIC LANDSCAPE: ARCHAEOLOGY, DOCUMENTS AND GIS AT POPLAR FOREST

From 1995-1998, a team of archaeologists, cultural geographers and landscape architects worked to piece together a picture of the nearly 5000 acre Poplar Forest plantation from 1773, when Thomas Jefferson inherited the property, until 1826, the year of his death. Historic plats, surveys, letters and memoranda, along with archaeological survey data, were combined with aerial photographs and topographic maps using Microstation software to create multiple overlays of the changing landscape. The digitally recreated patterns of land use have revealed both the infrastructure of an active tobacco and wheat plantation in piedmont Virginia, and the decisions and compromises Jefferson made in balancing his conception of the ideal landscape with the realities of farming at the turn of the 19th century. This paper will discuss the basic methodology of the study, and outline the conclusions drawn to date.

Heitzmann, Roderick J. (Parks Canada, Calgary)

[32] REALITY AND MYTH OF A CANADIAN RANCHING EMPIRE: ARCHAEOLOGY OF BAR U RANCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, ALBERTA CANADA

The Bar U Ranch was one of the earliest of the large lease ranches established in Western Canada in the 1880s. The site is currently under development as a National Historic Site by Parks Canada. Considerable historical and archaeological research has been conducted in support of its development which has provided an expanded perspective of reality and myth on the Bar U Ranch and other early Canadian ranches. The Bar U Ranch is associated with many prominent ranchers and cowboys of the Canadian West including John Ware, the Sundance Kid, two of the Big Four (the founders of the Calgary Stampede) and even HRH Edward Prince of Wales. This paper will examine how myth and reality at the ranch is reflected in the historical and archaeological data.

Henry, Nathan (North Carolina Underwater Archaeology Unit)

[35] PRESERVATION WITH PLASTIC: CASTING ARTIFACTS FROM THE SUSPECTED *QUEEN ANNE'S REVENGE* SHIPWRECK SITE

Concretions containing iron objects make up a large percentage of the material recovered from the suspected *Queen Anne's Revenge* shipwreck site. These artifacts present the greatest challenge in terms of conservation since many are badly corroded, leaving little if any original metal that can be conserved. Casting the molds left in the concretion material with epoxy resin is one way the conservator can preserve a record of these artifacts. The epoxy bonds with a thin layer of iron corrosion product left on the surface of a mold, resulting in a cast that preserves the shape and appearance of the original artifact. The cast is very stable, requiring no further treatment or special storage considerations. This report highlights the techniques of casting with epoxy and results obtained by the staff of the N.C. Underwater Archaeology Unit's Preservation Lab.

Higgs, Andrew (Northern Land Use Research, Inc.)

[44] HISTORIC MINING DISTRICT DOCUMENTATION IN FAIRBANKS, AK

On-going archaeological survey in the historic Fairbanks mining district is providing a material record of the region's repeated gold placer and lode development. The hills and valleys of Fairbanks, Alaska contain a menagerie of abandoned mining debris and structures that at first glance appear to represent one continuous activity of the recent past. The surveyor is presented with the challenge of teasing out the chronological relationship of both single and multiple component sites that represent discovery, boom and post-boom phases of Fairbanks; history. Outlined by a contextual framework, the presentation will contain a synthesis of the lode and placer mining site types including everything from small prospect camps to boom town settlements. By combining site inventory information with the rich historic documentation, a pattern is beginning to emerge that may explain the "character" of Fairbanks' mining landscape.

Hellmann, Virginia R. (Sonoma State University)

[22] NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TABLEWARE AND THE INFLUENCE OF THE STAFFORDSHIRE MONOPOLISTS

Marked ceramics recovered from late nineteenth-century domestic and commercial archaeological deposits in West Oakland are overwhelmingly dominated by pieces from Staffordshire potteries. This paper explores the influence of the Staffordshire Potteries Manufacturers Association's American price-list upon the consumer choices available to residents of West Oakland in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Hirn, Madeleine (Sonoma State University)

[22] 1,000,000 SEEDS—WHAT ARE THEY GOOD FOR? WHAT TO DO WITH THEM?

Over one million seeds recovered from the Cypress Freeway Replacement Project provide information about diet, food preservation, wine making, and the cultural landscape of late 19th-century West Oakland. Selected examples from 134 seed deposits from 70 pits, privies, and wells are used to discuss sampling procedures, analysis methods, and how the understanding of depositional processes and the spatial distribution of seeds adds to their interpretive potential.

Hoover Robert L. (California Historical Resources Comm.)

[30] HISPANIC ACCULTURATION ON THE SPANISH COLONIAL FRONTIER

The role of the Spanish colonial institutions in the acculturation of the native population on the northern frontier is well-known. However, changes in the lives of the Hispanic population also resulted as a result of intensive native contact. The Spanish relied heavily on Indian allies for defense. Agricultural activities appear to be a blend of Spanish, Mesoamerican, and local traits. After a look at the European heritage of the colonizers, we will examine the sources and nature of the modification of this pattern on the northern frontier. Religious observances, food habits, and many other aspects of culture were modified, often along gender lines. This is the origin of the modern *mestizo* population of Mexico, a largely native population with strong influences of *hispanidad*.

Horn, Claire (Binghamton University), **Beth Rudden** (University of Denver) and **Paul Reckner** (Binghamton University)

[29] REIMAGINING THE LUDLOW TENT COLONY THROUGH THE LENS OF HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

In the southern coal fields of Colorado in the early 20th Century, working people of diverse ethnic, racial and cultural backgrounds were confronted with the task of creating communities within the context of camps and company towns controlled at many levels by coal mine agents. During the Great Coal Wars, striking miners and their families, forced from their company-owned homes, established the Ludlow tent colony and occupied it from September 23, 1913 until the brutal Ludlow Massacre of April 20, 1914. The Ludlow tent colony offers a remarkable opportunity to examine issues of social cohesion, oppression and resistance, women's class consciousness, and the complex nature of immigrant identities in the American West at the turn-of-the-century. Life and death at Ludlow were recorded through a range of media, including personal narratives, newspaper articles, and a remarkable collection of black and white photographs. These multiple lines of evidence are used in concert with archaeological data to produce a textured reconstruction of the individuals and families of the Ludlow community.

Horn, Jonathon C. (Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc.)

[38] CHANGING HISPANIC SETTLEMENT AND LAND USE ALONG THE PURGATOIR RIVER OF SOUTHEASTERN COLORADO

In 1993 and 1994, Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. of Montrose, Colorado, conducted a cultural resource inventory of over 7,000 acres along the Purgatoir River in the Comanche National Grasslands of southeastern Colorado, south of the town of La Junta. The project made it possible to document historic settlement patterns of the area to compare and contrast Hispanic and Anglo-American interactions and land use. Hispanic settlers moved into the area from northern New Mexico by way of Trinidad, Colorado, beginning in the late 1860s and early 1870s. The initial Hispanic settlers were subsistence farmers who brought with them a New Mexican ceramic tradition and, apparently, stone tool technology. By the middle of the 1880s, these early settlers had been supplanted by large Anglo-American cattle companies and Hispanic sheep ranchers. Subsequent Hispanic residents of the area were wage laborers or subsistence farmers who never attained the level of affluence of the initial Hispanic settlers or their contemporary Anglo-Americans neighbors.

Horning, Audrey J. (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation)

[39] "MATERIAL LIFE AND SOCIAL RELATIONS IN THE HOLLOW OF THE VIRGINIA BLUE RIDGE"

Long portrayed as the last refuge of hardy, egalitarian Scots-Irish pioneers, the sheltered mountain hollows of the Blue Ridge were in fact populated by a diverse group of 18th and early 19th century settlers. A National Park Service-sponsored archaeological project centering on three hollows now located within Shenandoah National Park has focused upon identifying and analyzing

the physical traces of this historic settlement period. Employing a combination of archaeological sources, probate inventories, property records, and census data, the study is highlighting the degree of social variability within the hollow communities and is also illustrating the ways in which settlers both manipulated and adapted to their mountain environment. Additionally, a key concern of the study is discerning the contributions of the various ethnic groups present on this "old frontier"-English, African, Scots-Irish, French, German, in forging a distinctive regional identity.

Horrell, Christopher E. (University of Texas, San Antonio)

[6] SAN MARCOS DE NEVE, AN ASSESSMENT OF THE HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS OF A SPANISH COLONIAL VILLA AT THE END OF AN EMPIRE

By 1807, events in the newly formed United States and Louisiana would force the Spanish to reexamine the San Marcos River as a viable area for settlement in the Province of Texas. On the banks of the river just below the confluence of the Blanco and San Marcos Rivers, approximately three miles from the present city of San Marcos, the Villa de San Marcos de Neve was established. Financed by the provincial governor of Texas, Colonel Don Antonio Cordero y Bustamante commissioned Don Filipe Roque de la Portilla to establish this new settlement and begin a ranching community on the frontier. This paper examines the settlement patterns exhibited by Spain at the end of her colonial empire in the Province of Texas. Utilizing the town of San Marcos de Neve it is possible to illustrate the reactionary policies Spain held when establishing towns. Employing both archaeological data and historical documentation within a larger theoretical framework, it is possible to explain Spain's attempts to maintain control over her colonial empire in Texas.

Hubber, Ann (Historical Research Associates, Inc.)

[19] ALONG THE CALIFORNIA TRAIL: A CAST STUDY IN CULTURAL LANDSCAPE EVALUATION AND BOUNDARY DELINEATION AT THE CITY OF ROCKS NATIONAL RESERVE

In 1994, HRA prepared a Historic Resources Study and Cultural Landscape Assessment of the City of Rocks National Reserve (CIRO) in southcentral Idaho. CIRO is located at the east ascent to Granite Pass (a significant transportation corridor), is bisected by the California Trail and the Salt Lake Alternative, and provided summer range/dryland farms for the adjacent Mormon ranching community (1870-present). Historic themes reflected in the built environment include westward migration; Mormon settlement; agricultural development; and recreation and tourism. HRA's work was informed by research in emigrant journals, GLO records, census records, and manuscript collections; by field survey of landscape components; and by a comprehensive archeological survey completed by Chance & Associates in 1989. At the SHA Conference, I propose to discuss HRA's integration of data from written records with the limited archaeological evidence; and the boundary and integrity issues associated with the cultural landscape evaluation. These issues include evaluation of a multiple-theme landscape comprised almost exclusively of archaeological remains and delineation of boundaries defined by the political/artificial limits of the federal-land unit and excluding the adjacent Mormon communities.

Huelsbeck, David R. (Pacific Lutheran University) and **Doreen Cooper** (National Park Service)
[14] MUTTON CONSUMPTION AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS IN SKAGWAY

Following the Gold Rush, the occupants of Skagway ate much more mutton than Northwesterners in the lower 48. Several variables affect consumption patterns and those variables change through time and space. In general, more beef than pork was consumed in the western US, and wealthy people consumed more high priced cuts. However, variations in price, purchasing power, values, food ways, etc, affect the general pattern. Important variables in Skagway are the relative cost of beef, mutton, and pork, the relative cost of "high-priced" cuts of beef and mutton, and purchasing power. It looks like beef was the preferred meat but when mutton was a better value, it was selected.

Hunziker, Johanna M. (University of Texas, San Antonio)
[6] INVESTIGATIONS OF SPANISH COLONIAL PERIOD FAUNAL MATERIAL FROM MISSION SAN JUAN DE CAPISTRANO, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

The analysis of zooarchaeological material from Mission San Juan de Capistrano in San Antonio, Texas was undertaken in order to determine the role of the Spanish Colonial missions in South Central Texas as an impetus in the transition in subsistence strategies used by the native populations in the area. Mission Capistrano was established in the early part of the 18th century and was active for over a century; during this time the subsistence and settlement strategies of the native people were transformed from a mobile hunter/gatherer strategy to one of sedentism. The faunal material from midden deposits in the neophyte quarters of the mission is used to investigate the role of the mission as a readily available food source, and the importance of the mission in shifting lifeways and the interaction between the neophytes and local Native American groups not living in the missions during this transitional period.

Indruszewski, George (Danish National Museum)
[18] TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF SAIL REPRESENTATIONS ON GOTLAND RUNIC STONES: A NONPARAMETRIC APPROACH

The controversial pictures depicted on the Gotland memorial stones represents a rich *corpus* of iconographic material which can be used as a source of information for one of the most obscure periods of Baltic history. Based on Lindquist's chronological and typological assessment, the present analysis expresses in statistical terms what we perceive as "art-representations" on the Gotland runic stones has nonetheless a deeper significance. This is related to the technological progress in seafaring in the Baltic Sea during the last half of the first Christian millennium, and the quest to a better sailing performance. The Gotland depictions, dated from the 5th to the 11th century, are a unique source of information regarding the introduction of sail propulsion in the Baltic region and its technical improvement over the centuries leading into the Early Middle Age. The conclusion stresses the importance of interpreting this source material in the light of nonparametric statistics and

underlines the idea that what we see on the Gotland stones is in fact a remarkably-preserved “history of the Baltic sail” as seen through the eyes of those early sailors.

Irion, Jack B. (Minerals Management Service) and **Richard J. Anuskiewicz** (Minerals Management Service)

[28] HIGH RESOLUTION SIDE-SCAN SONAR IMAGERY OF HISTORIC SHIPWRECKS: A STUDY IN METHODS AND INTERPRETATION

The development of 600 kHz side scan sonar system can provide the marine archaeologist with an important survey and interpretative tool. This new technology, when correctly deployed, can help the archaeologist to locate and examine shipwrecks and can provide sea floor images of near-photographic quality. With the near-photographic sonar imagery the archaeologist can better develop a research design to study the vessel. The Minerals Management Service, Gulf of Mexico Region has a 600 kHz sonar system and for the past two field seasons has collected numerous examples of historic shipwrecks in various water depths ranging from 2 to 91 meters. This paper will focus on sonar deployment methodology and provide specific examples of historic shipwrecks recorded in the Gulf of Mexico.

Jensen, Karolyn J. (Archaeological Consulting Services)

[23] FROM THE OUTHOUSE TO THE OUTFIELD: URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE BANK ONE BALLPARK, PHOENIX

Prior to the construction of a professional baseball stadium, 24 acres of the original 1870 Phoenix Town site were examined. This was the location of the first minority settlements, the first railroad, the first warehouse district, and the first and only official “red light” district in frontier Phoenix. Working beneath the shadows of skyscrapers, massive earthmoving equipment, and unrealistic deadlines, crews from Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd. identified 368 prehistoric and historic features, 60 of which were privies. Over 5000 bags of artifacts were collected. Research is centered on the lives of the minority populations who lived there, their material culture, their health and personal habits, and the changes brought by the arrival of the railroad.

Johnson, David (Western Wyoming Community College) and **Russel L. Tanner** (U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Rock Springs, Wyoming)

[15] FROM BILKSVILLE TO MINER'S DELIGHT: THE BRYAN TO SOUTH PASS WAGON ROAD

In the summer of 1868, two significant historical events dominated the early development of the Territory of Wyoming. These events were the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, and the development of gold mines around South Pass, approximately 100 miles to the north. The two became interrelated as wagon roads led from the railhead to the mines. The Bryan to South Pass Road was one of the principal routes to the mines between 1868 and 1872, however, its development was more complicated than that of most wagon roads. The growth and decline of the Bryan to South

Pass Road was a complex interaction between nationwide economic conditions and the efforts of the Union Pacific Railroad to influence social and political conditions along its line.

Johnston, Paul F. (Smithsonian Institution)

[27] 1998 EXCAVATIONS OF THE WRECK OF *HA'AHEO O HAWAII (EX-CLEOPATRA'S BARGE)*: THE ROYAL HAWAIIAN YACHT

This paper details results and highlights from the 1998 excavations of the Royal Yacht *Ha'aheo o Hawaii* (ex-Cleopatra's Barge). Built at Salem, MA in 1816, the hermaphrodite brig was the first ocean-going yacht built in the United States. Purchase by Hawaiian King Kamehameha II in 1820, she served as his royal yacht until sinking in Hanalei Bay, Kauai on 5 April 1824. The wreck site was discovered and surveyed in 1995; excavations began in 1995.

