Revealing Landscapes

Compiled with an Introduction
by Christopher C. Fennell

The Society for Historical Archaeology's "Perspectives from Historical Archaeology" publication series provides subject and regional readers on a variety of topics of interest to archaeologists and scholars in related fields. Each volume includes an introduction by the compiler that reviews historical archaeology's work on the topic. "Perspectives" volumes are available in both perfect bound and pdf formats, and sales proceeds benefit the Society's educational and research missions.

Revealing Landscapes, compiled by Chris Fennell, includes an introduction that reviews the field and 24 articles selected from the *Historical Archaeology* Journal. A table of contents and abstracts is set out below. You can obtain volumes from the "Perspectives" Series online at: https://www.lulu.com/spotlight/shabookstore.

Part I. Introduction

Abstract: This introduction provides a summary of trends in landscape archaeology over the past several decades, outlines ongoing debates in theories, research questions, and interpretative frameworks, and provides an overview of the selected readings included in this volume. [pp. 1-11]

Part II. Methods and Cartographies of Analysis

Abstract: Landscape archaeology could also be called settlement archaeology, but landscape history is perhaps a better term. Settlement archaeology is familiar to most archaeologists as a movement within the discipline to put archaeological sites within a geographic and environmental context. The word "settlement" in the name, however, has subtley affected the direction which this area of study has followed, for it focuses upon settlements, meaning villages and dwellings therein, rather than the landscapes upon which those settlements were built. When the landscape is addressed at all, usually only fixed variables like soils, slope factors, distance to water, or other resources are the subject of analysis. Archaeologists would have a better understanding of rural sites by focusing on landscape history. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 24(4): 92-101 (1990) [pp. 12-21]

3. *Recovering the Lost Landscapes of the Stockton Gardens at Morven, Princeton, New Jersey*
   Conrad M. Goodwin, Karen B. Metheny, Judson M. Kratzer, and Anne Yentsch

Abstract: A variety of field techniques for the recovery of buried landscapes has been successfully and unsuccessfully used in the Midatlantic. Using examples from Morven, the utility of several are surveyed here. Of particular service was the practice of recording elevations as feet (ft.) above-sea-level readings; it permitted planned variations in garden contours (i.e., terraces, falls, sunken groves, drainage grading) to be observed across wide areas of the site. The system of measurement used in the 18th century, based on Renaissance surveying techniques, and knowledge of its use in designing gardens, enables modern archaeologists to predict where key elements of older landscapes may be found below ground. Other methods discussed include the use of the split spoon auger, the steel T-probe, post hole digger, backhoe trenching, checkerboard excavation, and areal excavation. While none is particularly unique or innovative, using them in combination provides the archaeologist with powerful tools for interpretation of buried historic landscapes. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 29(1): 35-61 (1995) [pp. 22-48]

4. *Landuse Reconstruction at the Founding Settlement of Las Vegas, Nevada*
   James Schoenwetter and John W. Hohmann

Abstract: Integration of artifactual, architectural, historical, geoarchaeological, faunal, macrobotanical, and palynological evidence provides the grounds for a model of the landuse history of Las Vegas, Nevada, from the second quarter of the 19th century until 1905. The integrated model reinforces and elaborates upon landuse changes noted in the historic record, hut adds details to support a processual, explanatory, analysis that is not well-evidenced by available documentation. From this perspective, the landuse history of Las Vegas appears always to have been more significantly influenced by socioeconomic factors than ecological conditions-a reality that continues to the present day. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 31(4): 41-58 (1997) [pp. 49-66]

5. *Fixing Farms: Pondering Farm Scenes from the Vanity Press*
   LouAnn Wurst

Abstract: Historical archaeologists are familiar with the illustrated farm views found in late-19th-century local history publications. Analysis of the farm views from the town of Hector in Schuyler County, New York, shows that they do not simply represent the wealthiest farmers or earliest settlers, but they do seem to cluster in family groups of fairly prosperous families representing the second generation of the area's second wave of settlement. The drawings are accurately rendered in terms of the house and the spatial layout of the farms, but topographical features are generally more mythic. This indicates that the buildings were meant to be recognized from the drawings, probably by people who already knew them. The family relationships connect these separate, individual drawings into nodes within a larger community network. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 41(1): 69-80 (2007) [pp. 67-78]

