

ABSTRACT

Title of Thesis:

ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE FAMILIAL:
REDISCOVERING A SENSE OF PLACE AND
IDENTITY ON A FAMILY HOMESTEAD IN
RURAL NORTH IDAHO

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This project and resulting thesis focus on an original homestead property in rural North Idaho from the years 1915 to 1965. I refer to it as *Archaeology of the Familial*, as this homestead property has been a part of my own family history for nearly 100 years. It involved a multidisciplinary research strategy to gain broader knowledge and insight into one family's life in a North Idaho mining community in the early half of the twentieth century. The research utilized fifty-year-old oral history records, letters and cards sent and received during wartime, and historic photos and film. This project also included a survey of the built environment as well as an archaeological undertaking on the homestead property where this family lived, worked, and made a life in what is known as the Silver Valley of North Idaho. The research seeks to specifically answer three questions. (1) Where did this family migrate and settle, and under what conditions did they live prior to life on the homestead in 1936? (2) How did housing security and permanency allow this family to shape and order their lives as reflected in the archaeological record, the built environment, and the oral history narratives, post 1936? (3) Where and in what ways do the intangible oral history narratives and the tangible material culture converge? This, in

large part, is the story of my family- my paternal grandparents, Lewis and Hannah Etherton and my father Bill Etherton and his brothers, Dan, Jack and Bud. This multi-component project also endeavors to tell the story of not only my family, but those of the broader community who once called the Silver Valley *home*. This North Idaho mining district is rich in both history and mineral wealth, and it is where this family, along with countless others, chose to reside, work, and make a life, often during uniquely difficult times and under tenuous conditions. Theirs was often a story of marginalization and poverty, but also one of perseverance, tenacity, and hope.

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IDENTITY ON A FAMILY HOMESTEAD IN RURAL NORTH IDAHO

by

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Preface

The project for this thesis was chosen out of an interest in history and archaeology, and specifically in local history and historical household archaeology. I grew up on an historic property in rural North Idaho; an original 160-acre homestead established around 1915 and later purchased in 1936 by my father. My interest in archaeology started when I was young, and it led to a degree at the University of Maryland in anthropology in 1993. For the next three years I worked as a contract archaeologist, but as such work often entails, there were often gaps in employment between projects. During one such gap, I accepted a six-month temporary position at the Smithsonian's National Museum of African Art. That was thirty years ago, and that six-month temporary job turned into a long career at the Smithsonian. More recently, I decided to return to the University of Maryland to pursue a master's degree in cultural and heritage resource management, something I've wanted to do for some time. As part of that degree, a project and thesis idea needed to be decided upon. I chose to return to my childhood roots to dig up a part of my past. There is always something inherently dangerous when digging into your family history. You may not like what is discovered, and what is brought to light may have been better kept in darkness. But bringing to light the narrative of life in a rural North Idaho mining community was worth the risk, and discovering something about oneself was worth the effort. Through this process, what I discovered most was a renewed sense of place, identity, and belonging on the family homestead where I and two generations before me called *home*.

As I reflect on this project, I acknowledge that there are limitations. There is always the danger of being too close to the subject matter which may unduly influence interpretation and outcomes. There was also limited time to conduct archaeological undertaking. Admittedly, the two-week timeframe was far shorter than what would have been ideal for fieldwork. The same is true regarding lab work and artifact analysis. There is also a limit on how much should be included in a project that by design is multidisciplinary. For this project, there exists a large body of historical resources beyond what is available in public repositories, and it has been challenging to limit and organize all that should be included. It is my hope, however, that future research on this or similar historic sites in the Silver Valley can utilize and benefit from this research and the large body of historic documents my forefathers had the wonderful foresight to save and carefully preserve for future generations.

Dedication

This thesis is dedicated to my father, William (Bill) Etherton (1916 – 2006). His vision and sacrifice made at such a young age to purchase that homestead on the West Fork of Pine Creek provided his parents and brothers a chance at a more sustainable, immutable, and secure life. Just a few miles from their tarpaper shack on company-owned property but worlds away, this one act secured a future for not only him and his family in the 1930s, but generationally to include myself, my three older brothers, and our Mother. His commitment to preserve the narrative and to talk with anyone who would listen about those early days in the Silver Valley left a lasting impression and indelible mark on my own memories growing up on that same homestead. His commitment and passion to save and preserve the historical matter and ephemera of his past is what made this research and thesis possible. I still have many unanswered questions, however. Now, all these years later, I think how I would love nothing more than to sit down with him one more time, underneath a deep blue Idaho sky, with a gentle breeze bringing the warmth of a summer afternoon and the smell of pine down from the top of the mountain, and just listen to him talk about family and local history for as long as humanly possible.

Acknowledgements

As I reflect on this past year and the months of work put into this project and resulting thesis, I realize that many people have helped to make it possible and I hope that I can adequately express my sincere appreciation for all involved.

First and foremost, I would like to acknowledge and thank those who are no longer with us but who left behind a trove of historical documents and material evidence of their lives lived on this beautiful homestead in the mountains of North Idaho. To my grandparents, Lewis and Hannah, for their grit, determination, and fortitude to persevere under sustained difficulties in uniquely challenging times and circumstances. And to my father, Bill Etherton, and his brothers, Dan, Jack, and Bud, for their legacies and the work they did to make this homestead *home* for multiple generations. My appreciation for these family members is beyond words.

To my thesis advisor, Dr. Matthew Palus, thank you for your seemingly unlimited patience and a steady hand that helped guide the development of both the thesis and the project's archaeological survey. Your astute understanding of both product and process was immeasurable, as was your steadfast support and commitment throughout the process.

I would also like to thank my thesis committee members, Dr. Paul Shackel and Dr. Kathryn Lafrenz Samuels for providing a keen eye and insightful perspective. It was such a pleasure to discuss this thesis with you during the defense, and your suggested edits in both the technical and theoretical realms were invaluable in helping to make this work as authentic and scholarly as possible.

To my cousin Jodi Haire and her husband, John, thank you for recently finding a stash of historically important family documents which included the rare World War II letters sent

home by my dad. These letters provided such valuable insight into our family's history during that time and they added significant weight, content, and importance to this project. Additionally, I want to posthumously thank Jodi's older sister and my cousin, Jackie Fields. Her passion for family and local Silver Valley history was without equal. As one of my older cousins who had direct memories of our grandparents and life on the homestead, I sorely miss discussions with her about those early days on Pine Creek.

To my brother Tim, who owns and cares for an 80-acre section of the homestead including the original remaining structures, thank you so much for allowing me to dig all kinds of holes in your yard. It is always a pleasure to come back home, but to have had the chance to perform an archaeological survey on our family property was immeasurably satisfying. To have played a part in unearthing and preserving a piece of our shared familial heritage was without question one of the most satisfying things I have ever done.

To my children, Caroline, Daniel, and Abby, thank you for all the proof reading and technical assistance that you provided. Thank you for listening as I talked through all the components of this research and during my seemingly endless musings and reflections about family and local history over the course of many months. And Abby, thank you so much for sacrificing two weeks of your summer vacation to spend time literally digging up parts of our family's history with me. Your assistance was immeasurable and I could not have done this on my own. For you to join me on a project I have been referring to as *archaeology of the familial* was just simply and profoundly appropriate. I will never forget our time spent on the family's homestead living, working, and enjoying time on Pine Creek over the course of those two weeks.

Finally, to Laura, my wife of 33 years, you have seen me at my best and at my worst, but your unwavering support and patience through it all still astonishes me. Over all these years and

through the countless detours, sidesteps, and deviations that I often create, you have been unfaltering in your support and understanding. And on this journey, to return to school for this master's program all these years later in life, you have stood by me, supported me unconditionally, and have taken up significant slack during times when I could not be as present as usual. Thank you for always believing in me and for joining me on another crazy adventure. I simply could not have done this without your steadfast and resolute support. Thank you!

Table of Contents

ABSTRACT.....	1
Preface.....	ii
Dedication.....	iv
Acknowledgements.....	v
Table of Contents.....	viii
List of Tables.....	ix
List of Figures.....	x
List of Abbreviations.....	xiv
Chapter 1: Introduction.....	1
Chapter 2: Archaeological Theory.....	5
Chapter 3: Historical Context.....	12
European Arrival and Idaho Statehood.....	13
Gold, a Road, and the Development of the Silver Valley.....	14
Homesteading.....	20
The Great Depression and a New Deal.....	23
World War II.....	25
Chapter 4: Methods and Data Collection:.....	28
Archival Data.....	28
Oral History.....	30
Photographs and Film.....	31
Archaeological Theory and Purpose.....	34
Archaeological Survey.....	35
Architectural Survey.....	36
Imbued Meaning at the Intersection of the Tangible and Intangible.....	39
Archaeology of the Familial and Family.....	41
Chapter 5: Results.....	43
Archaeological Investigations.....	43
Oral History Documents.....	49
Chapter 6: Analysis.....	52
Recorded Oral History.....	52
Archaeological Survey.....	73
Artifact Analysis.....	76
The Built Environment.....	82
Imbued Meaning at the Intersection of the Tangible and Intangible.....	90
Chapter 7: Conclusion.....	98
Appendices.....	107
Bibliography.....	113

List of Tables

Table 1: Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Test Pits.....	107
Table 2: Artifacts Recovered from Feature 1 (Household Well).....	108
Table 3: Artifacts Recovered from Feature 2 (Trash Midden).....	110
Table 4: Artifacts Recovered from Feature 3 (Mortared Flat Riverstone Feature).....	112
Table 5: Artifact Assemblage Comparison of Ontario Farmsteads to Idaho Homestead.....	82

List of Figures

Figure 1: Souvenir post card from the town of Kellogg, Idaho depicting Noah Kellogg's donkey. Original post card, private collection of the author.....	17
Figure 2: Julian Anna Williams, who died in childbirth about 1884. Photograph, private collection of the author.....	19
Figure 3: Wedding photo of Lewis Etherton and Hannah (Sutton) Etherton (left), and marriage certificate dated July 14, 1914 (right). Photograph and original document, private collection of the author.....	20
Figure 4: Boundary line of the 160-acre homestead property (left) and locations of tarpaper shack on Denver Creek and nearby towns. Source, Google Earth 2024. Graphic (left) courtesy of David Etherton. Graphic (right) by the author.....	22
Figure 5: Copy of original patent document granting Hary M. Held a 160-acre property on the West Fork of Pine Creek. Document image, courtesy of Tim Etherton.....	22
Figure 6: Civilian Conservation Corps, Blister Rust Crew. William Etherton, 3 rd from right. Photograph, private collection of the author.....	24
Figure 7: 967 th Company C.C.C. Camp F-182 Christmas Party Program. Document, private collection of the author.....	25
Figure 8: Bud Etherton, with parents Hannah and Lewis, circa 1942 (left) and in 1943 with Bill, Lewis, and his newborn niece (right). Photograph, private collection of the author.....	27
Figure 9: Example of letters and cards sent or received by Bill during WWII. Private collection of the author.....	32
Figure 10: Top left, Etherton brothers, Bill, Dan, Jack (rear, left to right), and Bud (front) on homestead circa 1936. Top right, Bill with dog Tuffy near tarpaper shack on Denver Creek, circa 1927. Bottom, Hannah Etherton (left) and Lewis Etherton with Dan on Strawberry Hill, (right) circa 1919. Photograph upper right, courtesy of Bud Etherton and family. All others, private collection of the author.....	33
Figure 11: North view of homestead showing all structures. Photograph, courtesy of the author.....	37
Figure 12: Southeast view of original cabin with root cellar in background. Photograph, courtesy of the author.....	37
Figure 13: East view of original house and barn. Photograph, courtesy of the author.....	38

Figure 14: Southeast view of bunkhouse. Photograph, courtesy of the author.....	38
Figure 15: Northeast view of shop, barn, root cellar and chicken house in foreground. Photograph, courtesy of the author.....	39
Figure 16: Footwear out on the street in Kellogg, Idaho in front of Hutton’s Department Store with Bill Etherton (white shirt, rolled up sleeves) looking on, circa 1938. Album photo caption reads “Pile of old shoes. If it fits, wear it.” Photograph, private collection of the author.....	40
Figure 17: My daughter Abby screening for artifacts during STP excavations. Photograph, courtesy of the author.....	41
Figure 18: Abby and myself in front of the original homestead cabin on the final day of the project. Photograph, by Tim Etherton and courtesy of the author.....	42
Figure 19: View of project area with homestead cabin and various farmstead structures and outbuildings. Source, Google Earth, 2024. Graphics by the author.....	44
Figure 20: View of project area showing locations of positive (green) and negative (red) STPs, and Features 1, 2, and 3 in yellow. Source, Google Earth 2026. Graphic by the author.....	45
Figure 21: Photographs of household well in relation to homestead cabin (left) and interior depth of concrete walls (right). Photographs, courtesy of the author.....	47
Figure 22: Feature 2 (Trash Midden) showing intact bottles at Level 3. Photograph, courtesy of the author.....	48
Figure 23: East view of Feature 3 (left) and north view (right) of area consisting of mortared flat river stone. Photograph, courtesy of the author.....	49
Figure 24: Lewis Etherton (left) and his brother Frank (right) working to build the Bunker Hill smelter, circa 1918. Photograph, private collection of the author.....	53
Figure 25: Hannah and Lewis Etherton with Dan and Bill, Fruitland, Idaho, circa 1920. Photograph, private collection of the author.....	54
Figure 26: Tarpaper structure on Denver Creek, circa 1927. Photographs, private collection of the author.....	60
Figure 27: Deed dated 1936 from Charles and Viola Eastman to Lewis Etherton for \$850 (left), and photo of Charles and Viola Eastman, circa 1926 (right). Document image, courtesy of Tim Etherton. Photograph, private collection of the author.....	65
Figure 28: Household well structure in background, circa 1947. Photograph, private collection of the author.....	74

Figure 29: Toys found in Feature 1 (household well). Photograph, courtesy of the author.....	75
Figure 30: Lee’s Variety Store promotional spoon rest. Photograph, courtesy of the author.....	76
Figure 31: Assorted porcelain tea sets and a sugar bowl from the homestead property owned and used by British-born Hannah Sutton Etherton. Private collection of the author. Photograph, courtesy of the author.....	81
Figure 32: View of farmstead exhibiting an intentionality and planned aesthetic pattern. Source, Google Earth, 2024. Graphic by the author.....	84
Figure 33: View showing the two 60ft halves delineating the domestic and the animal husbandry portions of the farmstead. Source, Google Earth, 2024. Graphic by the author.....	85
Figure 34: Example of a completed farmstead plan. South Dakota Extension Services (Patty, 1937).....	86
Figure 35: Lewis Etherton with baby calf in south yard with home in background. Photograph, private collection of the author.....	87
Figure 36: Lewis Etherton and horse with bunkhouse in background, circa 1940s. Photograph, private collection of the author.....	88
Figure 37: 1958 aerial view of the homestead property Photograph, private collection of the author.....	88
Figure 38: Homestead with spring/summer colors and split rail fencing, circa 1950s/60s. Photograph, private collection of the author.....	89
Figure 39: Bunkhouse and spring/summer plantings, circa 1950s/60s. Photograph, private collection of the author.....	89
Figure 40: Remnant metal plate (left) and glass drinking cup (right). Photograph, courtesy of the author.....	90
Figure 41: Ceramic tableware. Photograph, courtesy of the author.....	92
Figure 42: Center section of vinyl audio record fragment. Photograph, courtesy of the author.....	92
Figure 43: Buttons and snap hardware (left) and assorted belt buckles (right). Photograph, courtesy of the author.....	94
Figure 44: Remnant from a Shoehorn. Photograph, courtesy of the author.....	95

Figure 45: Leather boot remnants. Photograph, courtesy of the author.....	96
Figure 46: Photo of Hannah, Lewis, and granddaughter, Jackie (Jack’s daughter), circa 1947. Boots that Lewis is wearing are similar to German paratrooper boots and likely those described above. Photograph, private collection of the author.....	97
Figure 47: Hannah and Lewis on the homestead property on Pine Creek, circa 1940s. Photograph, private collection of the author.....	105
Figure 48: 8mm film clip of Lewis and Hannah preparing for company on the 4 th of July 1959. Film reels, private collection of the author.....	106
Figure 49: 8mm film clip of Bud, Bill, Dan, and Jack Etherton (left), and Lewis Etherton cutting hay with scythe, circa 1960 (right). Film reels, private collection of the author.....	106

List of Abbreviations

AAA	Agriculture Adjustment Administration
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
cm	centimeter
ft	feet/foot
I-90	Interstate 90
in	inch
LOC	Library of Congress
m	meter
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NA	National Archives
PWA	Public Works Administration
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
STP	Shovel Test Pit
USFS	United States Forest Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WPA	Works Progress Administration
WWI	World War I
WWII	World War II

Chapter 1: Introduction

The research for this thesis focuses on one particular family's life in rural North Idaho from 1915 to 1965. It involved a multidisciplinary research strategy to include an examination and analysis of historical family archives including oral histories and letters of correspondence as well as an archaeological undertaking and physical survey of the built environment of the last homesite they occupied. This research follows my paternal grandparent's migration west from their respective birthplaces in England and Illinois, to Canada, and eventually to North Idaho. It largely focuses on two distinct time periods to examine their subsistence, migration, and settlement patterns between 1915-1935; and to answer questions regarding household activities and more permanent farmstead life on an original 160-acre homestead between 1936-1965, along with an examination of the intersection of the tangible material cultural and the intangible historical narratives across all fifty years. Specifically, where did this family migrate and settle, and under what conditions did they live prior to life on the homestead in 1936? How did housing security and permanency allow this family to shape and order their lives as reflected in the archaeological record, the built environment, and the oral history narratives, post 1936? And, where and in what ways do the intangible oral history narratives and the tangible material culture converge? The idea of archaeology of the familial is designed to specifically engage with a large body of historical documents, previously recorded oral history narratives, letters of correspondence, archaeological household remains, and a site survey of the built environment to examine the life of a specific family. The concept is to explore the history of my own family and their life before and after settlement on an original homestead property on the West Fork of Pine Creek within what is referred to as Idaho's Silver Valley. The Silver Valley is an area rich in

history and, along with its various small towns and mining communities, provides the backdrop and main focal point in which to train a lens on the Etherton family. They include my grandparents Lewis and Hannah Etherton, my father William (Bill) Etherton, and his brothers Dan, Jack, and Bud. These are the main co-conspirators to the history of this site and to the overall narrative of life during a uniquely difficult and uncertain period in time, and often in locations and under circumstances equally pernicious, raw, and mutable. Important for this research is to also include stories beyond the specifics of my own predecessors to include those who lived, died, and made a life in the Silver Valley.

Chapter 2 explores the theoretical framework in which the site is interpreted and viewed. It informs how the historical data along with the results of the archaeological undertaking are examined by providing context as both a means and method for interpretation. As one who had significant influence early in my archaeological career through personal interactions with Dr. Mark Leone and Dr. Paul Mullins, I found that critical theory and post-processual thought provided unique perspectives as a way to interpret the past as social statement, as well as providing a voice for historically oppressed groups that were often forgotten, erased, and left out of the historical narrative altogether. It is my hope to offer voice to those marginalized, unnoticed, exploited, and forgotten groups, and it is the lens of critical theory and post-processual thought that I have endeavored to apply to this research topic and thesis.

In Chapter 3, the historical background of Idaho and the Silver Valley is explored. It lays the groundwork and historical underpinnings at the national, state, and local levels. This includes a broad, high-level examination of pre-contact and the Native Americans who inhabited this land for centuries; the first Europeans to set foot and eyes on what would eventually become the state of Idaho; Idaho's march to statehood; early mining history and exploration; and the Homestead

Act of 1862. In addition, the history of the Pine Creek homestead and its occupants could not be told without a brief review of the Great Depression, the New Deal, and World War II, all of which had profound impacts on this family, as well as their neighbors, friends, and relatives. Finally, a brief history of the early life of both Hannah and Lewis Etherton and their journey from their birthplaces of Darlington, England (Hannah) and Carbondale, Illinois (Lewis) and their migration west into Canada and eventually to the Silver Valley is also examined.

Chapter 4 presents the methods followed and the data collected from the multidisciplinary research required for this project. It examines the archival data which includes hundreds of personal family documents including historic photographs, personal correspondence letters, oral history documents, as well as documents and items that speak to the minutiae of everyday life such as automobile titles, lease agreements, and a receipt for a horse. This chapter also discusses archaeological theory and purpose and examines the ideas and practice of household archaeology to specifically inform society at large. Finally, it includes the architectural survey and provides current and historic photographs of the built environment.

Chapter 5 details the results of the archaeological investigation and presents the archival data to include the historic letters, oral history narratives, photographs, and the survey of existing homestead structures. Details regarding information from the shovel test pits, the household well, the trash midden, and the historic foundation/walkway are examined. Information from oral history documents is presented to include the early days when the family lived in Kellogg and Fruitland, Idaho as well as life in the tarpaper shack on Denver Creek. It includes letters between Dan and Bud Etherton from the 1970s recounting their memories of growing up and includes topics of eating, canning, gardening, cooking, setting a dinner table, and washing and breaking dishes. In other words, it includes examples of the *givens of life*. Finally, excerpts from letters

sent home during World War II by Bill Etherton are presented which reveal what life was like on the homestead from the perspective of both those still there and those away serving their country during wartime.

In Chapter 6, the analysis of all the data collected is presented. The combination of archaeological results, oral history, letters, historic photos, and review of the architectural infrastructure is examined to form a cohesive summary to support the conclusions. This chapter also examines those intersections where the tangible material culture and the intangible oral history narratives meet to help inform each other.

