

Presentation Abstracts

Participant affiliations are provided for identification purposes only; views expressed do not necessarily reflect the positions of any agency, company, university/college, or organization.

演讲摘要

讲演者的所属单位仅用于身份说明，其观点不代表任何机构、公司、大学/学院，或组织的立场。

Weaving the Threads: A View of the Overseas Chinese in Northern Idaho (with Gary Weisz)

James Bard, Cardno ENTRIX

Many Chinese worked on the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad (1881-1883) – the last of the transcontinental railroads built in the United States. Several NP Chinese railroad work camps have been recorded but only one has been archaeologically investigated (1985) – the Cabinet Landing Site (10BR413) in Bonner County, Idaho. More recently, the former post-railroad Chinese settlement at Sandpoint (10BR978) was excavated in 2006-2007 as part of the Sandpoint Archaeology Project associated with Idaho Transportation Department's rerouting US 95 around Sandpoint. Over 90 percent of the settlement was recovered providing a remarkable archaeological record of Chinese laundrymen and cooks living in the period ca. 1883-1907. Demographic data casts doubt that the Sandpoint Chinese were NP workers; they may have worked the various Idaho gold rushes before settling in Sandpoint. In nearby Hope, Idaho, a small group of Chinese worked as NP section crew members into the early years of the twentieth century. Though the Cabinet Landing and Sandpoint excavations provided a rich archaeological database, these investigations demonstrate how little is known about the Chinese themselves. Non-archaeological historical resources can help fill in the knowledge gaps. The archaeological potential of the unexcavated railroad work camps is high and one such site south of Sandpoint (Granite Station 10BR##) is in danger of loss by vandalism and natural forces that will eventually rob the site and sites like it of their metal artifacts through oxidation.

Comparative analysis of Overseas Chinese archaeological sites in western North America is just beginning. The initial cross-comparison of coin assemblages recovered from Overseas Chinese sites as a result of the Sandpoint program shows that much can be learned if similar artifact classes are similarly compared. Though much more archaeology needs to be done, the growing body of available data should allow researchers to address deeper questions about the individuals who came over from China and how they negotiated and in many cases thrived in an alien world. It is now possible to look beyond the materialistic and explore more fully the behavioral and ideological aspects of Chinese culture in a foreign land.

寻找线索：关于北爱达荷州的华侨（与 Gary Weisz 探讨）

James Bard, Cardno ENTRIX

许多华工参加了北太平洋铁路（1881-1883）的修建，这是横贯美国大陆铁路的最后一段线路。诸多这段铁路华工的营地都在史料中有所记载，但只有位于爱达荷州邦纳县的木屋登陆营（Cabinet Landing Site（10BR413））于 1985 年经过了考古调查。考古人员之后于 2006 至 2007 年间发掘了铁路完工后在 Sandpoint（10BR978）形成的华人移民点，这是附属爱达荷州交通部重建环绕 Sandpoint US 95 号高速公路工程的 Sandpoint 考古项目之一。该移民点超过百分之九十的地段被发掘出来，为研究人员提供了大量有关 1883 至 1907 年间该地区华人洗衣工和厨师的考古资料。人口统计数据显示，Sandpoint 的华人不一定是北太平洋铁路劳工，他们在定居 Sandpoint 之前可能在爱达荷州不同的金矿淘过金。在临近的 Hope 市，只有为数不多的华人曾于 20 世纪初从事与北太平洋铁路有关的工作。尽管木屋登陆营（Cabinet Landing）和 Sandpoint 的发掘提供了大量考古数据，但这些考古发现却显示人们对华人自身的情况仍所知甚少。目前还没有考古史料可以填补这些知识上的空白。那些尚未发掘的铁路华工营地有很大的考古潜力，其中一个位于 Sandpoint 以南的花岗岩营地（Granite Station 10BR##）正面临人为和自然力量的破坏，而这种疏失最终将会使此营地及其他类似营地中的金属制品因氧化而锈蚀殆尽。

学者们正开始对北美西部的华侨考古遗址进行比较分析。他们在开展 Sandpoint 计划时对华侨遗址出土的大批各种硬币做了初步的交叉比较，这种比较显示，若用此方法对硬币类的其他文物种类进行比较可以使我们获得很多知识。尽管还有大量考古工作有待进行，但研究人员可利用日益丰富的数据探索关于来自中国华人的更深入的问题，如他们怎样在陌生国度通过协商和谈判解决问题，这样成功的事例不胜枚举。现在学者们能够超越物质，从行为和思想两个方面更加全面地探究处于异国他乡的中国文化。