6. *Shifting Sand and Muddy Waters: Historic Cartography and River Migration as Factors in Locating Steamboat Wrecks on the Far Upper Missouri River*
   Annalies Corbin

Abstract: Steamboating on the Missouri River began in 1819 and, by 1860 Fort Benton, Montana Territory was established as the world's innermost port. Between 1819 and the mid-1920s more than 1,000 vessels were lost and subsequently forgotten on the Missouri River. Missouri River

migration is investigated as a primary factor in predicting, locating, and assessing inland river wreck sites today. The study examines three historic river surveys conducted in 1867, 1874, and from 1892 to 1897, plus modern aerial photography for clues suggesting the location of steamboat wreck sites and information useful in predicting site conditions and site formation processes prior to archaeological disturbance. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 32(4): 86-94 (1998) [pp. 79-87]

7. *Mapped Landscapes: The Politics of Metaphor, Knowledge, and Representation on Nineteenth-Century Irish Ordnance Survey Maps*
    Angèle Smith

Abstract: Historical archaeologists routinely use historical maps in their interpretations of the past. Nineteenth-century Ordnance Survey maps of Ireland illustrate that maps are simultaneously document, artifact, and metaphor. These colonial maps, which shape understanding of the sociohistorical period, are used as "snapshot" documents of the past to complement the archaeological record. Maps as documents control the knowledge of the landscape and so are often used as a metaphor of that control and power. Historical maps serve better with the recognition that they, too, are artifacts. As visual representations of landscapes, thinking about maps as artifacts highlights maps as the sites of contestation and negotiation, visually representing the social relations of power and the contesting of different understandings of landscapes. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 44(1): 81-91 (2007) [pp. 88-98]

8. *GPS, GIS and the Civil War Battlefield Landscape: A South Carolina Low Country Example*
    Steven D. Smith, Christopher Ohm Clement, and Stephen R. Wise

Abstract: The results of Global Positioning System (GPS) mapping and Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis of Civil War earthworks in Beaufort and Jasper counties, South Carolina, are presented. Most earthworks were part of a defensive system built by Confederate forces over the course of the war to protect the Charleston to Savannah railroad, which itself was part of a vital supply line allowing rapid transport of men and materiel throughout the Confederacy. For most of the war, Union forces were deployed at Port Royal Sound less than 40 km from the railroad. The Confederates met this threat through fixed defenses at strategic locations combined with rapid movement of troops by rail. This strategy and these tactics are understandable within the geographic context provided by GPS/GIS technology and a military context provided by a detailed campaign history. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 37(3): 14-30 (2003) [pp. 99-115]

9. *Using Geodatabases to Generate "Living Documents" for Archaeology: A Case Study from the Otago Goldfields, New Zealand*
    Edward González-Tennant

Abstract: Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are still growing in relation to historical archaeology, and the related literature contains little on the actual methods for structuring such data. The author draws on fieldwork at four sites in the Otago Region of New Zealand to present a sample data model as well as various uses for GIS in historical archaeology -- from initial data collection to public presentation. Methodology developed here was used to map surface remains with GPS at four gold mining sites. Because unforeseen problems can arise when transitioning field data into digital formats, the process developed as part of the author's work to translate, organize, and disseminate data is presented in clear steps. The benefits for public consumption of archaeological material are discussed as well as the potential for GIS to address simple

phenomenological questions about past decisions in regards to site placement. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 43(3): 20-37 (2009) [pp. 116-33]

Part III. Terrains Shaped by Economics, Class, and Social Identities

10. *The Landscapes of Class Negotiation on Coffee Plantations in the Blue Mountains of Jamaica, 1790-1850*
James A. Delle

Abstract: Analyzing the material elements of class negotiation should be a focus of historical archaeology. One of the most promising forms of material culture with which to conduct such analysis is landscape. To examine how landscapes shaped the negotiation of class relations in 19th century Jamaica, the material remains of three coffee plantations -- Sherwood Forest, Clydesdale, and Chesterfield -- are described and analyzed. The archaeological analysis of the landscapes of 19th century class negotiation can shed light on the historical development of capitalist social processes, many of which still impact the negotiation of class relations today. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 33(1): 136-58 (1999) [pp. 134-56]