Finally, Chapter 7 presents the results, conclusions, and the final summary of the thesis. It blends the archaeology and resulting artifact analysis with the oral history narratives and other archival data to answer the research questions presented. It summarizes the discoveries, patterns, interpretations, and observations from the analysis of all the data combined, and explores the imbued meaning created and discovered where the tangible and intangible intersect to offer a broader perspective on history than either could on their own.

Chapter 2: Archaeological Theory

As an undergraduate student in anthropology at the University of Maryland in the early 1990s, I was influenced to a large degree by Dr. Mark Leone in Marxist and post-processual and critical theory as applied to the interpretation of archaeological investigations. He, along with a graduate student at the time, Dr. Paul Mullins, was directing the Annapolis field school that I was a part of. Those early encounters with them and the in-depth examination of an early African American site, the Maynard-Burgess House in Annapolis, provided a unique perspective and a lifelong appreciation for critical theory and post-processualism as a way to interpret the past as a social statement and to more effectively and completely examine those historically oppressed groups that were often left out of history's narrative.

I find it immensely gratifying to apply the lens of critical theory to both better understand and illuminate those groups that had little voice or agency and who have been forgotten and left behind. Claire Smith's paper, *The Benefits and Risks of Critical Archaeology* states that, "in a modern world, critical archaeology actively engages with the social, political, and ethical challenges faced by archaeologists... Critical theory... focuses on telling the stories of oppressed groups, particularly in terms of race, class and gender" (2012: 90). I find myself uniquely drawn to critical theory as it applies to the interpretation of power, class, and struggle within an archaeological context. In Smith's analysis, the benefit of critical archaeology is in the understanding of social, ethical, and political implications of archaeological practice. "Theoretically informed critical archaeology is socially, politically, and ethically engaged archaeology. Everything we do as archaeologists has social, political, and ethical consequences" (2012: 91).

Ian Hodder also argues for an archaeology of the symbolic order in the social and political realm and explains that any reconstruction of the past is a social statement in the present. In his work, *Postprocessual Archaeology - Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory*, Hodder lays out the processual approach and theories centered around notions of action, meaning, unity, and history. These embody what he refers to as social action and includes belief and action, material and historical context, negotiation, material culture, style, ideology, ethnoarchaeology, epistemology, and material culture theory and archaeological application (1985).

Dr. Mark Leone was also a strong advocate for the involvement of archaeology in politics, as reflected on those unknown and forgotten classes of people now and throughout history - those exploited and oppressed. "These people have not been left out by mistake. Rather, it is the politics of class that accounts for the absence of immigrants, children, women, slaves, and free African Americans... leaving historical archaeology as their means of finding a voice" (1995: 251). This can be seen throughout much of his work on enslaved and freed African American sites both in Annapolis as well as on Maryland's Eastern Shore.

In, *Toward a Critical Archaeology*, Leone, Potter, Jr., and Shackel state that "critical theory is an effort to explore and add to Marx's insights into the nature of knowledge of human society. Critical theory uses ideology, and ideology comprises the givens of everyday life, unnoticed, taken for granted, and activated and reproduced in use." (1987: 284). It is in the givens of everyday life that I am endeavoring to explore and construct a narrative through the concept and physical undertaking of archaeology of the familial. In this instance, archaeology of the familial means to directly engage in researching my own family, those direct ancestors who lived and died in this sparsely populated North Idaho mining district. Critical theory is the lens in

which to gaze through, the rubric to construct an interpretation, and the avenue to provide meaning to those individuals who were and remain part of society's unnoticed, marginalized, voiceless, exploited, and forgotten. Through the lens of critical theory and the concept of archaeology of the familial, I hope to bring to light not only those direct familial predecessors but their fellow laborers, worshipers, relatives, and neighbors who called this area of North Idaho *home*. It is their voice, their contribution, and their story that I hope to examine and illuminate.

This project and resulting thesis also lean into the theoretical realms and practical applications and methods of autoethnography and auto-archaeology. In many ways, this research is a combination of the two disciplines, which, along with other theoretical applications, provide an intertwining and interconnected mosaic of historical family research, family archaeology, and autoethnography. At the same time, however, they pass along the peripheries of their individually defined attributes without actually ever crossing paths.

Autoethnography is a research approach that describes and systematically analyzes (graphy) personal experiences (auto) in order to understand cultural experiences (ethno) (Ellis et al. 2011: 273).

As a method, autoethnography combines characteristics of autobiography and ethnography. When writing an autobiography, an author retroactively and selectively writes about past experiences... When researchers do ethnography, they study a culture's relational practices, common values and beliefs, and shared experiences... When researchers do autoethnography, they retrospectively and selectively write about epiphanies that stem from, or are made possible by, being a part of culture and/or by possessing a particular cultural identity (Ellis et al. 2011: 275).

Autoethnography is a form of ethnographic research whereby personal experiences are allowed to connect and engage with the broader cultural, social, political, and historical landscape of that being researched. “As a research method, autoethnography can offer novel and nuanced insights about how family members think, act, navigate, and coauthor their social worlds” (Adams and Manning 2015: 362).

Similar to autoethnography, auto-archaeology serves to explore one’s recent past by examining their own material culture and the personal artifacts of their existence. In, *When in Stellis: An Auto-Archaeology of a Digital Artifact Collection from Tears of Themis*, Kevin Michael De Guzman states that,

Contemporary methods of analyzing objects and artifacts are gaining much traction... One of the fairly new lenses is auto-archaeology, which attempts to understand the history and experience of an individual by allowing the object-owner himself/herself/themselves to become the intermediary for the object's material narrative. Unlike traditional archaeology which identifies culturally significant artifacts to reconstruct the past, auto-archaeology amplifies the marginalized context, history, and value found in personally owned objects that may otherwise be treated as too idiosyncratic, too insignificant, or too inchoate for archaeological analysis in an academic context. At its core, auto-archaeology excavates personal narratives that are tied to larger social histories (2024: 260).

Auto-archaeology and autoethnography have many similarities to what I have been referring to as archaeology of the familial. Both provide avenues of theoretical processes to define and provide insight into familiar settings, history, and narratives of the recent past. However, they do differ slightly in both theory and methodology. Even though my own familiarity of the

homestead site and subject matter is certainly prevalent, this research was not meant to be autobiographical, and the archaeology was not intended to unearth the material culture of my own past. In both cases, any experience is peripheral, and any personal artifact discovered was unintentional. If anything, they only exist tangentially and only merge where I have brought any vicariously lived interludes of my ancestors into my own narrative. Archaeology of the familial cuts a particularly narrow path between archaeology and auto-archaeology, and between ethnography and autoethnography, and at times, fills a very narrow space that exists between the two.

Additionally, another major component of this research and thesis is one that resides at the intersection of the tangible and intangible. That is to say, where and in what ways does the tangible material culture and intangible oral history narratives inform each other? What is learned, illuminated, or revealed at the point where the two meet? It is at the point of intersection where that which we cannot touch, feel, or see, merges with what we can. At the 2003 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) convention, intangible cultural heritage was defined as,

The practices representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, and artifacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. This intangible cultural heritage, transmitted from generation to generation is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history, and provides them with a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect for cultural diversity and human creativity (2003).

Intangible heritage includes all those cultural components of knowledge and traditions as well as

the associated material culture and places associated with them. They cannot easily be separated. “Tangible heritage, without intangible heritage, is a mere husk or inert matter. As for intangible heritage, it is not only embodied, but also inseparable from the material and social worlds of persons” (van Zanten 2004: 60).

The archaeological record consists of those tangible artifacts which can be examined, cataloged, and analyzed, while the intangible heritage embodied within the oral history narratives, including letters of correspondence and personal memoirs, represents the impalpable and abstract. This research attempts to find those intersections between the two. It seeks to provide, recognize, and discover the imbued meaning at those identifiable crossroads. According to the Merriam Webster Dictionary, to imbue implies the introduction of a quality that fills and permeates the whole being. Like infuse or engrain, it “introduces one thing into another as to affect it throughout and implies a pouring in of something that gives new life or significance” (2026). It is through this effort where I hope to provide a broader meaning and more nuanced perspective to what is discovered both in soil and on paper, and to find that intersection where both can pour something new into the narrative.

On this homestead in rural North Idaho, it is both the tangible and intangible that speak to the details of the daily existence of those who once lived there - the construction and maintenance of a homestead; the work, labor, and toil of a marginal subsistence during war and economic depression; the raising of family; and the self-agency to create something from nothing and feed, clothe, shelter, and thrive in difficult and uniquely tumultuous times. Through this research and archaeological undertaking, I am endeavoring to focus on the narrative of one family who moved from a tarpaper shack on rented company-owned property to an original 160-acre homestead in an attempt to secure a more livable and sustainable life. Through this, I am

committed to telling the story of the working rural poor of the Silver Valley in general and of the Pine Creek mining district in particular. Archaeology of the familial seeks to specifically find answers and explore my own history, heritage, and narrative, and in so doing, to uncover and tell the narrative and stories of this broader community - those individuals who once lived there and those descendants who still do. It is my hope to not only uncover a more complete version of my own family's history through record, deed, and trowel, but to also breathe life into the Silver Valley's past and to give voice to those who no longer have one, or maybe never did. It is my expectation and desire to both contribute to and bring to light the stories of North Idaho and the Silver Valley's Pine Creek mining district - its unique history, rich heritage, and the unwavering courage of those who settled, lived, and died there.

Chapter 3: Historical Context

Prior to the time the first Europeans set foot and eyes on the territory that would become the state of Idaho, American Indians numbering over 8,000 inhabited this land. They included two distinct groups, the Great Basin tribes of the Shoshone-Bannock and the Shoshone-Paiute, and the Plateau tribes of the Nez Perce, Kootenai, and Coeur d'Alene (Smithsonian Magazine 2007). The word *Idaho* itself originated from a Shoshoni Indian expression. The Shoshoni word is *Ee-dah-how*. The first syllable *Ee* translates into English as *coming down*, in the same manner as rain or snow. The second is *Dah*, which is the Shoshoni root word for both sun and mountain. The third syllable *how* has the same meaning in English as an exclamation mark. Their word *Ee-dah-how* when translated into English becomes, "Behold! The sun coming down the mountain" (Reese 1917: 4). For thousands of years, those who have called Idaho home, have known the unique beauty and wonder of this place.

Situated in the Bitterroot mountains that largely make up the border between Idaho and Montana and extending north into British Columbia, Canada, this homestead property lies in a narrow valley surrounded by the mountains, hills, valleys, forests, and fields of the Bitterroot Range. The cabin was built at the base of a steep mountain on the eastern edge of this valley where the West Fork of Pine Creek cuts its path and flows north to the small town of Pinehurst approximately five miles away. The small homesteader's log cabin faces west and in the early morning its residents could look across the valley and witness the bright morning sun hitting the top of the adjacent mountain while slowly coming down to the valley below. Those who called this cabin home, quite literally lived, breathed, and experienced the full embodiment and meaning of the Shoshoni exclamation- *Ee-dah-how*. Idaho itself is a land of rivers and lakes, prairies and meadows, steep rugged mountains and gently rolling hills, and it is a place that has

attracted explorers, trappers, fur traders, missionaries, prospectors, miners, merchants, settlers, and homesteaders for over 200 years - and it was home to First Peoples for thousands of years before that.

The following chapter on Idaho history touches on those themes and subjects that help frame and contextualize the narrative of life in a rural mining community from 1915 to 1965. It lays the groundwork and provides a lens in which to examine the multifaceted national, state, and local underpinnings to history. Those subjects and themes include the first European discovery and Idaho's march from a western territory to statehood; the beginnings of North Idaho's mining history; the nation's Homestead Act of 1862; and particularly germane for those who lived on this homestead were The Great Depression, the New Deal, and World War II. Their impact was profound and far-reaching for everyone but especially for those living on the margins in a rural mining community in North Idaho.

European Arrival and Idaho Statehood

In 1805, Merriwether Lewis and William Clark were the first known Europeans to set foot and eyes on these lands that would eventually become the state of Idaho. On August 12, 1805, a scouting party led by Lewis set out to find portage and to contact the Shoshoni Tribe to acquire horses. Three days later on August 12th, the scouting party successfully crossed the continental divide through Lemi Pass on the border of what is now Montana and Idaho. "This marked the point of departure from both United States territory and the Missouri River watershed" (National Park Service 2020).

Idaho Day is officially celebrated on March 4th as it marks the anniversary in 1863 when Abraham Lincoln signed a Congressional Act to officially establish this region as a new U. S. territory. At that time, it consisted of all of modern-day Montana and most of Wyoming. Idaho

assumed its present shape and boundaries after the creation of Wyoming in 1868 and the acceptance of the survey on February 15, 1872. Through complex political wrangling over the next several years between business and commercial interests and local, state, and national politics, a bill passed in congress to reshape and split Idaho up. President Grover Cleveland refused to sign the bill, essentially vetoing it by neglect, and the state remained intact and would become the 43rd state of the Union on July 3, 1890 (Wells 1949: 1987).

Gold, a Road, and the Development of the Silver Valley

In *The Role of Mining in the Economic Development of the Idaho Territory*, August Bolino stated that the only permanent residents in Idaho in 1860 were the missionaries and the Mormons. “Soon after, a series of gold discoveries permanently changed the course of Idaho’s economic development” (1958: 116). The first recorded gold discovery was by Captain John Mullan, who had been commissioned by Congress to construct a road connecting western Montana to eastern Washington, through the North Idaho panhandle. This road began at Fort Benton, Montana and ended in Walla Walla, Washington, a distance of 624 miles and separated by the Rocky Mountains. Construction began in 1858 and was completed in 1862 (Bolino 1958: 116; McDermott and Grim 2004). Captain John Mullan is a prominent figure in Idaho history, and particularly in North Idaho and the Silver Valley. His road opened up a route through the panhandle, providing access across Shoshone and Kootenai Counties in North Idaho to points west. The Mullan Road was developed and used as a military and wagon road but would eventually be used in part by the Northern Pacific Railroad to construct a branch line along the same path.

Early American exploration efforts in the northern Rockies began when Lewis and Clark were directed toward establishing a viable east-west route across the continent. They

were only partially successful in achieving their objective. A road was built, but it was poorly constructed and deteriorated rapidly due to seasonal flooding that resulted in the destruction of bridges and roadbeds. Nevertheless, the route surveyed by Stevens and Mullan eventually became the type of connection they envisioned (McDermott and Grim 2004: 6).

The point at which the road meets the Idaho border at Lookout Pass, near the town of Mullan, Captain Mullan's namesake, marks the eastern boundary of Shoshone County and the Silver Valley. The Mullan Road brought thousands of prospectors in search of fortune and opportunity to the area. Word of gold strikes began to spread as the Northern Pacific was completing its transcontinental line across Idaho and by 1884, 5,000 individuals had made their way to the various mining camps. These individuals ended up waiting for the deep mountain snow to melt, and by spring, many realized that rumor and hype may have overshadowed their path to prosperity. The area did yield a steady amount of gold, but most was found at deeper levels than originally hoped or thought, and at 12 to 20 feet beneath the surface, they soon realized that moving tons of dirt to get to the gold would simply not pay off as advertised. "Although the mines of the North Fork yielded good results, the most important event in the Coeur d'Alenes was the discovery of galena by N. S. Kellogg" (Bolino 1958: 128).

In 1884, Noah Kellogg was one of those early prospectors, and the largest town in Shoshone County still bears his name. History and local lore tell that the donkey he had purchased to carry his tools, materials, and provisions had escaped and wandered off into the hills surrounding Milo Creek, a tributary of the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River. Purportedly, the burrow was eventually found by Noah Kellogg standing over an ore outcropping of galena, which is the primary ore of lead and silver. The discovery led to Kellogg staking his

claims and eventually founding the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mine (Mining and Minerals Education Foundation 2024). Those mineral deposits rich in silver, lead, and zinc near the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River and along its various tributaries spurred development of what would become the world's greatest mining district. The Coeur d'Alene Mining District produced over 1 billion ounces of silver, 8.5 million pounds of lead, and 3 million pounds of zinc along with significant amounts of gold, antimony, copper, and cadmium (Higgs 2012: 408).

There are over ninety mines in the district. Eleven of these produced over 3 million tons of ore. Of mining operations in the United States, the Coeur d'Alenes contain the largest underground mine (the Bunker Hill, over 150 miles of workings), the deepest mine (the Star-Morning, over 7,900 feet deep) and the richest silver mine (the Sunshine, over 350 million ounces of silver) (Bennett et al. 1989: 137).

The Bunker Hill Mine operated for over a century until closing in 1981, and today, over 140 years later, Noah Kellogg and his donkey's image still grace local billboards and postcards stating, "You are now near Kellogg, the town that was discovered by a jackass and which is inhabited by its descendants" (Figure 1).

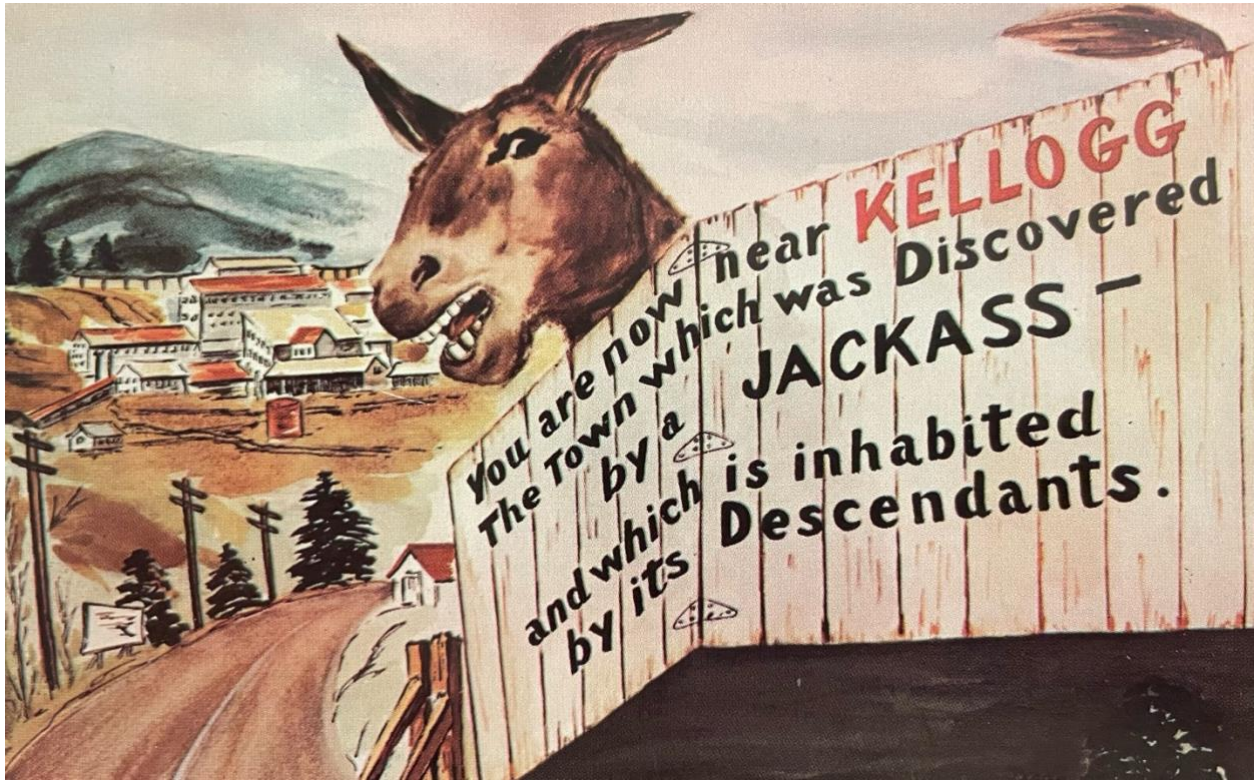


Figure 1: Souvenir post card from the town of Kellogg, Idaho depicting Noah Kellogg's donkey. Original post card, private collection of the author.

Lewis Etherton first came to the Silver Valley in 1907, and by 1915 was married and working in Kellogg for the Bunker Hill Mine and living in a place called Strawberry Hill, near where the Bunker smelter was eventually constructed. He was born in 1883 and raised in a Carbondale, Illinois farming community. He was the fourth of four children born to William E. Etherton and Julian Anna Williams, who died shortly after giving birth to him (Figure 2). William was later remarried to Julian's sister and fathered seven more children with her. According to Bill Etherton, Lewis did not have any particular interest in farming in Illinois, and ended up following one of his sisters, who was homesteading in Ontario, Canada, to try homesteading there himself. Canadian census records indicate that Lewis was living in Saskatchewan near North Battleford in 1911 about 750 miles northeast of Kellogg, Idaho (Fifth

Census of Canada 1911). Lewis worked during the warmer months to improve his property by building a sod house, farming, adding fencing to the property, and generally attempting to increase his equity stake with the purpose of eventually selling. During the harsh Canadian winters he made his way south to the Silver Valley and found employment working underground at the Bunker Hill. His future wife, Hannah Anne Sutton, also found herself living and working in Canada before moving to Kellogg.

