

CITIES AND ARCHAEOLOGY: RESEARCH

Committee for City Archaeology
of the
Society for Historical Archaeology

Compiled by

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Belinda Blomberg

Alexandria Archaeology
Office of Historic Alexandria
City of Alexandria, Virginia



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GRAND HAVEN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

COMMUNITY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

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PHONE 846-2180

DONALD E. HEILIG

Director

July 2, 1985

Belinda Blomberg
Alexandria Archaeology
105 North Union St.
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

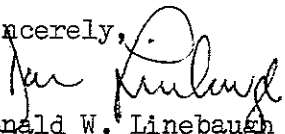
Dear Ms. Blomberg:

I have enclosed the page from the City Survey that you sent. I have two entries for the Bibliography:

- Linebaugh, Donald W.
1985 Archaeological Investigations at the Old Lighthouse Site, 1984. Grand Haven Community Education: Grand Haven, MI.
- 1985 Archaeological Investigations at the Grand Haven Railroad Yard, 1984. Grand Haven Community Education: Grand Haven, MI.

These are volumes No. 1 and 2 of the Community Education Archaeology Series, and are available by writing to me (\$3.95 postpaid). Volumes 3 and 4 are currently at press and deal with two other sites in Grand Haven.

Sincerely,


Donald W. Linebaugh
1136 Slayton Ave.
Grand Haven, MI 49417

Enclosure

1. THE HISTORY OF MONTREAL

The island of Montreal is the largest in the Montreal Archipelago. It also lies within an important confluent system: the St. Lawrence River from the Great Lakes and the Ottawa River from the west. The island of Montreal is situated forty miles upstream from the Richelieu River, a natural route that leads to New York State and the American Eastern coast. Its geographic position, ideal for commercial trade and linked to the fertile Laurentian Plains, makes it a privileged location since prehistoric times.

The first known settlement on the island was the Iroquoian village of Hochelaga, visited by Jacques Cartier during his second trip to the New World in 1535-36. In his travel log, Cartier mentioned that the village was circular and completely enclosed by a palisade. The population was of 3,500 and there were 50 longhouses. However, when Champlain came to the island in 1611, no trace of Hochelaga could be found. Its exact location remains a subject of controversy among scholars.

"Ville-Marie", the first French settlement was founded by Chomedey de Maisonneuve in 1642. During the French regime, the settlement developed around a small hill on the south side of the island (which corresponds to present-day Old Montreal). This small urban core was surrounded by a palisade (1686-1689) later replaced during the 18th century by fortifications laid out according to the King's engineer, Chaussegros de Léry (1710-1720). More than an effective defense, they were used mainly to control the trade and the movement of the inhabitants of the city.

Fur and wood trade (commercial activities) were the main motors of development on the island. In the middle of the 18th century, growth of traders forced craftsmen to move outside the wall. Many small suburbs were rising in the vicinity. French regime ended in 1763 by the "Traité de Paris" and the colony became part of the British Empire.

Expansion of the city accelerated during the 19th century. The fortifications were demolished and the suburbs became integrated to the city core. Montreal flourished rapidly while industries settled their quarters in the western suburbs and the harbour grew to become the third of importance on the Atlantic northeastern coast. Moreover, the opening of the Lachine Canal enabled Montreal to become a transit point between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic till the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959.

2. URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN MONTREAL

The project of urban archaeology in Montreal is still in its early stages. Since 1982, our group has been commissioned by the "société d'Archéologie et de Numismatique de Montréal" (a historical society founded in 1862) to pursue research initiated in 1979 by a municipal archaeologist. Work has been sponsored through an agreement between the city of Montreal and the Ministry of Cultural Affairs for the conservation and development of Montreal's cultural heritage.

Our approach is mainly oriented towards understanding urban processes and the different phases of Montreal's evolution. Thus far, following a general documentary study for Old Montreal, we have done intensive research on eight empty properties. In the course of these studies we have utilized diverse testing techniques. A combination of electromagnetic subsurface profiling and core drilling was done experimentally. We have found the radar profiles very problematic in the context of complicated urban settings. Initial testing was followed by standard hand and machine testing to verify and explore more widely. Based on this work, we have thus far conducted excavations and more intensive historical research on three sites.

