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Household Variation, Public Architecture, and the Organization of Fremont Communities

Katie K. Richards

James R. Allison

Brigham Young University - Provo, Jallison@byu.edu

Richard Talbot

Scott Ure

Lindsay Johansson

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Fluorescence and Ceramic Petrography

This paper reports results of a compositional analysis of Mississippian period ceramic assemblages from the Cahokia site in southern Illinois and the Aztalan site in southeast Wisconsin. Data on elemental composition of sherds and clays was collected using a Bruker Tracer IIIv+ portable X-ray fluorescence analyzer (pXRF). Mineralogical and petrographic data was obtained from examination of selected ceramic thin sections. The resulting complementary data set supports earlier studies suggesting that some of the Mississippian vessels from Aztalan were manufactured from clays similar to American Bottom sources. Additionally, these data are used to explore issues relating to the nature of social relations between and among elements of the Cahokia populace and Aztalan's Mississippian and Late Woodland residents.

[25] Chair

Richards, Patricia (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

[25] *Belgian Brickworks on the Door Peninsula: A Preliminary Compositional and Spatial Analysis of Hand-Molded Bricks from the Vandermissen Brickworks*

In October of 1871, a devastating fire, known as the Peshtigo Fire, destroyed 1,000,000 acres of farms, forests, sawmills, and small towns in Wisconsin and Upper Michigan including many of the Belgian farms and small towns along the west side of the Door Peninsula of Wisconsin. The Belgians rebuilt after the fire using bricks instead of logs for construction. A household brick making industry developed to produce the bricks. Many of these distinctive red brick structures survive today and give the region its architectural character. Local brickworks would have been very common during the rebuilding period following the Peshtigo Fire. However, very few are documented archaeologically. Archaeological investigations at the Vandermissen Brickworks, a late 19th and early 20th century brickworks, has recovered evidence of the steps typically associated with the process of hand-making bricks. A portable X-ray fluorescence (pXRF) analyzer was used in an attempt to associate extant structures with bricks produced at Vandermissen. PXRf data from a sample of bricks recovered from the site was compared to readings taken from a sample of red brick standing structures in southern Door County. Results were correlated with land use histories to discuss post-fire rebuilding strategies by the Door County Belgian community.

[25] Chair

Richards, Katie (Brigham Young University), James Allison (Brigham Young University), Richard Talbot (Brigham Young University), Scott Ure (Brigham Young University) and Lindsay Johansson (Brigham Young University)

[175] *Household Variation, Public Architecture, and the Organization of Fremont Communities*

The Fremont were small scale agriculturalists spread across the northern Colorado Plateau and eastern Great Basin from before A.D. 400 until the A.D. 1300s. Fremont residences are typically pit structures—although late adobe surface structures do occur—established as individual farmsteads, small hamlets, and villages of variable size, the largest with hundreds of occupants. In this paper we discuss how Fremont society was variably organized through time and space, including as households, communities, and dispersed communities. We describe architectural forms that denote not only residential, but also public, communal, and ritual functions. We then present a preliminary model of Fremont organizational strategies relative to social and environmental contexts.

Richardson, James (University of Pittsburgh and Carnegie Museum)

[285] *In the Wake of Kon Tiki: Sailing Capabilities of*

Andean Watercraft and Precolumbian Contact between the Andes and Polynesia

It is clear that by A.D. 1000 there was cultural contact between the Andes and Polynesia as evidenced by the introduction of the sweet potato and bottle gourd into the Pacific and the Asian chicken to Chile. The current theory on the how these domesticates arrived in Polynesia and Chile stresses Polynesian navigators delivering and picking up them up along the Andean coast. Little attention has been given to Andean mariners as the agent of delivery. This paper will focus on the evidence for Andean ocean going watercraft through the examination of the introduction of metallurgy to West Mexico after A.D. 600 from northern Peru and Ecuador, the archaeological evidence for Moche balsa rafts and double decked totora reed boats after A.D. 100, and the recent finds at the Huaca las Balsas at Tucume, Peru, of a raft with a sail dating to A.D. 1000. This data is presented to support the conclusion that Andean mariners were fully capable of long distance ocean voyages into the Pacific and could have introduced the domesticates to the Polynesians bringing chickens to the Andes on their return voyages.

Richardson-Cline, Krista and Jessica Normoyle (Northern Arizona University)

[182] *Curation Crisis: Changing the Way Archaeologist Work*

The curation crisis present in US museums requires archaeologists to discuss potential solutions. Museums are currently unstable institutions, passing their expanding collections to future generations. The present study contributes to the debate on museum collecting and disposal, using as a starting point the results of a survey that demonstrates museums are collecting a significant rates and curators are not using disposal as a collection management tool. Moreover, a review of frameworks underneath museum collections challenges the notion that museums function as repositories. In addition, the work conducted suggests solutions to the curation problem with the use of improved technology, changes in the way archaeologists operate in the field, and large-scale standardization programs.

Richter, Kim [253] see Fischer, Christian

Rick, Torben [70] see Willis, Lauren

Rick, John (Stanford University)

[180] *Canals, Sacrifice, and Water Ritualism at Chavín de Huantar, Peru*

The Middle and Late Formative periods (1200-500 BC) at Chavín de Huantar, Peru witnessed the development of elaborate underground spaces, both galleries and canals, whose use has remained somewhat unclear until the present. Recent extensive fieldwork, intended to both investigate these contexts, and also to return to the canal system one of its functions – drainage – has also provided consistent and clear evidence for the use of canals in ritual sacrifice. The Chavín canal systems have proved to be very extensive, involving both water supply and drainage, as well as deposit of sacrificed ceramics and other materials, and the apparent movement of ritual personnel. This sophisticated canal use, involving extensive manipulation of water, illustrates innovation in hydraulic technology in the service of ritualism. The development of canal use at Chavín is one of many examples of how Andean formative ritual centers served in the development of many technologies, islands of change within a relatively conservative agrarian hinterland.

[291] *Discussant*

[180] Chair

Rick, Torben (Smithsonian Institution), Patrick Kirch (University of California), Jon Erlandson (University of