11. *Class, Gender, and the Built Environment: Deriving Social Relations from Cultural Landscapes in Southwest Michigan*
Deborah L. Rotman and Michael S. Nassaney

Abstract: The houses, barns, and gardens that comprise cultural landscapes embody information about their makers because the built environment actively serves to create, reproduce, and transform social relations. Members of society use space to reinforce and resist relations of power, authority, and inequality by organizing the landscape to facilitate the activities and movements of some individuals, while concurrently constraining others. Historical investigations indicate that the occupants of the village of Plainwell, Michigan, have witnessed political, economic, and social changes at the local, regional, and national levels since the mid-19th century. Yet, archaeological investigation of the Woodhams site (20AE852) -- a residential homelot in Plainwell -- provides evidence for considerable continuity in class and gender relations, despite transformations in American society at these multiple scales of analysis. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 31(2): 42-62 (1997) [pp. 157-77]

12. *Labors Heritage: Remembering the American Industrial Landscape*
Paul A. Shackel

Abstract: Archaeology at industrial sites provides some of the greatest opportunities to tell the story of the impact of industrialization on workers and their communities. Archaeologists working on industrial sites have a long tradition of interpreting technology and industrial landscapes while issues related to labor are overlooked or glossed over. Other historical archaeologists have laid the groundwork for understanding labor relations and daily life in industrial contexts. An overview of the current state of industrial archaeology is provided, and a renewed call for addressing an archaeology of labor is issued. Work performed at industrial sites needs to address issues related to labor. The draft National Historic Landmark study by the National Park Service on labor archaeology serves as a good framework to deal with these ideas. Additional avenues of inquiry are also explored. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 38(4): 44-58 (2004) [pp. 178-92]

13. *The Metropolis and the Backcountry: The Making of a Colonial Landscape on the South Carolina Frontier*
    Kenneth E. Lewis

   Abstract: The colonial settlement of South Carolina in the 18th century resulted in the emergence of two largely separate economies, the organization of which gave rise to distinctive frontier landscapes. The commercial rice economy of the Lowcountry was characterized by dispersed plantation production facilitated by riverine transportation. The urban functions of this largely rural landscape were centered on entrepot's of Charleston, a city whose size and material wealth reflected the region's commercial success. The Backcountry initially lacked access to the entrepot's urban and export markets and its regional isolation fostered insular economic institutions dispersed among smaller nucleated settlements linked by overland routes. Commercial investment by Charleston interests eventually established the infrastructure of specialized production in the Backcountry and incorporated its resources in the larger export economy. The settlement system that emerged in the interior reflected these changes, but did not emulate the Lowcountry. Rather, it bore the imprint of the frontier landscape, components of which merely acquired new roles as regional nodes in South Carolina's expanding economy, the focus of which remained the older entrepot's that emerged as the South's major port in the postfrontier period. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 33(3): 3-13 (1999) [pp. 193-203]

14. *Plats and Place: The Transformation of 19th Century Speculation Townsites on the Sacramento River*
    Margaret Purser and Noelle Shaver

   Abstract: Speculation townsites were integral to 19th-century California settlement and economic expansion and were often planned, formal landscapes based on explicitly urban templates. Inherently profit driven but frequently unsuccessful, many sites survived only as highly fragmentary or dependent rural entrepôts. The juxtaposition of a formal "plan" with the evolving vernacular reality of such places makes them highly significant for an understanding of 19th-century western American landscapes, both as a discrete settlement type and as a broader form of spatial organization. This speculation process defined much of the cultural landscape of the lower Sacramento River between the 1840s and World War I. Early townsite development linked settlement communities, evolving waterway infrastructure, and general land use patterns in systems that were, if not conventionally urban, emphatically cosmopolitan in nature. Two such townsites along the Sacramento illustrate very different strategies in this evolving landscape of capital manipulation, land speculation, and community formation. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 42(1): 26-46 (2008) [pp. 204-24]

15. *Settlement Patterning on the British Caribbean Island of Tobago*
    Christopher Ohm Clement