Summit Camp

Scott Baxter, Environmental Science Associates

Summit Camp was one of the longest occupied work camps along the Transcontinental Railroad. Established in 1865, the camp was home to a largely Chinese workforce, engaged in the difficult and dangerous task of blasting tunnels and constructing the grade over Donner Summit. Although occupied by scores of workers for five long years, little remains of the camp. This is largely due to the impromptu surface collection of artifacts from the site in the 1960s. This collection of material remained unanalyzed and under-reported for almost fifty years. This collection, recently come to light, will be instrumental in interpreting the daily lives of the Chinese immigrants who lived and worked at Summit Camp.

高峰营地

Scott Baxter, 环境科学联合会

高峰营地是州际铁路沿线使用时间最长的工作营地之一。该营地于 1865 年建成后，以华人为主的劳工大军便以此为家，他们在唐纳峰从事隧道爆破和修建阶梯的艰苦而危险的工作。虽然数十名华工在该营地居住了五年之久，但现在营地内却空无一物。这主要是因为 20 世纪 60 年代期间不断有人来此收集文物。然而近 50 年之后，仍然没有人对这些文物进行分析和报道。这批最近才面世的收藏将有助于了解居住在高峰营地的华人移民的日常生活和工作。

After the Railroad: The Chinese at the Palo Alto Stock Farm

Julie Cain, Stanford University

Leland Stanford was perceived as a friend of the Chinese regardless of how he presented himself publicly because he continued to employ Chinese workers at his various properties despite demands that he not do so. One of his long-time workers was Ah Jim, who was attributed with working on the railroad despite his own statement to Angel Island authorities that he had only worked as a gardener since his arrival in California. I'm going to describe what living conditions at the stock farm were like for the numerous Chinese who lived and worked here between 1876 (beginning of the Palo Alto Stock Farm) and 1905 (the death of Jane Stanford, Leland's widow). The focus will be on Jim and his relationship with the Stanfords, a case study for 19th-century immigration rhetoric in California. The artifacts used to tell Jim's story were not dug up out of the ground but consist of archival documents and baby gifts given by the Stanfords to Jim and his wife when their oldest son was born at the stock farm.

铁路建成后在帕洛阿图（Palo Alto）畜牧场的华人

Julie Cain, 斯坦福大学

利兰•斯坦福无论在公众场合如何表现自己，但他被认为是华人的朋友，因为他无视禁用华工的要求，不断在自己的各企业中雇用华工。阿金（Ah Jim）是他长期雇用的华工之一，虽然他在给天使岛（Angel Island）当局的声明中称，他到达加利福尼亚后只做过园丁，但他实际上是在铁路做工。我将对大批在畜牧场生活和劳作的华人的生活状况进行描述，这些华人在帕洛阿图（Palo Alto）畜牧场初建的 1876 年至利兰•斯坦福的遗孀简•斯坦福去世的 1905 年期间一直住在那里。作为 19 世纪加州移民情况的案例研究，我讲述的重点是阿金以及他与斯坦福夫妇的关系。虽然出土的文物中没有直接与阿金身世有关的物品，但却发现了相关的档案文件和其长子在畜牧场出生时斯坦福夫妇送的婴儿礼物。

Celestial Sojourners in the High Sierras: The Ethno-Archaeology of Chinese Railroad Workers (1865-1868)

Paul G. Chace, Paul G. Chace & Associates, and William S. Evans, Jr.

This exact paper with 30 slide illustrations was presented originally at the Society for Historical Archaeology 1969 meetings and led to the formation of the SHA's Overseas Chinese Research Group. Now, it is useful to measure paradigmatic shifts in the field. This presentation (1) summarized the then known ethnographic descriptions of Chinese railroad workers, (2) described the archaeological materials found at their work camps at Donner Pass nearly fifty years ago, and (3) proposed that these cultural materials represented an archaeological "horizon style," one indicative of the immigration of Chinese laborers world-wide, with their initial arrivals in many countries dating between 1850 and 1870.

聚居山脊的华人：铁路华工种族考古（1865-1868）研究

Paul G. Chace, Paul G. Chace 学会, William S. Evans, Jr.