Joyce, Dee Dee (College of Charleston)

[1] HOW CHARLESTON'S IRISH WORKERS USED SPACE AND MATERIAL CULTURE TO BECOME WHITE AND ENDED UP CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS

Social historians have traced how nineteenth century American workers reserved the term "working class" for whites and how quasi-white Irish immigrants fought to become racially privileged white Americans. I examine how Southern Irish immigrants actively and consciously used material culture and space to define themselves along conflated race, class, and ethnic lines and insert themselves within a pre-existing web of social relations. Irish laborers reworked class and race definitions projected in pro-slavery ideology to define themselves as "not black" and placed their residences to form the most racially and ethnically segregated sections of the city. The fact that Charleston's Irish workers were part of a population that contained a large number of black slaves and free black mulattos meant that they had to strictly maintain and reinforce their boundaries through a medium that made the lines appear concrete and "real" -- the material world. The manner in which they constructed their identity and the tie they formed along the way would have unforeseen consequences.

Kardatzke, Tim (National Park Service)

[14] THE REVOLVING BUSINESS DOOR OF THE GOLD RUSH

The Pantheon Saloon represents the last restoration project to be carried out by the Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park. The history of the building typifies the frenetic and chaotic nature of the Gold Rush. The gold rush attracted a great variety of people. Many were set on searching for gold, but others knew that the real gold was made in providing services to the prospectors and miners. These business owners bore the responsibility of creating a town with an infrastructure and services. A major problem for the town in creating an infrastructure was the mobile business owners, who were eager to follow the miners to the next strike. The archeology conducted at the Pantheon has uncovered a wide range of artifacts relating to both the developments of a town-wide infrastructure and the services provided by the different businesses.

Karsmizki, Kenneth W. and Carolyn A. Karsmizki (both Museum of the Rockies)
[45] FORT MANDAN: LEWIS & CLARK'S LOST WINTERING POST 1804-05

Fort Mandan, Lewis and Clark's wintering site of 1804-05, was occupied longer than any of the three "forts" constructed by the Expedition. Consensus opinion of Lewis and Clark scholars is that the Fort Mandan site was lost as the Missouri River meandered from side-to-side through the confines of the valley's bluffs north of present day Bismark, North Dakota. In 1997 an alternate assumption was proposed, the Fort Mandan site still exists but not where most scholars place it. The Museum of the Rockies' Historical Archaeology Program analyzed the Expedition's journal entries and cartographic records, major historic maps, and 10th Century aerial photography. Using GIS techniques, a layered composite map was developed showing the "most accurate placement of the Fort Mandan site." The conclusion of the researchers is that there is a high degree of probability that the site of Lewis and Clark's Fort Mandan was not obliterated by the Missouri River and that the archaeological feature may still have good integrity.

Keel, Bennie C. (National Park Service)

[1] GABE NARGOT'S CABIN - INVESTIGATIONS AT A 19TH CENTURY SLAVE DOMICILE IN NW LOUISIANA

Archaeological evidence is compared to oral history accounts describing the last slave cabin at Oakland Plantation, Cane River Creole National Historic Park, Louisiana. Results of the archaeological investigations indicated that family traditions and local oral history describing this facility were largely incorrect. Subsequently, documentary evidence was discovered that supported archaeological interpretations.

Kerns, Mechelle (University of Maryland, Baltimore)

[1] TWITCH COVE BURIAL SITE, SMITH ISLAND, SOMERSET CO., MARYLAND

In October 1997 a coffin was discovered washing out of a highly eroded area of the Martin National Wildlife Reserve, Smith Island, Maryland. This was a hereto-unknown burial area. The remains were recovered by the Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program, a State agency and the US Fish and Wildlife Service. The excavation produced a deteriorated wooden coffin and incomplete skeleton of what would be determined a 35-44 year old woman of African decent. The interment occurred during the early part of the 19th century. Research has been conducted as to the property's chain of title and to the historical context of the immediate area.

Artifacts studied from surface collections represent periods that include from middle-Woodland and Colonial to the present. Subsequent geophysical survey has shown magnetic anomalies. Further study of this site is currently underway.

Kilgo, John Patrick (Florida State University)

[36] INVESTIGATIONS OF THE ALLEGED *SPRAY*, A 19th CENTURY STEAMBOAT ON THE ST. MARKS RIVER

Built in 1850, the *Spray* worked as a transport and cargo ship, lightering cargo between Spanish Hole and the town of Newport before the Civil War. When Florida seceded from the Union, the *Spray* was converted to a gunboat and served in defense of the St. Marks River and surrounding areas. Quickly, the *Spray* became the object of many Union naval officers' desires and before the end of the war she fell into Union hands. When the war ended, Daniel Ladd, owner of the *Spray* bought her back from the United States government and she eventually came to rest on the banks of the St. Marks River. Data presented here represents an initial survey of the site and is the product of a field crew from Florida State University, which worked in association with Dr. Michael Faught's summer course ANT 4900.

Kinchloe, Jessica (University of Nevada, Reno)

[44] PAST BUT NOT FORGOTTEN: A SURVEY OF HARD-ROCK MINING TOWNS IN THE GREAT BASIN

The end of the Gold Rush of 1849 in California inspired individuals to seek out their fortunes in the mountains and valleys of the nearby Great Basin. Most of the mineral riches came in the form of gold and silver ore bodies deeply veined in the mountainous terrain of this region. With the discovery of a precious metal deposit, a mining complex, complete with industrial operations and a community, or town, would arise. The town's longevity was solely dependent on the success of the mining enterprise; some mining operations proved to be quite fortuitous, while others were wrought with failure. Because of differences in terrain, materials mines, and the degree of industrialization, there is much variety in the archaeology of Great basin mining towns. This paper will present a survey of nineteenth century hard-rock mining towns in the Great Basin and will discuss the historical archaeology associated with these towns.

King, Julia A. (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory)

[4] THE PROBLEM WITH COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT

The goal of archaeology is to represent the past to others, using text, images, and objects. To achieve that goal, archaeologists create -- and preserve -- artifact collections. Archaeological collections management, so essential to archaeological practice, has emerged as a legitimate area of specialization within the field. This paper attempts to problematize archaeological collecting and collections management and place it within its social, cultural, and political context. What is the relationship between archaeological collecting and social and cultural representation? How does archaeological collecting affect modern-day notions of authenticity, historical significance, nostalgia, and imagined community? How are nationalist narratives of an American past reinforced by the collecting, conserving, and safe-guarding of archaeological collections? This paper draws on an emerging literature concerning collecting in general, and attempts to generate discussion of collections management practices within a larger cultural context.

Krivor, Michael C. (Panamerican Maritime)

[11] INVESTIGATION OF THE *JOHN WALSH* AND THE *SCOTLAND*, TWO MISSISSIPPI STEAMBOATS SCUTTLED BY THE CONFEDERATES ON THE YAZOO RIVER, MISSISSIPPI

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District is currently conducting dredging operations as part of flood-control efforts on the Yazoo River. In fulfillment of obligations towards cultural resources within the project boundaries, the District has been conducting various studies to identify any existing significant archaeological sites. Archival research done to date shows that the Yazoo River has been employed extensively by historic steam-powered watercraft throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries. The river was used as a supply artery during the Civil War and the historic record indicates that several vessels are known to have been sunk, abandoned, or intentionally scuttled within the work reach of the dredging project. Relative to the project, Panamerican Maritime, L.L.C. of Memphis, Tennessee conducted diver investigations of two vessels tentatively identified as the *John Walsh* and the *Scotland*, two Mississippi steamboats scuttled by the Confederates to prevent the advancement of the Union to Fort Pemberton. This presentation will concentrate on the results of the diver investigations and construction features of these steamboats.

Kruczek-Aaron, Hadley (Syracuse University)

[5] WORK ABOUT THE HOUSE: GENDER AND CLASS IN PETERBORO, NY

There has been a great deal of attention paid to class and gender in historical archaeology. Much of this research has been impeded by assumptions and expectations that make approaching the real lived experience of people in the past difficult at best. Using the Gerrit Smith estate in Madison County New York as a case study, I will look at how gender and class intersect in this small rural community. An examination of the estate of Gerrit Smith, a noted reformer, politician, and business man of the 19th century, and the community in which he lived is aided by the copious documentary record available. These sources allow us to identify individuals who performed sporadic and full-time labor for the Smith family. The rich texture of evidence preserved for this community makes it difficult to lapse into simplistic assessments, and instead move towards a more realistic understanding of gender and class.

Laine, Michael D.

[2] TROLLEY SQUARE LEGACY: E.H. HARRIMAN AND THE MODERNIZATION OF THE UTAH LIGHT AND RAILWAY COMPANY

After acquiring the Utah Light and Railway Company in 1906, E. H. Harriman transformed the property into the finest electric utility and street railway operation in the country. In the process, Harriman left an indelible imprint on the urban landscape of Salt Lake City.

Modernization of U.L. & R.Co. included underground conduits for power lines in the central business district, new steam and hydroelectric power plants, eighty miles of new streetcar lines, fifty new steel streetcars and a massive state-of-the-art car house complex. Now known as Trolley Square, The Utah Light and Railway Company Car House incorporated the latest advancements in

industrial construction, safety and labor practice. Trolley Square remains an enduring part of the Harriman legacy and an outstanding example of industrial site adaptive reuse.

Leeper, Karlene (National Park Service, Alaska)

[21] HORSEPLAYS AND MONKEYSHINES IN THE ANTI-KLONDIKE: THE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE KOBUK GOLD RUSH ACCORDING TO PROSPECTOR-STORYTELLER CARRINGTON SWETE

The Klondike strike and subsequent gold rush resulted in a boom for transportation and outfitting businesses who encouraged gold seekers and adventurers to explore all comers of Alaska and the Yukon. Fallacious information moved quickly, and soon shiploads of stampeders were off to Kotzebue and the Kobuk. Several accounts show the visitors reaching Kotzebue in early July 1898; then assembling river boats to ascend the Kobuk where they spent the winter, even though there was almost no gold in the valley. Canington Swete arrived in California from England as a young man but was soon off to the Kobuk as a shareholder in the Kotzebue Commercial and Mining Company. He served as the first mate of their river steamer, the Agnes E. Boyd. His memoirs read like an adventure story, presenting a fanciful account of how 800 non-Native men spent a winter on the banks of the Kobuk.

Linebaugh, Donald W. (Program for Cultural Resource Assessment, University of Kentucky, Lexington)

[37] *HIDDEN AMERICA: THE CONTROVERSIAL CAREER OF ROLAND W. ROBBINS*

Roland Wells Robbin's discovery of Thoreau's cabin on Walden Pond in 1945 marked the beginning of a colorful and controversial career that encompassed the excavation of the Saugus Iron Works in Massachusetts, the Philipsburg Manor Upper Mills in New York, Shadwell, Thoms Jefferson's Virginia birthplace, and a host of other sites in the northeastern United States. Robbins was a pioneer in historical archaeology, contract archaeology, and public archaeology and can be counted among the first industrial archaeologists in America. He excavated many early iron works sites and was thoroughly familiar with the process of iron making. The results of Robbin's lifetime of research at over 60 industrial and domestic sites can be used to provide current scholars with important new evidence for ongoing research and interpretation of these sites to the public, and an interesting perspective on the development of the discipline.

For all his accomplishments, Robbins ultimately failed to achieve much stature among professional archaeologists. His career is emblematic of the rift between academically trained archaeologists and those who learned their trade on the job, and speaks to the ways in which emerging academic disciplines and practitioners attempt to legitimize themselves and, in the process, often exclude both early pioneers and the public.

This paper will examine Robbin's career within the context of the restoration goals embraced by the organizations that employed him and the developing method and theory of the emerging discipline of historical archaeology.

Loren, Diana (Binghamton University)

[29] UNRAVELING STORIES, REVEALING THREADS: REPRESENTATIONS OF “OFFICIAL” AND “UNOFFICIAL” LIFE FOR A COLONIAL PLURALISTIC COMMUNITY IN EASTERN SPANISH TEXAS

The population at the 18th Century Spanish Presidio of Los Adaes (located in present-day western Louisiana) was pluralistic - comprised not only of Europeans and Native Americans, but predominately by individuals defined by the Crown as “mixed” or creole, such as mestizos. Official descriptions, sanctions, and rules for this “mixed” population structured their everyday life - marriage, trade, dress, and daily routines. Contemporary histories of this creole population focus on the dominate voice from the past, resulting in the authentication of one perspective - the “official” colonial story - not the perspective of the creole individuals living that story. Other sources, such as archaeological and oral historical data, lend other voices and perspectives to the “official” story and often conflict with known and accepted histories. This paper explores how conflictual representations of the past influence our interpretations and how using conflictual representations can broaden our knowledge and understanding of pluralistic sites, such as Los Adaes.

Lowe, James A. (TRC Mariah Associates inc./Environmental Consultants)

[2] SIGNATURE ROCK: A BRIDGER TRAIL SIGNPOST

There is a paucity of information in the historic record concerning the route of the Bridger Trail and the emigrants who traveled the trail in 1864. Current research--General Land Office (GLO) plat maps, field reconnaissance, contemporary emigrant diaries, and Captain Reynolds' journal and map for the 1859-1860 U.S. Army topographical expedition--dispels many inaccuracies and romantic assumptions associated with the trail that have been perpetuated over the last 130 years. The names of Bridger Trail emigrants are incised into Signature Rock (Site 48BH188) west of Lovell, Wyoming. Combined, the emigrant diaries and the location of this signature landscape corroborate the location of the Bridger Trail crossing of the Shoshone River shown on the 1883 GLO maps. The dates and names at Signature Rock correspond to their respective party of travelers in June and July 1864, a year of significant emigrant migration through northern Wyoming.

Lundin, Richard J. (Wondjina Research Institute)

[25] AN OVERVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON THE FRENCH EXPEDITIONS TO FLORIDA (1562-1568)

The 1562-1568 French Expedition to Florida and Georgia represent an important chapter in the history of the United States and the early Colonial Period of Europe. These historically important expeditions have been extensively treated in the historical literature but have not been extensively studied archaeologically. Past Salvage and survey studies of the various sites traditionally associated with these expeditions in Florida (sites locate din Fort Caroline National Memoria, Fort Matanzas National Memorial, Cape Canaveral National Seashore) have not to date produced comprehensive studies of the French Huguenot settlers and very few artifacts that can be definitely identified as associated with these expeditions. Recent geophysical surveys and

excavations by the National Park Service have identified a site or series of sites that may represent the remains of a camp of Huguenot shipwreck survivors (Brewer 1990). Other, recent geophysical investigations by a variety of academic and private investigators to locate terrestrial and shipwreck sites associated with this investigation have, so far, been unsuccessful but are presented as case studies (Hoffman & Lundin 1996, Lundin 1993). The potential of finding additional terrestrial or underwater sites by use of geophysical surveys and other remote-sensing techniques appears to be good and is discussed for each potential area. A call is made for a multi-disciplinary, combined-efforts program for similar to that successfully carried out by Thomas at Santa Catarina and South at Santa Elena.

Magnuson, Coral M. (East Carolina University/International Archaeological Institute)
[27] THE CANOE SHED IN TRADITIONAL HAWAII

Traditional Hawaiian canoe houses provide important information on the structure of the cultural landscapes as well as a variety of cultural activities. They have often been ignored or viewed as little more than a shed in the historical and archaeological records. Canoe houses were an important feature in coastal village life. A wide range of male activities occurred within the canoe house such as canoe manufacturing, fishing gear preparation, eating, sleeping, and teaching. Canoe house locations were influenced by the marine environment. Features the Hawaiians looked for included a way to transport the canoe into the water, protected bays or inlets, and protection from storm waves. Like other maritime cultures, this factored into village location and was probably the leading element in village placement in Hawai'i.

Mallios, Seth (University of Virginia)
[39] ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF ECONOMICALLY-DETERMINED CHANGES IN EARLY 17th-CENTURY CHESAPEAKE INTERCULTURAL RELATIONS

European violations of native gift-exchange systems distanced and diminished indigenous Chesapeake and Carolina populations in the late 16th and early 17th centuries, fomenting intercultural antagonism and leading to repeated hostilities. Economic transgressions disrupted Spanish and English interaction with local Algonquians, shifting the emphasis of their interaction from the initial gift exchanges to commodity transactions, and ultimately, to violence. Ongoing excavations at the original 1607 James Fort site by the APVA's Jamestown Rediscovery team have revealed archaeological manifestations of economically-determined changes in social relations through spatial and temporal artifact distributions of historically-verified exchange goods, such as copper, beads, and iron hatchets.

Maniery, Mary L. (PAR Environmental Services)
[12] IS THERE A DOCTOR IN THE HOUSE? HEALTH AND SANITATION IN A TWENTIETH-CENTURY DAM CONSTRUCTION CAMP

As the demand for electricity exploded in the early twentieth century, newly-incorporated power companies scrambled to supply the currents needed to light cities in the San Francisco Bay

Area. Hydroelectric facilities were constructed on major rivers throughout the region, peaking in the mid-1920s. Great Western Power Company housed employees in camps during three separate episodes of building at Butt Valley between 1910 and 1925. Great Western's attitudes towards camp sanitation, health, and medical needs, particularly in the 1923-1925 construction camp era, are examined and compared to other company camps in the region.