Hannah Sutton was born in 1893 in Hartlepool, Durham, England to William Sutton, a journeyman plasterer, and his wife, Kate (Wallis) Sutton. In 1912 at the age of just 19, she and her older sister Kate (23) boarded a passenger ship named the Tunisian sailing to Montreal, Canada. Hannah and Kate's final destination was listed on the ship's manifest as Saskatoon, Canada (Canada Incoming Passenger List 1865-1935). They sailed just four months after the Titanic sank in April of the same year. Family lore and oral history would recount how she and her sister tried to book passage on the Titanic but for unknown reasons were either unable or decided not to, and instead, booked passage a few months later on the Tunisian. There is no record or family history indicating where Lewis and Hannah first met, but through a 1911 Canadian census and the Tunisian ship manifest in 1912, it is evident that they lived approximately 85 miles from each other during this time period in and around the greater Saskatoon area. It is clear from their marriage certificate, however, that they were married in Wallace, Idaho on July 2, 1914, just two years after Hannah's journey from her home in Hartlepool, England (Figure 3). Lewis was 31 years old, and Hannah was 21 at that time. They had four boys over the course of the next 16 years - Daniel (1915), William (1916), Jack (1920), and Bud (1930).



Figure 2: Julian Anna Williams, who died in childbirth about 1884. Photograph, private collection of the author.

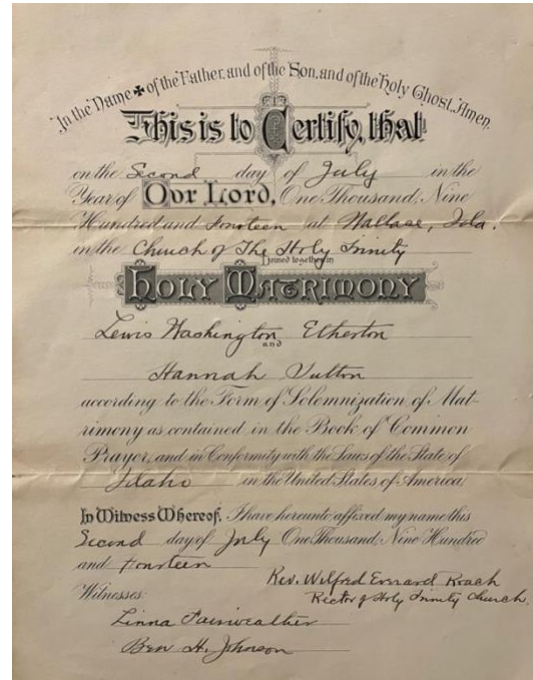


Figure 3: Wedding photo of Lewis Etherton and Hannah (Sutton) Etherton (left), and marriage certificate dated July 14, 1914 (right). Photograph and original document, private collection of the author.

Homesteading

On May 20, 1862, the Homestead Act was passed by Congress during the Civil War and signed into law by President Lincoln. This official act granted up to 160-acre tracts of public land to any eligible claimant. To qualify, one needed to be the head of the family and at least 21 years of age. This included both U.S. citizens as well as immigrants who had declared their intentions to become citizens. Under the Act, claimants were required to live on and improve the property, and after five years, title to the property would be granted free of charge. There was also a provision that allowed the homesteader to purchase the property after just six months for a

payment to the government of \$1.25 per acre and after trivial improvements were made (Act of May 20, 1862 - Homestead Act). According to the National Park Service, a total of 60,221 homesteaders were proved up in Idaho. The total acreage of homesteaded land was 9,733,455, which is 18% of the land in the state (NPS 2021). Nationally, 500 million acres of land were dispersed through this program with only 80 million acres received by small farmers and homesteaders. Most went to speculators, miners, loggers, and railroad companies (National Archives, 2022). However, the Homestead Act of 1862 and subsequent amendments and alterations provided a unique opportunity for those willing to move to and improve a western property by building, planting, and subsisting in often times unfamiliar territory while relying on sweat, ingenuity, and the local resources at hand.

The 160-acre homestead that Bill Etherton purchased in 1936 at the age of 20 was itself one of those 60,221 homesteads granted under this program. They were living in the tarpaper shack on Denver Creek at the time of purchase (Figure 4). An individual named Harry M. Held was originally granted the patent for this homestead by the United States of America on June 4th, 1919 (Figure 5). He sold it to Charles Eastman in 1929.

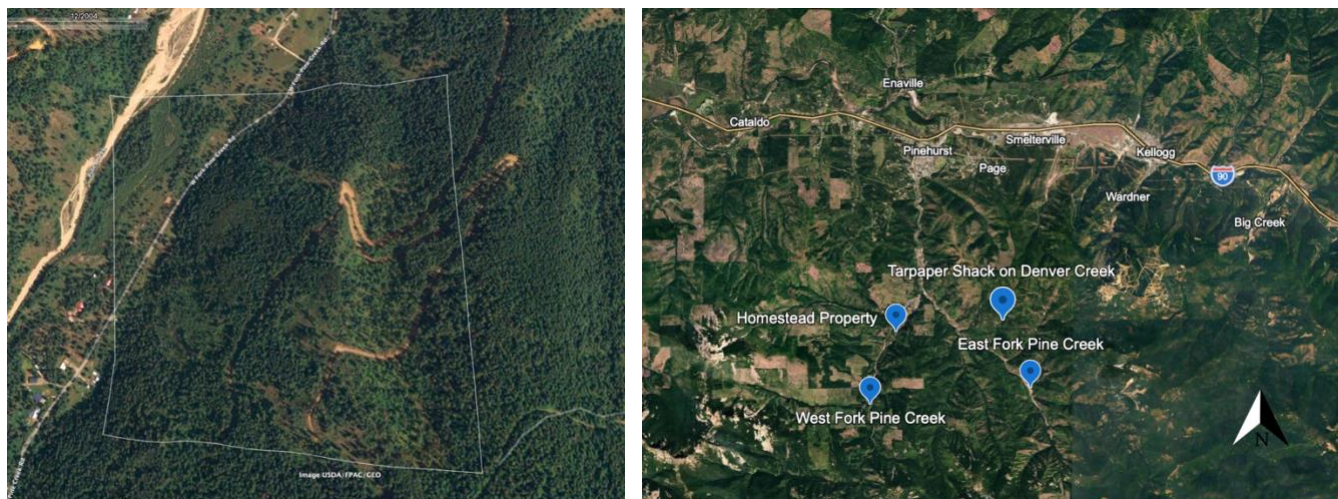


Figure 4: Boundary line of the 160-acre homestead property (left) and locations of tarpaper shack on Denver Creek and nearby towns. Source, Google Earth 2024. Graphic (left) courtesy of David Etherton. Graphic (right) by the author.

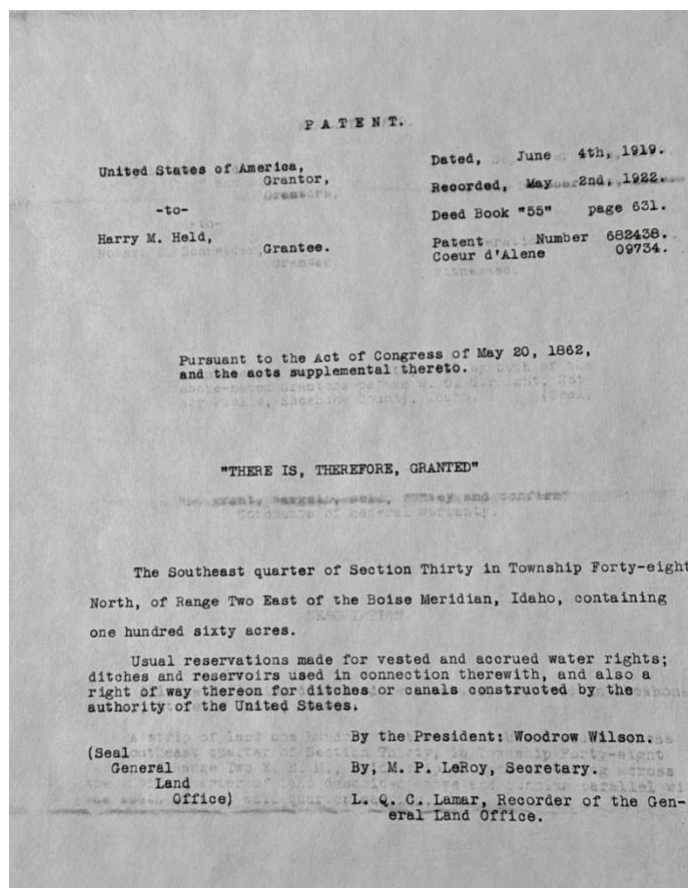


Figure 5: Copy of original patent document granting Hary M. Held a 160-acre property on the West Fork of Pine Creek. Document image, courtesy of Tim Etherton.

The Great Depression and a New Deal

The stock market crash of 1929 and the ensuing economic depression brought unprecedented financial pain nationwide. In 1932, Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis stated that “The people of the United States are now confronted with an emergency more serious than war. Misery is widespread, in a time, not of scarcity, but of overabundance. The long-continued depression has brought unprecedented unemployment, a catastrophic fall in commodity prices and a volume of economic losses which threatens our financial institutions” (Gay 1932: 1). The Great Depression hit the Pacific Northwest hard along with Idaho’s agricultural and natural resources-based economy. With the collapse of its mining, timber, and agricultural industries, the state was especially devastated (Dodd 2016: 120). In, *The New Deal in Idaho*, Michael Malone states, “Like most national happenings, the Great Depression came late to Idaho... the shock waves of the 1929 crash, radiating outward from urban commercial and industrial centers, reached Idaho only in late 1931 and 1932” (1969: 294). In 1932, “foreclosures reached their peak, and delinquent taxes rose from \$11,500 at the beginning of 1931 to \$438,319 at the end of 1932. Between 1930 and 1933, total bank deposits decreased by more than \$39,000,000, and the unemployment numbers increased from just over 6,000 to 20,000 by late 1932” (Malone 1969: 294).

Elected in 1932 and winning by a landslide, Franklin Delano Roosevelt wasted no time after his inauguration in 1933 to start implementing his promised New Deal programs. This included what would be referred to as an alphabet soup of projects, programs, and reform measures (Library of Congress 2025). Particularly popular and effective within the state of Idaho were the Agriculture Adjustment Administration (AAA), the Public Works Administration (PWA), and the Works Progress Administration (WPA) (Malone 1969). However, in Idaho, one

of the most important and well-run programs was the CCCs, the Civilian Conservation Corps. Idaho, with over 20 million forested acres of timberland, made a good fit for CCC activity. “Idaho received an initial allotment of 70 CCC camps, and eventually 18,200 young men from all parts of the country found employment in them” (Malone 1969: 300). One of the main thrusts of the CCC in Idaho was to treat millions of acres of Idaho’s state tree, the white pine, for the blister rust fungus. They also “built countless roads, fences, and buildings, and paid almost seven million dollars to dependents of CCC workers in Idaho” (Malone 1969: 300).

After graduating from high school in 1933, Bill Etherton worked for the US Forest Service for over a year until enlisting in the Civilian Conservation Corps for Company 967 where he worked in the sanitation division for one month at Camp F-131 in Prichard, Idaho. After that first month, he transferred to Camp F-114 where he worked on the Blister Rust Control crew to help eradicate a fungus that killed coniferous white pine trees (Figure 6). The blister rust fungus came from Europe in 1909 and infected white pine through host plants, gooseberries and currants. It started infecting trees in North Idaho in 1923 (NPS History 2010). These crews worked to dig up and remove the host plants in often steep and dangerous mountain terrain.



Figure 6: Civilian Conservation Corps, Blister Rust Crew. William Etherton, 3rd from right. Photograph, private collection of the author.

Bill worked and lived at Camp F-114 until June, 1935. He signed up for one more tour of duty and was stationed at Camp F-182 in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, where he worked as a baker. Bill had saved an official CCC Camp F-182 Christmas Holiday program which took place on December 20, 1935. It included the camp roster, the dance program with the name of the orchestra, and the menu. It appears to be a nice touch of civility and class in otherwise rough military-style living conditions in the remote mountains of North Idaho (Figure 7).



Figure 7: 967th Company C.C.C. Camp F-182 Christmas Party Program. Document, private collection of the author.

World War II

With the surprise attack and bombing of Pearl Harbor by the Japanese in December 1941, the United States declared war on Japan. Germany and Italy declared war on the US a few days later and the nation found itself fully engaged in the Second World War (Library of Congress, 2020). The war brought profound changes to the nation, and to Idaho and the Silver Valley it

brought instant demand for minerals critical to the war effort. Minerals of the Silver Valley including lead, zinc, silver, antimony, and tungsten were in high demand, and production increased significantly from 1941 until peaking in 1943. A declassified CIA memo from 1981 states that “The need for domestic metal production was so severe in the early part of World War II that the U.S. Government deliberately closed the gold mines in an attempt to force skilled western hard-rock miners into western base metal mines, and the U. S. Army returned drafted miners to civilian status to resume work in the western metal mines” (Morgan 1983: 3).

One Idaho mine known as the Stibnite mine, located four hundred miles south of the Silver Valley, made significant contributions to the war effort as a major supplier of tungsten and antimony. Both were used to harden steel which was needed to counter enemy munitions of armor piercing bullets and artillery. “During World War II, while many U.S. citizens were sent to Europe and Asia to complete their military service, some were sent to the hills outside of Yellow Pine, Idaho. To continue fighting the war against the Axis Powers, the U.S. desperately needed critical metals such as antimony and tungsten and one of the few places to find these in the U. S. was in Idaho” (Perpetua Resources 2018). In fact, during a senate hearing committee in 1956, Senator Murray noted that “in the opinion of the Munitions Board, the discovery of tungsten at Stibnite, Idaho in 1942 shortened World War II by at least a year and saved the lives of a million American soldiers” (Perpetua Resources 2018, Congressional Record – Senate 1957). Clearly, the war effort contributed to a revitalized economy across the nation but even in hard hit rural communities across Idaho and of those within Idaho’s Silver Valley, there was finally money to be made and work to perform - and important work at that.

World War II had a profound impact on the Etherton Family, just like many families in the Silver Valley and across the country. But for those residing on this homestead it took two of their

sons off to war. Bill enlisted in the US Navy within weeks of Pearl Harbor, and his younger brother Jack enlisted a couple years later. Jack served in an infantry division for the US Army and fought to liberate Europe from German occupation. Bill served as Chief Petty Officer and Chief Sonarman on destroyers and subchasers but was often stationed in San Diego and Hawaii, areas far less dangerous than his younger brother found himself. Importantly for the homestead itself, it took two able-bodied sons away to perform the work it required. With their older brother, Dan, working and living away, it left just Lewis and Hannah and their youngest, Bud, at home. Bud was just 11 years old when the war broke out and he found himself filling shoes bigger than he probably imagined or thought possible. Through the wartime letters that Bill sent home, he often commented on the *snaps* of his little brother Bud over the course of the four years he was away. Through these photos, he watched Bud grow from a boy into a young man, taking on a level of responsibility that he surely felt should have fallen on his own shoulders (Figure 8).



Figure 8; Bud Etherton, with parents Hannah and Lewis, circa 1942 (left) and in 1943 with Bill, Lewis, and his newborn niece (right). Photograph, private collection of the author.

Chapter 4: Methods and Data Collection:

When an old man dies, a library is lost – African Proverb

Most of us have probably heard some variation of an old African proverb which implies that when an elder dies, a huge body of knowledge dies with them. This is especially true for those of us who grew up hearing stories from parents or grandparents recounting their own life experiences interwoven with local history - the places they walked, the names of those encountered over a lifetime, and the history of where they lived, worked, and created a life. This was certainly true with my own father, Bill Etherton. He had a knack for storytelling along with a deep knowledge of and appreciation for the local history of the Silver Valley of North Idaho, and of the early days growing up on Pine Creek. Over a lifetime, he saved a large number of cards, letters, historical documents, photos, and film. Bill and his older brother Dan were also involved in an oral history project in the 1970s to record and recount their life experiences and the stories of those around them. Those raw tape recordings were transcribed and sent back to them for review, and they were recently discovered and added to this overall historical repository. Bill Etherton passed away in 2006 at the age of 90, but his passion for history led to an interest in keeping and carefully archiving the relics, fragments, and ephemera of his past, assuring that at least some portion of that library of knowledge would live long after he was gone.

Archival Data

The archival data consists of thousands of documents saved by Bill Etherton and his parents, Lewis and Hannah Etherton, from approximately 1915 up until the mid 1960s when Lewis and Hannah died in 1967 and 1968, respectively. This included records as disparate as

deeds, automobile titles, lease agreements, decades of saved holiday cards and letters, US Naval training records and discharge papers, CCC records, oral history documents, original black and white photographs, and 8mm film reels, to name just a few.

Though most of these documents were curated and saved by Bill over many years, it would not be considered to be anything close to a formal archive. Much of this material was more recently located or discovered by myself or given to me by other family members who had parts of it in their possession. The hundreds of holiday cards and letters that had been saved and neatly tied up in bundles were found exactly where I had remembered them – in an old 1940s refrigerator on the back porch of the homestead cabin. The oral history documents were discovered in the homestead's original chicken house, housed in an old wooden two-drawer file cabinet that was slowly sinking into the dirt floor and exposed to the elements through a significant sized hole in the roof. And finally, near the end of the archaeological project, a cousin brought up a large bag of documents, including the important and historically significant letters that Bill had written and sent home during the war. She found these while cleaning out her sister's house after she had recently passed away. It turned out that of the primary documents examined for this project, many of the most important and historically significant were those that had not been previously known to exist until very recently. The following are detailed examples of the documents and historical resources examined for this project.

Letters

Letters from this collection were carefully opened, sorted, and documented with pertinent information noted for future reference. The letters that Bill Etherton wrote and sent home during World War II were sorted by date within each year of the war between 1941-1945. Over 60 letters were found to still exist. One letter was written after the attack on Pearl Harbor in

December of 1941; 14 were written during 1942; 13 during 1943; 15 during 1944; and 17 were written and sent during the last year of the war in 1945 (Figure 9). There are also letters and cards he and his parents received from the 1930s up through the mid 1960s that total into the hundreds. In addition, more recent letters were also examined and utilized. These were written during the 1970s by Dan Etherton to his younger brother Bud, the youngest of the family. They were written for the purpose of recounting and recording their family history.

Oral History

The oral history documents in this collection were organized in the mid 1970s by an individual named Becker Haskins who was working at the time on an oral history project which included gathering information from various individuals who had lived and worked in the early days of the Silver Valley. He included Bill and Dan Etherton and asked them to recount and talk about the early days of Kellogg and Pine Creek, as well as general mining techniques and the history of the Silver Valley. Each was provided a cassette tape recorder that they would talk into and record their recollections of area history. The recorded tapes were then sent back to Haskins, transcribed into manuscripts, and returned for each contributor to review for accuracy. It is these rough, manually typed oral history documents that are part of this archival collection. Of these, Bill Etherton contributed to four, totaling 63 typed pages; Dan Etherton contributed to four as well, totaling 170 pages (including a 100-page document of him in conversation with Haskins and an individual named Dwight Hawkins titled *Reminiscence of Kellogg Days*). Finally, a separate oral history report was written by Gary Hoffman, a student at Lewis-Clark State College in Idaho in 1992, and was simply titled, *An Interview with Bill Etherton*.

Photographs and Film

In addition to the written documents and source materials, there are hundreds of black and white 35mm photos from the early- to mid-twentieth century, as well as approximately two thousand feet of 8mm film from the 1950s through the 1970s. The film exists on over 30 separate reels. These were digitized, saved, and organized on computer hard drives and cloud services for easy access and for file manipulation and editing purposes. Hundreds of photos were also organized and digitized. The photos and film provide visual context to the homestead and earlier tarpaper shack locations and condition. They provide important visual information of landscape and the built environment, as well as family members, friends, and others living in the area during this time period. Some of the oldest photos were put into albums where handwritten notes placed within the margins provide an important means of identification. In total, these visual resources along with existing historical documents and oral history narratives contribute to both broadly and narrowly defined aspects of local history and the family dynamic within the context of the unique times in which they found themselves. They contextualize the people with their surroundings and provide an invaluable avenue in which to gaze into the past and to see what life had looked like in the early days on Pine Creek (Figure 10).