这篇附有 30 张幻灯片插图的论文最初是在 1969 年的历史考古协会会议上宣读的，并由此成立了历史考古协会华侨研究小组。现在，这篇论文将有助于我们衡量这一领域中研究模式的变化。这篇论文包括三部分：一，总结了当时有关铁路华工的种族记述；二，描述了近 50 年前在唐纳通道华工营地发现的考古材料；三，建议把这些文物材料视为考古学“起始模式”，它标志着华人劳工继 1850 至 1870 年间到达数国之后在世界范围移民的开始。

Interpreting “Overseas Chinese” Ceramics, Pottery, Found on Historical Archaeology Sites

Philip P. Choy, Historian and Architect

For decades in the excavation of mid-19th century history sites, the recovery of the cultural material has given a voice to the Chinese pioneers of the American West. Archaeologists were amazed in disbelief upon discovering the numerous Chinese settlements established in post-Gold Rush California. The author presents information on ceramics found common in nearly all sites, drawing from his life experience, research, travel to pottery producing regions and ceramic museums in South China, and personal interviews with ceramic experts in China.

阐述在历史考古现场发现的“华侨”使用过的瓷器和陶器

Philip P. Choy, 史学家, 建筑师

考古人员数十年来在考古现场发现的 19 世纪中期的文物表明，早期华人移民曾到过美国西部。考古学家在加利福尼亚发现了淘金热过后建立的大量华人定居点，这令他们大为惊讶，难以置信。作者说，在几乎所有的定居点，瓷器都是很普通的用具，他通过本人的生活经历、考察研究、访问陶器生产地和中国南方的瓷器博物馆，以及与中国瓷器专家的个人访谈来说明这一点。

Archaeological Landscapes of Chinese Railroad Construction in the American West

Kelly Dixon, University of Montana

Transcontinental railroads were essential to the nation's burgeoning information and transportation networks, carrying natural resources from the American West to factories in the eastern U.S. and creating a new set of extensive cultural landscapes. By documenting work camps and other sites related to these linear transportation networks as landscape districts, it will be possible to nominate multiple sites to the National Register of Historic Places and as National Historic Landmarks. Given the fact that Chinese immigrants recruited to work in railroad construction comprised a vast majority of the transcontinental workforce, such a landscape-based approach will have powerful interpretive value for projects dedicated to the broad geographic span of Asian American transcontinental railroad heritage. The interconnected locations and archaeological traces of work camps, as well as other signatures than span hazardous work settings to inscriptions of Chinese characters carved in sandstone bluffs near the work camps, are among the examples that will be used to discuss the relevance of Asian American railroad landscapes to various stakeholders, as well as to those interested in archaeological examples of ecological Marxism, community-based archaeology, identity, landscape ethics, transnationalism, and transportation.

从考古学角度看美国西部华工铺设铁路之景观

Kelly Dixon, 蒙大拿大学

州际铁路对美国蓬勃发展的资讯和交通网络至关重要，美国西部的自然资源通过铁路运送到东部的工厂，并形成了丰富的新文化景观。根据对劳工营地和其他交通网沿线景区的记载，很多地方都可获得国家注册的历史名胜提名并成为国家历史性地标。由于被招去修筑州际铁路的中国移民成为这支劳动大军的主要组成部分，因此，对于旨在研究地域辽阔、有华工参与修建的州际铁路遗产项目来说，这种以景观为基础的研究方法将会极具说明力。那些联在一起的地点和劳动营地的考古痕迹，那些充满危险的工作环境和劳动营地附近刻在沙石峭壁上的汉字，所以这些都可以用来探讨与州际铁路景观有关的人物与事件，比如铁路的各利益相关方，对马克思主义生态学考古例证感兴趣的学者，以社区为基础的考古学研究，身分认同，景观伦理学，跨国主义，以及交通运输等。

The Archaeology of a V&T Railroad Grader's Camp

Lynn Furnis, Historical Archaeologist

For a few weeks, Chinese laborers occupied a Virginia & Truckee Railroad camp in early- to mid-1872. The construction camp was one of many briefly established along the 31-mile long route between Reno and Carson City, Nevada in 1871 and 1872. Assisted by Archaeological Research Services staff and many volunteers in 1996 and 1997, Lynn Furnis conducted Research, field Excavation, and detailed surface recording of artifacts and features at the camp. She focused on spatial arrangements of camp remnants in order to define activity areas, social organization, and ethnicity of the laborers within the camp. She also tried to determine the number of occupants and length of stay at the camp.