The first site, Place Royale, was excavated during three seasons. This site has been in the heart of Montreal's long development and bore witness to many activities over the years. There, we found remains of the early palisade, and foundations of fortifications and a guard house. These reflected military activities from 1650 through 1800. Commercial life was represented by its use as a market place and by traces of the "Wurtele House" dating 1800-1840. Administrative functions were represented by the site's occupation as "Custom's Square" between 1840 and 1890. It has been a public park since that time. One should also note that the Place Royale has prehistoric remains from the Middle and Late Woodland (700-1400 AD).

The second excavation was of the Viger site. It was situated just outside the city fortifications and witnessed a transformation from rural to urban occupations. Vague traces were found of short term, intermittent use for agriculture (ex. postholes, burned areas, small holes of unclear function) between 1700 and 1745. The onset of urbanization was marked by construction of residences of the suburb of St. Louis which lasted from 1745. Following this residential period, the commercial zone spread into this area after the fortifications were torn down in 1817. Lumber and scrapyards were found here from 1840 until 1970.

This year, we have begun excavations on the Logan site. Here we are finding traces of rural activities (1650-1800); traces of a shipyard from the early 19th century as well as stores and warehouses used between 1827 and 1969.

With a goal of making the population of Montreal more aware of archaeology, we opened excavations to public participation in 1984. This has been very popular. In addition, we are preparing two exhibits for placement in the "Place d'Armes" subway station and in the "Chateau Ramezay" museum. Reports are being made available through a publication series, Le Montréal archéologique, two numbers of which have appeared.

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**ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN PHILADELPHIA:
A BRIEF OVERVIEW**

prepared for

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Studying Cities**

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by

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ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN PHILADELPHIA:
A BRIEF OVERVIEW

Philadelphia was laid out in the seventeenth century as William Penn's "Greene Countrie Town", saw prominence during the Colonial period as the "Birthplace of the Nation", and subsequently developed into a leading commercial and industrial center and the fourth largest city in the United States. Because of these long-term associations with significant events and personages in our nation's history, the Philadelphia metropolitan area has been the focus of considerable historic archeological research since the early 1950s. This early interest in the contributions that archeology can make to our understanding of Philadelphia's history was due primarily to the efforts of the National Park Service at Independence National Historical Park. Beginning in 1955 with the work of Paul Schumacher, no less than 48 reports or publications on archeological work in Independence National Historical Park have been generated. In the years following Schumacher's early work, archeological interest in areas of Philadelphia beyond the confines of Independence National Historical Park has boomed, with some 78 additional archaeological investigations resulting in a publication or site report undertaken in Philadelphia County alone, and an additional 120 reports produced for historic sites in the surrounding suburban counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware, and Chester. Of these 120 reports, 38 were undertaken at Valley Forge National Historical

Park. In addition, several regional planning studies have been prepared which, at least in part, address archeological sites. All in all, nearly 300 site reports or publications have been generated by historic archeological investigations in the Philadelphia area, a record that doubtless cannot be matched by any other metropolitan area in the United States (see attached bibliography and maps). These investigations have at least minimally addressed virtually all broadly-defined aspects of Philadelphia's heritage, including residential, commercial, military, transportation, industrial, medical, and religious components, and have spanned the seventeenth through the twentieth centuries. Clearly, then, Philadelphia has assumed a prominent, even a pioneering, position in urban archeological studies in the United States.

As in any pioneering effort, much of the archeological work undertaken in the Philadelphia area during the past three decades has been accomplished with widely divergent goals in mind. Most of the early work undertaken at Valley Forge and Independence National Historical Parks, for example, was done to assist in interpretative efforts for public enjoyment. The history of archeological investigations in the Philadelphia area is also characterized by site-specific "restoration archeological" studies, in which architectural restoration or reconstruction efforts were aided by archeological information recovered by excavation. One of the earliest examples of this in the region is

the archeological work undertaken by Donald Cadzow in the 1930s during the reconstruction of Pennsbury Manor, William Penn's summer home along the Delaware River in Bucks County. Numerous other examples abound as well, in Philadelphia County as well as in the suburban hinterlands. Recently, of course, compliance efforts in response to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and other legislative mandates have generated considerable archeological attention in Philadelphia, much of it on a rather large scale. Archeological investigations in association with the Commuter Connector, the Vine Street Improvements, the construction of a new hotel at Front and Dock Streets, and the First African Baptist Church Cemetery are a few examples. Because of the preponderance of historical properties in the region, however, many of them open to the public, archeological investigations focusing primarily on restoration or interpretative goals are not expected to wane and, in fact, may increase, particularly as such goals interface with compliance mandates at either the local, state, or federal level.