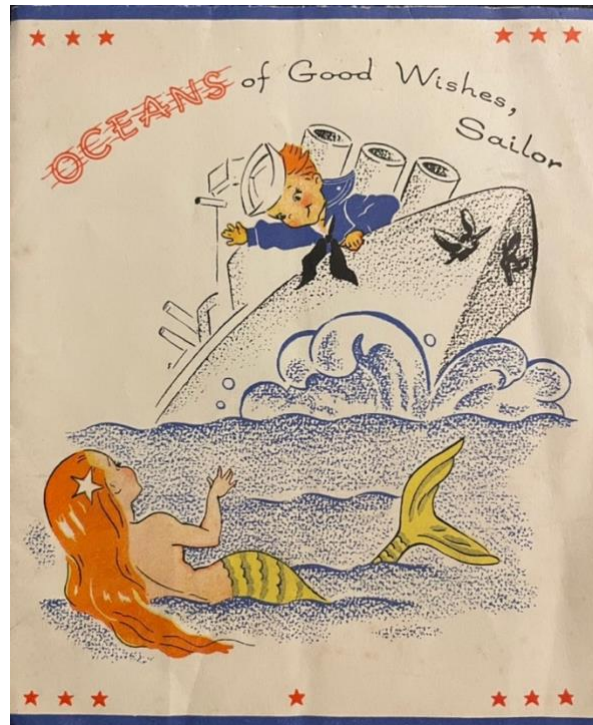
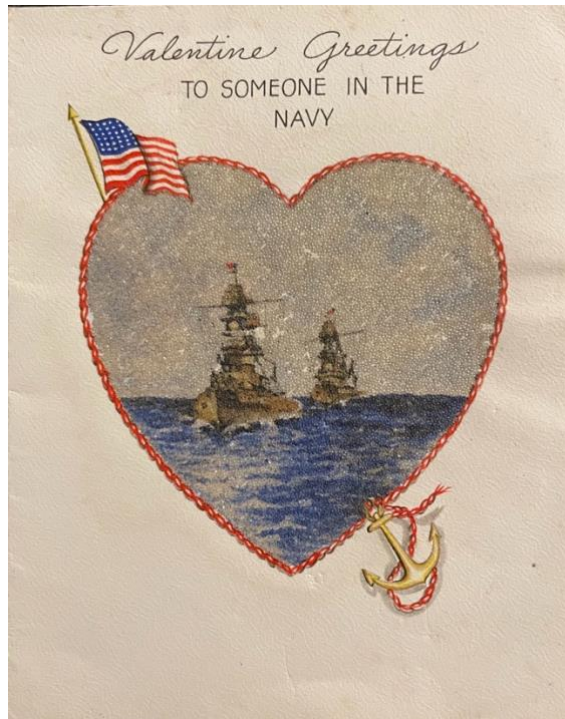
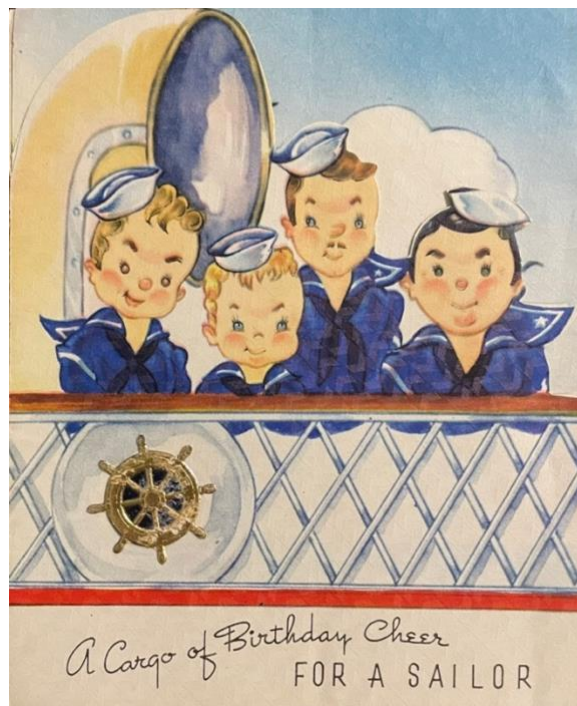
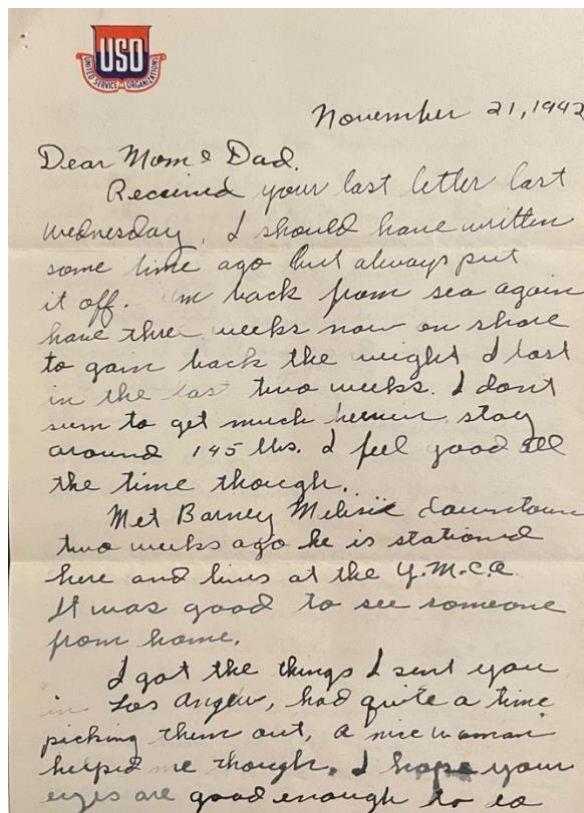


Figure 9: Example of letters and cards sent or received by Bill during WWII. Private collection of the author.



Figure 10: Top left, Etherton brothers, Bill, Dan, Jack (rear, left to right), and Bud (front) on the homestead, circa 1936. Top right, Bill with dog Tuffy near tarpaper shack on Denver Creek, circa 1927. Bottom, Hannah Etherton (left) and Lewis Etherton with Dan on Strawberry Hill, (right), circa 1919. Photograph upper right, courtesy of Bud Etherton and family. All others, private collection of the author.

Archaeological Theory and Purpose

In addition to an abundance of existing historical documentation associated with this family, archaeological undertakings were planned and executed on the homestead property in order to add to this body of existing knowledge through the archaeological record and material remains. Archaeology, along with the letters, memoirs, and oral history narratives, offers the unique opportunity to uncover and give voice to those that history has largely forgotten - the poor, the unnoticed, and the marginalized. It was with this in mind while planning and executing archaeological investigations at the household level that I hoped to give voice to those who no longer have one. In his work, *Households – A Structural Key to Archaeological Explanation*, James Deetz contends that household archaeology has the potential to inform larger aspects of society of which the family unit was a part (1982). At its core, the family unit goes about the fundamental tasks of everyday life in the same manner, with essential components of household activity remaining much the same.

Houses were built and lived in, food was cooked and consumed, refuse discarded, and the dead buried, all by members of a family group. Yet in the residue of their actions, one can read the changes that were worked on the society at large... Not all of a culture's codes might be embodied within the household, but it is a safe bet that few if any aspects of household behavior and thought are at odds with that of the greater society (Deetz 1982: 723-724).

It is Deetz's above-mentioned *residue of actions* that help tell the narrative of the individuals within the homesites and dwellings of the past. Without the remnant material culture, the stories of those who once lived there cannot be analyzed and narrated in the same fashion through

avenues of historical research alone. In the edited work, *Household Chores and Household Choices: Theorizing the Domestic Sphere in Historical Archaeology*, Kerri Barile and Jamie Brandon examine such areas as sense of place, sense of space, and sense of being within the context of household archaeology. In this work they state that “unpacking the household archaeologically may be as close as any of us gets to comprehending the experiences of past individuals and as far as we may go in revealing the intimacies of their lives” (Barile and Brandon 2004: xiii). It is the critical examination of these themes that will help offer a unique perspective to my own research of the household - its space and its place in time.

Archaeological Survey

In order to examine and begin investigations of below-surface cultural resources, a limited Phase I archaeological survey was planned on the homestead site. The Idaho State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO) was first contacted to review standard Idaho State procedures and methods for archaeological undertakings. Though not needed for projects on private property, Idaho state rules, regulations, procedures, and guidelines were followed throughout the process. Prior to excavation activities, United States Geographical Survey (USGS) and Google Earth maps were consulted during a map review of the project area as well as maps of area soil types using the United States Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Web Soil Survey online tools.

In July of 2025, myself and my 19-year-old daughter, who volunteered to assist with the field survey, worked to complete the project within a two-week time period. In total, 20 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated along five separate transects positioned along a north/south axis to cover areas immediately around the original homestead cabin. STPs were excavated to a minimum depth of 60cm or until reaching culturally sterile subsoil. In addition, shovel skimming

methods were employed in an area where the privy was known to have existed. Though the privy was not ultimately located, two areas of interest were discovered during this process and identified as Feature 2 and Feature 3. The existing well structure consisted of below-surface concrete walls that formed the inside perimeter, with visible above-surface concrete capping with boards laid across and over the opening to keep it closed off. The well itself was mostly devoid of soil deposits, though there were some soils that had sloughed in from areas beyond the depth of the interior concrete walls. However, once inside, care was taken to remove large river rocks and any existing soil matrix in an effort to reach culturally sterile sublayers.

Architectural Survey

An architectural survey was also conducted on homestead grounds to systematically document and record locations, sizes, and spatial relationships of the existing buildings. The homestead currently consists of five separate structures: the original homestead log cabin, barn with attached shop addition, root cellar, bunkhouse, and chicken house (Figures 11-15). Measurements of each building and distances between them were recorded, and the overall built environment was mapped and extensively photographed. Historically, the site would have also included a woodshed as well as a privy located behind the woodshed, largely out of sight. The woodshed would have stored firewood both inside and outside around its perimeter, but it was large enough that it also historically included enough space for an iron forge as well as tools for woodworking, forging, and other tasks.



Figure 11: North view of homestead showing all structures. Photograph, courtesy of the author.



Figure 12: Southeast view of original cabin with root cellar in background, Photograph, courtesy of the author.



Figure 13: East view of original house and barn. Photograph, courtesy of the author.



Figure 14: Southeast view of bunkhouse. Photograph, courtesy of the author.



Figure 15: Northeast view of shop, barn, root cellar, and chicken house in foreground. Photograph, courtesy of the author.

Imbued Meaning at the Intersection of the Tangible and Intangible

A central question and avenue of research for this project was to identify areas where the intangible oral history narratives intersect with the tangible material culture uncovered during the archaeological survey. It examined those areas of overlap where imbued or implied meaning can be attributed to the physicality of the material culture through oral history accounts as well as historic photographs. These areas of intersection provide a unique perspective to life on this homestead. As an example, a single well-preserved leather boot was found through archaeological excavations, and boots were often seen in historic photos and discussed in the oral history documents and in letters sent and received during wartime. Critical to everyone, footwear is and was an important clothing essential, but when the physical nature of a remnant artifact can be viewed through personal correspondence and preserved oral histories as to their value and necessity on a working farmstead, new meaning and a broader understanding of the people and

the times in which they lived becomes more intricately and intimately connected (Figure 16). The same is true for such basic human actions and household activities as eating, cooking, and washing dishes. These and other examples are brought together to make those connections between the tangible and intangible.



Figure 16: Footwear out on the street in Kellogg, Idaho in front of Hutton's Department Store with Bill Etherton (white shirt, rolled up sleeves) looking on, circa 1938. Album photo caption reads "Pile of old shoes. If it fits, wear it." Photograph, private collection of the author.

Archaeology of the Familial and Family

Finally, for a project, thesis, and overall research rubric that I have been referring to as archaeology of the familial, I was delighted when my own daughter, the youngest of our three children, volunteered her time to join me on this endeavor. She was on her own college summer break and decided to fly out to Idaho with me to assist with the archaeological survey, mapping, and artifact processing. As a student with an environmental science and geography major along with a philosophy minor, she was educationally well-equipped to immediately contribute to this undertaking. As a family participant and fourth generation family member to be involved to any degree on this homestead, it was more than fitting to have her help on this project (Figures 17 & 18).



Figure 17: Abby Etherton screening for artifacts during STP excavations. Photograph, courtesy of the author.



Figure 18: Abby and me in front of the original homestead cabin on the final day of the project. Photograph by Tim Etherton and courtesy of the author.

Chapter 5: Results

Chapter 5 details the results of the Phase I archaeological investigation; the examination of existing archival data consisting of historic letters, oral history, and photographs and film; as well as a field survey of the built environment.

Archaeological Investigations

The archaeological investigation conducted on this property consisted of placing a limited number of shovel test pits (STPs) throughout the main domestic areas of the farmstead. This included the front, rear, and sides of the original homestead cabin, as well as near the root cellar and the bunkhouse, both to the rear (east) of the homestead cabin. Five individual transects were placed 5 meters apart to align directionally with the cabin situated at 15 degrees north. A total of 20 STPs were located primarily at 3-meter intervals along the transects with some placed at arbitrary locations at our discretion. The historic well structure immediately to the rear of the homestead was opened up and excavated. In addition, an area once known to contain the privy was also investigated. Shovel skimming techniques were employed in an effort to locate the historic privy(s). The privy was not located in the time allowed for this undertaking, but areas identified as Feature 2 and Feature 3 were examined and excavated (Figures 19 & 20).



Figure 19: View of project area with homestead cabin and various farmstead structures and outbuildings. Source, Google Earth, 2024. Graphics by the author.



Figure 20: View of project area showing locations of positive (green) and negative (red) STPs, and Features 1, 2, and 3 in yellow. Source, Google Earth 2024. Graphics by the author.

Shovel Test Pits

The series of 20 STPs excavated in and around the homestead property averaged 30 cm in diameter and were excavated to a depth of 60 cm. They were excavated in 10 cm vertical increments. Soil textures and composition of silty loam to silty clay loam along with Munsell soil colors of 10YR 4/2, 10YR 4/3, and 10YR 5/4 were consistent across the site. 10YR 4/2 was common between 0-30 cm and 10YR 4/3 and 10YR 5/4 maintaining constituency between 30-60 cm, sitewide. Of the 20 STPs excavated, 13 were artifact positive. They include STPs 1-9, 13, 17, 19, and 20. Typically found were small artifact fragments of various ceramics, bottle and window glass, wire nails, bone, and charred faunal materials. A fragment of a vinyl audio record

was also found in STP-5. In total, 95 artifact fragments were recovered from 13 positive STPs. This amounted to approximately 15 percent of all artifacts recovered sitewide (Table 1).

Feature 1 (Household Well)

The well was also excavated as part of this project. It is located immediately behind the cabin, along the east wall, and between the backdoor and a small crawl space used to gain access under the cabin foundation. The well structure consisted of below-surface concrete walls that form the inside perimeter, with visible above-surface concrete capping (Figure 21). Boards would typically be placed across to close access for safety and to keep the water clean. The inside dimension of the well is approximately 1.20 m wide by 1.51 m in length. When the well was constructed, river stones were placed inside, up to the bottom of the concrete walls. So, most of the archaeological excavation involved removing stones individually in order to reach culturally sterile sublevels. Soil that was present when stones were removed was placed in buckets and screened for artifacts. A total of 97 artifacts were recovered. The well contained approximately 15 percent of all artifacts recovered across the site. However, the artifacts within the well were typically whole or larger fragments. All artifacts sitewide identified as children's toys were found in the well. These include a chrome-plated toy pistol, small WWII style plastic aircraft, child-sized plastic fork, small enamelware toy plate, and dollhouse furniture. There were also whole intact personal and kitchen items including a post-war plastic spoon rest with a local variety store business advertisement printed on it (Table 2).



Figure 21: Photographs of household well in relation to homestead cabin (left) and interior depth of concrete walls (right). Photographs, courtesy of the author.

Feature 2 (Trash Midden)

Feature 2 was identified and designated while shovel skimming in the area known to have been near the general vicinity of the privy. After shovel skimming to a depth of 10 cm, a 1x1 m test unit was placed when a darker mottled soil consisting of 10YR2/1 silty loam was found within the surrounding matrix of 10YR5/2 silty loam. This 1x1 m unit produced a significant amount of artifacts within all strata, Levels 1 - 4. At 21 cm below the SW datum, whole and partial bottles and clear glass cups were located along with a largely intact metal plate. Feature 2 yielded a total of 403 artifacts, or 63% of the site total (Table 3). Over half the artifacts (n=204)

fall into the Kitchen and Household categories to include both Food/Consumption and Food/Storage/Prep groups. Of these, several whole bottles and partial bases with identifiable maker's marks were found, including a 1942 penny, an intact Heinz ketchup bottle circa 1930s, a whole Foley & Company Chicago USA medicine bottle, a Carbona 18 brand bottle base, and a Peters No. 12 Referee shotgun shell base (Figure 22).



Figure 22: Feature 2 (Trash Midden) showing intact bottles at Level 3. Photograph, courtesy of the author.

Feature 3 (Foundation/Walkway Remnants)

Like Feature 2, Feature 3 was identified while hand troweling and shovel skimming near the privy area. Feature 3 consisted of a walkway or small foundation made up of flat river stone with visible mortar between the stones (Figure 23). The foundation was discovered at a depth of approximately 10 cm. This layer was designated as layer 1, and produced 60 artifacts, including another Peterson shotgun shell, metal button, a steel door hinge (possibly from the privy door),

some floral pattern ceramics, and a crushed pop-top beer can from the Olympia Beer Company, Tumwater, Washington. Feature 3 produced the fewest artifacts as it only consisted of a single stratum. Once the rock walkway/foundation was uncovered, it was cleaned off, photographed, and left in place. No stones were removed, and no further excavation was conducted. The artifact count of approximately 58 from Feature 3 amounted to less than 10 percent of the total, sitewide (Table 4).



Figure 23: East view of Feature 3 (left) and north view (right) of area consisting of mortared flat river stone. Photograph, courtesy of the author.

Oral History Documents

The oral history narratives conducted in the 1970s that Dan and Bill Etherton contributed to were examined and included in this thesis. These important documents not only tell of life and history within their own family but include valuable information on the history of the Silver Valley and that of the Pine Creek mining district. They include detailed accounts of individual mines, mills, and workings of the area; information about local businesses; and detailed stories

about individuals they knew or grew up with. With over 250 typed pages of oral history transcripts, much of what they contributed is beyond the scope of this thesis. Here, I have attempted to focus on particular areas of interest regarding Pine Creek and Kellogg history, and on the historical narrative of the Etherton family - their migration, settlement patterns, foodways, subsistence strategies, gender, ethnicity, and small details of their lives lived during this time period. Many of the details of the early family migration and settlement patterns became clear through these oral history narratives compiled and recorded by Dan and Bill Etherton. There was just a 15-month age difference between them, and by combining their recollections of individual events, slight differences and nuances helped to fill in the gaps and better complete the overall history and narrative of their lives. This was especially true regarding the places they lived and the frequency in which they moved from place to place between 1915 and 1936.

Correspondence

Historical family letters and cards were examined to gain greater insight into daily life in the early to mid-20th century. This included letters Bill Etherton sent home while he was away serving in the US Navy during World War II. It also includes correspondence between his brothers Dan and Bud in 1973. Letters sent from Bill's older brother Dan to Bud, the youngest of the family, were written in 1973 for the primary purpose of recollecting and recording their family history. Dan writes that he and Bud have set some unusual writing rules - "grammar is out, technique is unnecessary, subject can be anything, there is no deadline...The one great plus factor is that the floodgates of memory are easily let down and can flow easily at any time or any place." In these letters written over a few months in 1973, themes of food and their English heritage are explored, among others. Dan and Bud represent the oldest and the youngest sons in this family. A 15-year age difference and nearly a generation apart separated them, as Dan was

born in 1915 and Bud in 1930. In recounting their family history, the age difference certainly provided for a broader cross-spectrum to their memories growing up before and during the time they lived on the homestead.

WWII Letters 1941-1945

Bill Etherton wrote 60 letters that we know of to his family during WWII. He wrote and sent them back home between late 1941 when he traveled to Spokane, Washington to enlist after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, to when he was discharged from the service in the fall of 1945. These 60 letters make up a total 156 hand-written pages. The letters were all sent to his family on the homestead, with typical salutations including “To Mom, Pop, and Bud.” Broad themes include reassuring his mother and family that he was safe and doing well; recounting daily life on a naval base including training missions at sea; and writing about people he served with, met, or knew; as well as adventures experienced and places visited. But most of all, and important to this research, were conversations contained in the letters referencing and alluding to subsistence, foodways, work, health, and life in general on a rural homestead in North Idaho during wartime.

Combined, these historical documents which speak of both small and monumental moments in history were invaluable to the research for this thesis. Mostly, they spoke of life and the small ways a family not only coped and managed during uniquely difficult moments and times but thrived and overcame circumstances that were often out of their control. Theirs was a life lived largely in poverty and on the margins of society and these historic documents attest to it in many different ways, both subtle and obvious.

Chapter 6: Analysis

Recorded Oral History

The oral history documents recorded by Dan and Bill Etherton for an oral history project in the mid-1970s provide the early history of the family's migration and settlement patterns; their health, well-being, and safety; and the various challenges the family faced and endured during the early years of the twentieth century - from 1915 through 1936. This includes stories that they were told by their parents even before they could have remembered the actual events. Below, they both speak about their first home in a place called Waller Hill, later Strawberry Hill, in Kellogg, Idaho during World War I and the flu pandemic of 1918.

Dan: "I was born Jan. 12, 1915, at Kellogg, Idaho near where the Bunker Hill smelter would be built, at a place called Waller Hill. Lou Waller was married to my Dad's sister Anna. They built a small house at Waller Hill. The smelter was built in 1918. Dad worked there as a carpenter and so did his brother Frank (Figure 24). World War I brought a lot of changes to Kellogg, some of the men that I knew in later years had been crippled by the war. One man named Frank Bucknell lost a leg. Charlie Hauck came back shellshocked. Many men were lost."

Bill: "You know, in 1918...1917, when the smelter was being built, we were at war, and 1918 the flu epidemic came along and hearing my mother talk, there was just my brother and myself at that time. My dad came down with the flu, and my brother and I, and for some reason my mother didn't. I remember her saying, my dad was delirious and we two

boys had gone into some kind of coma, and she went over to tell Dad that she thought we were dead. And Dad just laughed... He was probably out of his head... This is the story that Mom always tells about.”