Mann, Rob (Binghamton University)

[29] ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF A JACK-KNIFE POST: THE CICOTT TRADING POST, A MULTIETHNIC TRADING COMMUNITY ON THE WABASH RIVER

Most dominant historical narratives of the Old Northwest tend to ignore the French Canadian inhabitants of the region after the withdrawal of the French in 1763. In many respects these historians are merely echoing the Anglo-American elites who created many of the sources used to produce the historical narratives. Increasingly marginalized after 1763, the French sought ways to reconstitute themselves as a social group. The fur trade was one option. This paper examines the ethnohistory and archaeology of one aspect of this option, the jack-knife post. Typically multiethnic trading communities run by one or more French Canadian traders and their Native American wives, jack-knife posts sprung up all over the Old Northwest at the end of the 18th Century and the beginning of the 19th Century. This paper examines one such community, the Cicott Trading Post Site, located on the Wabash River in north central Indiana.

Martinez, Antoinette (University of California, Berkeley)

[41] PERSPECTIVES FROM A NATIVE AMERICAN MOTHER COUNTRY

In studying the process of the early immigration experience, the question is asked - what were the effects of contact on Native American cultures? Change in the Native American context was not an endpoint or final stage of a process. Rather, change in the indigenous homeland resulted from the intersection of the complex histories and migrations of both the European and Native American participants. In this archaeological case study I would like to discuss how the Kashaya Pomo of Northern California were not simply recipients of the effects of culture contact but the arbiters and mediators of culture change in the context of early 19th century Russian colonialism. The evidence for multiple inferences are found in the variability of the origins, modifications and uses of material goods; the accommodations to spatial circumscription; and in the cultural continuity and resistance reflected in the archaeological indicators of daily practices.

Marvin, Judith (Foothill Resources Ltd.) and **Thad M. Van Bueren** (California Department of Transportation)

[20] DID WHISKEY BUILD THE LOS ANGELES AQUEDUCT? A VIEW FROM THE ALABAMA GATES CONSTRUCTION CAMP

Built over a five-year period from 1907 to 1913, the Los Angeles Aqueduct was an engineering feat without precedents in the West, rivaled nationwide only by the water works developed by New York City. While a great deal has been written about the politics, construction,

and ensuing legacy of the first aqueduct, the lives of the workers who built the system remain more obscure. Nearly 60 construction camps were occupied by a workforce of over 3000 laborers during construction of the system. This paper examines the daily lives of those construction crews based on historical research and the results of excavations at the Alabama Gates construction camp (CA-INY-3760/H) near Lone Pine, California. Research at CA-INY-3760/H offers a case study concerning the way attitudes toward work, community, consumer goods, and social identities evolved in response to the industrialization of the West.

Mather, Roderick (University of Rhode Island) and **Gordon P. Watts, Jr.** (East Carolina University)

[28] GIS MANAGEMENT OF SITE SPECIFIC INVESTIGATIONS: THE CASE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY STEAMER, *A. P. HURT*, WILMINGTON, N.C.

The remains of the sternwheel steamer *A. P. Hurt* lie in the Cape Fear River, Wilmington, North Carolina. The Pusey & Jones Company of Wilmington, Delaware constructed the vessel in 1860 for T.C. & B.G. Worth, owners of the Cape Fear Steamboat Company. In 1923, after a long career carrying passengers and freight between Fayetteville and Wilmington, NC, the *Hurt* was lost in a storm while still tied to her terminal at the foot of Orange Street, Wilmington. In 1998, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District, sponsored an underwater excavation and documentation of the vessel's remains. Data from this investigation was preserved and analyzed using a Geographic Information System. The resulting GIS data is demonstrated and explained, along with an assessment of the advantages of GIS for the management of site specific investigations.

McCarthy, Celia E. (Port of Oakland/Sonoma State University)

[8] TRAINING WALLS AND FERRY SLIPS ARE NOT SEXY LINGERIE

Within the maritime cultural landscape, common elements, such as piers, quays, wharves, sea walls, jetties, and pilings often seem to have no intrinsic appeal and convey little meaning beyond their utilitarian nature. Since they are vulnerable and require perpetual maintenance to remain stable under constant tidal action, they quickly fall into disrepair when no longer in use. Disarticulated studies of maritime sites and structures tends to result in the removal of elements that contribute to the spatial ensemble without sufficient consideration of their historical significance or the cumulative loss of maritime cultural knowledge. Using the Port of Oakland, California as an example, this study takes a cultural landscape approach to shoreline cultural resources and proposes long-term strategies for the development of integrated coastal management plans.

McEwan, Bonnie G. (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)

[30] SPAIN AND THE ERA OF EXPANSION

Following the expulsion of Moors from Granada in 1492, the stage was set for the Catholic Kings to expand their conquest and advance the spread of Christendom through exploration and colonization. For a brief period of time, Spain became the greatest power on earth and dramatically

transformed the vast new territories that came under its domain. This paper will examine the social, economic and religious preconditions in Spain that precipitated global expansion, and explore how these variables shaped Hispanic colonization strategies.

McEwan, Bonnie G. (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)

[33] ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE HISTORIC PERIOD APALACHEE

There are few native groups within Spanish Florida whose initial and sustained contact with Europeans has been so thoroughly documented or has generated such intense archaeological interest as the Apalachee of northwest Florida. Although they lived up to their fierce reputation against de Soto's entrada during the winter of 1539-1540, by 1607 the Apalachee began requesting friars. Religious conversion appears to have been largely voluntary and by the 1670s they were described as "thoroughly Christianized." Between 1702 and 1704, British-instigated raids brought an abrupt end to the missions of Spanish Florida and Apalachee Province was abandoned. Some Apalachee Indians migrated north into Creek territory, others moved west to Pensacola and Mobile, and a small number accompanied the Spaniards to St. Augustine. They never repopulated their traditional homeland.

McGowan, Dana (Jones & Stokes Associates)

[42] PUTTING THE "PUBLIC" INTO PUBLIC INTERPRETATION

Getting public benefit projects approved and funded required addressing some very basic questions. These include determining whether you have a suitable topic, whether the product has an audience, can you tailor your topic to what the public wants to know, and do you have a suitable media and venue for display or distribution? In determining the appropriate level of public involvement, the key to success is defining your "public." Sometimes products developed with the express purpose of public interpretation miss the mark and fail to fulfill their intent. In preparing programs that spark in the general public's imagination, it is crucial to recognize that our peers are not our audience. This paper will focus on how we can package cultural resource topics for public consumption, focusing on the need to rethink how and what we communicate.

McGuire, Randall H. (Binghamton University) and **Paul Reckner** (Binghamton University)

[20] THE UNROMANTIC WEST: LABOR, CAPITAL, AND STRUGGLE

Historians have gunned down the "romantic West". They have dismissed the notion of the West as a frontier of opportunity for all comers. They have redefined it as an arena of struggle involving complex relations of class, gender, ethnicity and race. Western work camps and company towns existed as extensions of a global economy centered on the eastern United States. From the middle of the 19th century through the first decades of the 20th century capital and people flowed from the East into the West. In this internal periphery of US capitalism workers experienced the same exploitation, and engaged in the same struggles as their brethren in the rest of the United States. Perhaps nowhere is this more evident than in the coal fields of Colorado. The work camps

and company towns that archaeologists excavate were the loci of this struggle and we cannot understand them without considering these conflicts.

Medin, Anmarie (KEA Environmental)

[44] PERSPECTIVES ON A MINING LANDSCAPE NEAR WEAVERVILLE, TRINITY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

KEA Environmental recently conducted a cultural resources inventory of several parcels being considered by the BLM for a land exchange. Archaeological survey near Weaverville, in Trinity County, identified numerous seemingly disconnected features such as ditches, dams, holding ponds, prospect pits, hydraulic mining tailing piles, habitation areas, and roadbeds. Using a Cultural Landscape framework allows archaeologists to see the relationships between and among these features, rather than evaluating them as individual entities that probably do not convey significance in and of themselves. It also facilitates management of these resources within Section 106 guidelines.

Meide, Chuck (Florida State University)

[36] THE DISCOVERY AND INVESTIGATION OF THE FSU WRECK, DRY TORTUGAS NATIONAL PARK

In the summer of 1995, FSU researchers discovered a sunken historic shipwreck while conducting a biological survey of reef fish disease in the Dry Tortugas National Park. The biologists, naming the previously unknown site the "FSU Wreck," noted several areas of mostly buried hull remains, numerous copper-alloy fasteners, and other scattered material. In 1996, continuing a twenty year tradition of cooperative archaeological research in the Dry Tortugas, the Florida State University Program in Underwater Archaeology returned to the wreck site. Living aboard a state research vessel for five days, students in the *ANT 4131: Techniques of Underwater Site Research* class conducted a non-destructive archaeological survey of the shipwreck. Several innovative technological tools were used to record the site with varying degrees of success; these included an acoustic mapping system developed for U.S. Navy Seals, and the digital video-mosaic mapping technology created by Dr. John Gifford at the University of Miami. Though hampered by foul weather, the results of the survey provided a preliminary assessment of this shipwreck site, which is believed to be that of a nineteenth century sailing vessel.

Meissner, Barbara A. (University of Texas, San Antonio)

[6] ANALYSIS OF A SPANISH COLONIAL-PERIOD BONE BED FROM MISSION SAN ANTONIO DE VALERO (LATER KNOWN AS THE ALAMO), SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

In July, 1978, staff from the Center for Archaeological Research, of the University of Texas at San Antonio, began excavation beneath the floor of a building constructed in 1875 on the west side of Alamo Plaza, in downtown San Antonio, Texas. The building had been constructed over the remains of the west wall of Mission San Antonio de Valero, the first of five Spanish Colonial missions in the area, and the site of the famous Battle of the Alamo. The building had acted to preserve a well-stratified deposit of 18th and 19th century artifacts. During the excavation a large,

undisturbed, Colonial-period bone bed was discovered comprised of more than 12,000 bone in excellent condition. This paper will report the results of a recent analysis of the contents of this bone bed and a discussion of the importance of food in encouraging Native American participation in South Texas mission society.

Memmett, Margo (State of Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands, Salt Lake City)

[19] LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION CAMPS ALONG THE "SPIRIT RAILROAD"

On the surface it seems that much is known about railroads throughout the United States. One neglected aspect that can be better understood is railroad construction camps. On Buckhorn Flat between Price and Green River, a railroad grade known as the "Spirit Railroad" was constructed between 1881 and 1883 by the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railway Company, but track was never laid. Most of the grade is still visible including at least two construction camp sites on Buckhorn Flat. A number of questions could be answered by studying these historic structures and sites. One could gain knowledge about ethnicity of railroad employees, camp organization, stages of railroad construction, and local settlement patterns. Railroads are an important part of American history and through studying these construction camps much could be added to our understanding of railroads.

Metz, John (Department of Archaeology, Monticello), **Leslie McFaden** (Department of Archaeology, Monticello), **Fraser Neiman** (Monticello), and **Derek Wheeler** (Department of Archaeology, Monticello & Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia)

[7] SETTLEMENT AND LAND-USE DYNAMICS AT MONTICELLO

In this paper we describe the results of the second season of the Monticello Plantation Archaeological Survey, a multi-year reconnaissance of the 2,000-acre core of Jefferson's Plantation. We concentrate on finds associated with Jefferson's operation of Monticello Plantation during the first quarter of the 19th century. These include two slave quarter sites, overseer Edmund Bacon's house, and two industrial sites that represent extensions of Jefferson's nail-making operation. We review site chronology, examining how these five sites, along with the five slave quarters and overseer's house identified during the first survey season relate to changing plantation economy and management.

Meyer, Michael D. (Sonoma State University)

[22] PITS, PRIVIES AND WELLS: FILLED FEATURES OF THE CYPRESS FREEWAY REPLACEMENT PROJECT

Archaeologists working on the 22 city blocks of the Cypress Project in West Oakland, California, uncovered 2,376 pits, 177 privies, and 27 wells on 240 house lots. Approximately one-third of the uncovered features were excavated. A total of 39 pits, 62 privies, 12 wells, and 2

trenches were determined to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. This paper discusses excavation methods, evaluation of features in the field, and the circumstances of deposition for the various types of deposits.

Milanich, Jerald T. (Florida Museum of Natural History)

[33] THE TIMUCUA INDIANS OF NORTHERN FLORIDA AND SOUTHERN GEORGIA AND THE IMPACT OF COLONIALISM

In the Sixteenth Century as many as 200,000 Native Americans speaking the Timucua language inhabited a large portion of south-central and southeastern Georgia and northern peninsular Florida. Representing at least thirty-five simply organized chiefdoms with diverse pre-Columbian histories, the Timucua were among the earliest people in the Southeast to experience sustained interaction with Europeans. Thirty years after the founding of St. Augustine in 1565, Spanish Franciscan friars began systematically to establish missions among the chiefdoms still in existence. Research, much in the last two decades, has provided new interpretations of the mission system, its impact on the Timucua, and the role of the Timucua in Spain's La Florida colony. By the first decade of the Eighteenth Century disease and raids precipitated by Carolinian colonists reduced the Timucua to only a few hundred people. When Spain relinquished La Florida to Britain in 1763, a single Timucua Indian accompanied the Spanish colonists to Cuba.

Miller, George L. (URS Greiner Woodward Clyde Inc.) and **Bernard W. Slaughter** (URS Greiner Woodward Clyde Inc.)

[16] SHERDS FROM AN UNKNOWN DINER

In 1998, URS Greiner conducted survey in a flood plain of the Pompton River in northern New Jersey. In addition to prehistoric artifacts, a large collection of hotel wares from the 1930s and 1940s was recovered. While these artifacts were most likely brought in with fertilizer to the site, tight dating and the consistency of the purchasing pattern suggests that they are from one of the regions many diners. We argue that even though the sherds are redeposited, the collection has integrity. Twentieth century commercial sites usually had garbage hauled away to municipal dumps, therefore the likelihood of recovering an intact diner assemblage takes on a new meaning in documenting an institution for which New Jersey has become famous, diners.

Mills, Robin (University of Alaska - Fairbanks)

[21] A PROPOSED MODEL OF A PLACER GOLD MINING SETTLEMENT AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

A generalized model of a Placer Gold Mining Settlement and Transportation System is proposed. This model is comprised of a hierarchy of 5 "tiers" or settlement types, based upon the function of that settlement tier within the entire system of resource extraction. These 5 tiers range from one or more "entrepots" through intermediate transfer, supply, and distribution centers, to the extraction camps located on the gold creeks. Each tier has specific intrinsic functional, internal spatial, and geographical characteristics associated with it. Although certain tiers are "required" in

any placer gold settlement system, the exact presence and number of other tiers, along with certain of their characteristics, are particular to historical context. The model is then assessed relative to several interior Alaskan mining districts dating to the early 20th century.

Mindell, David A. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) and **Brendan Foley** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

[28] FROM LABORATORY TO FIELD: ARCHAEOLOGISTS AND TECHNOLOGY

The recent discovery and exploration of large numbers of ancient shipwrecks in 2000 feet of water in the Mediterranean made it clear that the deep sea will be a major focus of archaeology in coming years. Planned surveys in the Black Sea and Ashkelon, as well as other projects still on the drawing board, promise to identify still more deep-sea sites. Through the use of new technologies, these discoveries will yield information with potentially profound implications for archaeology and our knowledge about the ancient world. Archaeology in deep-water, of course, is not the first aspect of the field to be deeply involved with technological systems. For decades, archaeologists have used techniques like ground-penetrating radar, satellite imagery, and SCUBA gear. Even today, a broad array of new technologies are still transforming archaeology, from synthetic aperture radar (SAR) to Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and Global Positioning Systems (GPS). Here, as in other areas of science, new technologies raise questions: How best do we employ new devices for archaeological work? How do new capabilities (e.g. higher frequencies, higher resolution, all digital data output) change the operations plan and research design? How can their data be combined with terrestrial data into a single, unified database? How can engineers and archaeologists collaborate not only in applying, but also in developing new technologies? The success or failure of these technologies is not determined solely in an engineering development laboratory. Archaeologists judge new equipment by its ability to produce data which helps answer archaeological questions. What have been the sources of success? Who have been the innovators? What obstacles have they faced? How have engineers understood the needs of archaeologists? This talk addresses these questions by examining the relationships between archaeologists and engineers through a comparison of several case studies (e.g. ground-penetrating radar, side-scan sonar, satellite imagery), including both historical and ethnographic data. Common threads emerge of both pitfalls and best practices. These results can serve as a guide for those working in the field, as a knowledge base for those who support it, and as a road map for future technology development.