关于弗吉尼亚-特拉基铁路分级工营地

Lynn Furnis, 历史考古学家

1872 年上半年，华工在几个星期内陆续住进了弗吉尼亚-特拉基铁路段的营地。这是 1871 至 1872 年修建的内华达州里诺和卡森市之间 31 英里路段上众多简易营地之一。在考古研究服务处的工作人员和许多志愿者的帮助下，Lynn Furnis 在 1996 和 1997 年对该营地废墟进行了调查和实地挖掘，并详细记录了各种文物和营地特征。她把研究重点放在营地的空间布局上，以便确定营地中的活动区域、社交组织，和劳工种族等情况。她还试图确定营地内的居住人数以及他们居住时间的长短。

Bioarchaeological Data and the Reconstruction of the Chinese Railroad Worker Experience

Ryan Harrod, University of Alaska Anchorage

Bioarchaeologists are specialists who integrate the analysis of skeletonized human remains with the context of death and burial. The human remains reveal a great deal about an individual's lived experience through pathology and changes that accrue over the course of a lifetime. Beyond age, sex and stature, evidence for poor health, inadequate diet, violence and trauma, use of the body and muscles, all can be reconstructed using modern forensic and anthropological techniques. The focus of this workshop is to identify the lived experience and reconstruct the identity of Chinese

individuals inhabiting a historic railroad community in northern Nevada and the burials can reveal a great deal of information not available through other means.

Over the last several decades the discipline of biological or physical anthropology and more specifically the subdiscipline of bioarchaeology has expanded its focus and incorporated new methodologies and theoretical perspectives that move beyond simply identifying, measuring, and cataloging the bones. The intent of this presentation is to illustrate how, through careful analyses of an array of skeletal indicators, it is possible to gain insight into the past lives of the individuals living in historic communities. The workshop will demonstrate how to identify and interpret evidence on the bones of nutritional differences, activity-related changes, traumatic injuries, and pathological conditions.

The workshop paper will focus on a sample of human remains of the from Carlin, Nevada who were interred between 1885 and 1923 (Chung et al. 2005). In a recent publication, my colleagues and I have demonstrated that this immigrant group experienced socio-economic and political inequality that resulted in high rates of activity-induced changes, trauma, and pathological conditions. The results support the historical accounts of the time that indicate that hard physical labor, accidental or deliberate trauma, and interpersonal conflict were part of the life history of many Chinese immigrants in the West during and following the construction of the Transcontinental Railroad.

生物考古数据及铁路华工经历的重建

Ryan Harrod, 阿拉斯加安克雷奇大学

生物考古学家专长于根据死亡和埋葬时间来综合分析人类的骨骼遗骸。通过病理及某人一生变化的分析，人类遗骸能够揭示很多关于此人生前的生活经历。除了年龄、性别和身材之外，健康状况欠佳、食物缺乏、所受的暴力和外伤、身体和肌肉的使用等，所有这些迹象都可以通过现代法医和人类学的技术进行重建。这次研讨会的重点是确定华工的生活经历和重建他们的身份，这些华工住在北内华达州一个历史悠久的铁路社区，那些埋葬地点可以提供任何其他方法都无法提供的大量信息。

在过去数十年里，生物或物质人类学，或更具体地说是生物考古学的分支学科，扩大了其研究重点并采用了新的方法和理论观点，从而使研究工作不再局限于只是对骨头的识别、测量，和编目分类。这篇演讲的目的是想说明，如何通过认真分析一系列骨骼标识去深入了解那些居住在历史久远社区人们的生活。我将在这次研讨会上演示，怎样识别及解释由于不同营养的摄取、活动引起的变化、各种创伤和病理状况而在骨骼上留下的痕迹。

这次研讨会的论文将重点分析在内华达州卡林发现的人类遗骸标本，这些人被埋葬的时间应在1885至1923年之间(Chung et al. 2005)。在最近发表的一篇文章中，我和我的同事论证了这批移民曾受到社会经济和政治的不平等待遇，从而使由于各种活动带来的变化、创伤及病症的比率大为提高。这个结论证实了当时的历史记载，那就是，在早期修建州际铁路时，美国西部的许多中国移民经常从事繁重的体力劳动，他们时常因意外事故或蓄意人为而受伤，人际冲突也时有发生。

Exploring Healthcare Practices of Chinese Railroad Workers in North America

Sarah Heffner, Aspen Environmental Group

This paper explores some of the healthcare challenges faced by Chinese railroad workers in North America from the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century. Particularly, the kinds of treatments available to these workers and the difficulties they faced in gaining access to traditional medicine. Understanding the kinds of treatments available to Chinese railroad workers in North America requires delving into both the archaeological and documentary record. Drawing upon previous research on medicinal artifacts located in archaeological collections from Nevada, I will discuss archaeological evidence of Overseas Chinese healthcare practices. Newspaper advertisements placed by Chinese doctors and descriptions of Chinese drug stores provides documentary evidence of Chinese healthcare practices in North America. This paper will conclude with a discussion of how current research on curated collections of Chinese medicine is being used to create a visual guide to the material culture of Chinese medicine that can assist archaeologists working at Overseas Chinese sites in identifying artifacts of Chinese medicine and can help us to better understand the healthcare practices of Chinese railroad workers in North America.