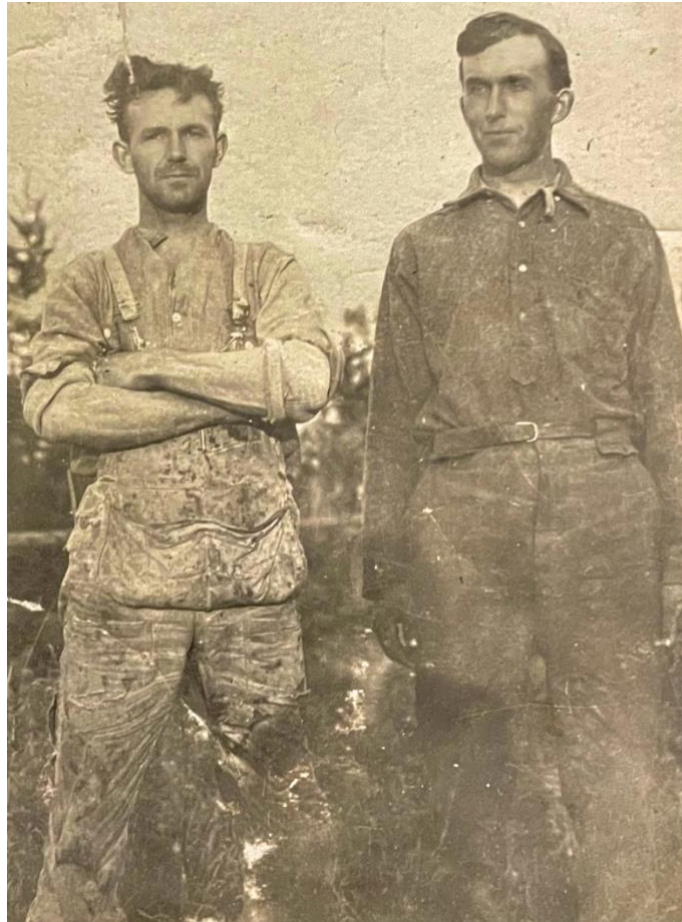


Figure 24: Lewis Etherton (left) and his brother Frank (right) working to build the Bunker Hill smelter, circa 1918. Photograph, private collection of the author.

From their home on Strawberry Hill, where their dad was working as a carpenter helping to construct the Bunker Hill smelter, they decided to move to southern Idaho’s Payette Valley, to a town called Fruitland. Lewis had purchased 20 acres in hopes of farming and creating an orchard. Bill Etherton was just three when they made the move, and they lived in Fruitland, Idaho for four years off and on in an effort to build a life there.

Dan: “About 1919 my folks left Kellogg and took my brother Bill and I with them to Fruitland, Idaho, and my dad bought a ranch, 20-acre piece of ground, he was going to raise fruit trees on. My memory of that is pretty vague but basically the land was somewhat dessert like, covered with sagebrush, short of water. All the farming was done by irrigation. I believe that some land speculator had taken my dad on this deal. We lived there for four years” (Figure 25).



Figure 25: Hannah and Lewis Etherton with Dan and Bill, Fruitland, Idaho, circa 1920. Photograph, private collection of the author.

They weren't there a year when Lewis Etherton's father fell ill and they left Fruitland and returned to Lewis's birthplace in Carbondale, Illinois to take care of him. While in Carbondale, Lewis and Hannah gave birth to their third child, Jack, in 1920. After Lewis's father died, he went on ahead and returned to Fruitland to build a minimal housing structure, consisting of wood framing wrapped in tarpaper, in order to get the property set up for the eventual return of the rest

of his family from Carbondale. In 1922 or 1923, Lewis suffered a debilitating stroke which would change their plans indefinitely and alter the course of their lives. He was unable to work for at least a year while he was recovering. Hannah became the sole breadwinner when she went to work as a waitress in the nearby town of New Plymouth until the family eventually moved back to Kellogg in 1924. This series of events is told by Dan and Bill separately as they each recount this family history as they remembered it.

Dan: “During this time, my dad’s father was dying back in Carbondale, Illinois, so we took a trip back there for 6 or 9 months...While there, my brother Jack was born. An interesting thing about him was that when it came time for him to be born, the doctor, an uncle of mine, Dr. Etherton, was supposed to attend my mother but he didn’t arrive so my brother Jack arrived without the benefit of a doctor.”

Dan: “Along about 1920 or 1921 we moved back to Fruitland, Idaho and my dad had gone ahead. He built a small tarpaper shack and we moved back in the middle of the winter. I remember it was colder than blazes when we got there. We had to pack our drinking water from a neighbor’s house until my dad dug a deep well on the property.”

Dan: “My dad suffered a severe stroke, a blood clot in the brain and almost totally incapacitated him. My mother had to work then in a place called Plymouth. She worked as a waitress in a restaurant and my brother and I would take turns spending a week with her and another week staying home with my dad, who was barely able to take care of us. He gradually improved but he never did regain full speech or the use of one arm and leg. He managed to make a living.”

Dan: “In 1924 he and my mother decided to move back to Kellogg. He went on ahead and since he couldn’t write, my mother pre-addressed a pack of postcards as he could mail them back. They had “OK” marked on them and he would mail them back to let her know that he was all right. He went back to Kellogg and got a job with an old friend of his, a guy he was raised with, as a carpenter and he did reasonably well... My mother returned to Fruitland for a period to take care of some business, disposing of our farm and taking care of some other things. During that time, my brother and I stayed at the Woodward Boarding House.”

Bill: “Around 1924-1925 we moved back [to Kellogg], my dad had a paralytic stroke and it took him about one year to get back to work again. We lived at the top of Corduroy Hill...where this wooden sidewalk went right by the houses, and late at night you could hear people going up and down the sidewalk. You could hear them cranking up and down all night long, especially on Saturday - Friday and Saturday nights. You know, those days they had quite a district up in Wardner, this was the place for the young miners.”

Bill Etherton recounts those years that they lived in this area of Kellogg and Wardner known as Corduroy Hill. This time period provides memories of what seem to be a fairly comfortable life in town and includes stories of rounding up table scraps for a neighbor’s chickens for money, and a story about attending theatrical plays put on by a neighborhood boy named Ted Voigtlander.

Bill: “Oh, I don’t know if I talked with you about Cayuse John... We lived right next door to his. He lived on the top of Corduroy Hill... As kids we used to take our table scraps over...He always had some chickens and we’d give him some table scraps and he’d give

us a few pennies or a nickel or dime... This was quite a ritual, I don't know if everybody in the neighborhood did this or not, but he was always good for a little bit of money taking table scraps to Cayuse John's Chickens."

Bill: "Ted Voigtlander used to hold plays, little theatrical things in an old chicken house and invite all the neighborhood kids, maybe for a nickel or a dime and they'd dress up and put false eyebrows and mustaches and things and have these little skits put on. Ted later went on to become quite a famous cameraman in Hollywood. You see his name on a lot of the credits. I think he is associated with other TV shows down there, one of the fairly prominent TV shows. But I remember old Ted in the middle twenties, it was the thing he liked to do is put on those darn skits, kind of a showman, even then. So, we have indications of what we like to do at a very early age, it seems."

Interestingly, Ted Voigtlander did indeed become a very prominent Hollywood cinematographer. He was awarded 4 Emmys and 17 nominations between 1962 and 1988 including Outstanding Achievement in Cinematography for his work on such popular TV shows as Little House on the Prairie, Bonanza, The Wild, Wild West, and the television movie, Diary of Anne Frank. He was named to the American Society of Cinematographers in 1963 and awarded Cinematographer of the Year in 1974 (Television Academy 2026). He died of cancer in Los Angeles in 1988 at the age of 75 (Los Angeles Times Archives 1988). A very accomplished life, and an unlikely journey from putting on plays as a youth for neighborhood children out of a chicken house in a small town to working on some of the most popular television shows of the 60s, 70s, and 80s.

One final story from Corduroy Hill was Bill's account of his bout with appendicitis at the age of 10 that nearly killed him.

Bill: "But one interesting experience I had during this time. I always remember having a peculiar stomachache even when I first started school. I think I was just out of fourth grade. During the summer I got this terrific ache that just wouldn't go away... They had to take me to the hospital with a ruptured appendix. I spent six weeks in the hospital, almost died. Recovering from that I remember appendicitis wasn't too common in those days. The operating techniques weren't all that good. They had some clamps to keep the incision closed and two big rubber tubes sticking out of me and the doctor had to come every day and press a lot and dress the wound. I've never been back to a hospital since and I don't know if I want to go, but this cured me on hospitals."

Though the outcome of this experience was ultimately a positive one, it was far from assured during the months that he was hospitalized and receiving treatment for a ruptured appendix. In 1926, there were no antibiotics. Penicillin wouldn't be developed until a couple decades later. As Dad would often tell, when he first went into the hospital and was assigned a room, his mother looked around and said, "Bill, this is the room you were born in." He would recount that his mother said it in such a tone and manner that he just knew she thought it would also be the room he would die in.

The following year, in the spring of 1927, Lewis moved the family once more from the relative comfort of in-town living to another small 16' x 16' tarpaper structure. This time, in a mining camp on Denver Creek near where he got a job at the Sidney Mine. Living conditions

there were starkly different than in Kellogg. There was no running water or well, no electricity, no insulation, and only canvas in place of glass for the window openings (Figure 26).

Bill: “While we were growing up, we spent several years at the Sidney Mine. I was in the 6th grade. My daddy built a small house, 16 x16, covered with tarpaper on the outside. We didn’t have electricity at that time and as I remember we moved up in the spring. It was muddy and we could hardly get our furniture moved in. It was so difficult to get through muddy Pine Creek Road. Our house was halfway up the Sidney Hill. We didn’t even have any outside plumbing, or a well. In fact, we got our water from a couple dynamite boxes that were sunk in the bank next to the road, collecting spring water down below the house. It was kind of primitive when I think about it. That spring was kind of bad, rainy, and my mother was rather unhappy about living in the sticks of Pine Creek with no neighbors.”

Bill: “In 1927, Pine Creek was a mining camp in those days. There were people living in little one-room shacks, no indoor plumbing, no running water in lots of cases. Most of the time, no electricity... Kellogg was fairly modern, conditions out in these camps were just about like they were in the earlier days when mines were being discovered. The first year we lived in Denver Creek below the Sidney, it must have been a real hard life for my mother.”

Bill: “When we first moved in there, my dad hadn’t had time to get windows in the place. It was a rainy spring. I can remember trying to keep warm with that old wood range and canvas and one thing or another hung up at the windows. But later on, when summer

came, why we got more done and it was a little more comfortable, but it's still a mining camp in every sense of the word."

Bill: "My daddy was quite resourceful and before much time had passed, he built a porch on the back of the house. My brothers and I slept on the back porch. This was OK in the spring and summer but in the winter, it got pretty doggone cold. In fact, the snow drifted over the bed and we were pretty snug when we managed to survive it."



Figure 26: Tarpaper structure on Denver Creek, circa 1927. Photographs, private collection of the author.

In addition to poor living conditions were the constant worry of mining accidents, which were common in hard-rock mining and milling operations. In just a few short years of living there, Dan and Bill would hear of their father's mining accident and near-death experience and witnessed the recovery of several miners killed in an underground explosion.

Bill: “I must have been in the 7th grade... Mother was in the hospital with an injured hand and Dad was taking care of us kids. We’d gone to school; I stopped for the mail and there was a note in the mailbox ‘your dad has been injured in a mine accident.’ I walked into the Wardner Hospital at Kellogg and my mother was in there with her injured hand and my dad was in there with a rather battered up and dislocated shoulder, but he was very close to being killed in a mine accident... In those days, the chutes would hang up... My dad had tried to break the block out with the sticks and dynamite and hadn’t succeeded so he climbed up inside and placed the powder, lit it and started down, but before he got down, the rock came loose by itself, and hit him and knocked him out of the chute, and the powder with the lighted fuse came down with him. Fortunately, another man came by and saw the fuse and cut it off with his knife and got my dad into a car and on into the Wardner Hospital in Kellogg. It was kind of strange that such a little thing could make a difference, a man coming by, cutting the fuse - difference of life and death.”

Bill: “A few other men weren’t quite so fortunate. At another time, they were sinking a shaft and they finished drilling and loaded the holes and lit the fuses, presumably, and were on their way out. One man was near the top of the manway when the blast went off. All three were found in the bottom of the shaft. The mine foreman, by the name of Walker Johnson, was so concerned about the men and he wanted to be sure that there was no chance of them being alive. He went in the tunnel prematurely, before the gases and smoke had cleared away and he died shortly thereafter from the effects of the powder fumes. None of the others survived, in fact, they were taken out in dynamite boxes. They were completely blown up. It is a powerful memory of my youth that this serious

accident happened. My brother and I were up on the dump when this was taking place and when they brought the men out, it was a very serious thing.”

They lived in the tarpaper shack on Denver Creek during the stock market crash of 1929 and the onset of the Great Depression. Around 1930, most of the mines on Pine Creek closed or significantly scaled back production, and Lewis pulled his oldest son, Dan, out of school and took him to pick apples and hops. Their mother moved the other children back to Kellogg to share a house with another family, and they lived in Kellogg long enough for Dan and Bill to finish high school and graduate in 1933.

Dan: “In 1930 I believe it was, I didn’t attend school. I went to picking apples and hops with my dad and some friends of his... It was an experience picking apples. We almost starved there, for a week or so we lived on green fruit. During this time my dad and I were out picking, my mother had moved with my two brothers back to Kellogg and we were living in half a house, the other half occupied by Mary and Joe Rogers and their girl, during that winter that my younger brother Bud was born.”

The fourth and youngest son, Bud, was born in Kellogg in 1930, and with Dan being taken out of school to pick apples, he graduated a year late. Both him along with his younger brother Bill graduated from Kellogg High School 1933. In an interview with Bill Etherton conducted many years later by Jim Hoffman, Bill states, “My parents moved back to Kellogg, because all of the mines up Pine Creek were closing down due to the Great Depression. We lived in Kellogg long enough for me to graduate in 1933. That was a fun time. I enjoyed my school years in Kellogg” (1992).

Shortly after graduation, both left home to seek work. Dan pursued employment in the mining industry and Bill was hired by the United States Forest Service (USFS) and later signed up to serve in the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC). Lewis and Hannah, along with the two younger boys, Jack and Bud, moved back to live in the tarpaper shack on Denver Creek until the time Bill purchased the 160-acre homestead property a few miles away on the West Fork of Pine Creek. Despite the unique hardships, poverty, and dangerous working conditions; Bill later recounted the following thoughts regarding his time spent living and growing up in this mining camp on Denver Creek.

Bill: “My brother and I had a great deal of experience while we were growing up... We were able to work around where men were and watched men handle heavy machinery and do blasting. We were in and out of the mines and rode up and down in the cages and shafts, did logging and cut our own firewood... We knew bootleggers and loggers and miners and no-gooders, a whole spectrum of mining camp people, and it was a very interesting time to live...I wouldn’t trade the Pine Creek experience for anything in the world.”

In just 15 years, between the time Dan was born in 1915 until 1930, the family lived in at least eight known places and had moved seven times. During this time, the family witnessed the horrors of WWI and the return of friends and acquaintances who were permanently scarred and injured from war, both mentally and physically; they suffered and nearly died during the flu pandemic of 1918; Hannah birthed a baby without the presence of a doctor; they were swindled on the property they purchased in Fruitland; Lewis suffered a life-altering stroke at an early age; Bill nearly died from a ruptured appendix; Lewis was injured and nearly killed in a mining

accident; and Dan and Bill witnessed the gruesome deaths and recovery of what was left of three miners, and the later death of the mine foreman who rushed into the smoke filled tunnel too soon in an attempt to save them. Finally, they witnessed the stock market crash of 1929 and the onset of the Great Depression that created further uncertainty in lives already lived on the extreme margins of poverty. In Jim Hoffman's interview with Bill Etherton, Bill said,

1927 through 1933 were the years that had the greatest impact on me. It was during the depression years, and I can never remember having anything extra at all. The cold always brings back memories of the cabin up on Denver Creek. I hated the cold. We never had money. Everything was day-to-day. If I had any money at all, I hung on to it. I gave thought to any purchase I made, whether it was only a nickel or a dollar (1992).

Through poverty, tough life lessons, and rugged experiences, Bill learned the value of work and the dollar. After graduating from high school, he worked for the United States Forest Service and enlisted in two tours of duty with the CCC's and later worked underground for the Sidney Mine. By 1936 he saved enough money to make a downpayment on an original patented 160-acre homestead with an existing log cabin, a barn, and a root cellar already constructed.

The Homestead

In 1936, Bill Etherton was just 20 years old when he purchased the homestead property on the West Fork of Pine Creek. He bought the property from Charles and Viola Eastman on July 19th, 1936, for \$850 (Figure 27). Eastman had owned the property since September of 1929, when he purchased it for \$500 from the original homesteader, Harry Held. Held was granted the property under the US Homesteading Act of 1862 on June 4th, 1919. Bill's father, Lewis, had to

sign for the property since Bill hadn't turned 21 years of age. On January 15th, 1938, the property was officially transferred back to Bill for the consideration of one dollar.

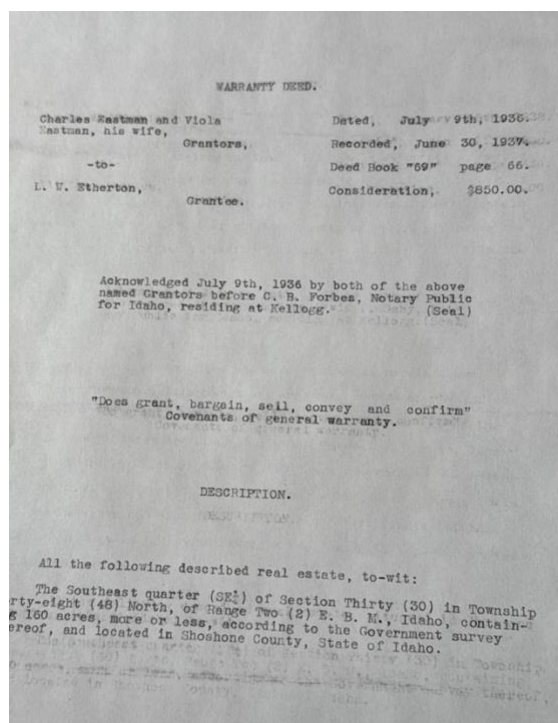


Figure 27: Deed dated 1936 from Charles and Viola Eastman to Lewis Etherton for \$850 (left), and photo of Charles and Viola Eastman, circa 1926 (right). Document image, courtesy of Tim Etherton. Photograph, private collection of the author.

Importantly, this single purchase would fundamentally change the life of a family, who, up to this time, lived a fairly nomadic life in usually sub-standard housing conditions. They did not reside at any single location for more than four years at a time, though they did live episodically on Denver Creek for approximately six years, in total. When added to the four years

that they lived in Fruitland, Idaho, this family resided in tarpaper-covered structures for ten years over a two-decade time period. Much of that time they lived with no electricity or well water. This new homestead provided a stark and dramatic new reality for Lewis and Hannah Etherton and their family.

The homestead cabin represented a level of functional stability they had not previously known. One big advantage was that it provided a base of operation from which to supplement an outside income. The property itself consisted of flat alluvial soil and farmable land with a section of Pine Creek running through it. It allowed for space to build additional structures to support a farmstead and it provided plenty of flat irrigatable land in which to farm, garden, or graze livestock. Most of the 160 acres, however, consisted of steep mountainous terrain. This allowed for the harvest of a wide variety of pine and fir trees to sell or use themselves for building purposes or firewood. Wild game was also abundant with elk, whitetail and mule deer, black bear, and grouse and pheasant being popular food sources for hunters at that time. Most importantly, this small homesteader's log cabin provided a secure, comfortable home in which to live and continue raising their youngest son, Bud, who was just six years old at this time. Bud later wrote about this time in a letter he composed when his older brother Bill passed away in July of 2006. The letter was simply titled, *Bill Etherton: Some Memories*.

Bud: "I am most grateful to Bill for his vision in purchasing the beautiful 160-acre spread on the West Fork of Pine Creek. It was in 1936 or 1937. He was only twenty; my parents had to sign for him because he was a minor. We moved from the tarpaper covered cabin on Denver Creek that my father built... That home on the West Fork provided a wonderfully stable place for our family to survive and for me to grow into an adult. Bill

made an incredibly significant addition to the infrastructure of our family with that single purchase” (2006).

At the time of purchase, the cabin consisted of a bedroom and main living quarters. There was no fireplace, but a chimney and cook stove were situated to the rear of the house. In fairly quick order, the family began adding new structures and buildings over time to suit their needs. A single room log cabin bunkhouse was added behind the root cellar at the base of the hill, a structure known as the shop was added to the south side of the barn, an 8' x 12' chicken house was constructed near the barn, and a kitchen wing and porch were added to the main house. The original cabin was situated just off Pine Creek Road, and across the road was a large field which stretched across this narrow valley to Pine Creek and the western boundary of the property. In that area, they added a small sawmill and constructed a building to stack and dry the lumber they produced. The homestead had an existing well behind the house, but not long after the homestead was purchased, Bill discovered a spring further up on the mountain. This spring was later developed to allow containment of water to provide pressure, and shortly after the war, several hundred feet of pipe was buried and brought to the cabin and bunkhouse to provide indoor plumbing. In 1936, there was no electricity to the house, and the closest power lines ended over three miles away. Dan Etherton spearheaded an effort which involved his brothers Bill and Jack and others, to finance and acquire right-of-way permission from all landowners to construct over three miles of electrical infrastructure up the West Fork of Pine Creek. They created a company, installed the power poles, and strung the powerlines themselves over the entire three-and-a-half-mile distance. They eventually sold it to the local power company, partly in exchange for their agreement to service the lines when power was interrupted. The details of this endeavor are well documented in Dan Etherton's oral history accounts as well as others. It is

a story in and of itself and the details are beyond the scope of this thesis. It is worth mentioning, however, because it demonstrates the drive, ability, and ingenuity of these brothers and their generation, and it brought the homestead closer to full modernity for that time. Importantly, by the mid-1940s, this homestead was substantially improved to include power, running water, indoor plumbing, and a built environment organized into an efficient, sustainable, and purpose-built home and farmstead; something this family had not known before.