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Arkansas Archaeological Survey)

[30] INTERPRETING THE CULTURAL EFFECTS OF SIXTEENTH-CENTURY SPANISH CONTACT IN NORTH AMERICA

The Spanish attempts at colonization of North America began with exploratory expeditions in both the southeastern and southwestern parts of the present United States. Archaeological research and concurrent study of the written narratives of these expeditions have not only led to the identification of archaeological sites related to the explorations, but have also yielded insights into the effects of these initial contacts on the Native American populations. The results have revealed that the effects on different populations were variable, and that depopulation due to introduced

diseases was not always the end result. Archaeological examples from Florida and Arkansas are used to illustrate the differing effects.

Moncure, Amber Bennett (Sweet Briar College)

[7] “WE GOT TO KNOW OUR MASTER AND HE TO KNOW US”: ARCHAEOLOGY AND LEGEND AT BOOKER T. WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT

In 1959, John Griffin excavated portions of a cabin at the Booker T. Washington National Monument, recovering “a number of small fragments of mid-nineteenth century ‘China,’ broken glass, cut nails, and the like.” The cabin investigated by Griffin has been long believed to have been inhabited by Washington and his family during the first nine, enslaved years of his life, between 1856 and 1865. Research and excavations begun in the fall of 1997 are the first archaeological efforts since Griffin’s work to investigate the property and its plantation past, and to question prevailing interpretive assumptions about the landscape and features of the plantation and the social system of master and slave, white and black, which structured the plantation. This paper will present the results of excavations on the property and discuss the impact of those excavations on the park’s interpretation of 19th century plantation life and of Washington’s origins.

Moore, David D. (North Carolina Maritime Museum)

[35] HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FOCUSED ON THE HULL REMAINS ASSOCIATED WITH SITE 0003BUI, BEAUFORT INLET, NORTH CAROLINA

In November 1996, the remains of an early eighteenth century shipwreck were located immediately off Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina. Initial interpretation and analysis suggests that the site represents the pirate Blackbeard’s long lost flagship, *Queen Anne’s Revenge* (ex-French slaver *Concorde*) which was abandoned after running aground in 1718. This paper specifically addresses those archaeological efforts focused on the remaining hull structure and reports the significant findings. Historical research in both French and British archives have provided archaeologists with a more finely-tuned glimpse of the pirate’s operational profile and additional insight into his ship’s structural parameters. In particular, French documentation considerably narrowed the vessel’s tonnage figure allowing project personnel the opportunity to more accurately determine any potential size correlations while hopefully facilitating on-going efforts to positively identify the wreck.

Moser, Jason (The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project), **Tracy Corder** (The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project), and **James Gibb** (The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project)

[42] DIGITAL VIDEOGRAPHIC IMAGING: DIGITAL IMAGE RECORDING, PRESENTATION, AND DISSEMINATION

The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project, with funds provided by the National Park Service through a National Center for Preservation Technology & Training grant, is developing a cost-effective methodology for recording, preserving, disseminating, and manipulating archaeological and architectural images. The project employs a near professional quality digital video camera to record excavations, artifacts, and architectural features. Those images can be reproduced as

videotape, computer graphics files, and as 'hard copy' still photographs, for dissemination and permanent archiving. This presentation demonstrates the procedures by which the staff captures and manipulates images, creating three-dimensional models of artifacts, features, and standing structures.

Muir, John C. (San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park)

[8] THE SHRIMPING SAMPANS OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY: THE SURVEY, ANALYSIS, AND INTERPRETATION OF A NINETEENTH CENTURY CHINESE WATERCRAFT

Once ubiquitous on the waters of the San Francisco Bay, the sampans of the nineteenth century Chinese shrimp fisheries now survive only in a fragmented historical record and in limited archaeological data. This paper will assimilate these data to develop a hypothetical construction plan of the sampans which will serve both as a tool for the interpretation of sampan resources at a California State Park, and as the basis for a future experimental archaeology project. This paper will also demonstrate how the analysis of historic watercraft as an artifact of material culture can expand a scant historical record to illuminate and interpret the broader social and historical context of the community in which the vessel was used.

Murley, Daniel E. (California State Parks)

[41] ALASKA NATIVES AT THE ROSS COLONY

At the California outposts of the Russian-American Company, as at other settlements in the Aleutian Islands, Kodiak Island and the Alaska Mainland, Alaska Native workers, made up the largest portion of the community. At Ross Alutiiq men from Kodiak and a few Unangan men from the Aleutians were the most populous. In this paper, I will discuss the communities from which these men came and the inter-ethnic households they formed with local Native women at Colony Ross. I will examine recent archaeological findings and historic and ethno-historic documents dealing with these displaced marine mammal hunters.

Nagelkerken, Wil (Archaeological-Anthropological Institute Netherlands, Antilles)

[18] STONEWARE MINERAL WATER AND GIN JUGS EXCAVATED IN THE HARBOR OF CURACAO, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

During excavations of the Dutch frigate *Alphen*, which exploded and sank in St. Anna Bay in 1778, and the excavations along the Handelskade, when this was renovated in 1993, numerous historical artifacts were found. A part of this historical material consists of salt-glazed stoneware jugs for mineral water and gin of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, made in Germany. Most of the mineral water jugs are handmade, and are provided with a handle and blindmarks in the form of impressions of circular seals, and dated as 18th and 19th century. All of the gin jugs are machine made, although in most cases a thick, curving handle was applied by hand on the shoulder. These jugs originate from the period 1879-1917, but there are some gin jugs without handles, which are dated after 1917. All of the gin jugs are provided with blindmarks of the name of the gin factories. The most common name is: *Blankenheym & Nolet* (90%), followed by a few other factory names, of which *Erven Lucas Bols* (8%) is the most common.

Neiman, Fraser D. (Monticello) and **Julia A. King** (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory)

[4] WHO SMOKED CHESAPEAKE PIPES?

Over the past decade, Chesapeake archaeologists have argued heatedly over the identity of the makers of the locally-made pipes that are ubiquitous on Chesapeake sites from the 17th century. In this paper, we address a different and more tractable question: who smoked these pipes? Using plow zone data from five 17th century sites and spatial and multivariate statistical methods we suggest that Chesapeake pipes display spatial patterns that are distinctively different from imported white clay pipes of various bore diameters. Chesapeake pipes tend to concentrate within site areas that can be inferred on the basis of independent architectural evidence to have been the work and domestic domains of laborers. We suggest that Chesapeake pipes were, for the most part, the pipes of indentured servants. This hypothesis explains why the pipes disappear from Chesapeake sites at the end of the 17th century, with the transition to slavery.

Newland, Michael (Sonoma State University)

[8] A RIVER RAN OVER IT: CHANGING RIVER CHANNELS AND POSSIBLE IMPLICATIONS FOR HISTORICAL/MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN NORTHWESTERN CALIFORNIA

The California landscape is dynamic, in that both human and natural forces act upon this landscape to alter and shape it. While major landscapes changes are often considered within the context of prehistoric archaeology, landscape changes may also have a profound impact on historical archaeological sites. The Mad and Eel Rivers, in Northwestern California, are used to illustrate such changing landscapes through the use of historic and modern maps, ethnographic and historic documentation, aerial photos, and historic climate data. The implications of such changes on maritime and water-associated sites are considered.

Newland, Michael (Sonoma State University, California) and **Jeffery Scott McIllwain** (Sonoma State University)

[1] PROHIBITION AND PATRON CLIENT RELATIONS: OLD WORLD STRATEGIES IN A NEW WORLD ENVIRONMENT

The Garzini Winery in Northwestern California was the scene of bootlegging and wine making between 1910 and 1936. Though the winery owner, Battista Garzini, rarely appeared in the news, and never appears to have been elected to any public office, he nevertheless played a critical role in the development of the local economy through his personal financial affairs. The authors suggest that the ethnographically documented Old World financial network, the patron-client relationship, fits Battista Garzini's social and financial persona, and that this network might be used to argue the importance and significance of local figures who fit this persona throughout the west. The authors also suggests that, given the frequent scarcity of documentary evidence for this pattern, archaeological investigations of food bone and ceramic can be ideal for researching this phenomena.

Neyland, Robert S. (Naval Historical Center)
[17] NAVY AIRCRAFT AS ARTIFACTS

This paper discusses six years of the Naval Historical Center's efforts to manage Navy aircraft wrecks by applying federal preservation laws and the principles of archaeology. Naval aircraft, particularly those from World War II known as "Warbirds," are the subject of intense interest from salvors, collectors, and aviation museums. Only in recent years have archaeologists begun to take a look at these as objects for analysis and to consider the complicated issues of their preservation. NHC has attempted in the last few years to encourage the preservation and curation of aircraft as artifacts of Navy history and as potential sites for archaeological research. This paper looks at the legal, ethical and research issues involved in this work.

Nichols, Alison K. (Cultural Resource Management Services)
[30] NATIVE ACCULTURATION ON THE SPANISH COLONIAL FRONTIER

The Spanish colonial empire pursued the most consistent and far-reaching program of planned acculturation among the Native American peoples of the New World. The blending of the Spanish and Native civilian population, the incorporation of Indians into the Spanish system of military defense, and especially the missionization of Indian communities on the northern frontier are prime examples of this process. Examples of each of these processes will be examined. Special attention will be focused on changes in the lives of the Salinan Indians at Mission San Antonio de Padua in California, as reflected by twenty-three years of archaeological excavations. Research demonstrates differing levels of acculturation based on gender and marital status.

Olson, Heather L. (Thomas Jefferson Poplar Forest) and **Barbara J. Heath** (Thomas Jefferson Poplar Forest)
[7] PERSONAL WORK TIME AND THE PRESENCE OF TOOLS AT TWO SLAVE QUARTER SITES IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA

Archaeological and documentary sources give compelling evidence for the types of work and crafts performed by slaves during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Documentary evidence shows that slaves were purchasing tools of varying types, and runaway slave advertisements also mention that tools were taken with runaways. It is often assumed that these tools relate to use on tasks set by the plantation owner. However, the historic documentation of crafts produced during personal work time by slaves anticipates the presence of these tools in an archaeological assemblage. This paper will explore the presence of iron tools on two slave sites at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest in Bedford County, Virginia and will discuss these artifacts in terms of personal versus plantation work time. This research will be compared with other slave quarter site excavations in Central Virginia and the implications will be discussed.

O'Neill, Patrick L.

[44] HI HO SILVER? NO WAY! MINERAL WEALTH, LAND SPECULATION, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF WEST TEXAS

The Lone Ranger's silver bullets are based on folklore alluding to vast pure silver deposits in Texas. In the 1700s, fruitless Spanish efforts to locate silver gave rise to fascinating legends. In the 1830s, when Jim Bowie attempted to locate the silver the legends were sounding like facts. The French tried to lay claim to the riches in 1840 by offering forts and 20,000 settlers to the Republic of Texas, but were refused. Several mining companies organized to develop the area, with one becoming the German colonization project of the Fisher and Miller Colony. As thousands of immigrants arrived in the mid-1840s, it became evident there were no mineral riches to develop. Yet, in 1853, a gold and silver rush was sparked, if not promoted, by national developers trying to bring the transcontinental railroad through Texas. This paper will discuss the attempts to find the non-existent mineral deposits in Texas and how these efforts affected the development of the region.

Ossowski, Waldemar (Museum Morski, Gdansk, Poland) and **Lawrence E. Babits** (East Carolina University)

[18] 1785 COMMON SAILORS'S CLOTHING AND A SHIP'S CAMBOOSE FROM THE *GENERAL CARLETON OF WHITBY*, AN ENGLISH COLLIER SUNK IN THE BAY OF GDANSK

The British collier, *General Carleton of Whitby*, under contract to the Royal Navy, sank during a storm in the Bay of Gdansk in 1785. Over 200 years later, the vessel was discovered; excavations revealed unique preservation. The wreck site is noteworthy as a distinctive vessel type with contemporary examples reported in Virginia and Bermuda. The major importance of the *General Carleton* may be the survival of common sailors's clothing preserved in tar. This paper will cover colliers in general but will concentrate on the common sailors's clothing and a ship's stove that were recovered.

Palmer, David T. (University of California-Berkeley/ Louisiana State University)

[31] BEER ON THE SUGAR PLANTATION

Evidence of beer and other alcoholic beverage consumption and use was recovered by the author in the course of archaeological investigations of an African-American sugar worker's cabin and its yard space at Blythewood Plantation in Bayou Boula, Louisiana. Blythewood was a working sugar plantation from the early nineteenth century until the early twentieth, and African-American sugar workers were living on site into the mid-twentieth century. This paper focuses on the role that beer played in the daily lives of sugar workers during this time period. It draws upon archaeological and ethnographic world of the cane cutters.

Parker, Scott K. (Montpelier)

[7] PLANTATION AND COMMUNITY: EVIDENCE FROM MONTPELIER, ORANGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Plantation studies have tended to focus on aspects of a specific plantation only-mainly out of necessity since most have been conducted at museums. This has led to a characterization of plantations as independent, self-sufficient entities. Recent research is showing that things were not quite that simple.

Archaeological, historic and documentary research at 18th and early 19th century plantations like Montpelier is showing that Montpelier was part of an Orange County community made up of large plantations and smaller farms. While each plantation was not self-sufficient, the community-based system in which the plantation existed was. Plantation studies, especially in the Virginia Piedmont, need to take this into account and work together as researchers to produce a fuller understanding of life in the 18th century Virginia Piedmont.

Parker, Tamarra Castillo (Montpelier)

[7] FRANCES TAYLOR MADISON: FRONTIER PLANTATION WIDOW

While Montpelier was the lifelong home of President James Madison, he spent his childhood on his grandparent's plantation, Mount Pleasant. The Madison's established one of the earliest plantations in the Virginia Piedmont. Patented in 1723 and well established by the 1730s and 1740s, it provided a firm economic and educational foundation for this future president. Investigation of archaeological and documentary evidence reveals that as a result of a documented murder, Frances was left to manage this tobacco plantation from 1732 through 1741. As the daughter of prominent county surveyor James Taylor, she was savvy and well educated, thus well equipped to take on this challenge. Just how did this maturing frontier support and challenge this plantation mistress?

Pendery, Steven R. (National Park Service)

[9] THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF NEW ENGLAND'S WHALING INDUSTRY

Our collective understanding of whaling is based on our exposure to popular versions of the book *Moby Dick*. But even the unedited version of Herman Melville's masterpiece comes up short in explicating activities other than the hunt itself. This paper outlines an archaeological research design for investigating all facets of the New England-based whaling industry. Its sites are distributed world-wide and include land-based financing, provisioning, shipyard, processing, and residential sites as well as underwater resources including shipwrecks and docking facilities. The role of documentary and ethno-historic research methods is considered. The potential contributions of archaeology to present-day and future whaling museums in new England and the Azores are evaluated.

Peterson, John A. (University of Texas, El Paso), **Alfredo Enriguez** (University of Texas, El Paso), **Nicholas E. Pingitore** (University of Texas, El Paso), and **Roy Brown** (INHA, Chihuahua)

[2] REMOTE SENSING IMAGERY OF THE CAMINO REAL FROM EL PASO, TEXAS, TO PARRAL AND CHIHUAHUA, CHIHUAHUA

The Camino Real from Chihuahua to Taos was the major thoroughfare for Spanish Exploration and settlement of the region of northern New Spain. Missions, presidios, and haciendas, the three vital links in the Spanish Colonial system, are all still to be found in the region, dating from as early as the late 17th century. The Camino Real was the connective fiber for these sites during historical times. The archeological traces of the Camino real and its associated settlements unfortunately are poorly documented and have never been integrated into models for the region. Satellite imaging has been investigated in order to delineate remaining traces of the Camino Real and associated water resources. This project correlated investigations of the Camino Real and colonial era settlements, prehistoric settlement systems in the region, and geohydrological investigations to model surface and near-surface water available throughout the settlement history of the region.

Pogue, Dennis J. (Historic Mount Vernon)

[16] THE TRANSFORMATION OF AMERICA: GEORGIAN SENSIBILITY, CAPITALIST CONSPIRACY, OR CONSUMER REVOLUTION?