北美华工医疗保健措施之探讨

Sarah Heffner, Aspen 环境组织

这篇论文对 19 世纪中到 20 世纪初北美铁路华工所面临的医疗保健问题进行了探讨，重点是他们可以得到怎样的治疗，以及他们在获取常规药品时所遇到的困难。若要了解这些情况就必须深入研究考古资料和文献记载。我将根据以往在内华达州发现的考古资料中有关医药的文物，来讨论华侨医疗保健措施的考古证据。华人医生在报纸上刊登的广告和各种关于中药店的介绍为我们提供了北美华人医疗保健的书面证据。这篇论文将就下列问题进行讨论并作出结论：如何利用目前关于中医资料的研究来制定一套中医物质文化指南，这将帮助研究华侨聚居地的考古学家鉴别各种中药，并有助于我们更好地了解美国铁路华工的医疗保健措施。

Gone to Texas: Chinese Railroad Workers Head East

Barbara J. Hickman, Texas Department of Transportation

The railroads brought Chinese to Texas beginning in 1870 when 250 contract laborers from California came to construct the Houston and Texas Central. Later in 1880 more railroad workers were introduced from California by the Texas and Pacific Railway Company and by the Southern Pacific in 1881. Investigations of railroad construction camps in west Texas and the Chinese community in El Paso have yielded results which may provide insights into diet, access to material culture, and maintenance of traditional practices.

到德克萨斯去：铁路华工东移

Barbara J. Hickman, 德克萨斯交通部

从 1870 年开始，随着 250 个合同工从加州来此帮助建设休斯敦和德州中央铁路，就不断有华人坐火车来到德克萨斯州。更多的铁路华工分别在 1880 年通过德州和太平洋铁路公司的介绍，以及 1881 年经南太平洋公司的介绍从加州来到这里。研究人员对西德克萨斯铁路建设营地和埃尔帕索

(El Paso) 华人社区的调查结果为了解华侨的饮食和物质文化，以及他们如何保持自己的传统习惯提供了资料。

Beyond San Francisco: A Summary of Zooarchaeological Research Related to Chinese Railroad Workers in the United States

Ryan Kennedy, Indiana University

Much of our archaeological understanding of foodways within Chinese immigrant communities in the United States comes from research undertaken on large, urban Chinatown sites. As the topic of this workshop suggests, however, Chinese people frequently left the confines of Chinatown for a variety of reasons and when doing so brought with them their own ways of cooking and beliefs about food. In this paper I provide an overview of faunal (animal bone) data from archaeological sites related to Chinese railroad workers in the United States and attempt to demonstrate the context-specific nature of food supply and food practices within these smaller communities. I also emphasize the connectedness that Chinese workers at railroad camps had with larger communities and trade networks and to this end I include several examples of non-camp sites. Finally, I propose a model for the study of food at Chinese railroad-related sites based on my own research combining faunal and floral data from the Market Street Chinatown in San Jose, CA.

远离旧金山：与美国铁路华工相关的动物考古研究总结

Ryan Kennedy, 印第安纳大学

我们通过考古发现所了解的美国华人移民社区的饮食文化大都来自对城市里大型中国城的研究。然而，正如这个研讨会的名称所示，华人经常由于种种原因而离开中国城，因此也带走了他们的烹饪方式和对食物的看法。我在这篇论文里提供了在美国铁路华工考古现场发现的动物骨骼数据，并尝试论证食物在具体情况下的性质，以及这些较小规模社区里人们的饮食习惯。我还重点说明了铁路营地的华工与大社区的联系和交易网，并举出几个营地之外社区的例子。最后，我根据本人对从加州圣荷西中国城市场街得到的动植物数据所做的研究，提出了一个与铁路相关的华人社区食物研究的模式。

Chinese-American Communities in the Bay Area

Christopher Lowman, University of California, Berkeley

In the years following the construction of the Transcontinental Railroad, the Chinese workforce of agricultural and domestic workers was an integral part of the further development of the San Francisco Peninsula. Surface evidence related to the Chinese employees at Stanford University suggests that archaeologists can contribute to understanding this history. Resources such as newspapers, student letters, census data, and memoirs reveal Stanford as a dynamic, though volatile, multi-ethnic community. This paper suggests ways that archaeologists could approach materials to further understand not only the Chinese community at Stanford, but also its relationship with other Chinese and non-Chinese communities in the Bay Area.

