

## Chapter VIII Bibliography

### A. Selected Sources

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Wittkofski, J. Mark. "A Summary of Cultural Resources and Environmental Variables of the Virginia Eastern Shore." *Archaeological Society of Virginia* 37, no.1 (nd): 1-9.

## B. Annotated Sources

Adams, William Hampton. "Landscape Archaeology, Landscape History, and the American Farmstead." *Historical Archaeology* 24, no. 4 (1990): 92-101.

Discusses the practice of landscape archaeology, particularly landscape history for understanding sites that exist in a rural context. Applies this concept and central place theory to the landscape history and archaeology of a farm, looking specifically at the layout of the larger farm and activities and room use in the house. Concludes with some helpful approaches for uncovering the history of particular landscape. A great resource article.

Barthold, Elizabeth. "Documenting Historic Parks in the Nation's Capital." *CRM* 14, no. 6 (1991): 7-9.

Briefly addresses the methods of landscape documentation proposed by HABS/HAR. Provides an interesting case study in Washington, D.C.

Birnbaum, Charles A. "Making Educated Decisions on the Treatment of Historic Landscape." *APT Bulletin* 24, no. 3-4 (1992): 42-51.

Provides a brief overview of the guidelines established by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, with emphasis placed on how the guidelines are applied to actual sites and the options for treatments. A precursor to the draft guidelines published in 1994.

Birnbaum, Charles A. and Robert R. Page. "Revealing the Value of Cultural Landscapes." *CRM* 17, no. 7 (1994): 3-4, 47-48.

Discusses interpretation of history and cultural landscapes. Proposes that changes be made to the way interpretation is carried out traditionally, not necessarily interpreting one time period, object, or place, but rather the evolution of the site. Less attention to be paid to an object or specific time and more to the significance and expression of the culture.

Burns, John A., ed. *Recording Historic Structures: Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record*. Washington, D.C.: The American Institute of Architects Press, 1989.

Provides a complete discussion of researching and documenting historic structures and objects. Contains detailed information about approaches and methods for carrying out a study. Provides a case study on recording a historic landscape. Not much information on landscapes in particular, but good fundamental principles.

Deetz, James. *In Small Things Forgotten: An Archaeology of Early American Life*. New York: Doubleday, 1996.

An interesting and understandable discussion about archaeology and the roots of American life. Specific attention is paid to pottery and foodways, architecture, gravestones and cemeteries. Revised from the 1977 edition, this book includes a chapter on African culture. Includes some helpful sources in the notes section.

Fairbanks, Charles H. "The Plantation Archaeology of the Southeastern Coast." *Historical Archaeology* 18, no. 1 (1984): 1-14.

An in-depth study and commentary about slave settlements on Southeastern plantations. Provides very detailed information about slave diet and material culture through excavation of house sites and trash pits. The author attempts to summarize a body of work that had taken place thus far on the subject of slave life and cultural patterns, while stressing the need for historians and archaeologists to work together towards the common goal of good research. In the author's definition, good research also means it is accessible to the public. A great bibliography dealing with slave settlement archaeology.

Fardin, Linda Dicaire. "Assessing the Cultural Value of Historic Parks and Gardens." *APT Bulletin* 24, no. 3-4 (1992): 14-24.

Methodology set forth was influenced by the Canadian Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office. The assessment criteria outlined includes three main headings, aesthetic interest, historical interest, and environmental interest, with more specific criteria contained within each heading. Also includes explanation of evaluation criteria and application of the methodology.

Ferguson, Leland. *Uncommon Ground: Archaeology and Early African America, 1650-1800*. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1992.

The author discusses African American life in the context of southern plantations from Virginia to South Carolina. The case studies discussed provide a good overview of artifacts particular to African American and slave culture. Several chapter sections pertain to Virginia. Has a detailed bibliography with great references for general plantation archaeology and history.

Fly, Everett and La Barbara Wigfall Fly. "Ethnic Landscapes Come to Light." *Landscape Architecture* 77, no. 4 (July/August 1987): 34-39.

Outlines the steps and resources for carrying out an in depth documentation of a cultural group. Emphasizes the importance of local and regional resources, as well as the context of the group in conjunction with national trends and history.

Gilbert, Cathy. "NPS Pacific Northwest Region Cultural Landscape Inventory." *CRM* 14, no. 6 (1991): 15-17.