Given the rather extensive history of archeological investigations in Philadelphia, several notable contributions have been made to our understanding of historic archeological method and process. Some of these contributions are briefly noted below:

- increased knowledge of individual potters and potteries, both here

and abroad, the types of ceramics they produced, and their occurrence at Philadelphia sites.

- increased knowledge and predictive ability regarding the spatial patterning and location of deep features, such as wells and privies.
- increased knowledge of formation processes involved in sealed features such as privies, i.e., the site-relatedness or lack thereof of artifacts contained in such features and how they came to be deposited there.
- increased knowledge of waste disposal practices, particularly in the nineteenth century.
- increased knowledge of site formation processes not related to sealed features, including what conditions or processes tend to preserve archeological deposits and what tend to destroy them.
- increased knowledge of nineteenth century acculturative processes, health factors, and demography, largely through the study of burial practices and nutritional/osteological analysis of human bone.
- increased knowledge of and correlation between socio-economic information derived from historical studies and the archeological potential of specific loci.
- a beginning has been made on the study of maritime resources, including terrestrial features along Philadelphia's waterfront and submerged resources in the Delaware River.
- a wide-spread public awareness of the contributions of urban archaeology, through numerous interpretative displays at various historic sites throughout the region and frequent educational programs conducted during excavations.

The archeological history of Philadelphia has, of course, not been without its weaknesses, perhaps even failures. Notable among the latter is the fact that most of the results of archeological investigations have languished in reports which exist in very limited numbers and, accordingly, considerable information has not been made available to wider professional audiences. It is anticipated that this situation

will at least partially reverse itself in the future as more Philadelphia researchers embrace their obligation to make the results of their work more widely known. Other weaknesses in archeological investigations undertaken in Philadelphia are as follows:

- considerable energy has focused on the excavation of deep shaft features, particularly privies, with a pronounced neglect of other types of archeological deposits, most notably historic fills and undisturbed occupation surfaces.
- a preponderance of detailed descriptive narratives of what was done and what was found, with neglect of behavioral and processual interpretations.
- a focus on historical documents and reconstructing detailed historical profiles, but little direct correlation of the data from the archeological record with the documents.
- the lack of a widely-recognized research design or unifying plan/framework applicable to the region.
- the paucity of explicit model building and hypothesis testing.
- an inordinate focus on residences and residential components.
- an inordinate focus on the eighteenth century at the expense of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