Correspondence During World War II

Not long after the homestead was purchased, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, sending the United States into war against Japan and Germany in late 1941. Soon after, Bill took a bus to Spokane, Washington to enlist in the war effort. He joined the US Navy and was stationed in San Diego and Hawaii, serving on naval destroyers and subchasers, and quickly achieved the rank of Chief Petty Officer. The letters that he sent home during late 1941 – 1945 were carefully saved and stored by his parents. Cards and letters that were sent to Bill by his family and friends were also saved and kept safe for the past 80 years. All of which amount to a large repository of historically significant material and information. Common themes in his letters home are of his concern not only for his family and their well-being, but also of his mother's worry for him and for his brother Jack, who enlisted a few years later and served in the US Army. Bill often spent time through his correspondence to reassure, console, or inspire those back home. Most were surprisingly normal letters written during uniquely difficult times.

April 24, 1942 – “Dear Folks, I received your letter tonight and also the snaps. It is good to see the old homestead in such good shape. I am sure glad to hear that you are canning lots of fruit, Mom. Everything continues to be fine here. I see John Roosevelt three or

four times a day and he personally hands me my pay twice a month. He looks so young and bewildered and is quite self-conscious. Mrs. Roosevelt must lay awake nights and worry about him the same as thousands of other mothers.”

December 20, 1942 – “Dear Mom... I would like nothing better than to get a nice long letter from you and Jack and Pop and Bud. There is nothing else I have need of or want. A letter from home always makes me feel 100% better.”

May 31, 1944 – “Dear Mom and All, We will all be home soon and spend a few happy years together, and you can watch our families grow up.”

November 3, 1944 – “Dear Mom and Dad, Dad was probably very glad to see you as I know the rest of the folks around were too. You know, Mother, there is nothing worse than being footloose and without responsibilities. It was nice to know that someone depends on you. Making a home takes more courage and unselfishness than anything I can think of. It is a great institution, the family.”

December 4, 1944 – “Dear Mom and All, Just a line before turning in to let you know everything is going well and hope it is the same at home. We are always close together in thought, as nearly all my waking hours are dotted with thoughts of home.”

Domestic and Household Activities

Bill Etherton’s letters often referenced various homestead activities or the subtle components that made the homeplace home. They provide a look into the domestic activities of the household and the essential importance of food, fire, and warmth.

February 9, 1943 – “Dear Bud, You are getting to be an awful big boy... I see by the snaps that you have plenty of snow up there. You will be left home to take care of Mom when Jack goes. It will be just you and Dad and Mom to keep the home fires burning. Dad, you are looking good. How is the little garden spot on the hill coming?”

April 20, 1943 – “Dear Dad, How is the wood business? With spring coming you can kind of let up on the domestic supply. I would sure like to grab hold of the working end of a good old crosscut again. Did you get lonesome for a good day’s work, Pop? Mom, do you still eat those old dead rabbits of Dads?”

December 8, 1943 – “Dear Folks, I’m looking forward to being home. Jack said to be prepared for a shock when I see Bud. He has grown so much. I’ll bet you can’t guess what I’m looking forward to doing when I get home, Dad. Get that old crosscut saw all sharpened up because I’m hungry for some good hard work.”

October 10, 1943 – “Dear Folks, Glad to hear you are getting lots of fruit canned and the wood is in.”

April 1945 – “Dear Mom, Pop, and Bud, As is always the case, I received letters from both you and Jack today... Dad, I would like to be helping you this spring. The most pleasant thing I can think of right now is a good hard day’s work in the woods and coming home to some of Mom’s fresh bread and maybe some apple pie. Oh for the simple life.”

Realities of War

Up until this time, Lewis and Hannah and their family were undoubtedly making the most of their new life on the homestead. For them, the homestead provided stability and shelter from the storms. Nothing at that time, however, could shelter them completely from the storms of war. Granted, there were no bomb raids or explosions or the sounds of enemy fire, as was the case in Hannah Etherton's home country of England during this time. But there was significant worry. Many of the letters that Bill wrote, referenced his younger brother Jack. He first worried that he'd be drafted, but Jack would later enlist, and once he was serving overseas, Bill's concern and worry for his safety continued to show itself through his correspondence. Unlike Bill who had a relatively safe tour of duty spending significant time in port in San Diego and Hawaii, Jack experienced much more dangerous duty in the US Army Infantry in Europe.

July 2, 1944 – “Dear Mom and all, Had a letter from Jack. He was kind of blue. Jack will come through all right, Mom, we will all be better men for the training we have had. It will teach us to overlook the petty things of life and try to do something worthwhile.”

January 9, 1945 – “Dear Mom, Pop, and Bud, Received a V-mail letter from Jack this week, which I am sending along with this one. Jack will be alright; I know the good Lord will see that no harm befalls him. Had so many nice letters and cards and things for Christmas, that I feel like the war to me has been just a big picnic.”

April 1945 – “Dear Mom, Pop, and Bud, As is always the case, I received letters from both you and Jack today. After not hearing from anyone for over a week, they were really welcome. Jack's last letter was dated March 29th, he must have written on my birthday. He says he is not with his outfit but back in some German town working with

replacements. Jack's letters are much longer than they used to be. The general tone has changed a lot too. The weeks just seem to fly by. It will be Christmas before we know it. I have a hunch that Jack will be home before the year is out, and the rest of us will not be far behind."

Bill's hunch that Jack would be home before the year was out, was eerily prescient and foreshadowing. It wasn't in the manner he had hoped, however. Shortly after the above letter, dated April 1945 was written, Bill's little brother Jack was seriously injured in France. He was shot through the chest by a German sniper's bullet on April 8, 1945. In later conversations with my dad, he recalled that he found out about his brother's injury and the death of President Roosevelt in the same month. He said that it was the darkest month of his life.

Undated, shortly after April 12, 1945 – "Dear Mom, Bud, and Pop, We had word here today that the President had died. Mother, I feel very deeply about it, as I know you there at home do too. In a way, he was the one hope in the lives of so many of the poor people, and I always thought of him as a very good personal friend."

Though seriously wounded, Jack eventually made a full recovery. He spent weeks in a Paris hospital before he was stable enough to be transported stateside. He spent another month in a nearby hospital in Spokane, WA before returning to Pine Creek where he had previously purchased an adjoining property. He was married and expecting his first child at the time he was wounded, and ironically, ended up recovering in the same hospital and at the same time his wife was giving birth. Their first daughter, my cousin Jackie, was born in the same hospital where her father was recovering from a near fatal gunshot wound from an enemy combatant during

wartime. In Bill's final letters written during the war, there is a distinct sense of relief and renewed optimism.

June 5, 1945 – “Dear Mom, Pop, and Bud, Well, how is everything going on good old Pine Creek? By now I'll bet you have all had an exciting time the past two weeks. That's how life is, all at once out of many humdrum days, things begin to happen. Then we settle back into the routine of daily living again. I suppose you have all settled down to living a halfway normal life by now. What does Jack think of the new little girl? Sure was a coincidence or maybe I should say providence that brought him home to the happy reunion. It must have made it much easier for Jean to know he was near.”

August 5, 1945 – “Wrote a long letter to Jack this week. Jack seemed to feel in a good mood in his last letter. Hope he is completely well soon.”

Archaeological Survey

The archaeological survey, conducted over a two-week period in the summer of 2025, resulted in the recovery of 638 artifacts, and the location of two before-unknown features, including a mortared flat-stone walkway or foundation, and a trash midden (Features 2 & 3). In addition to systematically excavating these features, the well (Feature 1) along with 20 shovel test pits (STPs) were placed throughout the north half of the homestead site to include the yard around and between the main house, root cellar, and bunkhouse.

Through the placement and excavation of 20 STPs within the yard surrounding the domestic structures, the results indicate that this area around the main house was kept largely free from refuse. Though the combined artifacts found in all STPs represent the second largest assemblage across the site, they were often small remnants of bone, ceramics, window glass, etc.

There was one exception. STP-7 contained a total of 33 artifacts. However, 30 out of 33 were small broken fragments of burned organic material. Refuse disposal patterns indicate that the area behind the woodshed and near where the privy had been, was used for this purpose. Features 2 and 3 adjoin in this area which was historically hidden from sight. Combined, there were 435 artifacts recovered within these two features alone, which accounted for 68 percent of all artifacts recovered.

The household well (Feature 1) was also excavated. Historically, it was in use for approximately 30 years, from the time the original homestead cabin was constructed in 1915 to 1945 when the spring water system was developed and indoor plumbing was installed. However, one historic image from around 1947 does still show the above-ground well structure still in place (Figure 28).



Figure 28: Household well structure, circa 1947. Photograph, private collection of the author.

In all, 95 artifacts, or 15 percent of the site total, were recovered. Of those, the Kitchen/Household and Structural categories accounted for 64 percent of the artifacts found. The well was also the only feature or unit excavated that contained children's toys. In all, eight toys were recovered. This was an interesting and unexpected outcome during this research. It is possible that toys are more likely to be reused, repurposed, or given away when broken or outgrown. It would seem by the evidence of this very small sample that toys are seldom disposed of, but rather merely lost. An active or abandoned well or household privy would seem to be ideal locations in which to permanently lose any prized possession such as a favorite toy (Figure 29).



Figure 29: Toys found in Feature 1 (household well). Photograph, courtesy of the author.

One other interesting artifact of note recovered from the household well was what appears to be a promotional kitchen spoon rest from a business that was located in nearby Pinehurst, Idaho about five miles north of the homestead cabin. The printed message reads “Lee’s Variety Store Our Customers Are Our Friends Lee McLain Owner Pinehurst Idaho.” Both the company name and logo of the manufacturer on the back of the spoon rest as well as the time period when Lee’s Variety store was in business in Pinehurst, suggests a date from no earlier than the mid 1940s (Figure 30).



Figure 30: Lee’s Variety Store promotional spoon rest. Photograph, courtesy of the author.

Artifact Analysis

Functional groupings of artifacts are loosely modeled after Stanley South’s classification system from his work, *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology* (1977). For the homestead

site, a total of 638 artifacts were recovered during the archaeological undertaking. Artifacts identified in the Kitchen/Household category numbered 288 and accounted for 45 percent of the site total. Subcategories include Food Storage/Prep, Food Consumption, Heat/Light, and Furnishings/Décor. Beyond Kitchen and Household, the Architectural category accounted for the second highest artifact count with 174 total artifacts making up 27 percent. Of those, wire nails alone accounted for 17 percent of the total. To provide a comparative model to the Idaho homestead artifact assemblages, Eva MacDonald's paper, *The Root of the Scatter: Nineteenth Century Artifact and Settlement Patterns in Rural Ontario* (1997), was reviewed. In this work, artifact counts and percentages from 15 rural farmsteads in Ontario, Canada were examined, along with the overall findings of artifact densities within seven identified root cellar features. The resulting percentages from the root cellar features and the farmsteads were averaged together and compared to the Idaho homestead property percentages (Table 5).

For the subject site, Kitchen/Household was nearly identical with just one percent fewer artifacts found than on the Ontario sites. There was a 12 percent increase in the Architectural category over the Ontario study. Categories including Clothing/Adornment and Personal represented approximately 150 and 156 percent increase over the averages found on the Ontario farms, respectively. In total however, they represent just around 3.5 percent sitewide. The largest increase was shown in the Activity category representing a 500 percent increase over the Ontario farm averages. This category made up 9 percent of all artifacts found on the homestead site. When examined by grouping within the Activity category, Hardware accounted for 2 percent, Toys and Tools accounted for 1 percent each, and Firearms/Hunting accounted for .5 percent. Spatially, the highest number of artifacts recovered were located in the trash midden (Feature 2) and included 375 artifacts representing 59 percent of the site total. Artifacts found within all

STPs made up 17 percent. The well (Feature 1) accounted for 15 percent, while Feature 3, the stone foundation, accounted for 9 percent of the total artifact assemblage sitewide. In total, these five broad categories make up over 85 percent of all artifacts site wide. Importantly, they represent the bulk of the domestic sphere.

Finally, an inter-site analysis of the total ceramic assemblage was also performed from the results of the archaeological findings. Due to both the ubiquitous and durable nature of ceramics on archaeological sites, they often represent a large percentage of what is found on both historic and pre-contact sites. “Ceramic studies have played a central role in the development of archaeology - a fact that is equally true for historical archaeology as for studies of earlier periods. Ceramics represent by far the largest class of artifacts recovered during excavations of historical sites” (Hicks and Beaudry 2006). Ceramic analysis has often been used on historic sites to gauge wealth, class, social standing, and even dietary conditions and foodway patterns on domestic sites through ceramic material types, decorative attributes, total numbers of ceramic material present, as well as the shape and form of the vessels recovered. “Analysis can also focus on *certain types* of vessels within an assemblage. For example, the comparative presence, absence, and frequency of expensive ceramics within archaeological assemblages have long been seen as an accurate method to view social position at various sites” (Hull 2007:83).

On the homestead, a total of 50 ceramic artifacts were recovered, representing just under 7 percent of the site total - far fewer than what much of current literature would suggest. In Stephen Shepard’s 1984 work in historic Alexandria, Virginia, he referred to a study that suggested that less wealthy households actually have a higher number of ceramic remains when compared to higher-ranking households. This was an unexpected outcome. He found that quality was a better predictor of status and wealth than mere numbers. “In the area of quality, most tests

produced the results predicted. The ceramic assemblages of the middle class do contain significantly more transfer-printed ware, ironstone, matched porcelain, matched transfer-printed ware, and less undecorated ware” (Shepard 1984). On the homestead site, the fact that only a small number of the overall artifact assemblage contained ceramic material may indicate a level of thrift, readapted use, or even mending practices that may have been more common during the Great Depression and wartime. Like Shepard’s findings regarding quality, this appears to be the case here. When analyzing ceramic types, very few of the 50 ceramic sherds excavated indicate that the assemblage contained matching porcelain sets or evidence of many hand painted, transfer printed, or decal applied decorative wares. In total, there were only six porcelain sherds among the 50 total. The other 44 artifacts were primarily undecorated whiteware, a more utilitarian and less expensive option when it came to tableware and storage vessels. Across the site, ceramics were found relatively equally by percentages of the totals between the various units and STPs excavated. As expected, most were found in the trash midden (Feature 2) with a total of 28 ceramics. Feature 3 contained the second highest with a total of 14. Shovel test pits 5, 7, 8, and 13 yielded just 7 total, with STP-13 representing over half with a total of 4. Finally, the household well (Feature 1) contained just 3 ceramic artifacts.

It is not surprising, given what is known regarding this family’s social status, wealth (or lack thereof), and position. We know that this family historically lived on very little throughout most of their lives. Life on this new homestead did not change that fact in any substantive manner, but it did offer a level of permanence and a measure of social status over life in a tarpaper structure on rented property. It provided a means to build, acquire, and save in a way that was not formerly possible. It is also known from inherited or handed down family heirlooms, that there did exist a level of sophistication, refinement, and even elegance in a

day-to-day life lived in a hand-built log cabin in rural Idaho. This was often exhibited in Hannah's tastes and indulgences in her English heritage. Ceramic wares, including finely crafted and decorated English tea servings were used, displayed, and kept safe by her. It could be argued that it represented a level of civility and affordable elegance that belied their economic condition and status. These precious items, whether purchased locally or were themselves brought over from England when she immigrated, were prized, carefully handled, and almost never made it into the archaeological record. Only two porcelain artifacts recovered had hand painted or transfer printed floral decoration on them, and only five out of 44 whiteware artifacts were decorated. These rare finer items did not represent wealth or prestige, however. It is my contention that they represented resistance, resilience, and identity under difficult economic and social conditions (Figure 31).



Figure 31: Assorted porcelain tea sets and a sugar bowl from the homestead property owned and used by British-born Hannah Sutton Etherton. Private collection of the author. Photographs, courtesy of the author.

Table 5: Artifact Assemblage Comparison of Ontario Farmsteads to Idaho Homestead

Categories	Ontario Farmsteads	Idaho Homestead	Percent Difference
Kitchen/Household	46%	45%	- 1%
Architectural	24%	27%	+ 12.5%
Activity	1.5	9%	+ 500%
Clothing/Adornment	1.44%	3.5%	+ 150%
Personal	.39	1%	+ 156%

The Built Environment

When the homestead was purchased in 1936, it included a house, a barn, and a root cellar. The house and root cellar were both of log construction, and the barn was built using pole-frame and plank-board construction. The original log house was 30ft 4in L x 16ft 3in W. The barn was 20ft 7in L x 16ft W and the root cellar was 15ft 5in L x 11ft 2in W. After 1936, a series of improvements were made to both modernize and to make it more functionally useful for the family. Since the original log house consisted of a single main room along with a single bedroom, a bunkhouse cabin was added to accommodate their sons while at home, as well as visitors and guests. The bunkhouse was constructed of logs and set on a concrete foundation. It was 20ft L x 14ft W. An addition was also constructed to adjoin the south side of the barn. This was referred to as the shop. It was the full width of the barn, front to rear at 16ft and extended 11ft 7in L. A chicken house was also constructed near the barn and measured 12ft 5in L x 8ft 5in W. Finally, a kitchen wing and porch were both added to the original log home. The kitchen wing added 10ft 6in to the south side of the house at a length of 11 ft and a width of 10ft 6in, leaving a set back from the front of the house of approximately 4ft. Finally, a utility porch which housed a wringer washing machine was added to the rear (east) side of the new kitchen wing. It was 11ft 10in L x 8ft W. These 3 original structures, along with the later additions of a bunkhouse, shop, chicken house, kitchen wing, and utility room/back porch were all that were

ever added to this immediate area of the homestead property. This was the view that a visitor or passersby saw. There were other structures added in areas not visible such as the sawmill, but this area of the built environment was the heart and the physical aesthetics of the homestead.

When conducting the survey and measuring the homestead's structural components to include overall dimensions of each building as well as distances and angles between the buildings, there was a peculiar pattern of intentionality and precision emerging. Structures that were later added were either positioned to be perfectly centered relative to each other, align along a plane of an existing structure, or were positioned in such a manner where one plane or side of a structure was centered on another building. As an example, the distance between the main house and the root cellar is 20ft 2in and the distance between the root cellar and the bunk house is also 20ft 2in. In this case, the bunkhouse was placed the exact distance from the root cellar as the root cellar was from the main house. It was also aligned so that the entrance to the bunkhouse (south wall) aligns with the north wall of the root cellar, and both align on center with a back window of the main house. Also, when facing south toward the barn from the bunkhouse, the west wall of the bunkhouse is aligned with the center of the barn, or roof peak. Looking east from the kitchen addition, the south wall of the kitchen is centered on where the woodshed had once been sited. Finally, the north wall of the chicken house aligns perfectly with the south wall of the shop (Figure 32).



Figure 32: View of farmstead exhibiting an intentionality and planned aesthetic pattern. Source, Google Earth, 2024. Graphic by the author.

One other finding is that there are also two distinct halves of the farmstead, and each half measures exactly 60' wide. There is the domestic half of the farmstead and the animal husbandry half, where farm animals are kept, fed, milked, or processed. The domestic (north) half includes the house with later kitchen wing and porch additions, the bunkhouse, the root cellar, and what would have been the location of the woodshed (nonextant). The other (south) half includes the barn, added shop addition, and the chicken house. These two halves are each exactly 60 feet wide (Figure 33). It is hard to think that any of this would be unintentional or happen by accident, but it is also difficult to imagine why such precision would be necessary. In the author's estimation it was neither accidental nor necessary. It was intentional, and it was desired.



Figure 33: View showing the two 60ft halves delineating the domestic and the animal husbandry portions of the farmstead. Source, Google Earth, 2024. Graphic by the author.

It appears that the placement of the structures within this small farmstead was a highly thought-out, pre-planned, and well-executed attempt to create an efficient and aesthetically pleasing setting. When this property was purchased in 1936, the existing three buildings had already been organized in a way that allowed for efficient farmstead use. Publications were available at that time from State and County extension services on how to plan farmsteads. In this case, the house faced the road, the root cellar was located in the back yard within steps from the back door, and the barn was placed to the rear, within close proximity to the main house but far enough away and downwind from the living quarters (Figure 34).

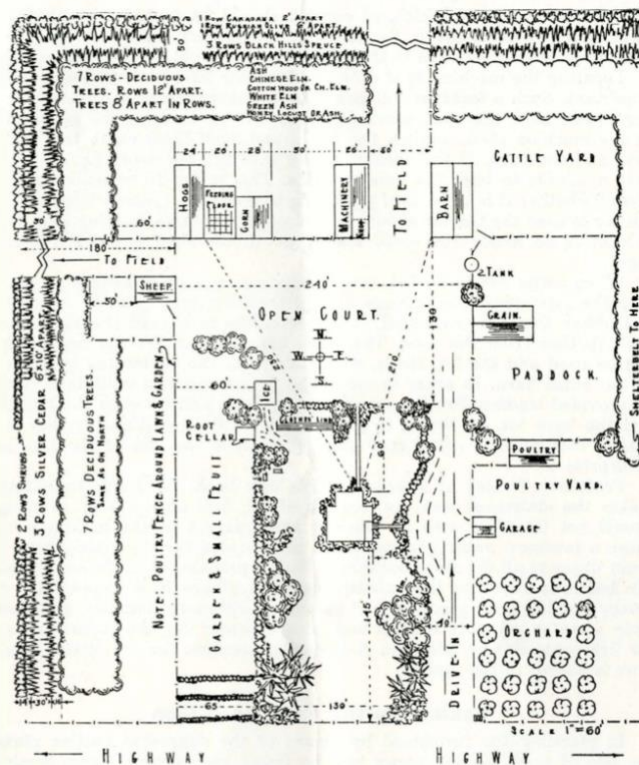


FIG. 5.—THE COMPLETED FARMSTEAD PLAN

After the buildings are located the planting plan is added. The trees and shrubs of the lawn are planted in groups, leaving vistas or openings through which the occupants may see the highway and passers-by may see the farm house. This building arrangement is only slightly different showing the lane to the field extending straight back through the plant and an open court that is more nearly square.