湾区的美籍华裔社区

Christopher Lowman, 加利福尼亚大学，伯克莱分校

在建设横贯美国大陆铁路之后的几年里，从事农业劳动和家政服务的华人劳工成为旧金山半岛持续发展不分割的一部分。斯坦福大学华人雇员的表面证据显示，考古学家可以帮助我们了解这段历史。有关的报纸、学生信件、普查数据，以及回忆录等资料表明，斯坦福是一个虽不稳定但充满活力和多民族的社区。这篇论文提出考古学家如何利用材料的建议，以进一步了解除斯坦福华人社区外，它与湾区其他华人及非华人社区的关系。

The Continental Backwaters of Chinese Railroad Worker History and Archaeology: Perspectives from Montana and Utah

Christopher W. Merritt, Utah Division of State History

Between 2005 and 2010, archaeologists from the University of Montana, in partnership with state and federal agencies, completed a statewide inventory of Overseas Chinese history and archaeology in Montana. Part of this effort included the first ever historical reconstruction and archaeological recordation of Chinese railroad worker camps and experiences associated with the construction of the United States' second transcontinental railroad, the Northern Pacific. The archaeological remains of these encampments provided significant information on the lifeways of these railroad workers, trade networks, diet, leisure, and how they interacted with their Euroamerican counterparts on the Northern Pacific. Arriving in Utah after completion of his dissertation, Merritt encountered another state with a rich Overseas Chinese railroad heritage but a similar lack of formal investigation. These two continental backwaters of Overseas Chinese historical archaeology provide both challenges and opportunities for scholars. Within Utah and Montana there exists dozens, if not hundreds, of untapped sources (i.e. archaeological sites) of primary information on Chinese railroad workers and their contributions. Overlooked by mainstream state histories and educational curricula, the Chinese railroad experience in both states is underrepresented and misunderstood. Work to document and interpret the Chinese experience in Montana and Utah is only beginning, and can only go up from here.

从蒙大拿州和犹他州看停滞不前的铁路华工历史和考古研究

Christopher W. Merritt, 犹他州州史部

蒙大拿大学的考古学家与该州和联邦机构合作，在 2005 至 2010 年间完成了蒙大拿州华侨史和考古资料的清点工作。这其中包括第一次对铁路华工营地和他们修建美国第二条州际铁路，即北太平洋铁路，的经历进行历史重建和考古备案。他们对这些营地遗迹的考古工作提供了大量关于铁路华工的信息，比如他们的生活方式、贸易网络、饮食习惯、休闲娱乐，以及他们如何与欧美工友们交往等。Merritt 写完论文后来到犹他州，这是另一个有着丰富华工遗产的州，但也同样存在缺乏正式调查和资料整理的问题。对这两个内陆州的华侨历史进行考古论证向学者们提出了挑战，但同样也提供了机遇。犹他州和蒙大拿州境内尚未发掘的考古遗址有数十处甚或上百处之多，这些遗址里有关于华工和他们为铁路建设所做贡献的原始资料。由于占主流地位各州历史和学校课程的忽略，铁路华工的经历在这两个州没有受到应有的重视，甚至被误解。整理和阐释华工经历的工作在这两个州才刚刚开始，而这将会是一个循序渐进的过程。

Aesthetically-Oriented Archaeology

John Molenda, Columbia University

My dissertation project focuses on the archaeology of Overseas Chinese work camps along the transcontinental railroad dating from the 1860s. This project combines archival research and collections analysis with archaeological survey to provide multiple lines of textual and material evidence addressing how Overseas Chinese laborers have been drawn into capitalist practices without being subsumed by them, and how material culture has mediated this process. Textual

research focusing on the Central Pacific railroad archives and local records aims to establish the hard limits and social horizon within which Overseas Chinese negotiated their positions within an alien landscape. Analysis of collections from later Chinatowns provides parallel evidence for the pervasiveness of aesthetic expression across multiple spheres of material practice. Archaeological survey provides an empirical basis for understanding spatial orientation, sociality and internal differentiation, and daily techniques for enhancing pleasure, ameliorating pain, and resisting capitalist surveillance and control. Preliminary results suggest an aesthetically-oriented way of being may be a key to both maintaining and creating a meaningful world within a capitalist economy as well as a partially successful means of resisting the flattening effects of capitalist practices and modern western subjectivity. This paper will explain what is meant by an 'aesthetically-oriented archaeology' and will show how such an archaeology can contribute to broader scholarship focusing on Overseas Chinese railway workers.