One of the most compelling avenues of the research that has emerged over the last quarter-century of scholarship in Colonial American history is the nature of the transformation of the Anglo-American society from relatively primitive, frontier conditions in the 17th century, to a nascent cosmopolitanism by the Eve of the American Revolution. In turn, these social and demographic developments are coupled with the larger issue of how English customs and traditions evolved into a new American culture. For anthropologically trained archaeologists, this topic holds a special attraction, as their findings have proven to be particularly germane to its study, and the issues pertaining to the transformation of cultural norms are central to the interests of the entire discipline.

Three popular theories of cultural transformation in Colonial America have been developed to attempt to explain this phenomenon, each of which has attracted a number of adherents. Two of the three - - James Deetz's formulation of the onset of the "Georgian" world view, and a Marxist refinement of the notion championed most strongly by Mark Leone and Paul Shackel - - have been put forth by historical archaeologists. The third is postulated as a "consumer revolution," that swept away traditional ideas of marking status and replaced them with a whole new means of mediating social relations, which has been] most clearly argues by architectural historian Cary Carson. This paper aims to elucidate and to critically evaluate each of these theories, with particular emphasis places on examining how the three models may be viewed as complementary, rather than competing, perspectives. By way of further exploring the value of such an approach, a necessary brief synthesis of findings related to the Colonial Chesapeake is offered.

Pollack, John (Underwater Archaeological Society of British Columbia)

[11] MAJOR STEAM-ERA WRECKS AND LAND SITES OF THE WEST KOOTENAYS, BRITISH COLUMBIA (PART 2)

No Abstract Submitted

Praetzellis, Adrian (Sonoma State University) and **Mary Praetzellis** (Sonoma State University)
[22] JACK LONDON'S GUIDED TOUR OF WEST OAKLAND: A MONOLOGUE
CONSTRUCTED FROM THE ORIGINAL SOURCES

Author, revolutionary, and aesthetic critic, Jack London grew up in West Oakland, California—and couldn't wait to leave. When he wasn't penning dog stories to pay the bills, Jack became a spokesman for many radical/Progressive values, writing about the moral content of household artifacts and architecture, and their influence on the culture of late 19th-century America. One century later, we imagine Jack returning to his former haunts to reminisce and energetically[!] critique the findings of archaeologists and architectural historians who presume to interpret the material culture of his old stomping ground. This "paper" is a contribution to the off-beat interpretive genre known as storytelling.

Psota, Sunshine (Sonoma State University)
[12] CAN'T BUST 'EM: THE WORKER'S CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR FROM
ALABAMA GATES WORK CAMP, 1911-1912

From the tips of the worn and repaired boots to the weathered felt hats, the apparel was as tough as the laborers from the Alabama Gates Work Camp, CA-INY-3760/H. Dressed to survive a winter in the Owens Valley of California, workers and foremen alike wore basic work clothes as documented by 393 work-clothing buttons advertising companies and brand names. To address questions of age, related products, style of clothing, price comparisons, and merchandise availability, the history of companies and brand names were researched emphasizing the use of various logos. This information will elaborate on and correct misinformation published in Adams and Albert's 1965 seminal research of pictorial-work-clothing buttons. The footwear and clothes from this isolated site tell a story of harsh working conditions and few comforts.

Psota, Sunshine (Sonoma State University) and **Grace H. Ziesing** (Sonoma State University)
[22] BUYING IN: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MASS MARKETING IN WEST OAKLAND AS
REFLECTED IN CLOTHING CHOICES

Historical archaeologists studying America's late 19th-century have successfully examined how households present themselves to the world and reinforce their affiliation with ethnic and/or socioeconomic groups through public displays of material goods and landscaping. But what of personal image as presented through an individual's attire? Creative new advertising in newspapers, magazines, and catalogs at the end of the 19th century lured consumers to buy into the images of mass culture being marketed nationwide. Using national magazines, local newspapers and photographs, and popular novels, we will explore the images being marketed to the urban dwellers of West Oakland, California, in the decades leading up to and around the turn of the century, and examine the effectiveness of these campaigns. Clothing and footwear remains recovered from the

Cypress Freeway Replacement Project will be used to examine consumer fashion choices and shopping selections from small local shops, department stores, second-hand stores, refitting stores, and catalogs versus at-home clothing construction.

Rasic, Jeffrey (Washington State University)

[14] BEATING THE RUSH: NATIVE USE OF THE CHILKOOT TRAIL BEFORE THE KLONDIKE STAMPEDE

Although the Chilkoot Trail is best known as an important route to the Klondike during the Gold Rush of 1898, it had long been in use by the Native peoples of southeast Alaska. Until recently little archaeological evidence of this aboriginal use was known. In 1995 a small rock shelter site along the Trail was investigated by National Park Service archaeologists. It revealed evidence of pre-Gold Rush native occupations most likely dating to the mid to late 19th century. Archaeological data recovered from this site in conjunction with ethnographic and historic accounts sheds light on Native subsistence activities, territoriality, and acculturation during a dynamic period of Chilkoot Trail history.

Roberts, Daniel G. (John Milner Associates, Inc.)

[37] FIVE DECADES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AT INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Independence National Historical Park was authorized by an act of Congress on June 28, 1948. Upon its authorization, the National Park Service was charged with the development and maintenance of the park. Immediately thereafter, the Park Service began to research and conserve what existed, to restore what no longer was intact, to construct or reconstruct various buildings to be used to interpret the past, and to create a historical landscape that would accurately reflect Philadelphia's colonial core in the first few decades of the new republic. Beginning in the early 1950s and continuing to the present, these efforts also included a large number of archaeological investigations, which collectively surely represents one of the earliest and most sustained chapters in the history of North American historical archaeology. While most of the research summarized in the paper was undertaken within a project-specific framework designed primarily to aid in the accurate reconstruction or restoration of historic buildings or to mitigate adverse project effect, it is suggested that the Park Service has collected a vast quantity of important but fragmented archaeological and historical data that could now benefit from detailed re-analysis and synthetic treatment.

Ross, Lester

[45] NORTHERN PLAINS TRADE BEADS, 1830'S-1860'S

During the late eighteenth through mid-nineteenth centuries, glass beadwork replaced traditional porcupine quill work among Northern Plains Indians. Historical, iconographical, ethno-historical, and archaeological evidence indicates that trade beads and their usages evolved within the upper Missouri drainage during this period. Relying heavily upon an assemblage of nearly 423,000 beads recovered from archaeological excavations within the region, chronological models are

hypothesized for glass trade bead types, varieties, colors, and sizes in the Northern Plains, ca. 1830s-1860s. The principal bead assemblage used for these models came from American Fur Company Fort Union, 1828-1867 (slightly more than 191,000 beads). Other assemblages which contributed to the formation of temporal models for bead colors included those from nine Northern Plains sites with bead assemblages greater than 1000 beads (totaling nearly 231,000 beads).

Rust, Jeffery (Brigham Young University)

[19] IS MILITARY HIERARCHY EVIDENT IN THE PHYSICAL CONSTRUCTION OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES AT CAMP FLOYD?

Camp Floyd was a short lived (1858-1861) military encampment located southwest of Salt Lake City, Utah. The encampment has the unique ability to provide us with a synchronic view into how social, political, and economic perceptions of the 19th century military were incorporated into the physical layout of a military camp. In the archaeological record we could expect to find that the cost, labor, and materials of individual buildings at Camp Floyd reflect the social status and/or rank of the individuals who occupy them. However, investigations of residential structures at Camp Floyd found almost the opposite. Rooms housing enlisted men tended to contain more elaborate fireplaces and porches than those of the officer's quarters.

St. Clair, Jacquelin E. (University of Wyoming); **Terry A. Del Bene** (U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Rock Springs, Wyoming), and **Russel L. Tanner** (U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Rock Springs, Wyoming)

[15] ON THE PATH OF THE CHEROKEE FORTY-NINERS

Among the least understood episodes of the great western American migration were the trail blazing adventures of several parties of Oklahoma Cherokee who journeyed to California in search of gold. This paper documents initial efforts to record the route used by these Native American argonauts as they crossed southwestern Wyoming. The importance of the several Cherokee gold rush trail variants as pioneering transportation routes within the region is considered. Thoughts about future management efforts concerning this historic trail resource conclude the discussion.

Saitta, Dean J. (University of Denver), **Philip Duke** (Fort Lewis College), and **Randall H. McGuire** (SUNY Binghamton)

[12] WORKING AND STRIKING IN SOUTHERN COLORADO, 1913-1914

The Colorado Coal Field Strike and War of 1913-1914 was a watershed episode in US labor history. Collaborative research between SUNY Binghamton, Fort Lewis College, and the University of Denver is exploring the everyday lives of miners and their families during this period in an effort to better understand the factors that conditioned the strike and influenced its outcome. Specific research questions focus on strategies of daily existence, gender roles, and ethnic relations in worker/striker communities. This paper summarizes the results of initial archaeological investigations at the Ludlow Tent Colony (site of the Ludlow Massacre of April 20, 1914) and associated mining towns in the southern Colorado Coal Field.

Sanford, Douglas W. (Mary Washington College)

[9] FRONTIER AND POST-FRONTIER INDUSTRIALISM: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF IRON WORKING IN 18TH AND 19TH CENTURY VIRGINIA

Virginia iron working between 1700 and 1900 provides a fruitful context for analyzing this industrial format's evolution, and for focusing archaeological attention on various arrangements for and repeated modes of iron manufacture and distribution. While rightfully considered fundamentally an agricultural province, Virginia made significant contributions to the Chesapeake region's industrial prominence - first within the British world system, and late in relation to other ironworking regions of a new nation. This extractive industry had major effects on the Chesapeake economy, cast distinct tones on settlement and transportation systems, and produced sites and landscapes the denote different resources in the present era. Frontier and post-frontier concepts have relevance for archaeological approaches to both centuries of Virginia iron working. Eighteenth century industrialists adapted both plantation operations and enslaved African Americans to diverse aspects of iron production, charcoaling, and mining. The 19th century witnessed major shifts in ironworking locations, infrastructure, technology and inter-regional competition.

Scarlett, Timothy J. (University of Nevada, Reno)

[19] THROWING IDENTITY: MAKING POTS IN THE AMERICAN WEST

A complex socio-technical system has characterized the production and distribution of pottery in the American West. Current research is directed toward the reconstitution of these systems and their changes over the past 150 years. Craftsmen, artists, and workers have been engaged with many systems of meaning as they created and re-created their identities along with their pottery. Throughout the intermountain west, potters faced technical and social challenges unique to each individual – differences of environment, economics, and culture. The same potters also shared some concerns that derived from these systems. This paper outlines the long term potential of historical archaeology as a window on the history of these people and their works and lives.

Scarlett, Timothy J. (University of Nevada, Reno) and **Kenyon Kennard** (University of Nevada, Reno)

[19] LETTERS FROM LIVES: DISCOURSE ON MAKING IN/OF THE AMERICAN WEST

Archaeological investigation in the American West has not plumbed the potential of material culture research. We have a very limited understanding of manufacture in the West, since our traditional focus has been the cultural repercussions of more economically significant extractive industries. Historical archaeologists, by combining documentary, materialist, and ethnographic sources, can give rich voice to a broad spectrum of cultural systems in past western cultures. This Chautauqua-style discourse is intended as a provocative exploration of research themes and potential. Many westerners ran small, but important productive businesses throughout the region: furniture makers, potters, cobblers, seamstresses, brick makers, blacksmiths, and others. These businesses and craftspeople were cross-cut by complex and dynamic ethnic, racial, class, gender,

religious, socio-technical, and ideological systems connected with local, regional, national, and international identities. The fictional exchange of letters is based upon documentary and archaeological information.

Schablitsky, Julie (Portland State University)

[13] DEMOGRAPHICS OF WESTERN SOLDIERS

This paper will examine the demographics of the Oregon Army Volunteers as represented in Civil War Era enlistment record in 1864 and 1865. From this archival source it is possible to gather specific data on the nativity, occupation, place of enlistment, and physical features of 875 Oregon Army Volunteers.

The significance of this information lies in the ability to quantify the data to provide occupational, economic, regional and physical profiles of the Western soldier. Physical characteristics such as height, skin complexion, eye color, and hair color are able to provide data on a physical description of an average Oregon Volunteer. Data on the nativity of the soldier can be used in future studies on migration patterns of America. For example, the majority of the Oregon Volunteers were born in the Midwest which may suggest the westward migration for additional land. Additionally, it may signify that the Midwest was a popular area for advertisements on Western land.

The occupation of the soldiers provide insight on the type of economic status the men had prior to enlistment. These data are useful in the determination of the type of atmosphere present at military sites. Additionally, when the occupation is compared to the town of enlistment conclusions may be drawn regarding the livelihood of the town.

The significance of this historical information is that it provides the archaeologist with a physical profile of the Western soldier. With the occupational, geographic, and economic profile the archaeological is able to take the features and artifacts encountered at the site and understand their value, function and relationship to the Western soldier.

Schroedl, Gerald F. (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

[33] CHEROKEE ETHNO-HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Research Goals relating to the archaeology and ethno-history of the Cherokee have been to determine the origins and antiquity of Cherokee culture; to describe the characteristics of Cherokee culture; and to explain the nature of Cherokee culture change, particularly from the founding of Charles Town in 1670 to the time of Indian removal in 1838. There is a rich and virtually uninterrupted ethno-historic record documenting diplomatic, economic, military, and cultural interaction between Anglo-American and Cherokee people during this period. An equally rich archaeological record of Cherokee culture has been recorded over the past 30 years. Changes in technology and subsistence patterns characterize Cherokee culture before the American Revolutionary War. Considerable culture cohesion and continuity was maintained despite the

devastation suffered by the Cherokee people and the emergence of new technologies and new patterns in settlement, social, and political organization.

Scharfenberger, Gerard (Louis Berger & Assoc.)

[16] THE CONSUMER REVOLUTION AND THE ORDINARY 18TH CENTURY FARMER

Consumerism and the desire for material acquisitions beyond basic utilitarian needs is a phenomenon that defines Americans to the present day. The inhabitants of Colonial America were no different, exhibiting a lust for goods that far surpassed those needed for daily survival, transcending all class, social and cultural barriers. The Small Finds/Architectural assemblages from the Thomas Dawson House Site (7K-C-414) and the Augustine Creek South Site (7NC-G-145) reflect this condition, suggesting that those on the lower and middling rungs of the socio-economic ladder were as active a consumer group as those of more substantial financial means at the top.

Schulz, Peter D. (California Department of Parks and Recreation) and **Andrea Morrison** (University of Pennsylvania)

[43] ARCHITECTURE AS MATERIAL CULTURE: A SURVEY OF RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES IN A WESTERN GHOST TOWN.

Bodie State Historic Park, located at 8500' in the arid eastern Sierra Nevada of California, contains the ghost town of Bodie. This settlement—now a National Historic Landmark—was established in the 1860s to serve the local gold mines. At its height in the late 1870s and the 1880s, the town continued to be an active settlement until a final disastrous fire in the 1930s. As an abandoned mining settlement, Bodie is unusual in that many of the residential and commercial buildings survive. Survey and recordation of these structures documents a vernacular construction tradition that differs strongly from contemporary urban architecture in scale, materials, and techniques, and in the patterning of building repair and modification. This architectural tradition is an economic response to the need for shelter in an isolated area, distant from sources of supply, where winters were legendarily severe.

Schuyler, Robert L. (University of Pennsylvania)

[37] THE TWO ORIGINS OF AMERICANIST HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

From its earliest appearance, as seen in the 1620 Pilgrim opening of contact period mounds on Cape Cod and the 1797 excavation of Champlain's 1605 St. Croix settlement by Robert Pagan, historical archaeology has had two interrelated but separated origins. In the 19th and 20th centuries work on Native American sites showing European contact, either in their assemblages (especially trade goods) or indirectly in more distant cultural and ecological influences, lay the foundation of the field. Nevertheless, work on Old World sites, especially European but also African and Asian intruded into or evolved within the New World after 1492 is an equally old and parallel if secondary development. This paper discusses how these two traditions helped to form the discipline and how they even to this day continue to structure the intrinsic nature of historical archaeology.