Figure 34: Example of a completed farmstead plan. South Dakota Extension Services (Patty, 1937).

Once Bill Etherton purchased the property, new buildings were constructed around an already well-organized farmstead. In practical terms, the structures that were added after 1936 were contained inside a 120-foot perimeter with the south half devoted to animal husbandry and farming, and the north half arranged for domestic activities. Geographically, they were constrained to the east by the mountain and across the road to the west was a lower lying area prone to occasional flooding from Pine Creek. However, there was room for expansion in both directions, north and south. Most likely, they chose to maintain or create the farmstead within

this 120-foot-wide box for both aesthetic and functional reasons, and it also left existing flatland and fields to the north and south of the property for grazing and fencing livestock (Figure 35 & 36). As for the uncanny precision in the way that new structures were built in relation to existing buildings, it almost certainly was not accidental. Instead, it could be argued that it was a way to create and manage their domestic environment in ways they had not known before. They were not bound by arbitrary rules and restrictions from a rented property. This family finally had the opportunity to exercise their new-found agency to decide what to build, what materials to use, and how and where to build it. They had 160 acres at their disposal with a significant amount of buildable flat property in which to consider. They were only bound by their imagination and the constraints of geography. The built environment was ultimately arranged in a way that provided the highest functionality for a domestic farmstead, and it was done in a manner where they had complete control over its aesthetics (Figures 37-39).



Figure 35: Lewis Etherton with baby calf in south yard with home in background. Photograph, private collection of the author.



Figure 36: Lewis Etherton and horse with bunkhouse in background, circa 1940s. Photograph, private collection of the author.



Figure 37: 1958 aerial view of the homestead property. Photograph, private collection of the author.



Figure 38: Homestead with spring/summer colors and split rail fencing, circa 1950s/60s. Photograph, private collection of the author.



Figure 39: Bunkhouse and spring/summer plantings, circa 1950s/60s. Photograph, private collection of the author.

Imbued Meaning at the Intersection of the Tangible and Intangible

A project such as this, where the remnant material culture can be interpreted through significant historical documentation, provides a unique opportunity in which to view the *givens of life* in a more subtle and nuanced manner. “Oral memories produce very distinctive constructions of material meaning - much more circuitous, personal, and emotive - that can significantly extend historical archaeology’s conventional textual narratives” (Mullins 2014: 107). Oral history and the intimate historical documents of personal correspondence between loved ones shines light and breathes life into the tangible artifacts and the material remains of a life once lived. In the same manner, the artifacts left behind provide tangibility to the intangible histories, experiences, and voices of those long gone. Below, are examples where the tangible and intangible converge (Figures 40 – 45).

Food: Eating, Cooking, and Canning

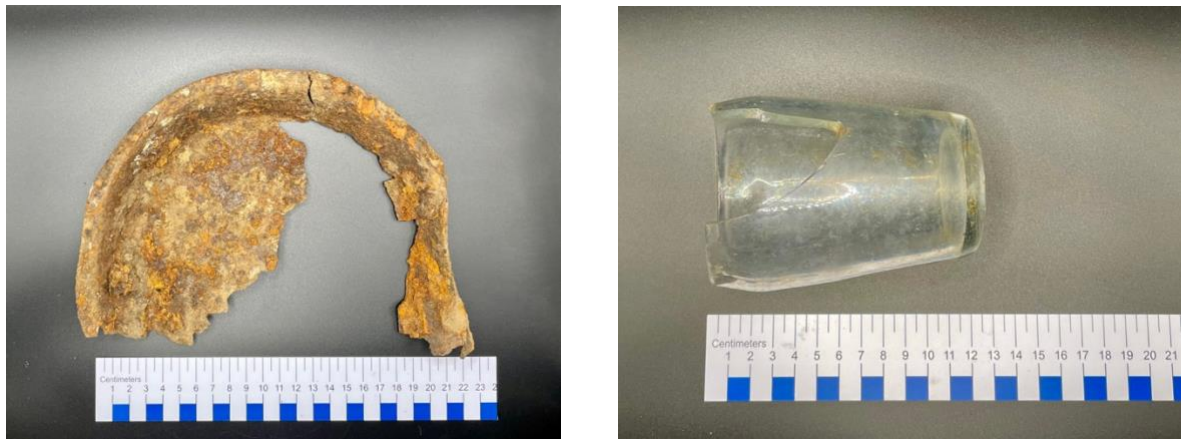


Figure 40: Remnant metal plate (left) and glass drinking cup (right). Photograph, courtesy of the author.

Dan: “Do you remember how Dad used to mix butter and honey on his plate and then wipe it up with a piece of bread? It seemed that the honey and butter never came out even, so Dad would have to add some more of one or the other and continue eating.”

Dan: “Dad enjoyed his meals; he was never a finicky eater. You know of course that he taught Mom to cook. After eating some English cooking, I think that we were fortunate that Mom did learn to cook here in the States. At one time Dad cooked for a threshing crew in Canada.”

Dan: “Mom was a good cook and could make a feast with a limited larder. Many times, I have seen her kill and dress a chicken after unexpected company had arrived. She always seemed to have something put aside for visitors.”

Dan: “During the Payette days, Mom used to bake bread by using a yeast which was grown in potato water. This starter must have been an unusual strain because Mom would guard it with her life. My mom would punch down the bread, and then she would mold the loaves, she would make the dough squeak.”

Bill: April 1945: “The most pleasant thing I can think of right now is a good hard day’s work in the woods and coming home to some of Mom’s fresh bread and maybe some apple pie. Oh for the simple life.”



Figure 41: Ceramic tableware. Photograph, courtesy of the author.

Bud: “Mom would always do things very quickly. She set plates at the dinner table like a gambler dealing out cards. Sometimes the plates were thrown into the air and caught again, while she was dealing them out. Mom broke a lot of dishes, but it wasn’t from the above antics, it was from washing them, a chore she detested.”

Music



Figure 42: Center section of vinyl audio record fragment. Photograph, courtesy of the author.

Dan: “Someone on TV in the background is singing “There is a long, long trail awinding into the land of my dreams.” This was a favorite song of the folks and I can hear Mom singing it now. No matter how difficult conditions were, Mom’s singing always revealed her happy heart. I don’t remember anyone who would sing as they worked as she did.”

Bud: “I remember Mom’s cooking was the way she used to cheer herself up if she felt bad. Her singing had this function. It is interesting the way she chose to cheer herself up, also cheered the rest of us.”

Clothing

Like food, clothing was a common topic of discussion, whether writing about a Mackinaw jacket, wool socks, a Navy Peacoat, or boots. Boots, however, were especially important in the mines, on a farmstead, or on a battlefield, and boots were often referenced in the oral histories and letters. In letters from Bill to Bud, he asks how the boots are working out, and suggested making oxfords out of them for better utilization during the upcoming springtime. Evidently, this was a previously executed family strategy to prolong the life and usefulness of boots for someone still growing. There is also a story told by Dan about how Jack needed better boots during his time at war and how he came home with a pair of a dead German paratrooper’s boots instead. The following are excerpts from various historical documents regarding clothing and boots.



Figure 43: Buttons and snap hardware (left) and assorted belt buckles (right). Photograph, courtesy of the author.

Bill: December 8, 1943 – “Dear Folks, had a nice letter from Jack a week ago. He seems to be in good spirits. Sent him a sweater and some socks he can wear with his uniform.”

Bud: “Bill sent me a peacoat that kept me warm during the war and afterwards. Both Bill and Jack sent money home regularly. I was very proud of Bill and my brother Jack... I wore their military caps to school” (2007).

Bill: October 10, 1943 – “Dear Folks... I remember coming home for Christmas when we were living on the hill, It was snowing and Jack was coming up the hill from school; he had the red Mackinaw on and the high boots. He looked so tall and husky.”



Figure 44: Remnant from a Shoehorn. Photograph, courtesy of the author.

Bill: February 9, 1943 – “Dear Bud, How are the boots holding out? It will be spring in a month or so and you can make oxfords out of them like Jack did one year. I remember once I put my shoes in the oven to dry, left them in too long. They were several sizes too small by morning.”

Bill: May 8, 1943 – “Dear Folks, Hope you are all fine. These are some things I’ve been gathering for a month or so. Hope the shoes will fit Dad. I should have got the size right but they are wide. The socks are wool and should wear good.”



Figure 45: Leather boot remnants. Photograph, courtesy of the author.

Dan: “My brother Jack was in Germany during this particular winter and they were having trouble with trench foot and wet feet and frozen feet and all the troubles that go with being a soldier. So, he wrote home to my mother. ‘Mom, see Dan and see if he can get me a pair of rubber boots, something like those in the cell room at the zinc plant.’ So, my mother told me about it and gave me his letter. At that time, you had to have a letter requesting something before you could send it to a serviceman... One of the regulations at that time was you had to have a certain size package to a serviceman. So, I got one of the packages and found the boots would not go into the package. So, I got two packages and put one boot and a pair of socks in one package, and one boot and another pair of socks into the other package, making two packages and took them to the post office... Well, in

the meantime, in just a matter of a few weeks, in less time than the packages would get to Germany, my brother was wounded. Shot through the shoulder and chest by a sniper's bullet. So, he was flown to Paris and from Paris he was flown back to a hospital in Spokane. When he arrived in Spokane, we heard about it and went down to see him. He survived and was still alive. Anyway, we wondered [what] happened to the boots and the socks. After a month or two, one of the boots and pair of socks came back to Pine Creek where my brother was living and after a considerably longer period of time the other boot and pair of socks came back too...When my brother came back, when he arrived in Spokane and convalesced and came back to Pine Creek, he was wearing a pair of paratrooper's boots, German paratrooper's boots he had taken off a dead German paratrooper. My dad had worn out his own boots at that time, so for several years, my dad hiked around Pine Creek area wearing these boots from a dead German paratrooper, which in itself is ridiculous" (Figure 46).



Figure 46: Photo of Hannah, Lewis, and granddaughter, Jackie (Jack's daughter), circa 1947. Boots that Lewis is wearing are similar to German paratrooper boots and likely those described above. Photograph, private collection of the author.

Chapter 7: Conclusion

At the onset of this project and resulting thesis, the idea of archaeology of the familial was to gather, examine, and interpret a large body of existing raw data in the form of oral history documents, holiday cards and letters written, sent, and received; historic photos and film; as well as the various and varied documents and records that speak to both the important and everyday moments of life. This project also included an examination of the built environment of an early twentieth-century homestead, as well as the material culture left behind through an archaeological undertaking. Archaeology of the familial was designed to research my own family. It follows my paternal grandparents, Lewis and Hannah Etherton from their places of birth to their final resting places. It follows the birth and life of their sons, my father, Bill Etherton, and my uncles, Dan, Jack, and Bud. It examines their migration and settlement patterns between 1915 and 1935, explores their new life on the Pine Creek homestead after its purchase in 1936, and it seeks to specifically answer three main questions. (1) Where did this family migrate and settle, and under what conditions did they live prior to life on the homestead in 1936? (2) How did housing security and permanency allow this family to shape and order their lives as reflected in the archaeological record, the built environment, and the oral history narratives, post 1936? (3) Where and in what ways do the intangible oral history narratives and the tangible material culture converge? The following examines each component of this broad undertaking and the conclusions drawn from it.

In the early stages of researching the family through the oral history records, it became evident that the narrative of their life on the homestead on Pine Creek between 1936 and 1965 could not be adequately told without an examination of their lives before that. This included Lewis and Hannah's migration west from their birthplaces of Illinois and England to Canada,

their travel to Idaho, and their settlement patterns in multiple locations and in varied housing and living conditions between 1915 and 1935. Through Bill and Dan Etherton's oral history narratives, much of this early family history is well captured and documented. Both offer their own unique perspectives on events and family life as they remember it. The body of the oral history documents proved to be invaluable in scope and detail to telling the narrative of this family's life as well as providing important history of the Pine Creek and Kellogg communities and the local mines and industry that supported them.

At its core, much of the history and narrative of Lewis and Hannah Etherton and their family is one of persistent change and continued readaptation. However, they evidently were not averse to change and no strangers to adventure or adversity. Both left comfortable and familiar environments to seek opportunity far beyond their places of birth. Lewis was born into a large family of farmers in the small town of Carbondale, Illinois but chose to migrate to Canada and take up a homestead in the province of Saskatchewan. Hannah left England at the age of 19 with her older sister to make a life in North America, arriving in Canada and ultimately living and working in Saskatchewan as well. This sense of adventure and adaptability was certainly tested from the time they were married and living near Kellogg, Idaho in 1915 until the time they moved to the West Fork Pine Creek homestead in 1936. During this time, they lived in eight different locations and had moved a total of 10 times in 21 years.

The details of their settlement and migration patterns over the course of more than two decades would not have been known had it not been for Dan and Bill's recollections during this time in their lives. They both had a memory or at least a familiarity of the details that had been passed down to them. Their combined oral histories provide the details of a highly nomadic and difficult life. Theirs was a life lived largely in poverty during a time when few safety nets were

available. In one letter, Dan referred to that time as the bad days. Their story, however bleak and unsettling as it seemed at times, was also one of tenacity, hope, and perseverance.

However difficult those *bad* days were, there is still a sense of normalcy that permeates the pages of letters written long ago. The everyday tasks of living, subsisting, paying rent, providing for a family, raising children, caring for a dying parent, or making bread captures the essence of who they were and how they chose to engage with their circumstances and the difficulties they faced in what would later be called the Roaring Twenties. For this family, nationwide exuberance, economic opportunity, and a roaring stock market meant very little in a day-to-day life lived at the margins. They continued to live in the tarpaper structure on Denver Creek until Bill Etherton purchased the homestead property on July 9, 1936. Just five days after the 4th of July, this date in 1936 became this family's Independence Day.

The magnitude of this single act of acquiring a rural homestead could not have been more life altering for a family who previously owned very little. It was not simply an upgrade, a more desirable neighborhood, a larger home, or a bigger yard. It represented stability, permanence, and invariability. After having moved on average every two years throughout the previous 20, this was something that Lewis and Hannah Etherton and their family had not known before. It is difficult to overstate the fundamental and far-reaching effect it had on their lives. It provided a level of functional stability that allowed them to live and remain in one place, supplement their income, grow and raise their own food, and raise the last of their two children within a new reality that finally offered them some sense of congruity and homogeneity in their daily existence. It set the stage and provided the stability for Bud and Jack to grow into adulthood and for their parents, Lewis and Hannah, to live out their remaining years.

Over the next five years, improvements were made and structures were added. The original homesteader's log cabin was expanded, outbuildings were constructed, fences were built, and fields were planted. The family themselves did most of this work to improve the infrastructure of the homestead. They poured foundations, built the structures, harvested the timber, cut logs into boards, constructed power lines and installed transmission cables over a significant distance to bring electricity to the cabin, and generally turned this property into a functionally efficient and highly self-sufficient farmstead. Especially during wartime, where two sons left home to serve, it provided structure, stability, and a sense of belonging. A place that provided hope for both those taken away to fight, and those left behind to keep the home fires burning. It provided both a place to look forward to coming back to, and a place to look forward to one's return.

The intangible narratives speak to the various domestic activities of the household such as cooking, canning, gathering the winter supply of firewood, raising rabbits and chickens, and growing a garden. It provides an intimate look into the daily activities of farmstead life. The intangible also speaks to the tangible material culture that was left behind as part of the archeological record. It is at this point where the intangible and tangible converge to offer greater meaning, a broader understanding, and a more nuanced perspective to life in a North Idaho mining community.

Whether the tangible material culture is represented by an assemblage of broken ceramic household tableware, fragments of a steel plate, the remains of a glass cup, a vinyl audio record fragment, buttons and buckles, a rusted shoehorn, or the remnants of a well-worn boot; the intangible narrative of those who owned, touched, and used them creates its own unique history and provides for a fuller, richer, and more complex and complete story. It provides an avenue to

better imagine their importance, not as discarded and forgotten detritus but rather as a feast with a limited larder, the squeaky dough, the butter with honey, the way a table was set, or the manner in which dishes were washed. It's a warm sailor's jacket sent home by a big brother, wool socks in the winter, a hand-me-down Mackinaw jacket, or boots. Boots that were turned into oxfords, or dried too long in an oven, or sometimes even taken from a German soldier killed in battle, because the living needed them worse than the dead.

These are the intersections, the places of convergence where greater meaning is discovered and understanding is broadened. It is where perspective is gained and darkened places are illuminated. These are the places where imbued meaning is both discovered and created. It fills the gaps, and it opens up a space between what's imagined, what's real, and what's left to explore.

Postscript

As for the homestead itself, and those who called it *home* for three generations, the buildings are vacant but still standing, as there has been no one permanently living there for nearly six decades. Lewis Etherton passed away in 1967 and Hannah just six months later in 1968. Dan married a local woman and they moved to Seattle to live and raise their family of four. Jack purchased an adjoining property. He and his wife, Jean, raised six children within steps of the old homestead. Bud married an Easterner from Massachusetts and settled in Vermont, where he was employed as a tenured professor in botany at the University of Vermont for over three decades. They raised their two children there in Burlington. Bill married a younger woman from Nebraska in 1953, a cousin of Jack's wife. He was 37 and she was 24. He constructed another log cabin on the property further up the field to raise our family. Like my Uncle Bud, I was the youngest of four boys, and my brothers and I all grew up on this homestead

property where our dad, grandparents, and uncles all once lived. I was born in '65, a couple years before Hannah and Lewis passed, but I don't have any real memory of them. I have always felt their presence, however. Mom and Dad are gone now too. Mom passed away in Dad's arms on this very property at home in 1999. She was just 69 years old. My father and his brothers all outlived their wives and died in order by age. My uncle Dan was the first to pass away in 1997 at the age of 82. My father passed in 2006 at the age of 90 in Kellogg, near where he was born. Uncle Jack died in 2012 at 92. And during the writing of this thesis, I received word that my Uncle Bud had died peacefully in his sleep at the age of 95 in Vermont. He was the last of this generation of men to work, toil, build, and help create and secure a better life for themselves and their parents on this homestead property in North Idaho.

In a moving letter written by Bill to his mom during the war in 1943, he said the following,

“Dear Mom, I was just thinking today coming in, you know what we used to say, “when it gets too tough for the rest of the boys, it's just right for us.” But you have had enough hard times, that's all we've known, war and depression. It's a wonder that the poor people have the heart to fight. It will be over soon, Mom, and we'll all be home, and you and Pop can spend a few happy last years...”

Bill Etherton, during a particularly dark moment in time, summed up this family's life in a few short sentences. He stated what he knew from experience and reality to be true. He understood the difficult and tenuous times and circumstances that he and his family had gone through up to that point. And from a US Navy Destroyer at sea during wartime in 1943, he wrote three sentences that night that ultimately reminded his mom that this family had always recognized

their toughness and tenacity; that they all had gone through uniquely perilous moments for many years; and that it would one day be over, and there would eventually come a time when they could spend their remaining years in some semblance of comfort, peace, and stability. On that night somewhere out on the Pacific Ocean a world away from a little piece of land in Idaho, he reminded and assured her that they would all be together again soon and that they would always have this place to live out their remaining years. For more than two decades after those words were penned, Lewis and Hannah did indeed live out those last *few happy years* of their lives on this little homestead property on the West Fork of Pine Creek (Figure 47 - 49).

As for this author, I still keep the log house where my brothers and I grew up. It, too, is part of the history of this place. The close proximity to the original homestead cabin allowed Bill to continue to take care of his parents as they aged gracefully in place, on this land, and in that small homesteader's cabin he purchased all those years ago. When I'm there, I take the short stroll down the field to what my family and locals refer to as Meme and Papa's place. I still walk among the buildings, peek inside the barn, run my hands across those old hand-cut logs that were turned into a home over 110 years ago, and I think about the life they once lived there. Often, I find myself absorbed in my own childhood memories, but also by the nostalgia and sense of history that engulfs me like a warm Idaho breeze with the smell of pine. Here on this old homestead on Pine Creek, I still find myself surrounded by its beauty, engulfed in its mystique, and often overcome with emotion as I imagine and picture those who once called this homestead *home*. And it is here where I have rediscovered my own sense of place and identity on this family homestead in rural North Idaho.



Figure 47: Hannah and Lewis on the homestead property on Pine Creek, circa 1940s. Photograph, private collection of the author.



Figure 48: 8mm film clip of Lewis and Hannah preparing for company on the 4th of July 1959. Film reels, private collection of the author.



Figure 49: 8mm film clip of Bud, Bill, Dan, and Jack Etherton (left), and Lewis Etherton cutting hay with a scythe, circa 1960 (right). Film reels, private collection of the author.