外部空间考古学

John Molenda, 哥伦比亚大学

本人论文项目侧重点是始建于 19 世纪 60 年代的州际铁路沿线华工的工作营地。这个项目把档案研究和文献分析与考古调查相结合，通过文字和实物讲述了华工如何被带进资本主义的生产方式，然而却没有溶入这种生产方式，以及物质文化在这个过程中的调解作用。对关于中央太平洋铁路档案和当地记载进行考证的目的，是要划出地理和社会层面的范围，华侨在这个范围内探寻他们在陌生国度安身立命的位置。对从后来出现的中国城找到的资料所作的分析也提供了类似的证据，证明这种外部空间现象普遍存在于经济活动的各个领域。考古调查为我们了解空间位置、华工的社交与内部分化，以及他们寻找乐趣、舒缓痛苦，和抵制资本家监控等提供了经验基础。初步的研究结果显示，在资本主义国家，若想在抵制资本主义和现代西方的巨大势力中取得部分胜利并建造和维持一个实际意义上的社会，利用外部空间或许是关键所在。这篇论文将解释什么是“外部空间考古学”，并讲解它对更广范围的铁路华工的研究将会有怎样的贡献。

The Tracks of World Change

Anna Naruta-Moya, State of New Mexico and Independent Scholar

How can archaeology help study and communicate the magnitude of the transformation the Chinese Railroad Workers wrought in the land and peoples of the United States? This talk looks at a few examples and suggests directions for research.

世界变化的轨迹

Anna Naruta-Moya, 新墨西哥州独立学者

考古学如何为研究和阐述铁路华工给美国带来的巨大变化提供帮助？这个演讲将通过几个案例的分析对研究方向提出建议。

The History and Influence of Chinese Railroad Workers on the Transcontinental Railroad: A View from the End of the Line at Promontory Summit

Mike Polk, Sagebrush Consultants

In the first decade of the 21st Century, Sagebrush Consultants undertook archaeological investigations of Golden Spike National Historic Site at Promontory Summit, Utah, where the driving of the Golden Spike took place in 1869, completing the first transcontinental railroad in the world. I provide a brief overview of the archaeology and history of the last several months of construction (1868-1869) which focused on this location. I then highlight the railroad archaeology that we recorded, evaluated and excavated within the park. This includes the types of sites and their functions, especially those containing Chinese components. Finally, I will discuss the Chinese contribution to the construction effort at Promontory Summit gathered from its archaeology and history.

铁路华工的历史及其影响：来自铁路终点的海角峰（Promontory Summit）的分析

Mike Polk, 蒿属植物咨询小组

在 21 世纪的头十年里，蒿属植物咨询小组在犹他州海角峰金色道钉国家历史遗址做了考古调查，1869 年，第一条横贯美国大陆的铁路随着这枚金色道钉的敲下而竣工。我将针对历史遗址，简短回顾筑路工程（1868-1869）最后几个月的历史以及对其所做的考古研究，然后重点讲述我们在遗址内对那些做了记录、评估，和挖掘的铁路地点的考古情况，这包括各地点的类别及其用途，特别是那些有中国元素的地点。最后，我将根据海角峰的历史和对它所做的考古来讨论华工在那里对筑路做出的贡献。

Inscrutable Redundancy: The Archaeologists' Dilemma in the Study of the California Chinese

Adrian Praetzelis, Sonoma State University, and Mary Praetzelis, Sonoma State University

A retrospective of our decades of archaeological work on Chinese sites throughout California leaves us concerned that the very wealth of the material culture and archival records has somehow weakened the motivation for deeper understandings. Contextual analyses abound focused on time and place with a racist backdrop. But mostly missing are the Chinese people, their culture, their family histories, their voices. Blinded by a wealth of exotic artifacts, deafened by an exclusionist press, and hampered by the sparse funds available for development driven archaeology in California, archaeologists have created a template for Chinese archaeology: Repeat established research questions, add historical context, illustrate nifty artifacts, slap on tried and now trite conclusions. We know. We do the same thing. Our profession has reached a research plateau, now let's move forward.