Shackley, M. Steven (University of California, Berkeley)

[31] NINETY-NINE BOTTLES OF BEER ON THE WALL: THE EVOLUTION OF AMERICAN BEER CONTAINERS AS A REFLECTION OF INDUSTRY, TRANSPORTATION, AND THE SETTLING OF THE WEST

The first beer in America was brewed at Roanoke Colony, Virginia in 1587, and consumed consistently until now when it has become a mainstay of American drinking among all socioeconomic classes, equal to wine and hard liquor. Beer, was not packaged in ceramic or glass bottles consistently until after the Civil War, when transportation of this important liquid to remote settlements in the West became necessary and profitable, mainly to supply the thirsty miners, drayers, soldiers, and farmers of the remote American West. Archaeological inventories of trash dumps and privies of military forts, farmsteads, town saloons, and mining camps all indicate a dominance of one bottle type-the beer bottle. Sampling archaeological and historical data from 19th century Army camps and the growing urban centers in Tucson, San Francisco, and San Diego, this paper explores the intimate link between the market push to supply bottled beer on the frontier, and technological innovations of the container itself. The revolution in 1895, supplied the frontier need for a well-sealed beer bottle driving the technology and industry of bottle production in the late 19th century.

Schwemmer, Robert (Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary)

[10] CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY: PRESENTING THE PAST THROUGH COOPERATIVE INTERPRETATION

The waters surrounding California's northern Channel Islands for centuries have been witness to ships of Spanish, European and American presence. Over 140 shipwrecks have been documented from 1853 to 1980 in the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary and Channel Islands National Park. Under the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Sanctuaries and Reserve Division is responsible for the management of submerged cultural resources and enhancing public awareness of these historic sites. This paper examines the unique partnership developed between the sanctuary, Channel Islands National Park, Coastal Maritime Archaeology Resources group and the Santa Barbara Maritime Museum - to locate, explore, record and provide public interpretation of the shipwrecks discovered in this region. Four shipwreck sites will be discussed, *Winfield Scott* (1850-1853), *Goldenhorn* (1883-1892), *Aggi* (1894-1915) and *Cuba* (1897-1923), describing the progress of underwater mapping and interpretation through public exhibits.

Seifert, Betty L. (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory)

[18] EXAMINATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SILICONE OIL AS COMPARED TO POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL FOR TREATMENT OF WATERLOGGED WOOD

Timbers treated with Silicone Oils and with Polyethylene glycol are examined for effectiveness of treatment in stabilizing wood. Responses to varying exhibit and storage

environments are monitored and evaluated. Treatment materials are examined for stability. Evaluations of treatments and materials are summarized.

Shorter, George W. Jr. (Center for Archaeological Studies, University of South Alabama)

[16] CERAMICS, STEMMED GLASSWARE AND COINS FROM PORT DAUPHIN VILLAGE: FRENCH SETTLEMENT ON MOBILE BAY IN THE EARLY 18TH CENTURY

The French colonial settlement at Port Dauphin (primary occupation 1702 to the early 1720s) served as the supply port for the main town, Old Mobile (1702-1711), located 39 miles to the north. Previous excavations at Old Mobile and at the stockade site on Dauphin Island (circa 1711-1722) have yielded data from these periods, and recent excavations within the village at Port Dauphin have added significantly to this data. Pre-dating New Orleans by almost 20 years, these settlements form the genesis of French culture in *Louisiane*. Ceramics, stemmed glassware, and coins recovered at Port Dauphin provide intriguing insight into changing trade networks, the socio-economic status of the residents, and the complex lives of the inhabitants of the little French colony on Mobile Bay.

Silliman, Stephen W. (University of California, Berkeley)

[29] A PLURALITY OF PEOPLE, A PLURALITY OF DATA: INVESTIGATING THE 19TH CENTURY MEXICAN-CALIFORNIAN RANCHO

In the past 15 years, the West Coast of North America has been a center in the development of archaeological approaches to pluralistic communities. Remaining at that center, this paper will investigate the Mexican-Californian rancho as a pluralistic context, using the 19th Century Ranch Petaluma of Northern California as a case example. Though individuals of Mexican-Californian, Euro-American, and Native American ancestry were present at ranchos, most interpretations have relied on "official" (i.e., colonial) data sources and have downplayed or misrepresented the involvement of Native Americans. To consider the rancho a pluralistic community requires that its multiethnic compositions be explored and that tensions between "official" and "unofficial" perspectives be examined closely. A key source of "unofficial" information must be archaeological research directed toward recovering native residential and working spaces. Documentary materials not only appear relatively silent on native experiences, but also cannot access the details of daily practice.

Silvia, Diane E. (Tulane University/Cultural Resources) and **David G. Whall** (Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary)

[10] BEACONS OF THE FLORIDA KEYS AS SUBMERGED CULTURAL RESOURCES

Aids to navigation, particularly lighthouses and beacons have a certain fascination, seeming to have stood alone at sea for eternity. The historic documents dispel this romantic notion. The system of government-erected beacons marking the reefs of the Keys began in 1852. It was years in the making, required constant maintenance, and often included replacement as diligent efforts were made to improve safety in navigating this hazardous area. Volunteer units of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, focused on recording submerged cultural resources, are now recording

these defunct beacons. Beacon remains are being used in conjunction with the historic record to trace the chronology of their installation, and of shipwreck remains in their vicinity. In addition, there is also the potential that biologists and geologists may be able to use the archaeological data to look at artificial reef development and changes in substrate levels through time.

Simpson, Glenn D. (Sonoma State University)

[8] HISTORICAL SALVAGE AND MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY

References to the salvage of shipwrecks are found in historical documents ranging from the fifth century B.C. to the twentieth century. Maritime archaeologists have recognized the need to account for the impacts of historical salvage on shipwrecks so that shipwrecks may be more accurately interpreted, but beyond controlling for its effects, historical salvage has received very little attention. Based on previously collected archaeological data and historical documents relating to several salvaged shipwrecks along the northern California Coast, this paper explores the potential that archaeological investigation of these shipwrecks has to address specific questions about what appears to be a rich historical context.

Sims, Cynthia (University of West Florida)

[29] THE WOMEN OF SANTA MARIA DE GALVE: INTERPRETING THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS

Historical research and archaeological excavations from Santa Maria de Galve and Fort San Carlos de Austria reveal that women of various social standing and ethnicities lived at the garrison during its short occupation (1698-1722). The present research attempts to identify and reconstruct the lives of these women living at the Spanish presidio through review of historical documents and analysis of material culture. It will examine gender activity areas and associated artifacts within the fort walls. Status and ethnicity are also examined, and the relationships between the diverse mixture of colonists, soldiers and other personnel and their families. A generalized view of gender roles within the military environment of the colonial frontier is coming to light from these interpretations.

Smith, C. Wayne (Texas A&M University)

[18] PRESERVATION OF WATERLOGGED ROPE USING POLYMERS

The conservation of waterlogged rope is a time consuming, expensive process that usually involves elaborate conservation strategies and equipment. Research conducted at the Archaeological Preservation Research Laboratory (APRL) has focused on the challenge of conserving large quantities of waterlogged rope. This paper will discuss recent advancements in conservation using silicone oils, and a basic treatment strategy will be illustrated for the preservation of badly deteriorated waterlogged rope.

Smith, Patrick (Coastal Maritime Archaeology Resources)

[10] CMAR: EVOLUTION OF A SUCCESSFUL AVOCATIONAL UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY ORGANIZATION

This presentation shows the development and evolution of Coastal Maritime Archaeology Resources (CMAR), a non-profit avocational underwater archaeology group associated with the Los Angeles Maritime Museum. It will look at both long term and short term projects the group supported for agencies such as the National Park Service, Channel Islands National Park, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary. In-work plans by this dynamic and effective avocational organization involving real-time, on-site, sea floor, video links to schools via microwave and cable so as to better disseminate the information learned from the examination and study of underwater cultural resources will also be presented.

Smith, Patrick (Coastal Maritime Archaeology Resources)

[2] RAILS IN SIX FATHOMS: EXAMINING PORT LOS ANGELES, THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE A CITY

In the waning years of the nineteenth century, Colis Huntington, on the original "Big Four" of the Southern Pacific, and one of the last of the robber barons put forth a modest proposal: control every means of transportation – both by rail and water – to the city of Los Angeles. The consequence of that proposal and the attempt to make it so was Port Los Angeles. One of the largest wooden structures ever built, this immense, nearly mile long wharf was, for a short time, the focal point of trade and commerce for Los Angeles and the Southern California area. Examination of the submerged remains of this unique site blends underwater archaeology with 19th century railroading and provides insights to everything from 19th century commercial foodways and recreation, to the honesty of contractors in the era.

Smith, Roger C. (Bureau of Archaeological Research)

[30] "THE GUARD IS POSTED; THE WATCH-GLASS FILLING; WE'LL HAVE A GOOD VOYAGE, IF GOD BE WILLING."

Spanish discovery, exploration, and colonization of the Americas all were seaborne ventures that beg to be examined from a maritime perspective to obtain a full appreciation of their cultural consequence. Once embarked on the ocean, peninsular designs, desires, and demeanor took a back seat to the realities of the sea, as a global consciousness gradually grew with each new horizon. The process of maritime migration, however, was not without its mysteries, miseries, and mishaps. This paper explores the 16th century Spanish immigration experience, as reported in contemporary descriptions by voyagers, and as discovered in the archaeological record they left behind.

Smith, T. Michael (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah)

[19] HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY ON LDS CHURCH HISTORIC SITES

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints maintains an extensive historic site program. Since around 1900 the LDS Church has acquired and developed Church history sites, designated important buildings as landmarks, and maintained a signage program at locations of historic interest. In more recent years the Church has undertaken major restoration improvements at some of these sites, place important artifact collections within them and supported the sites with registration and conservation programs. This paper will briefly review this site program, review recent projects and emphasize recent historic sites archaeological projects coordinated or conducted by the author.

Späth, Carl (Greystone)

[14] FROM SEA TO LAND: WHAT CAN A TIDE LINE SITE TELL US ABOUT SKAGWAY AS A TRANSSHIPMENT POINT IN THE KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH AND AFTERWARDS?

Skagway was a key transshipment point where fortune seekers disembarked. For many, Skagway was a waypoint to prepare for the trek over White Pass and on to the gold fields, while others came to serve or profit from the gold seekers. Among the early wood frame buildings in Skagway was a supply store at the edge of the tidal flats along the White Pass Trail, a location that would become part of Block 37 at the foot of Broadway. The railroad would be built down Broadway past this block and onto the tidal flats between the Juneau Wharf and the Alaska Southern Wharf. A decade of excavations at this enigmatic and unassuming location have yielded intriguing information about the development of Skagway from the early Gold Rush to the military use of the area in World War II.

Sprague, Roderick (University of Idaho, Moscow)

[37] THE DEVELOPMENT OF HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

The author of a recent paper said "...historical archaeologists in the United States generally define themselves as the archaeologists of European expansion, and not of the indigenous inhabitants of colonized territories...." This ethnocentric statement from the American east coast is inaccurate for the American west on two accounts. The historical archaeology of the area began and is still strongly rooted in that group best defined as First Americans. Secondly it ignores elements of Asian and Pacific influences beginning with shipwrecks from the Orient, to the Kanaka or Hawaiian influx during the fur trade era, and progressing through the arrival of various ethnic groups during the mining, railroad building, and later economic and cultural attractions. These important influences plus the poorly known early excavations by the National Park Service have had a profound influence on Pacific Northwest historical archaeology.

Spude, Catherine Holder (National Park Service), **William H. Adams** (Flinders University), and **Doreen Cooper** (National Park Service)

[14] FROM CONSTRUCTION MONITORING TO MODEL BUILDING. AN OVERVIEW OF THE ARCHEOLOGY OF THE NORTHERN GOLD RUSHES

In the fall of 1978, archeologists watched a backhoe scrape a five-foot deep trench in the sand and gravel of the Skagway River valley. At the place where hopeful miners first set foot in the golden North, these late twentieth century excavators began to unravel the archeological record of the passing of thousands of dreamers of gold. Today, over 20 years later, the archeology of the northern gold rushes is primed to make its lasting contribution to the understanding of humanity's past. As wellsprings of data for settlement models, functional artifact pattern modeling, commodity use and spread, and insight into the manifestation of gender, transience, and labor, among many other problem domains, the understanding of the archeology of the northern Bold rushes has come a long way in its two decades. This paper will provide a brief overview of the archeological work connected to the Klondike gold rush and the rushes it spared in Alaska and the Yukon. It comments on the potential utility of this data to help build a greater understanding of the archeology of western North America.

Spude, Robert L (National Park Service)

[14] THE LABORING DREAMERS: A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE NORTHERN GOLD RUSHES

The Klondike gold rush of 1897-1898 culminated a half-century of mining around the world. Like its predecessors in California, Colorado, Montana, Arizona, British Columbia, Australia, and South Africa, the rush was characterized by booms and busts, risky investments in burgeoning technology, and the mass movements of a large, mobile workforce. The gold rushes did not end in the Klondike at the end of the nineteenth century. This "last great adventure" pitched Alaska and the Yukon Territory headlong into the 20th century, as the region fluoresced with its great wealth of ores, minerals and fossil fuels. Setting the stage for the papers that follow, this historical overview places the Klondike gold rush in its social, economic and political context.

Starbuck, David (Plymouth State College)

[37] MILITARY SITES ARCHAEOLOGY ALONG THE "GREAT WARPATH" IN NORTHERN NEW YORK STATE

Military sites archaeology in upstate New York originated in the early 20th century with the pioneering work of Calver and Bolton, working through the auspices of the New-York Historical Society. In the years that followed excavations were conducted at Fort Ticonderoga, Crown Point, the Saratoga Battlefield, Fort William Henry and other 18th century military sites. Some of this work was reasonably sophisticated archaeology for its day, while other projects were little more than organized searches for artifacts.

This paper will compare early research endeavors with the more recent military sites archaeology conducted in this region, demonstrating how research goals and methods have radically changed since the development of modern historical archaeology as a more problem-oriented discipline.

Sternner, Matthew A. (Statistical Research, Inc.)

[2] CHANGING PRODUCT DISTRIBUTION NETWORKS IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WITH THE ADVENT OF THE RAILROAD

In the 19th century, San Bernardino, California, was a town of immigrants. Some wore their heritage like a badge while others hid their ancestry or their past. The story of this town is not one where the likes of the Kennedys or the Rockefellers strolled the streets. San Bernardino streets were filled with regular folks like the Guthries and the Whaleys. They were tycoons. They lived and worked in middle class surroundings where the grandest building in town was the Elks Lodge.

For this reason, San Bernardino is a perfect study vehicle for archaeologists. Being neither high nor low status, it serves as a good marker for tracking the movement of goods through the western United States in the late 19th century. With the advent of the railroad in the last decades of the century, major eastern manufactures had the first opportunity to market foods on a grand scale to smaller communities that were previously unreachable. Product distribution networks established to reach the “average” southern California community offer insight into the industrial development of the region, states, and nation.

Stone, Tammy (University of Colorado, Denver)

[5] THE RENEGOTIATION OF GENDER ROLES ON HOMESTEADS IN COLORADO DURING THE VICTORIAN ERA

The Homestead Act of 1862 facilitated the settling of the west and was used by many as an entre into middle class life. However, it also directly challenged Victorian Gender Roles by allowing, and at times encouraging, single women to homestead. A comparison of two homesteads (the Adelia Wells homestead and the Harry Jackson homestead) from the early 1890s in Arapahoe County, Colorado are presented to demonstrate how the use of space and discretionary income differed at homesteads owned by single women and traditional families. It is proposed that these differences relate to the manipulation of existing gender roles by Adelia Wells to reinforce her base of social power at the same time that she extended into economic realms normally closed to her by the idealized division of labor along gender lines in Victorian middle class society.

Stottman, M. Jay (Kentucky Archaeological Survey)

[42] BUILDING BLOCKS OF HISTORY: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMING AT RIVERSIDE: THE FARNSLEY - MOREMAN LANDING

In 1996, an educational program called “Building Blocks of History” was created at Riverside, The Farnsley-Moreman Landing in Louisville, Kentucky. Together archaeologists, historians, and the site manager developed an educational program that combines archaeology, history, and architecture for 4th and 5th grade elementary school students. This program has been successful at engaging the school children, teaching the basic principals of archaeology, and demonstrating an interdisciplinary approach to understanding history. This program has created many benefits for the students, archaeological research, and the historic site. This project represents

an innovative approach to satisfying the needs of a historic site and the desire for hands on learning experiences for local students.