   Abstract: Sugar planters on Tobago faced a variety of challenges. Foremost among these were creating and maintaining the economic viability of their estates while subjugating a vastly larger enslaved population. As a minority cultural group, however, planters were also faced with the task of reaffirming their own identities as British subjects. These goals were met by constructing a landscape that offered communications, familiarity and symbolic power. Sugar estate layouts can be interpreted functionally by focusing on the issues of sugar production and control of an enslaved labor force. This paper adds a third dimension by examining the production of sugar and the control of labor from the perspective of the estate house and its relationship to the larger landscape. Additional hypotheses that could account for settlement choices are presented where

production and control are insufficient explanation for patterned arrangements. HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY 31(2): 93-106 (1997) [pp. 225-38]

Part IV. Configuring Landscapes of Geometry, Ideology and Surveillance

16. *Perspective and Surveillance in Eighteenth-Century Maryland Gardens, Including William
Paca's Garden on Wye Island*
Mark P. Leone, James M. Harmon and Jessica Neuwirth

Abstract: Since 1981, 18th-century formal gardens and landscapes in Annapolis have been
archaeologically explored to demonstrate that they are exercises in using solid geometry to
control perspective. Building on this earlier work, William Paca's last garden, built on Wye
Island in the late 1700s, is interpreted to explore the methods by which these gardens were
constructed and the meanings and uses of the gardens. Scholars have suggested that by the 1720s
the genteel in America routinely created gardens as extensions of their homes. The desire to
manage the views in gardens is in the application of the laws of geometry to wilderness. It is
suggested that these ordered landscapes, as centerpieces of leisure in the midst of the working
plantation and as places to display oneself to visitors and workers alike, were also consonant with
slaveholder ideology and the ideals of the new republic. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 39(4): 138-
58 (2005) [pp. 239-59]

17. *Baroque Cities in the Wilderness: Archaeology and Urban Development in Colonial
Chesapeake*
Henry M. Miller

Abstract: Historians have long assumed that Maryland's 17th century capital was an unplanned,
scattered village with little urban character. In this paper, new archaeological evidence is
presented which demonstrates that St. Mary's City was actually an elaborately planned
settlement, laid out according to principles of Baroque design. This is the earliest known use of
Baroque urban planning in America. Comparison of St. Mary's layout with that of other colonial
cities reveals that these Baroque urban concepts were only employed in the Chesapeake region.
Possible reasons for this unusual distribution are presented and the implications of this finding
regarding the relationship between society, economy, settlement system and urban form are
discussed. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 22(2): 57-73 (1988) [pp. 260-76]

18. *Seeing: The Power of Town Planning in the Chesapeake*
Mark P. Leone and Silas D. Hurry

Abstract: Urban planning in St. Mary's City and Annapolis is argued to be guided by a baroque
theory of power. The layouts of both cities used the same principles. Baltimore is argued to be
built using a panoptic theory of power. Planning and building in these important Maryland cities
was to promote and solidify hierarchy. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 32(4): 34-62 (1998) [pp.
277-305]

19. *Mining Landscapes and Colonial Rule in Early-Twentieth-Century Cyprus*
Michael Given

Abstract: In the early 20th century the large-scale copper and asbestos mines of Cyprus were intimately associated with colonial rule, both in their ideologies and in their actual operations. For the Cypriot miners, this represented a major disruption of long-standing values and required a new negotiation of their relationship with their British colonizers. Attempts to control mining landscapes and communities interplayed with a range of actions from submission to everyday resistance to strikes and riots. These dynamics are most clearly seen by examining the entire landscape. Particularly revealing aspects include the naming of mining landscapes, the surveillance of miners, the complex relationship between mining and agriculture, the actual and symbolic manipulation of artifacts, the expression of control and resistance in miners' housing, and shifting concepts of community. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 39(3): 49-60 (2005) [pp. 306-17]