Outlines the process through which the National Park Service developed an inventory method for Pacific Northwest parks. Important was the need to create a method that served to identify cultural landscapes within the many districts. Makes reference to nationwide database which compiles significant NPS sites, Servicewide Cultural Landscapes Inventory.

Gleason, Kathryn L. "To Bound and to Cultivate: An Introduction to the Archaeology of Gardens and Fields." In *The Archaeology of Garden and Field*, eds. Naomi F. Miller and Kathryn L. Gleason. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1994.

A wonderful review of landscape archaeology from many different aspects. This seems to be a compilation of the process that an archaeologist would go through when studying a landscape; theory, documentation, analysis, and interpretation. The section written on interpretation is insightful when considering how to treat or use a property that is firstly a cultural resource. A helpful and extensive bibliography.

Harvey, Robert R. "Fieldwork Techniques as an Aid in Reading the Cultural Landscape." *APT Bulletin* 22, no. 1-2 (1990): 132-141.

Lists and discusses methods by which to read the landscape. Emphasizes the importance of context, historic periods, and origins, as well as understanding the "clues in the earth." A very helpful publication.

Hawkes, Pamela W. "Preserving New England's Rural Landscapes: The Property Plan for Eastman Hill, Lovell, Maine." *APT Bulletin* 24, no. 1-2 (1992): 13-18

Discusses the importance of a historic property plan for documenting and identifying significant features of a property in order to protect those defining features from disappearing or changing. Provides an interesting case study that applies the method.

Hazzard, David D. "Arlington: Archaeology on Virginia's Eastern Shore." *Notes on Virginia* no. 31 (Fall 1987): 28-32.

Discusses historic and prehistoric significance of a site on the Eastern Shore. Also mentions the need for more archaeological work to be done on the shore since few such studies have taken place. Interesting note that this study came about because of construction of a residential development. A precursor to what is taking place today and potentially at Woodlands.

Hewitt, N. R. and M. A. Hodder. "A Landscape Survey of Sandwell Valley, 1982-87." *South Staffordshire Archaeological and Historical Society. Transactions 1986-1987* 28 (1988): 14-38.

A detailed and interesting example of a landscape inquiry that deals with an existing conditions and archaeological survey.



Hudgins, Carter L. "Robert 'King' Carter and the Landscape of Tidewater Virginia in the Eighteenth Century." In *Earth Patterns: Essays in Landscape Archaeology*, eds. William M. Kelso and Rachel Most. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1990.

Points out the need to know more about how people thought during a specific time period so as to understand better the development of the landscape. Particular attention is given to gentry landscapes of tidewater Virginia. An interesting note about Deetz's Georgian mind-set concept and how the change from vernacular to Georgian changed the landscape in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. This type of information is pertinent to understanding the meaning and significance behind excavated artifacts.

Hume, Ivor Noel. *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1970.

A helpful resource listing colonial artifacts, their characteristics and time periods. The commentary preceding the guide to artifacts provides an archaeological perspective on history. The author explains very clearly what the job and responsibilities of an archaeologist and the field of archaeology need to accomplish. Mentions some of the technical aspects of digging and mapping a site, as well as the need to work with other disciplines to fill out the historical picture. Unfortunately this book does not have a compiled bibliography, but rather the citations are scattered throughout the book.

Hume, Ivor Noel. *Here Lies Virginia: An Archaeologist's View of Colonial Life and History*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1963.

An introductory and broad overview of historic archaeology pertaining to colonial Virginia. The author stresses the importance of archaeological work, not only for prehistoric sites, but for historic sites. This was obviously written during a time when work such as this was not accepted. Virginia history is divided into several eras, 18<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, and 16<sup>th</sup> century and addresses each of them generally, as well as discussing artifacts specifically, such as architecture, pottery, furnishings, etc.

Jones, Dwayne. "Developing a Survey Methodology for Roadside Resources." *CRM* 16, no. 6 (1993): 33.

Outlines three approaches for surveying roadside resources, linear, thematic, and resource-based. Provides examples for each, as well as a general critique of each approach.

Lange, Frederick W. And Jerome S. Handler. "The Ethnohistorical Approach to Slavery" in *The Archaeology of Slavery and Plantation Life*. ed. By Theresa A. Singleton. Orlando, Florida: Academic Press, Inc., 1985.

Interesting article that lays the foundation for using documentary and archaeological data in support of one another, what is termed as an ethnohistorical approach. The article writes specifically about plantation slavery which is pertinent, but also makes reference to the greater good of this type of approach.