Stoyka III, Michael (Sonoma State University)

[12] SOUPS AND STEWS TO FOWL AND FISH: THE FAUNAL ANALYSIS OF THE ALABAMA GATES WORK CAMP NEAR LONE PINE, CALIFORNIA

Set in the rugged Owens Valley east of the Sierra Nevada, in the shadow of Mount Whitney, the highest point in the lower 48, and near Death Valley, the lowest point in the U.S., the Alabama Gates work camp near Lone Pine, California was a harsh work environment year round. Excavating a trench through hard rock to supply LA with water between 1907 and 1913 was no small task and required hard work and an equally hard crew. If the crew is not fed well or with enough quantity, how would they react; how well and quickly can the tasks at hand be accomplished; is this a situation bordering on slave labor? The excavation of various features at the site of this work camp, remains of food containers, and some excellent, revealing, documentary research during the spring of 1997 provide a seldom-analyzed glimpse into the foodways.

Stradford, Richard (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)

[8] BRIGANTINE, SCHOONER, HOUSEBOAT: JOURNEYS OF THE *GALILEE*

The *Galilee*, moored in the mudflats of Richardson Bay north of San Francisco, has been the subject of archival and field study. Built in 1891 by Matthew Turner, the *Galilee* first sailed the trade routes of the South Seas, later made a magnetic survey of the Pacific Ocean and finished her career in the cod-fishing trade of Alaska. In 1934, the *Galilee* was converted to a houseboat by a former British naval officer and lived upon by local artists and other colorful denizens. The effects of periodic tidal inundation and unmitigated impacts have led to the vessel's severe deterioration. Portions of the hull can still be observed buried in the mud. This paper describes the unique aspects of the *Galilee's* design and construction, her interesting past, the local plans for preservation and a National Register evaluation of the archaeological remains.

Sutton, Wendy (Columbia University)

[25] PROTOHISTORIC OCCUPATIONS ALONG THE CROW AND SIOUX TRAILS: THE IMPORTANCE OF THE BIG HORN MOUNTAINS TO UNDERSTANDING INTERTRIBAL TENSIONS

Two major trails traverse the Big Horns; these trails are of great antiquity but came to be known as the *Crow* and *Sioux* trails during the Historic Period. This paper will review what is known about the use of cultural and natural resources along these trails during the Protohistoric Period, referring to both archaeological and ethnographic evidence.

In some ways this region was somewhat marginalized by new and evolving subsistence strategies. Still, it was an important source of raw materials. Simultaneously, this mountain region appears to have retained an important place in the cultural (religious) lives of people. Understanding the continued use of, reliance on, and cultural significance of the mountain is important to understanding resistance to culture change and intertribal dynamics during the period of tribal formation.

Tanner, Russel L. (U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Rock Springs, Wyoming)

[15] BEFORE PAVEMENT (BP):SEQUENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OF A ROAD NETWORK ACROSS WESTERN WYOMING

Expansion Era Roads are routes that connect railroad corridors, and particularly railhead towns with hinterland mining and agricultural communities. As such, they are strands in a web that assisted the development of commercial centers along western railroads. Expansion Era Roads varied and evolved in terms of their engineering sophistication. Some became permanent highways, while others have faded from existence, usually with the towns they served. Most served stage coaching and freighting operations and some were also corridors in which telegraph lines and other linear features were established. Expansion Era Roads as an archaeological resource are manifested as trail ruts, two-tracks and/or swales, together with way stations and other facilities.

Terrell, Bruce G. (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) and **Patrick B. Smith** (Coastal Maritime Archaeology Resources)

[10] CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AT THE OLYMPIC COAST NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY

Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires NOAA's National Marine Sanctuary Program to identify and assess the submerged cultural resources (SCRs) within the program's twelve National Marine Sanctuaries. NOAA, with its tight fiscal and personnel resources, has sought cooperative relationships with other state and federal agencies and with private groups to accomplish this extensive mandate. The documentation of several historic shipwrecks at the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary in northwestern Washington State is an example of NOAA's efforts to develop a model that can be applied to submerged cultural resource management in other sanctuaries. This paper will illustrate how the sanctuary has taken advantage of public and private partnerships to identify SCRs. The Cape Flattery Survey, which has run for 4 consecutive field seasons, has combined sanctuary-funded surveys with the community-based Westend Shipwreck project to locate potential targets. The non-profit avocational Coastal Marine Archaeological Resources group (CMAR) provides manpower and archaeological expertise in groundtruthing and reconnaissance site documentation of identified sites. Sites discussed in this paper include the remains of the ships *Austria* and Troopship *General M.C. Meigs* as well as an unidentified nineteenth-century sailing ship.

Thibodeau, Todd (Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office)

[15] THE HISTORICAL FOUNDATION OF ROAD DEVELOPMENT IN WESTERN WYOMING

The presence of South Pass and numerous east-west trending rivers meant that Wyoming possessed the best route through the Rocky Mountain West. As a result, a network of east-west trending roads developed to convey transcontinental immigrants, mail, freight and military personnel. With the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869, the focus of road development changed from this traditional east-west orientation to north-south alignments radiating from railroad hubs.

Early legislators in Wyoming viewed the railroad as king and provided limited support for road construction and maintenance. This attitude slowly changed as areas remote from the railroad developed and required a suitable means to receive supplies and ship produce. The advent of the automobile further elevated the necessity for good roads and reintroduced the idea of an interlinked east-west transportation system.

Thiel, J. Homer (Center for Desert Archaeology)

[25] IN SEARCH OF TUCSON'S SPANISH PAST: THE 1998 PRESIDIO TEST EXCAVATIONS

The Presidio of Tucson was a Spanish fortress established in 1775, in use until the 1850s, and was completely demolished by 1918. Today it lies in the heart of downtown, amid buildings and parks. In recent years, interest in Tucson's Spanish and Mexican periods has grown and in the spring of 1998 the Center for Desert Archaeology led volunteers in a search for portions of the Presidio Wall. The lawn next to City Hall yielded long hidden secrets: prehistoric pithouses, Presidio period trash, and part of Tucson's first hotel. Perhaps the most exciting discovery was a north-south adobe wall that may be the west Presidio wall, which once protected the community. Abutting walls represent rooms built against this wall, one dating to the Presidio period and another possibly being part of an 1850s blacksmith shop. Planned future work is expected to uncover new clues to Tucson's Presidio past.

Thomas, Brian (Center for Archaeological Research, Southwest Missouri State University)

[29] THE FRAGILE NATURE OF PLURALISM: BLACK AND WHITE IN TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI

This paper explores the fragile nature of pluralistic communities in Springfield, Missouri, during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Within 30 years after emancipation, Springfield was home to a thriving African-American community, one that by 1900 made up approximately 12% of the city's population. Although most blacks were members of the working class, many were middle class, owned homes, and were involved in the broader social and economic life of Springfield. However, three brutal lynchings of black men that took place in Springfield in 1906 exposed the tenuous nature of race relations in the city, and resulted in an exodus of many African Americans out of Springfield. These events raise some important questions concerning pluralistic communities, and

research on two multi-racial neighborhoods in turn-of-the -century Springfield provides a jumping off point to explore issues of how we define and interpret pluralistic communities.

Thomas, Judith E. (Mercyhurst College)

[23] ERIE LAND LIGHTHOUSE: A MICROCOSM OF NINETEENTH CENTURY GREAT LAKES MARITIME HISTORY

Constructed in 1818, the Erie Lighthouse (formerly, Presque Isle Lighthouse) was the first of a series of lighthouses built by the United States to aid navigation and promote shipping on the Great Lakes. As with its contemporaries, the original 1818 structure was replaced in 1858 by a taller lighthouse and a more elaborate keeper's residence. Structural flaws required the 1858 lighthouse to be replaced in 1867 by a third, which still stands today. The record of the Erie Land Lighthouse mirrors the history of similar facilities and processes across the Great Lakes. Unlike other locations, however, the Erie, Pennsylvania, site is archaeologically unique due to the presence of remnants of all phases of its construction and use history. Details of the 1997-1998 excavations at the Erie Land Lighthouse are provided and the site is placed in the larger context of lighthouse construction and use on the Great Lakes.

Trussell, Tim (Thomas Jefferson Poplar Forest)

[7] "...THE ANCIENT SAGES USED TO RETIRE TO SUCH PLACES": LANDSCAPE ARCHAEOLOGY AT THOMAS JEFFERSON'S POPLAR FOREST

The "ideal villa" Thomas Jefferson created as his country retreat at Poplar Forest drew inspiration from classical and Palladian concepts. Jefferson went to considerable lengths to create a formal landscape design reflecting these ideals, necessitating major topographical alterations, complex planting schemes, and new road construction at his Bedford County plantation. This paper will discuss landscape archaeology at Poplar Forest, an ongoing research project drawing on documentary, architectural, ethno-botanical, and archaeological information. The results of analysis of archaeological data, including soil chemical and opal phytolith studies, will be discussed, as will the comparative success of different field methodologies and approaches. The challenge for this project is not only to decipher the physical remains of the landscape design intended by Jefferson, but also to understand the Poplar Forest landscape as a cultural artifact, constantly changing through time.

Turnipseed, Donna L. (Intermountain Archaeology)

[2] FOLLOWING THE TRAIL TO THE BUFFALO: A COMPLEX CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

Trails represent some of mankind's earliest marks on the earth's surface and are therefore examples of material culture. Although trails are the "connective tissue" that gives buildings, settlements, and regions their proper context, these cultural landscapes have failed to receive their fair share of study. The Trail to the Buffalo - an ancient Indian route followed by Lewis and Clark - provides an excellent example of a landscape modified by human needs. From peeled trees to

logging clear cuts, the physical remains along the route testify to America's cultural progression. In order to understand the significance of the route to both Native and Euro-Americans, this presentation proposes to uncover layer by layer and event by event, the motivations behind the modifications to this thoroughfare. By accurately portraying the evolution of the Trail to Buffalo, people can appreciate the power of culture and, in the process, better understand how complex historical processes shape our lives.

Tuttle, Michael C. (Panamerican Maritime) and **Rick Rogers** (Panamerican Maritime)
[27] THE SPANISH DISCOVERY OF HAWAII

The discovery of Hawaii is claimed to have been accomplished by Captain James Cook RN on 18 January 1778. Using local traditions, cartographic, and cultural evidence, an argument will be made that the Hawaiian Islands were known to Europeans long before Cook's fateful "discovery" of these islands. Also the Hawaiians, at that time, had a knowledge of Europeans, maybe not first hand, but within their own oral traditions. The Europeans that may have played a part in the initial contact between a European and Pacific people were the Spanish. Centuries of trans-Pacific navigation, a very hazardous undertaking at the time, may have brought these people into contact. Yet, Spanish official secrecy, inadequate navigation and positioning, and possibly even religious considerations muted the importance of the contact. This paper will hopefully explore and widen the debate of what constitutes discovery and how we view the process of the generally accepted history.

Valentine, David (Desert Research Institute/University of Nevada Las Vegas)
[2] HIGHWAY IN THE SKY: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF GROUND BASED AIRWAY FACILITIES IN NEVADA

In the early 1920s, the U.S. Postal Service began experimenting with air mail. They quickly learned that efficient delivery could only be achieved if mail planes flew 24 hours a day, and that was only possible with ground based support. With assistance from the military, the Postal Service began to create a series of beacon lighted airways for the purpose of airmail delivery. In 1926, the responsibility for airways was transferred to the Department of Commerce, which developed a nationwide airway network, expanded the function of airways, established ideal airway standards, and began experimenting with alternative technologies. Archaeological and historical studies show that Nevada's airway beacons varied greatly from Departmental standards to compensate for isolation and terrain. The material remains of these early airways also reflect constant change due to technological advancement, as well as political considerations.

Van Bueren, Thad M. (California Department of Transportation)
[12] THE FRUITS OF OUR OWN LABOR: LIFE AND WORK AT THE LLANO DEL RIO UTOPIAN COLONY

Founded by socialists from Los Angeles in 1914, the Llano Del Rio Colony was an outgrowth of political and economic resistance to the industrial machine. It was built on the margin of the Antelope Valley in the California desert and grew to about 900 members during the war years. The idealistic colonists sought to create a self-sufficient egalitarian community in which the full value of their own labor directly benefitted the group, rather than being expropriated by capitalists. A wide variety of industries, social institutions, and community infrastructure were developed. Men and women labored together on water supply systems, building construction, agricultural ventures, light industry, education of their children, and other ventures by day, avidly debating politics and philosophy at night. Archaeological and historical investigations provide insights into the complex forces that led to the abandonment of the colony, as well as their implications for modern life.

Van Buren, Mary (Colorado State University)

[25] EARLY SPANISH COLONIAL SILVER MINING IN PORCO, BOLIVIA

The silver mines of Porco have a long history that extends from Inka times, when they supplied the silver that ornamented the Temple of the Sun in Cuzco, until their present-day exploitation by a multinational company. One of the most interesting periods is the interval from 1535 to 1575 when historical records indicate that Spaniards, including the Pizarro brothers, controlled the mines but relied heavily on both Native American technology and labor in order to extract, process, and smelt ores. This period is well represented in the archaeological remains surrounding the modern village of Porco. Mapping in 1997 revealed three architectural complexes associated with a mix of indigenous and Spanish ore processing and smelting equipment. Test excavations were conducted in 1998 in order to assess the degree to which Spaniards relied on indigenous technology and labor organization in order to continue production during the earliest phase of European control.

Van Tilburg, Hans (University of Hawai'i)

[27] UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE MARINE OPTION PROGRAM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI'I

This summary presentation will introduce the University of Hawai'i's program in maritime archaeology and history of the Pacific. More than 10 years ago the Marine Option Program (an interdisciplinary office within the School of Ocean and Earth Science and Technology) began to include maritime history and underwater archaeology workshops into its previous biological and oceanographic curriculum. This had since grown from a series of annual workshops to a full-fledged graduate level summer field school. The Marine Option Program also continues to host an annual symposium at the Hawai'i Maritime Center. Currently the university offers a graduate level certificate in maritime archaeology and history, with core courses including anthropology, maritime history, and technical field training. This presentation covers the development of the program and an overview of the various projects in progress among the islands of Hawai'i.

Veech, Andrew S. (Gunston Hall Plantation)

[34] GENTLEMAN PLANTER, GENTLEMAN GARDENER: DECIPHERING GEORGE MASON'S LANDSCAPE AT GUNSTON HALL PLANTATION

The formal boxwood garden of Gunston Hall Plantation, George Mason's (1725-92) Potomac River estate is well known to gardening and landscape enthusiasts of the Chesapeake region. Besides the great age of certain boxwoods, the garden itself stands out as an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style, which was popular among well-to-do gardeners of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Ironically, though, little was known, before now, about George Mason's original 18th century garden, over which the current Colonial Revival beds now grow.

During the summers of 1997 and 1998, Gunston Hall archaeologists commenced investigations within the boxwood garden to recover traces of its original, colonial-era design. Despite numerous transformations of the garden over the past 250 years, vestiges of its initial layout nonetheless persist. This paper summarized the nature of those remains and the ongoing archaeological research, which is deepening current understanding of George Mason's plantation landscape.

Veit, Richard F. (Monmouth University)

[37] FORGOTTEN PIONEERS OF HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY: M.W. DICKESON AND C.C. ABBOTT

Montroville Wilson Dickeson and Charles Conrad Abbott were arguably two of the 19th-century's most colorful and controversial archaeologists. Dickeson, a contemporary of Squire and Davis, focused his research on the mound-building cultures of the southeast; while Abbott was a major figure in the debate over man's antiquity in the New World. These two researchers also share the distinction of being among the earliest archaeologists at Fort Rosalie, Mississippi, and early 18th-century French outpost. Fifty years later, in the 1890s, Charles Conrad Abbott investigated a 17th-century Dutch trading post on Burlington Island, New Jersey. This paper examines their work in its historical contexts, and discusses the varied motivations which led them to study historic sites.

Veltre, Douglas W. (University of Alaska Anchorage) and **Allen P. McCartney** (University of Arkansas)

[20] RUSSIAN EXPLOITATION OF ALEUTS AND FUR SEALS: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURY SETTLEMENTS IN THE PRIBILOF ISLANDS, ALASKA

Shortly after Russian fur hunters found the uninhabited Pribilof Islands of St. Paul and St. George in the late 1780s, they began forcing Aleut men from the Aleutian Islands and Alaska Peninsula to travel there on a seasonal basis to provide labor for the profitable commercial harvest of northern fur seals. In the early 1800s, entire Aleut families were brought to the Pribilofs, and the multiple seasonal work camps were consolidated into a single permanent year-round community on each island. Recent archaeological surveys of the early camps show them to be unusual in many respects when compared to contemporary sites in the Aleutian Islands region. These include the absence of pre-contact site components, their relatively narrow period of occupation, their

occupancy by an exclusively male population, and their potential as multi-ethnic settlements to reveal differences between the lives of Russian overseers and of Aleut laborers.