20. *European Military Sites as Ideological Landscapes*
Brooke S. Blades

Abstract: The American tradition of devoting substantial quantities of public resources to the acquisition and preservation of battle sites is generally foreign to European nations. Many battlefields in Europe are unmarked or have few monuments. Preservation efforts at most of the remaining sites have concentrated upon relatively small portions such as isolated structures or natural vistas. Cemeteries are at times integral elements of these landscapes. Selected battlefields in Ireland, Scotland, England, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Czech Republic provide varied examples of European landscape preservation and commemoration. It is argued that the often minimal preservation efforts in Europe reflect an ideological landscape of modern political and social concerns.   HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 37(3): 46-54 (2003) [pp. 318-26]

21. *"The Absence of Ghosts": Landscape and Identity in the Archaeology of Australia's Settler Culture*
Tracy Ireland

Abstract: This article is a case study investigating archaeology as a practice embedded in a complex web of culturally constructed codes of meaning or discourses. A distinctive form of discourse concerning the landscape and its role in determining national identity characterizes Australian culture. This discourse has been central to the construction of the idea of the nation and its past: in particular, concepts of the land as hostile and empty, of the bush as the essence of Australia, and of the landscape as feminine. The paper considers the ways in which this landscape discourse has operated within historical archaeological research and heritage management and discusses the implications of these discursive relationships for past and future research. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 37(1): 56-72 (2003) [pp. 327-43]

Part V. Geographies of Racism and Inequality

22. *Symbolic Violence and Landscape Pedagogy: An Illustration from the Irish Countryside*
Charles E. Orser, Jr.

Abstract: Archaeologists know that landscapes can provide powerful clues about past social interaction. Landscapes are never truly passive because they offer many socially relevant services

to the individuals and social groups who inhabit them. Much of what landscapes do is symbolic. Pedagogy can constitute an important function of a landscape, particularly in the hierarchical societies investigated by historical archaeologists. The demesne constitutes an especially evocative pedagogic landscape in an Irish setting. A detailed examination of Coopershill demesne in County Sligo, Ireland, demonstrates the power of landscape pedagogy and the role of symbolic violence in helping to shape it. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 40(2): 28-44 (2006) [pp. 344-60]

23. *Damaging Detours: Routes, Racism, and New Philadelphia*
   Christopher C. Fennell

Abstract: The 19th-century impacts of racism and transportation developments on New Philadelphia, Illinois are explored by examining oral history, documentary, and archaeological evidence. This study first addresses the region in which New Philadelphia was located, outlining the contours of a landscape torn by racial strife. Analysis of the history of the construction of a regional railroad that bypassed New Philadelphia is then provided. Evidence shows that the town was bypassed for reasons other than competition from other potential depot towns, engineering concerns with topography, or other rational business reasons. The impacts of aversive racism very likely diverted the railroad route around New Philadelphia, spelling its demise. Finally, the lessons that emerge from these past social, economic, and racial dynamics are considered. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 44(1): 138-54 (2010) [pp. 361-77]

24. *The Landscape of Van Winkle's Mill: Identity, Myth, and Modernity in the Ozark Upland South*
   Jamie C. Brandon and James M. Davidson

Abstract: Archaeological investigations at Van Winkle's Mill (3BE413), a mid-to-late-19th century sawmill in the Arkansas Ozarks, were conducted between October 1997 and October 2003. These investigations yielded information that may help clarify the changing social relations and race constructions associated with the end of the antebellum era as expressed via landscape usage. Additionally, the excavations have much to say regarding our stereotypes of both slavery (and by extension the whole African Diaspora) and the inhabitants of the American upland South. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 39(3): 113-31 (2005) [pp. 378-96]

25. *Integrating Segregated Urban Landscapes of the Late-Nineteenth and Early-Twentieth Centuries*
   Eric L. Larsen

Abstract: The period of legal segregation in the United States is characterized in modern thought as a system of racial separation prevalent in the South around the first half of the 20th century. Separation implies a spatiality that seems to lend itself to a landscape study. In problematizing such a study, it becomes clear that the spatial signs of segregation are markers in a complex system of identity building and maintenance relationships. The association of identity politics with cultural landscape analysis provides a picture of segregation that pushes beyond the bounds of African American neighborhood or residential sites. Examining three turn-of-the-20th-century sites in Annapolis, Maryland, provides an example of how archaeology, in examining urban contexts, has a role in how this period of segregation is perceived. HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY 37(3): 111-23 (2003) [pp. 397-409]