Lowe, Steven M. "Using Cultural Landscape Reports." *CRM* 19, no. 5 (1996): 11-13.

Discusses the content of a cultural landscape report and its usefulness for managing an existing landscape. Presents a specific example, Harper's Ferry, and how the CLR assisted in cleaning up and restoring the landscape after severe flooding.

Mathien, Frances Joan. "Chalmette National Historical Park: A Remote Sensing Project." *Historical Archaeology* 15, no. 2 (1981): 69-86.

An interesting method of looking at the landscape and historic or obscured features. A good primer for looking at aerial photographs critically.

Meinig, D.W. "The Beholding Eye: Ten Versions of the Same Scene." In *The Interpretation of Ordinary Landscapes: Geographical Essays*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1979.

Proposes that the landscape is a system of parts or components made up of different views or perceptions of the landscape, such as pristine nature, both natural and manmade system, artifacts, history, places, etc. Provides a fundamental basis by which to read and evaluate a landscape. Shows the complexities in landscape itself, as well as understanding it. Very interesting and helpful. Note to myself to continue with the book.

Melnick, Robert Z. "Protecting Rural Cultural Landscapes: Finding Value in the Countryside." *Landscape Journal* 2, no. 2 (1983): 85-96.

Defines the term cultural landscape and its component parts. Discusses understanding, identifying, and managing these cultural landscape in the National Park Service. Provides the framework through which the Secretary of the Interior standards and guidelines were established.

Smith, Samuel D. "Site Survey as a Method for Determining Historic Site Significance." *Historical Archaeology* 24, no. 2 (1990): 34-41.

Proposes evaluating a historic site by determining archaeological significance based on historic context. Includes methods for carrying out site surveys through historic resources such as maps, inventories, and census records. Applies method to a survey of local Tennessee potters.

Stewart, John J. "Landscape Archaeology: Existing Plant Material on Historic Sites as Evidence of Buried Features and as Survivors of Historic Species." *APT Bulletin* 9, no. 3 (1977): 65-72.

A straightforward article about the vegetative elements that one should look for as part of a historic property. Defines landscape archaeology as relying "heavily on documentary research to explain how a landscape as it appears today came to assume its present form." Suggests field work, photography, site plans, and aerial photographs as good tools to really see some patterns in the landscape. The photographic figures illustrate well what the article discusses.

Taylor, Christopher. "The Place of Analytical Fieldwork in Garden Archaeology." *Journal of Garden History* 17, no. 1 (January-March 1997): 18-25.

Mostly a discussion about British sites, but makes the case that archaeology can give dimension to period plans and even historical research. Analytical fieldwork, accomplished without excavation, is the primary method set forth by the author. A keen eye is essential for archaeological fieldwork, for natural and manmade features and patterns may be somewhat obscured from view and not obvious to the inexperienced eye. The author sees the relationship between archaeologists working on the site and those conducting field analysis and historical research as indispensable, for it allows for adequate identification of important sites.

Townsend, Jan. "Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties." *CRM* 15, no. 3 (1992): 19, 23.

Outlines and explains misconceived interpretations of the *National Register Bulletin* 38.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. *Making Educated Decisions: A Landscape Preservation Bibliography*. Edited by Charles A. Birnbaum and Cheryl Wagner. Washington, D.C., 1994.

An excellent resource for published information about landscape preservation that exceeds the standards set forth by the Secretary of the Interior. Complete annotated bibliography.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 18, How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes*, by J. Timothy Keller and Genevieve P. Keller. Washington, D.C., n.d.

A step-by-step guide to preparing a National Register nomination for a designed landscape. Provides helpful information about the process of researching and documenting a site.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 24, Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*, by Anne Derry, H. Ward Jandl, Carol D. Shull, and Jan Thorman (1977), and Patricia L. Parker (1985). Washington, D.C., 1977. 1985.

Provides an easy to follow guide for designing and conducting an historic resource survey. Outlines and explains in great detail each step and provides additional information on archaeological surveys and legislation. Good bibliography.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, by Linda Flint McClelland, J. Timothy Keller, Genevieve P. Keller, and Robert Z. Melnick. Washington, D.C., n.d.