Vlcek, David T. (U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Pinedale, Wyoming)

[15] THE NEW FORK WAGON ROAD: A NINETEENTH CENTURY SOUTHWESTERN WYOMING LIFELINE TO THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Settlement of the Upper Green River Basin followed directly upon the heels of construction of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869. Manufactured goods and other imported items could only be transported from railhead via horse-drawn freight wagons to ranches, settlements and newly formed towns in this remote region. The New Fork Wagon Road is a major southwestern Wyoming Expansion Era wagon road largely overlooked by historians. This paper introduces the New Fork Wagon Road, the stops between the railhead at Rock Springs and the New Fork townsite and some of the local color associated with the Wagon Road, to historians interested in Wyoming's Expansion Era past.

Waddell, Peter J. A. (Parks Canada)

[11] THE FINAL EXCAVATION OF SIR WILLIAM PHIP'S SHIP, 1690

Parks Canada recently completed the excavation of Sir William Phip's ship which was lost at Anse aux Bouleaux Quebec in 1690. The defeat of Phip's New England fleet and its subsequent retreat resulted in the loss of 4 ships, one of which was discovered in 1995. Since that time Parks has been cooperatively surveying and excavating the site. Highlights of the final excavation year are given including site background, extent of the site, excavation, preliminary artifact coverage, ship structural disassembly and reburial.

Walker, Mark (University of Denver) and **Margaret Wood**

[44] ARCHAEOLOGY, AUDIENCES AND THE MEMORY OF MINERS

In the Archaeology of the Colorado Coalfield War Project we seek to integrate recent theoretical work on the embeddedness of archaeology in contemporary political-economic contexts with our actual practice of archaeology. The focus of the project is a bitter labor strike that took place in Southern Colorado in 1913-1914. The strike climaxed in the Ludlow Massacre of April 20, 1914. This was one of the seminal events of the 20th century U.S. labor history, but is little known today. In this paper we delineate how the production and reproduction of the histories of Ludlow and the Coalfield War are implicated with class interests; the role that these histories play in contemporary Southern Colorado and how we seek to create an archaeological praxis wherein we not only acknowledge that the past is an arena of struggle, but participate in this struggle.

Waller Jr., Joseph N. (The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc./University of Connecticut, Storrs)

[3] COFFIN FURNITURE AND HARDWARE FROM THE JOHNSTON CEMETERY PROJECT

Recent archaeological investigation at two cemeteries in Johnston, Rhode Island allow the interpretation of changing mortuary custom and beliefs associated with burial of the dead from 1820 through the early 20th century. Analysis of coffin types, coffin hardware, burial dress, and the manner in which the deceased were interred suggests that mortuary display became increasingly important in Rhode Island after the first half of the 19th century. Data from the Johnston Cemetery Project also suggest that the “beautification of death” was an important phenomenon even in small, rural communities of religiously conservative people.

Waselkov, Gregory (University of South Alabama) and **Marvin T. Smith** (Valdosta State University)

[33] ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE EARLY HISTORIC UPPER CREEK INDIANS

The Upper Creek Indians of the historic period have a complex origin. Archaeological and ethno-historical research documents the coalescence of several regional ethnic groups that eventually formed a political confederacy. Meanwhile, these regional entities – the Alabamas, Tallapoosas, and Abekas – tolerated the presence of refugees from elsewhere in the Southeast, thereby introducing considerable cultural diversity. As Spaniards, English, and French competed for access to trade during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the Upper Creeks found means to delay domination of the region by any one colonizing power. In this multi-cultural environment, the Upper Creeks limited the impact of European contact by selectively adopting elements of European material culture. With the arrival of American settlers in the early nineteenth century and the advent of direct competition for land, the rate of culture change increased dramatically, until federally mandated removal forced most Upper Creeks to leave the Southeast in the 1830s.

Waters, Gifford J. (University of Florida)

[25] EVIDENCE FOR THE LOCATION OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S FIRST SPANISH FORT

Recent archaeological excavations and historical research have yielded data suggesting that the site 8SJ34 is the location of the first Spanish fort built in 1565 by Pedro Menendez de Aviles in St. Augustine, Florida. Research has shown that there was a sixteenth century occupation at the site which is located approximately one hundred yards south of the original village or campsite established in St. Augustine. Excavations have uncovered a number of features which support the hypothesis of this site being the location of the first Spanish fort, the most significant of which is a moat-like trench which has been dated to the 16th century. Documentary research studying the movement of the early forts has also supported interpreting the site as the location of the 1565 Menendez fort. The archaeological research has also revealed information about the Spanish mission located on the site from the 17th century to the present.

Watts, Tom (Estes Park Historical Museum)

[42] THE FALL RIVER HYDROELECTRIC PLANT RESTORATION AND INTERPRETATION PROJECT

The Fall River Hydroelectric Plant was constructed in 1907 by Freelan Oscar Stanley to power the elegant Stanley hotel. With the opening of the hydro plant in 1909, the hotel could claim to be the first in the county to “heat, light and cook meals exclusively with electricity.” The plant was in operation until the 1982 Lawn Lake Flood, which severely damaged the building. The plant's equipment includes the original HUG and Worthington turbines and a pre-1919 Fairbanks Morse diesel-powered generator.

The Town of Estes Park had long wanted to restore the plant to operating condition. When that proved unfeasible, the Town, with help of a citizens' advisory committee, developed a plan to restore the plant structures and the original equipment, listed on the National Register, as an interpretive center. The center will discuss the significance of hydroelectric power to the development of Estes Park and Colorado.

Wegars, Priscilla S. (University of Idaho)

[12, 20] “A REAL HE MAN'S JOB”: JAPANESE INTERNEES AND THE KOOSKIA INTERNMENT CAMP, IDAHO, 1943-1945

The Kooskia (KOOSkey) Internment Camp is an obscure and virtually forgotten World War II U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) detention facility that was located in a remote area of north central Idaho between May 1943 and May 1945. It held “enemy aliens” of Japanese ancestry from Alaska, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, Utah, and Washington, as well as Japanese from Peru, Mexico, and Panama. Although some of the 256 internees held camp jobs, most of these all male, paid volunteers were construction workers for the present Highway 12 between Lewiston, Idaho and Lolo, Montana, parallel to the wild and scenic Lochsa River. “Digging in the documents” has produced INS, Forest Service, and Border Patrol photographs and other records. These, combined with internee and employee oral and written interviews, illuminate the internees' experiences, emphasizing the perspectives of the men detained at the Kooskia Internment Camp.

Welch, Debora (University of Idaho)

[14] THE MILITARY PRESENCE IN SKAGWAY, ALASKA, 1899-1902: THE ALL BLACK COMPANY “L” OF THE 24TH INFANTRY

When the United States purchased the Alaskan territory, it sent troops to maintain law and order and represent the federal authority in the new territory. When thousands of people flocked to the gold fields of Canada, the U.S. government once again sent troops to preserve the peace, but also to protect and preserve U.S. interests.

The all Black Company “L”, 24th Infantry, arrived in Dyea in May 1899 and was later stationed in Skagway. This paper discussed the men of the company, their proud history and their occupation in Skagway during the gold rush.

Wessel, Richard L. (SWCA, Inc. Environmental Consultants, Salt Lake City)

[19] CAMP DOUGLAS: FEDERAL BASTION ALONG THE WASATCH FRONT

In the fall of 1862, the California Volunteers arrived at Salt Lake City with the mission of protecting the Overland Trail and ensuring the Union loyalties of the Mormon community. The troops initially sheltered in semi-subterranean, canvas covered quarters, 12 men to a structure. Officers quartered semi-subterranean adobe and log structures, while Connor and his camp surgeon lived in above ground structures. With the spring, camp the opportunity for building more substantial structures. Thus, began the process of the evolution of Fort Douglas.

An archaeological sample of the Camp site recovered during fieldwork by SWCA represents a variety of contexts from the enlisted men’s quarters of “Connor Tents”, the Division Commander’s and Surgeon’s residences, to the 1868 Laundress Row. This diversity allows us to investigate problems of status differentiation and behavior, and tet the popular notion that animosity between the Government and the Mormon community resulted in their mutual isolation.

Whall, David G. (Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary)

[10] DEVELOPMENT OF THE FLORIDA KEYS NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY SHIPWRECK TRAIL

Scattered along the coral reefs and buried in the sandy shallows off the Florida Keys is a trail of historic shipwrecks. One goal of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary is to provide opportunities for people to learn about our maritime heritage. Through the Shipwreck Trail, the Sanctuary is seeking to make our rich maritime heritage more available and to encourage an appreciation and understanding of these irreplaceable remnants of our past. This joint project with the Florida Division of Historic Resources consists of the following phases: identifying potential sites, conducting underwater field documentation and historical research, site selection, development of interpretive materials (a brochure covering all sites and individual site divers guides), and improved site access by markers and mooring buoys. Plans call for continued monitoring of the sites and development of a shore side interpretive exhibit. The Shipwreck Trail consists of nine sites extending from Key Largo to Key West.

Wheeler, Derek (Department of Archaeology, Monticello & Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia), **Leslie McFaden** (Department of Archaeology, Monticello), and **John Metz** (Department of Archaeology, Monticello)

[39] THE EARLY HOME-FARM QUARTER AT MONTICELLO

We present preliminary results from the first two seasons of field work at an outlying slave quarter site located in 1997 during the Monticello Plantation Archaeological Survey. Located at the

edge of what Thomas Jefferson called “the Ancient Field”, this site was home to enslaved African-Americans who labored on Monticello’s home-farm from the 1760’s to about 1790. We describe how the site’s locational characteristics, spatial structure, and assemblage contents promise to illuminate slave life ways on the Piedmont frontier. We will also compare this farm quarter to previously excavated domestic and farm-quarter slave sites, to examine how the plantation system, initially evolved in the Coastal Plain, changed as it spread into the Piedmont.

Wilde-Ramsing, Mark (North Carolina Underwater Archaeology Unit) and **Wayne R. Lusardi** (North Carolina Underwater Archaeology Unit)

[35] CONTINUED EXPLORATIONS AT THE BEAUFORT INLET SHIPWRECK SITE,
NORTH CAROLINA

Field investigations, laboratory analysis and historical research have continued throughout 1998 on what appears to be Blackbeard's *Queen Anne's Revenge*. The shipwreck, located near Beaufort, North Carolina, is in the reported location of the pirate ship and has produced an early 18th century material assemblage consistent with that type of vessel. The latest findings will be presented in this research report.

Wilke, Laurie A. (University of California, Berkeley)

[31] THE IMPORTANCE OF BEER IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF FRATERNITY SOCIAL
IDENTITY: A CASE STUDY FROM PROHIBITION PERIOD CALIFORNIA

The image of John Belushi smashing a beer can against his forehead is one that is permanently entwined with late 20th century American visions of fraternity life. Archaeologists are always in danger of projecting their cultural biases and standards on the past. Such was the case when construction activities at the University of California Berkeley disturbed a Prohibition-period dump site associated with Zeta Psi fraternity. One hundred beer bottles and a number of hard liquor bottles were among artifacts recovered. While the fraternity brothers of Zeta Psi did frequent speakeasies and enlist the aid of bootleggers to obtain hard alcohol, with the intention of becoming inebriated, beer drinking occurred under very different circumstances. Beer and the consumption of beer (even non-alcoholic beer), was an important social activity used to reinforce bonds between brothers.

Wilson, Richa (US Forest Service)

[43] THE ROTCHEV HOUSE: EXAMINING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF A NATIONAL
HISTORIC LANDMARK

The Rotchev House, located at Fort Ross on California’s coast is a National Historic Landmark and is the only structure in the lower 48 states containing original material from the Russian occupation. Despite alterations and fire damage, the c. 1836 log building is significant for several reasons. These include its association with Russian colonialism in the Americas, with numerous important individuals including Alexander Rotchev and John Sutter, and as an example of Russian building technology. The landmark status of the Rotchev House is also justified under

Criterion D for its potential to yield information about nineteenth-century building materials and finishes, early climatic conditions (through dendrochronology), and the evolution of domestic architecture and use under various owners.

Woodward, Robyn P. (Underwater Archaeological Society of British Columbia) and **John Pollack** (Underwater Archaeological Society of British Columbia)

[11] MAJOR STEAM-ERA WRECKS AND LAND SITES OF THE WEST KOOTENAYS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (PARTS 1 AND 2)

A reconnaissance inventory of submerged heritage resources in the southern interior of British Columbia, Canada was initiated in 1991. To date, 58 sites have been inspected out of a reported 108 locations. Of the known sites, 43 are of steam-era vessels, barges, dock facilities or train wrecks associated with railway transfer activities. The first paper will provide an overview of the history of the settlement following the discovery of gold, copper and coal in this region of British Columbia in the 1880's. The towering mountains that flank the long narrow lakes of the Kootenay region made the construction of railways difficult resulting in the development of an elaborate system of locally constructed stern wheelers for the transportation of passengers and general cargo plus a fleet of steam tugs and railway transfer barges to move vast quantities of mining and timber resources. Using archival research and oral history this paper will also detail the wide diversity of vessels and other associated sites in the area. The second paper will document the various remote sensing and mapping surveys undertaken by the Kootenay Branch of the Underwater Archaeological Society of British Columbia. Specifically it will focus on the documentation of the sternwheeler *Kuskanook*; the steam tug, *Hosmer*; the submerged Canadian Pacific docks along the Nelson waterfront; and the 1901 Procter Train wreck site.

Wurst, Louann (SUNY Brockport)

[5] RESIDUES OF REFORM: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGY OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Historical archaeology had the potential to broaden our understanding of many facets of 19th century social reform. Rather than documenting specific reform events, the most exciting prospects lie in using the current interest as a starting point to approach the social relations within communities that were not necessarily united in reform issues. Conflict is present in all contexts of social and moral reform because of the underlying structural relations of class and inequality. The Gerrit Smith estate in New York provides a touch-stone to address the archaeological implications of such social reform. Gerrit Smith was actively involved in abolition, the underground railroad, temperance and women's rights issues. Exploring the community of Peterboro will allow us to understand the everyday life of those who precipitated and resisted social reform. It is only by juxtaposing these different stories that community conflict and social reform can truly come into focus.

Yang, Jeannie (Sonoma State University)

[22] VANISHING SONS: THE CHINESE LAUNDRYMEN AT 1813 SEVENTH STREET, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

Artifacts of Chinese origin have always fascinated historical archaeologists, but their analyses often offer little more than types and numbers of the artifacts. The people who used these relics seem to be missing. Based on data collected from an early 20th-century laundry in Oakland, California, as well as information from historical and ethnographical sources, this paper proposes to construct a historical narrative of how a Chinese laundry man may have gone about his daily business, and demonstrates that a proper combination of archaeology and history offer a much more interesting and comprehensive picture of the past.

Yates, Wm. Brian (Florida State University)

[36] CONTINUING INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE COAST GUARD DOCK BALLAST PILE (FOJE 035), LOGGERHEAD KEY, DRY TORTUGAS NATIONAL PARK

Since discovery by Juan Ponce de Leon in 1513, the Dry Tortugas have played a significant role in maritime history of the New World. Used as a point of reference for vessels navigating from the Caribbean to Europe, the Dry Tortugas also proved to be a challenge to many of these early seafarers. A hurricane sweeping through the Straits of Florida on September 5, 1622 led to the destruction of the 1622 Spanish treasure fleet. Of the eight Spanish vessels lost in that storm, three were believed to be wrecked in the vicinity of the Dry Tortugas; *Nuestra Senora de Los Reyes*, *Rosario* which grounded near Loggerhead Reef, and a small *patache* which met its demise "on an island to the east of the *Rosario*." This research will present evidence which supports the idea that the Coast Guard Dock Ballast Pile (FOJE 035) may be the remains of that *patache*.

Ziegler, Robert J. (US Army Corps of Engineers - Kansas City District)

[13] THE MATERIAL FACTORS OF EVERYDAY LIFE AT FORT ELLSWORTH, KANSAS (1864-1867)

Nineteenth century western frontier Army posts are often characterized as unpleasant, dirty, and uncomfortable places where soldiers endured a monotonous diet of bad food, badly prepared. This paper examines material culture and subsistence at Fort Ellsworth, a temporary post established in June 1864 along the Smoky Hill River at the junction of two important transportation routes, the Smoky Hill Road to Denver and the Fort Riley Road to Fort Larned on the Santa Fe Trail. Recent archaeological and historical investigations indicate that housing conditions at Fort Ellsworth were poor, but the soldiers there had some comforts of civilization, including a diverse assortment of foodstuffs.