Appendices

Table 1: Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Test Pits

PROVIDENCE	STRATUM	CATEGORY	GROUP	TYPE	MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	PART	COUNT
STP 1	2	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Bottle	Colorless	Fragment	1
STP 2	1	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Porcelain	Fragment	Yellow throughout	Unknown Fragment	1
STP 2	2	Architectural	Structural	Window	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		1
STP 3	1	Activity	Heat/light	Stag	Coal	Coal remnants	Black	N/A	7
STP 3	2	Clothing/Accessories	Accessories	Possible button clasp	Ferrous alloy	Possible button clasp	Brown rusted	Button	1
STP 3	1	Activity	Mac. Hardware	Unknown	Ferrous alloy	Unidentified Round heavy hardware	Brown rusted	Unknown	1
STP 4	2	Botanical	Fuel	Charcoal	Charred wood	Burned oak/wood	Black	N/A	7
STP 5	1	Activity	Music	Record	Plastic/vinyl	Audio record frag	Mottled black/gray	Near center of disc	1
STP 5	1	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Plastic	Bendable fragment w/formed bend	Black		1
STP 5	1	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Whiteware	Fragment	White	Unknown Fragment	1
STP 6	2	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Bottle	Colorless	Fragment	1
STP 6	1	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Bottle	Colorless	Fragment	1
STP 6	1	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Bottle	Brown	Fragment	1
STP 6	3	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Bottle	Colorless	Fragment	1
STP 6	1	Personal	Unknown		Plastic	Circular fragment with white on inner and silver on outer areas	White and silver		1
STP 6	3	Architectural	Structural	Window	Glass	Fragment	Colorless	Fragment	4
STP 6	2	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Plastic	Fragment	Opaque		2
STP 6	1	Activity	Mac. Hardware	Unknown	Plastic	Hard clear plastic w/light angle bend	Clear		1
STP 6	3	Architectural	Structural	Possible insulation	Fiberglass batting	Small cotton "Tuz-Bar"	White		1
STP 6	1	Architectural	Structural	Window	Glass		Colorless		3
STP 6	1	Architectural	Structural	Wire Nail	Ferrous alloy				1
STP 7	4	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Porcelain	Fragment	White		1
STP 7	1	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Porcelain	fragment slightly curved	White		1
STP 7	3	Botanical	Fuel	Burned remnants	Wood	Tree bark			3
STP 7	4	Botanical	Fuel	Burned remnants	Wood	Tree bark			15
STP 7	5	Botanical	Fuel	Burned remnants	Wood	Tree bark			3
STP 7	2	Architectural	Structural	Wire Nail	Ferrous alloy				1
STP 7	2	Botanical	Fuel	Burned remnants	Wood				2
STP 7	3	Botanical	Fuel	Burned remnants	Wood				6
STP 7	1	Furial	Bone	Unknown					1
STP 8	2	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Bottle	Colorless	Fragment	1
STP 8	2	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Whiteware	Fragment	White		1
STP 8	4	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Whiteware	Fragment	White		1
STP 8	1	Botanical	Fuel	Burned remnants	Wood	Tree bark			2
STP 8	3	Botanical	Fuel	Burned remnants	Wood	Tree bark			1
STP 9	2	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Bottle	Colorless	Fragment	1
STP 9	2	Furial	Bone	Unknown		Fragment			3
STP 9	1	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Porcelain	Fragment with decal floral pattern	White	Rim	1
STP 9	3	Architectural	Structural	Wire Nail	Ferrous alloy				1
STP 13	2	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Milk glass	Cup or container fragment w/raised edge near top	White		1
STP 13	1	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Whiteware	Whiteware w/decorative floral design decal	White		4
STP 13	3	Architectural	Structural	Window	Glass		Clear		1
STP 17	1	Activity	Tool	Screwdriver	Steel/Plastic	Made in Taiwan	Black handle		1
STP 17	2	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Stove parts	Cast Iron	Stove foot		Foot	1
STP 17	1	Activity	Tool	Jack Rod Socket	Ferrous alloy	Used on auto wheel lug nuts			1
STP 17	2	Activity	Tool	Drillbit	Ferrous alloy				1
STP 17	2	Architectural	Structural	Wire Nail	Ferrous alloy				1
STP 17	2	Architectural	Structural	Wire Nail	Ferrous alloy				1
STP 19	2	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Bottle	Colorless	Base	1
STP 19	2	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Bottle	Colorless	Fragment	1
STP 19	2	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Bottle	Clear w/Blue tint	Fragment	1
STP 19	1	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Bottle	Colorless	Fragment	1
STP 19	1	Architectural	Structural	Window	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		1
STP 19	1	Activity	Hardware	Nut and bolt	Ferrous alloy	Short threaded rod with small bolt	Rusted		1
STP 19	1	Architectural	Structural	Wire Nail	Ferrous alloy				1
STP 20	2	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Bottle	Colorless	Top of bottle with embossed "C"	1
STP 20	3	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Bottle	Colorless	Fragment	1
STP 20	4	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Porcelain	Fragment	White	Mottled with dark gray w/dark gray design	1

Table 2: Artifacts Recovered from Feature 1 (Household Well)

PROVENIENCE	STRATUM	CATEGORY	GROUP	TYPE	MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	PART	COUNT
Feature 1	3	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Bottle	Colorless	Fragment	2
Feature 1	4	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Ferrous Alloy	Bottle cap	Rusted		1
Feature 1	4	Kitchen/Household	Furnishings/Decor	Container	Glass	Bottle, decorative	Red		1
Feature 1	2	Activity	Children's	Toy	Plastic	Doll furniture/desk	Yellow		1
Feature 1	Center 2.10 meters	Activity	Children's	Toy	Plastic	Duplo or large Lego-type block	Green		1
Feature 1	3	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Whiteware	Fragment	Yellow glazed		1
Feature 1	3	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Whiteware	Fragment	White		1
Feature 1	1	Architectural	Structural	Mortar	Concrete	Fragment			3
Feature 1	2	Unknown	Unknown	Metal	Metal Accretion	Fragment	Rusted		1
Feature 1	1	Architectural	Structural	Unidentifiable	Ferrous alloy	Fragment	Rusted		2
Feature 1	2	Architectural	Structural	Wire Nail	Ferrous alloy	Fragment			1
Feature 1	1	Botanical	Fuel	Burned remnants	Wood	Fragment			2
Feature 1	2	Faunal	Bone	Unknown		Fragment			1
Feature 1	2	Architectural	Structural	Brick		Fragment likely from chimney			6
Feature 1	3	Activity	Hardware	Bolt/nut/washer combination	Ferrous alloy	Heavy rust accretion			1
Feature 1	Center 2.10 meters	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Ferrous Alloy	Jar Lid with some visible labeling with paper or thin plastic lid liner			1
Feature 1	2	Clothing/Adornment	Accessories	Belt	Leather	Leather Belt fragments			2
Feature 1	4	Kitchen/Household	Furnishings/Decor	Bulb, incandescent	Metallurgical	Lightbulb base A19			1
Feature 1	3	Activity	Hardware	Unidentifiable	Ferrous alloy	Metal fragments	Rusted		3
Feature 1	3	Architectural	Structural	Wire Nail	Ferrous alloy	Misc sizes and fragments			7
Feature 1	4	Architectural	Structural	Mortar	Sand/concrete	Mortar fragments			2
Feature 1	2	Architectural	Structural	Wire Nail	Ferrous alloy	Nail with remnant wood attached			1
Feature 1	East Wall 1.90 meters	Kitchen/Household	Furnishings/Decor	Decorative birds w/advertisement	Plastic	Pair of kitchen or household decorative bird mold with "Lee's Variety Store - Our Customers Are Our Friends Lee McLean, Owner Pinesburg Idaho"	Pink		1
Feature 1	Center 2.10 meters	Activity	Children's	Toy	Ferrous alloy	Partial remnant of plate or toy	Rusted		1
Feature 1	3	Faunal	Bone	Unknown		Possible rodent mandible and leg bones			3
Feature 1	Center 2.10 meters	Personal	Grooming	Toiletries	Plastic	possible soap dish base, or lid. Embossed wording on bottom - "plastic corp USA come-on-wealth" with profile of man wearing a Pilgrim's hat	Pink		1
Feature 1	Center 2.10 meters	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Metal fragments	Ferrous alloy	Possibly from above plate, lid, or curtain rod	Rusted		10
Feature 1	4	Architectural	Structural	Wire Nail	Ferrous alloy	Rusted			1
Feature 1	4	Architectural	Structural	Unknown	Ferrous alloy	Rusted steel fragments			3
Feature 1	Center 2.10 meters	Kitchen/Household	Furnishings/Decor	Curtain Rod	Metal	Section with right angle bend to window	Rusted		1
Feature 1	Center 2.10 meters	Activity	Tools	Garden Hose	PVC	Sections	Beige		1
Feature 1	3	Activity	Tools	Garden Hose	PVC	Sections	White/beige		3
Feature 1	4	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Foil	Aluminum	Shaver	Silver		1
Feature 1	Center 2.10 meters	Activity	Children's	Toy	Ferrous alloy w/blue enamel	Small blue enameled toy plate 3 cm/2" wide	Blue		1
Feature 1	East Wall 1.90 meters	Activity	Children's	Toy	Plastic	Small fork with Made in USA and Sutherland written on it	Green		1
Feature 1	4	Architectural	Structural	Wire Nail	Ferrous alloy	Small length of wire			1
Feature 1	4	Activity	Children's	Toy	Plastic	Small plastic fragments with company name "Kusan" a plastic toy and model train manufacturer '50s-'60s	Black		1
Feature 1	1.85 meters	4	Activity	Children's	Metal	Small toy pistol, possible cap gun w/Midjet and Flinlock visible on sides	Silver/chrome		1

Table 2 (Continued): Artifacts Recovered from Feature 1 (Household Well)

PROVENIENCE	STRATUM	CATEGORY	GROUP	TYPE	MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	PART	COUNT
Feature 1	Center 2.10 meters	Activity	Children's	Toy	Plastic	Small USAF B-29 bomber type. Originally packaged with three other military aircraft in 1950	Blue		1
Feature 1	4	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Porcelain	Ghost cup handle	Beige/yellow with green speck	Mug/cup handle	1
Feature 1	4	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	White ware	White ware w/decorative floral design	White		1
Feature 1	1	Architectural	Structural	Wre Nail	Ferrous alloy	Whole	Rusted		1
Feature 1	2	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Plastic	Whole fork with missing tine	Yellow		1
Feature 1	Center 2.10 meters	Architectural	Structural	Wre Nail	Ferrous alloy		Rusted		3
Feature 1	4	Architectural	Structural	Mortar	Concrete				1
Feature 1	Center 2.10 meters	Architectural	Structural	Mortar	Concrete w/small rock				1
Feature 1	2	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Plastic				1
Feature 1	2	Architectural	Structural	Wre Nail	Ferrous alloy				1
Feature 1	4	Architectural	Structural	Wre Nail	Ferrous alloy		Rusted		8
Feature 1	4	Botanical	Fuel	Burned remnants	Wood				3
Feature 1	4	Architectural	Structural	Unknown	Wood				1
Feature 1	2								

Table 3: Artifacts Recovered from Feature 2 (Trash Midden)

PROVENIENCE	STRATUM	CATEGORY	GROUP	TYPE	MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	PART	COUNT
Feature 2	3	Activity	Firearms/Hunting	Munitions	Metal base	"Peters no. 12 Referee" sh of shell base, 12-gauge			1
Feature 2	2	Activity	Firearms/Hunting	Munitions	Copper alloy/paper	12-gauge shotshell			1
Feature 2	2	Personal	Accessories	Money (penny)	Copper	1942 date visible			1
Feature 2	2	Clothing/Adornment	Fasteners	Button	Bone	2-Hole	White		1
Feature 2	3	Activity	Tools	Orbit	Ferrous alloy	8.75cm L.			1
Feature 2	1	Architectural	Structural	Mortar		Amorphous Frag	White/gray		1
Feature 2	2	Clothing/Adornment	Clothing	Belt or strapping buckle	Ferrous alloy	Belt hardware			6
Feature 2	1	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Bottle	Colorless	Fragment	4
Feature 2	1	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Bottle	Brown	Fragment	1
Feature 2	3	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Bottle	Brown	Fragment	9
Feature 2	3	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Bottle	Colorless	Fragment	7
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Bottle	Brown	Fragment	19
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Ferrous Alloy	Bottle cap	Rusted		1
Feature 2	3	Kitchen/Household	Cleaning	Container	Glass	Bottle, "Carbena 18" cleaning solution	Colorless	Base	1
Feature 2	3	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Bottle, Heinz Ketchup with cap attached	Clear	Whole	1
Feature 2	2	Clothing/Adornment	Fasteners	Pivet	Metal	Coat or Jeans button			1
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Whiteware	Cup fragment	White	Rim	1
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Whiteware	Cup handle fragment	White	Handle fragment	1
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Stoneware	Curved Fragment with white and brown on outside and black on inside	Brown, white, black	Mug or cup fragment	1
Feature 2	2	Personal	Accessories	Money (penny)	Copper	Date not visible			1
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Unidentifiable	Metal	Disk shaped metal fragments	Non-rusted		4
Feature 2	3	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Glass	Drinking glass with large fragment missing	Clear	Mostly whole	1
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Container	Metal	Flat rusted metal fragments			16
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Unidentifiable	Metal	Flat rusted metal fragments			36
Feature 2	1	Architectural	Structural	Metal fragments	Ferrous alloy	Flat, slightly bent plate metal	Rusted		1
Feature 2	2	Activity	Hardware	Screw	Ferrous alloy	Flathead/slotted			1
Feature 2	1	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Foil	Aluminum	Fragment	Silver		1
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Foil wrap	Aluminum	Fragment	Silver		1
Feature 2	1	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Whiteware	Fragment	White		1
Feature 2	3	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Whiteware	Fragment			1
Feature 2	1	Activity	Heat/light	Burned remnants	Coal	Fragment	Black		7
Feature 2	1	Kitchen/Household	Heat/light	Bulb, incandescent	Glass	Fragment	Clear		1
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Unknown	Milk/glass	glass	Fragment	White		1
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Heat/light	Bulb, incandescent	Glass	Fragment	Clear		10
Feature 2	1	Architectural	Structural	Window	Glass	Fragment	Colorless		1
Feature 2	1	Kitchen/Household	Heat/light	Bulb, incandescent	Glass	Fragment	Blue		1
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Whiteware	Fragment with embossed floral design	White		1
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Whiteware	Fragment with pink decals floral design	White		1
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Whiteware	Fragments	White		11
Feature 2	1	Transportation	Possible auto		Plastic	Inside threaded cap	Black		1
Feature 2	3	Personal	Health/Medicine	Medicine	Glass	Intact Foley & Company Chicago USA Medicine Bottle, likely cough medicine	Clear	Whole	1
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Jar	Clear	Top/opening	1
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Jar	Clear	Body w/etching	1
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Jar	Clear	Fragment	40
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Jar	Blue/Green	Fragment	7
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Jar	Blue	Fragment	1
Feature 2	2	Clothing/Adornment	Clothing	Footwear	Leather	Lace up boot/shoe	Brown		1
Feature 2	2	Architectural	Structural	Wire Nail	Ferrous alloy	Large	Rusted		6
Feature 2	1	Transportation	Auto	Possible tire valve	Plastic	Large truck tire valve	Gray/black		1
Feature 2	2	Architectural	Structural	Wire Nail	Ferrous alloy	Medium	Rusted		14
Feature 2	3	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Can	Metal	Metal can fragments with base intact			9
Feature 2	3	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Metal	Metal plate and fragments	Rusted		1

Table 3 (Continued): Artifacts Recovered from Feature 2 (Trash Midden)

PROVENIENCE	STRATUM	CATEGORY	GROUP	TYPE	MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	PART	COUNT
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Porcelain	Plate fragment	White		1
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Porcelain	Plate with "Hand Painted Nippon" on bottom	White	Base	1
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Plastic	Possible cup fragments	White		1
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Turnkey can opener	Ferrous alloy	Possible cordline can opener			1
Feature 2	2	Clothing/adornment	Fasteners	Button	Metal	Possible shoe rivet			1
Feature 2	2	Activity	Hardware	Tack	Ferrous alloy	Possible shoe tack			2
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Glass	Possible tea cup handle fragment	Clear	Handle fragment (poss. tea cup)	2
Feature 2	1	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Glass	Possible tea cup handle fragment	Clear	Handle fragment (poss. tea cup)	1
Feature 2	2	Architectural	Structural	Evidence of remnant post or building	Wood	Remnant wood building or post material slightly charred or burned			10
Feature 2	1	Architectural	Structural	Wire Nail	Ferrous alloy	Right angle bend	Rusted		2
Feature 2	2	Activity	Hardware	Machine screw	Ferrous alloy	Roundhead/slotted			1
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Porcelain	Saucer fragment	White	Saucer Base	1
Feature 2	3	Kitchen/Household	Decorative	Glass Vase	Glass	Scalloped edge possible vase or bowl	Clear	Rim for hollow form vessel	1
Feature 2	1	Architectural	Structural	Nail Spike	Ferrous alloy	Slightly bent	Rusted		1
Feature 2	2	Architectural	Structural	Wire Nail	Ferrous alloy	Small	Rusted		52
Feature 2	1	Architectural	Structural	Wire	Ferrous alloy	Small bent wire	Gray		1
Feature 2	1	Kitchen/Household	Heat/light	Bulb, incandescent	Steel/glass	Small lightbulb base			1
Feature 2	2	Activity	Sewing	Ribbon	Silk/satan	Small section of satin material	Blue		1
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Furnishings/decor	Possible stove handle	Ferrous alloy	Spring handle			2
Feature 2	2	Clothing/adornment	Clothing	Shoe or belt	Leather	Strap	Brown		1
Feature 2	2	Faunal	Bone	Unknown	Bone	Unidentified med-large mammal			4
Feature 2	2	Activity	Hardware	Round	Ferrous alloy	Unidentified purpose			1
Feature 2	2	Faunal	Bone	Unknown	Bone	Unidentified small mammal			4
Feature 2	2	Faunal	Bone	Unknown	Bone	Unidentified small mammal fish or bird			1
Feature 2	2	Faunal	Bone	Unknown	Bone	Unidentified small mammal fish or bird			1
Feature 2	3	Architectural	Structural	Window	Glass		Colorless		1
Feature 2	2	Clothing/adornment	Clothing	Possible belt/shoe etc	Leather		Red		3
Feature 2	3	Architectural	T&O	Wire	Metal				2
Feature 2	2	Activity	Hardware	Bolt	Ferrous alloy				1
Feature 2	3	Architectural	Structural	Cut nail	Ferrous alloy				1
Feature 2	2	Architectural	Structural	Cut nail	Ferrous alloy		Rusted		1
Feature 2	2	Kitchen/Household	Tools	Mop/broom base	Ferrous alloy				1
Feature 2	2	Personal	Accessories	Shoehorn	Ferrous alloy				1
Feature 2	2	Architectural	Structural	U-nail	Ferrous alloy				1
Feature 2	2	Activity	T&O	Wire	Ferrous alloy		Rusted		6
Feature 2	1	Architectural	Structural	Wire Nail	Ferrous alloy		Rusted		6
Feature 2	2	Botanical	Fuel	Burned remnants	Wood				14

Table 4: Artifacts Recovered from Feature 3 (Mortared Flat Riverstone)

PROVENIENCE	STRATUM	CATEGORY	GROUP	TYPE	MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	PART	COUNT
Feature 3	1	Activity	Firearms/hunting	Munitions	Metal	Base of Petersen 12 gauge shotgun shell			1
Feature 3	1	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Bottle	Brown	Fragment	3
Feature 3	1	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Bottle	Colorless	Fragment	5
Feature 3	1	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Ferrous Alloy	Bottle cap			1
Feature 3	1	Kitchen/Household	Alcohol	Olympic Beer Can	Metal	Crushed Pop top beer can Olympic Beer Company Tumwater WA			1
Feature 3	1	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Whiteware	Cup or saucer fragments	White		13
Feature 3	1	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Whiteware	Fragment	White		1
Feature 3	1	Kitchen/Household	Heatlight	Bulb, incandescent	Glass	Fragment	Dark green		1
Feature 3	1	Kitchen/Household	Heatlight	Bulb, incandescent	Glass	Fragment	Opaque		1
Feature 3	1	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Milk Glass	Fragment			1
Feature 3	1	Faunal	Bone	Unknown	Bone	Fragments			6
Feature 3	1	Architectural	Structural	Mortar		Fragments between stone walkway/foundation			3
Feature 3	1	Kitchen/Household	Food/Storage/Prep	Container	Glass	Jar	Clear w/teal	Fragment ribbed glass jar section	1
Feature 3	1	Architectural	Structural	Threaded bolt	Ferrous alloy	Large bold threaded on end	Rusted		1
Feature 3	1	Faunal	Bone	Unknown	Bone	Large mammal long bone section			1
Feature 3	1	Architectural	Structural	Door Hinge	Ferrous alloy	Large Steel door hinge	Rusted		1
Feature 3	1	Clothing/adornment	Fasteners	Button	Metal	Metal button			1
Feature 3	1	Personal	Accoutrements	Money (penny)	Copper	No date visible			1
Feature 3	1	Architectural	Structural	Plaster		Plaster fragment			1
Feature 3	1	Clothing/adornment	Accessories	Buckle or other object	Metal	Round metal object			1
Feature 3	1	Kitchen/Household	Food Consumption	Tableware	Porcelain	Tea cup fragment with floral decoration			1
Feature 3	1	Architectural	Structural	Electrical insulator	Ceramic		White		1
Feature 3	1	Clothing/adornment	Accessories	Buckle	Brass				2
Feature 3	1	Activity	Hardware	Hose clamp section	Metal				1
Feature 3	1	Clothing/adornment	Fasteners	Washer or rivet/button	Metal				2
Feature 3	1	Botanical	Fuel	Burned remnants	Slag, coal, wood				1
Feature 3	1	Architectural	Structural	Nail Tack	Ferrous alloy				1
Feature 3	1	Architectural	Structural	Steel wire	Ferrous alloy				2
Feature 3	1	Architectural	Structural	Wire Nail	Ferrous alloy				1
Feature 3	1	Architectural	Structural	Wire Nail	Ferrous alloy				1
Feature 3	1	Architectural	Structural	Vent Pipe	Cast/Aluminum				2

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