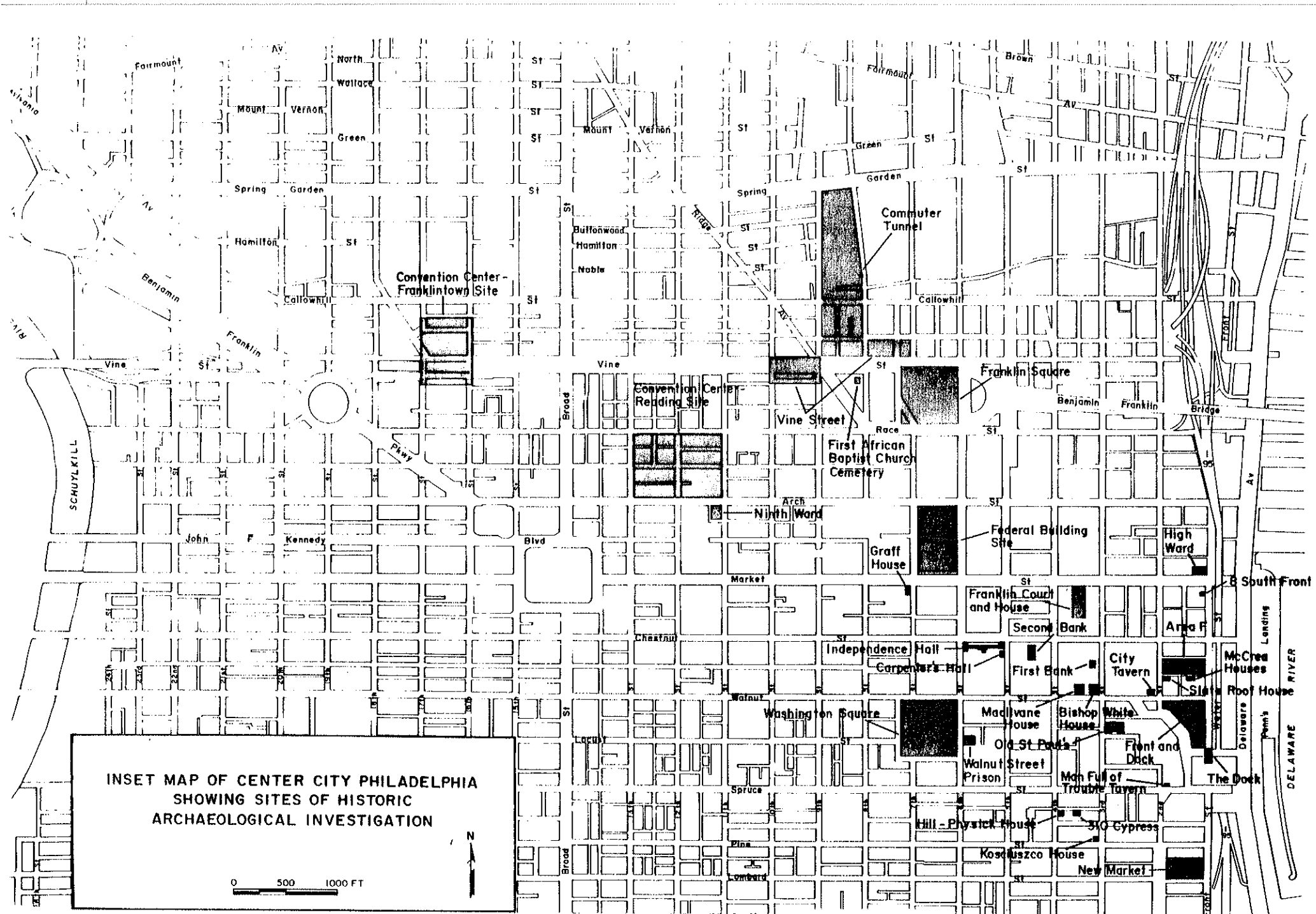
The problems and weaknesses noted above, of course, are mostly the product of the goals of many of the investigations (i.e., site development, public interpretation, or restoration). Nor are these problems unsolvable, particularly as we move into an era of increased awareness of the values of our historical, architectural, and archeological heritage. Indeed, the prospects and challenges for Philadelphia's archeology are numerous, and already some researchers are

beginning to address some of the following issues:

- the integration of faunal and floral data with archeological and historical data.
- the further elucidation of formation processes within sealed features such as privies.
- the further understanding of site formation processes in areas which have been heavily redeveloped.
- the construction of behavioral models and their rigorous testing.
- the focus on archeological deposits such as sheet trash rather than sealed deep shafts, particularly for the nineteenth century.
- increased awareness of the potential of studying ethnicity through the archeological record.
- the focus on non-residential components, such as public or private institutions, industrial facilities, the waterfront, roadways, and public utilities.
- the focus on better interfacing historical documents with the archeological record, i.e., becoming better historians and historiographers.
- the development of a city-wide, perhaps even a region-wide, archeological plan.
- a concentration of effort in areas away from Center City Philadelphia, such as Kensington, Southwark, Tinicum, West Philadelphia, Fairmount Park, and Manayunk.
- more attention on re-interpreting and synthesizing data from existing artifact collections.