Presents the process and issues to consider when nominating a landscape to the National Register. Provides a useful discussion of historic integrity and significance and how they apply to the National Register Criteria. Comprehensive list of National Register Bulletins and a lengthy bibliography.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 39, Researching a Historic Property*, by Eleanor O'Donnell. Washington, D.C., n.d.

Provides a succinct list of resources to conduct a thorough investigation and documentation of the a property's history. A helpful checklist for researchers.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 38, Guidelines for Evaluation and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*, By Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King. Washington, D.C., n.d.

Outlines the requirements for National Register nominations, as well as addressing other issues such as confidentiality. Provides a look at another type of cultural landscape.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. *Preservation Briefs 36, Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes*, by Charles A. Birnbaum. Washington, D.C., 1994.

A comprehensive work defining historic landscapes, the process through which to carry out documentation and analysis, and the ensuing treatment and preservation plan. Helpful definitions and extra information about reading the landscape and historic plant material. Provides additional reading.

U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, edited by Charles A. Birnbaum with Christine Capella Peters. Washington, D.C., 1996.

A recent publication which outlines in great detail the treatments for significant sites. Each treatment, preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction, is outlined according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and both accepted and not accepted guidelines. Good annotated bibliography and compilation of associations and groups interested in landscape preservation.

Upton, Dell. "Imagining the Early Virginia Landscape." In *Earth Patterns: Essays in Landscape Archaeology*, eds. William M. Kelso and Rachel Most. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1990.

Sets forth the idea that the physical landscape developed in response to how people viewed their landscape, particularly white planters, slaves, and poor whites. This concept addresses also the mental landscape; what parts of the land other than built structures did the three groups associate themselves with. A good example of using landscape history to help define areas on site for archaeological excavation.

Upton, Dell. "White and Black Landscapes in Eighteenth-Century Virginia." *Places* 2, no. 2 (1985): 59-72.

An interesting article discussing the separate physical worlds of a black slave and a white planter. Provides a good example of a multiviewed approach of looking at history and the artifacts that remain. The author makes very interesting claims about the poor and rich perception of the landscape around them, the physical space. This includes how buildings were placed on a farmstead and how the space within them was divided. Some good bibliographic information included.

von Frese, Ralph R. B. and Vergil E. Noble. "Magnetometry for Archaeological Exploration of Historical Sites." *Historical Archaeology* 18, no. 2 (1984): 38-53.

A scientific paper about the advantages of using magnetometry for archaeological purposes, particularly dealing with historic sites. Essentially this is a quick and non-destructive method of documenting patterns, or distribution of artifacts. This not only includes metal or iron objects, but "hearths, fire and refuse pits, burials, wells, building foundations, and concentration of pottery, bricks, and roof tiles." This method can certainly help determine the boundaries and historically active areas of a site.

Wilson, Rex. *Archaeology & Preservation*. Washington D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1980.

Good overview of the practice of archaeology. Talks much about the interdisciplinary nature of the practice, and how many professions and viewpoints are needed to complete a study. Lists the essential concepts associated with archaeology as well as the process through which archaeologists work. The author makes a good point about when the skills of an archaeologist are needed; (1) when more information is required than available through historical research, (2) when the credibility of the historical research or record is questionable.

Yentsch, Anne Elizabeth. *A Chesapeake Family and their Slaves: A Study in Historical Archaeology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994.

A comprehensive case study of an Annapolis, Maryland family, their history, and culture. A wonderful model for how archaeology, historical research, oral histories, etc. are used to fill out all aspects of this family's life. Contains several interesting chapters about the cultural landscape associated with the family and their physical environment, as well as general information about the Chesapeake. Includes a very useful and extensive bibliography.

Yentsch, Anne. "Historic Morven: The Archaeological Reappearance of an 18th century Princeton Garden." *Expedition* 32, no. 2 (1990): 14-23.

Provides a look at the research process that a team of archaeologists engaged in to determine the limits and detail of an 18th century garden. Briefly describes the techniques and findings. Some good sources.

Yentsch, Anne and Judson M. Kratzer. "Techniques used by Historical Archaeologists to study American Landscape and Gardens." *Journal of Garden History* 17, no. 1 (January-March 1997): 47-53.

Gives a brief history of the evolution of landscape archaeology and how it works with other disciplines to fill out the study of landscape. Goes into great deal about techniques used to read the landscape; mapping topography, vistas and vegetation, verifying historic plans, and some on-site excavation work. Some helpful information about the process by which to begin collecting and documenting information about a landscape.