令人费解的臃赘：考古学家研究加州华人遇到的困境

Adrian Praetzelis, 索诺玛州立大学; Mary Praetzelis, 索诺玛州立大学

我们对加州所有的华人聚居地做了几十年的考古研究，然而回顾这些工作却使我们感到担忧，那就是大量的物质文化和档案记录在某种程度上减弱了进一步深入研究的动力。带有种族色彩的关于时间和地点以及相关事件的分析比比皆是，但却鲜有关于华人及其文化、家族史和意愿的描述。数量繁多、带有异国情调的文物使考古学家眼花缭乱，排他主义的报道使他们听不到其他声音，加州用于考古的资金短缺，凡此种种，阻碍了考古学家的研究工作，他们因此而发明了一个中国考古模式，即重复现成的研究问题，添加相关的历史背景，讲解精美的文物，抨击经过验证而现在已过时的结论。我们明知如此，却也在重复着同样的过程。我们的专业研究已进入了一个停滞期，现在是向前迈进的时候了。

Before and After the Transcontinental: Archaeological Reflections from San Jose's Chinatowns

Barbara L. Voss, Stanford University

For most Chinese railroad workers, construction of the Transcontinental was only one short chapter in their life history. They entered railroad work from many different circumstances and places. When the first Transcontinental was completed, some railroad workers continued in the industry, but most left railroad work for Chinatowns, mining districts, lumber camps, charcoal workshops, agricultural fields, domestic service, and entrepreneurship throughout the U.S. west. How do we contextualize the archaeology of railroad workers within these complex life histories? Chinatowns like San Jose's Market Street Chinatown (1862-1887) were especially important for Chinese immigrants, including railroad workers, because they provided a stable home base during and in-between employment that was typically short-term and mobile. Residents of the Market Street Chinatown were closely tied to railroad development, from their work on the San Francisco – San Jose Railroad (1861-1864), the San Jose – Niles Railroad (1865), and the Transcontinental. This paper revisits current archaeological research on the Market Street Chinatown to explore the potential of comparative investigations of Chinatowns and railroad worker camps. Doing so requires addressing the tension between the mobility of worker populations and the spatial fixity of archaeological sites.

美国跨州铁路建设前后：圣荷西中国城考古回顾

Barbara L. Voss, 斯坦福大学

对大多数铁路华工来说，参加修建美国跨州铁路只是他们一生中很短的一段经历。他们来自不同的地方，曾经从事不同的行业。第一条州际铁路完工后，除一些华工继续留在铁路做工，大多数人离开了铁路，他们或来到西部各地的中国城谋生，或去了矿区、林场、木炭作坊和种植园，或做家政，或办企业。如何把这些复杂的生活经历和对铁路华工的考古研究联系在一起？中国城，特别是圣荷西的市场街中国城（1862-1887），对包括铁路华工在内的中国移民尤为重要，因为不论是长期受雇，还是兼顾通常是短期和不固定的两个工作，中国城都为他们提供了稳定的家庭基础。市场街中国城的居民与铁路发展息息相关，他们参加修建了旧金山-圣荷西铁路（1861-1864），圣荷西-尼尔斯铁路（1865），以及横贯美国大陆的州际铁路。这篇论文重新审视了目前对市场街中国城的考古研究，力图找到潜在的对中国城和铁路华工营地做比较研究的可能性。进行这样的研究需要解决流动的劳工人口和考古遗址的固定空间的关系问题。

Getting the Story Out: Place and Public Memory in a Changing Social Landscape

Rene Yung, *Chinese Whispers*

Public memory manifests most often as story, in which place provides an important geospatial marker for the public understanding of shared histories. What is the narrative of cultural amnesia and locative disruption – what form does it take, and (how) can the memories behind it be experienced today? I will discuss my explorations into the faceted collective memory about the Chinese who helped build the railroads and settlements of the American West, through the multi-platform research and site-specific community storytelling project, *Chinese Whispers*.

把故事讲出来：社会环境变迁中的地点与公众记忆

Rene Yung, 华人议事

公众记忆通常体现在故事当中，而这些故事发生的地点则是公众了解口耳相传的往事记载的重要地理标志。什么是文化失意和方位混乱的叙述？它体现为什么形式？当今的人们如何体验它背后的记忆？我通过多种形式的研究和定点社区故事会计划“华人议事”就人们对帮助修建铁路和美西定居点的华人的多方面集体记忆做了调查。下面我将讲述这个调查的经过。