In summary, while the volume of archeological work undertaken in the Philadelphia area has been enormous, and some of the successes have been noteworthy, the prospects which lay before us hold considerable challenges. The Philadelphia metropolitan area is a vast one, and its

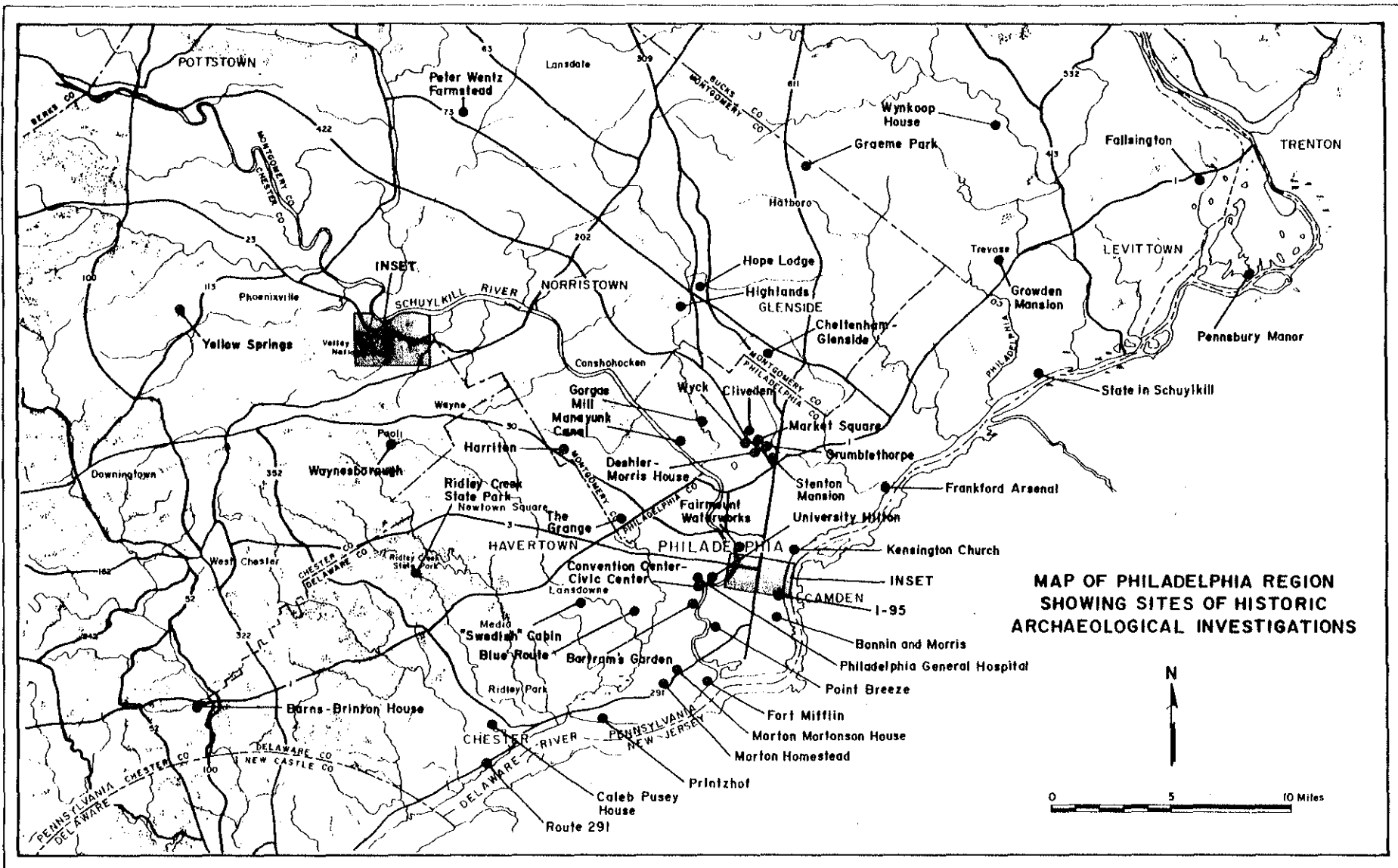
developmental history, together with the evidence of it left in the ground, is complex and considerably diverse. Equally ponderous is the increased threat to archeological resources by the recent boom in real estate development, particularly in the urban core. However, it is expected that these challenges will be met; indeed, as noted earlier, a new awareness of Philadelphia's urban archeological potential has emerged in recent years, and this new awareness doubtless will continue to expand on the framework established during the past three decades of archeological investigation.



INSET MAP OF CENTER CITY PHILADELPHIA
 SHOWING SITES OF HISTORIC
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

0 500 1000 FT

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PHILADELPHIA: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY (in press)

John L. Cotter, Daniel G. Roberts, and Michael Parrington

University of Pennsylvania Press

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NEWSLETTER OF THE COMMITTEE ON PITTSBURGH ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

“Salvaging Pittsburgh’s Past” — Fall Conference Theme

by John F. Bauman

On November 16, 1985, the Committee on Pittsburgh Archaeology and History (CPAH) will host a one-day conference to explore the conceptual framework for a proposed Pittsburgh museum. Entitled, “Salvaging Pittsburgh’s Past: A City History Museum,” it will be held from 9:00 A.M. to 3:30 P.M. at the University Club in Oakland. In addition to generating a dialogue on the issue of a Pittsburgh museum, the conference will serve as the Fall 1985 general meeting of CPAH.

CPAH believes that at this juncture in the city’s history it is imperative to begin curating and cataloguing the surviving social, intellectual and economic record of Pittsburgh’s past. In Pittsburgh, as in other industrial cities which experienced enormous population and economic growth in the nineteenth century, this task of salvaging the past is urgent, since the fragile industrial tapestry in these cities — the abandoned textile mills, steelmaking complexes and aging working class neighborhoods — is fraying rapidly and threatened with imminent destruction. In Pittsburgh, many of these mill sites are already being bulldozed away to make way for the research and development centers and office towers characteristic of post-industrialism.

However, as Francis Couvares eloquently explained in his recent book, *The Remaking of Pittsburgh: Class and Culture in an Industrializing City, 1877-1919*, Pittsburgh’s cultural identity was forged in the same crucibles out of which iron, glass and steel poured in the nineteenth century. Indeed, Couvares argues that the original lineaments of Pittsburgh’s culture were inscribed by the city’s iron and glass craftsmen and that it was not until the turn of the century that middle class reformers remade the city after a more bourgeois model. In any case, a significant part of Pittsburgh’s urban identity lies rusting in the abandoned or partially abandoned mills which line the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio rivers. Clearly, it behooves the historians, anthropologists, archaeologists, historical geographers, genealogists and others who have a deep interest in the city’s past to consider how Pittsburgh might best capture and memorialize this fading record of its past.

Undoubtedly, Pittsburgh needs a museum of its history. In other cities, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Richmond and Lowell, Massachusetts, to cite a few, city museums function importantly to interpret local history and confirm the historical identity of the respective cities. Therefore, together with the preservation of distinctive city architecture and the restoration of unique city neighborhoods, a city museum can enhance the mystique of the city, nourish Pittsburgh’s sense of historical place and impart a valuable aura of timelessness.

Presently, none of Pittsburgh’s leading historical

organizations dispute the necessity of a city museum. Talk of developing a city museum has been in the air for several years (see “The Need for a City Museum” in *Pittsburgh Heritage*, vol. 1, no. 1). In March 1985, the Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation convened a meeting at the Station Square Sheraton Hotel to exchange views and opinions regarding museum development. Nevertheless, while much of the Sheraton discussion centered on the appropriate site as well as other “brick and mortar” issues, the participants introduced a broad spectrum of conceptual issues of importance to the community of historians, anthropologists and other historical-minded individuals.

In one sense, therefore, CPAH’s November conference can be seen as a response to the process initiated at the Sheraton meeting in March. CPAH believes that both the effectiveness and importance of a Pittsburgh museum hinges on how carefully the museum planning process builds upon a well-honed concept. In this regard, there are many immediate questions which beg to be answered and which can be addressed at the fall conference. Thematic issues are foremost.

Should a Pittsburgh city museum attempt to interpret the whole scope of Pittsburgh history, or should it concentrate on the city’s contribution to America’s development as an industrial power? If the latter direction is recommended, then should museum planners be emboldened to reconstruct within a museum edifice major parts of the historic iron and steel making process? But Pittsburghers also view the city’s working class and ethnic culture as a major legacy of industrialism. This position is argued by Couvares as well as by John Bodnar, Michael Weber and Roger Simon in their book, *Lives of Their Own: Blacks, Italians and Poles in Pittsburgh, 1900-1960*. Therefore, a city museum should focus as much on technological triumphs as on Pittsburgh’s role as an environment for working class and ethnic enculturation.

In addition to the thematic issues raised above, two other conceptual issues must be addressed. First, there is the question of the function of a city museum. A city museum cannot only serve to interpret the past through exhibits and displays, but should serve also as a repository for documents and photographs and operate as a national center for research on industrialization and house artifactual remains of material cultures.

Implementing these functions also implies the need to clarify relationships with existing institutions, among them: the Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation, the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Carnegie Institute and the major universities. CPAH anticipates that the relationships between the proposed museum and these institutions should be complementary, not competitive, and thus enhance the overall reputation of the city.

Pittsburgh Heritage

Frank J. Kurtik

Editor

Pittsburgh Heritage is the triannual newsletter of the Committee on Pittsburgh Archaeology and History. It is the policy of *Pittsburgh Heritage* to be a forum for the dissemination and exchange of information relevant to the historical and cultural resources of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and the Greater Pittsburgh area.

Items of interest, letters and articles may be sent to the editor at the following address:

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A Note From the Editor . . .

The idea for a museum dedicated to the history of Pittsburgh and the Greater Pittsburgh area has been proposed, promoted and put on the back burner every now and then dating back at least to the city's bicentennial celebration in 1958. The upcoming CPAH conference, "Salvaging Pittsburgh's Past: A City Museum," is part of the evolving process of this idea. As such, it is hoped that this conference will help lead to the manifestation of an idea that will survive in the local environment.

Toward this goal, this one-day conference will assemble local and national authorities on museums to explore the conceptual phase of museum development and examine the local and regional historical theme which might undergird a Pittsburgh city museum. Among the invited conferees will be: Dr. Larry E. Tise, Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission; Ellsworth Brown, Executive Director of the Chicago Historical Society; Robert Vogel, of the Smithsonian Institution; Richmond D. Williams, Assistant Director of the Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Museum; Clarke Thomas and Donald Miller, both of the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*; and Raymond V. Shepherd, Jr., director of Old Economy Village. In addition, Dr. Samuel P. Hays, of the University of Pittsburgh, will deliver an address, "The Need to Preserve Pittsburgh's Past," as keynote speaker for the conference.

The morning session of the conference will focus on the concepts which give form to museums in other localities, while the afternoon session will be devoted to illuminating local historical issues and suggesting salient themes that might provide the conceptual scaffolding for a city museum. It will be the objective of this conference to produce a statement which could be used as a basis for generating a more intensive dialogue on the concept of a Pittsburgh museum. Therefore, CPAH believes that this conference will mark an all-important stage in the evolution of a first class city museum.

"Historic" Change in City Code

The Pittsburgh City Code, Section 513, was amended in June 1985 to include the terms, "sites" and "objects," in the code. This change updates the code to provide an opportunity to preserve archaeological sites as well as historic structures and landmarks.

City Council may designate historic structures, historic districts, historic sites and historic objects upon request by the citizenry or by its own initiative. Citizens may initiate the designation process by submitting a nomination form approved by the Historic Review Commission (available from the Department of City Planning) to the Commission or to Council. Once a structure, district, site or object is designated as historic, no exterior alterations to a structure, alteration of a site, or change of location of an object may be undertaken without review by the Historic Review Commission and the issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness.

The Historic Review Commission is charged to act as a liaison on behalf of city government with preservation groups, professional societies, community and other organizations, property owners and citizens in general who are concerned with the historic resources of the city.

We Welcome New Members!

Briefly Noted...



The W. W. Lawrence Paint Co. building, recently damaged by fire, has been purchased for \$1.5 million by the Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation. A master plan, which is being prepared by Landmark Design Associates for PH&LF, will outline the use of the structure as a "History Center" among other functions. PH&LF now controls nearly forty-six acres of land on the south bank of the Monongahela River between the Fort Pitt and Smithfield Street bridges.

* * *

Carnegie Museum of Natural History's Section of Anthropology conducted recent archaeological investigations for the Pittsburgh Trust for Cultural Resources at sites on Eighth and Seventh Streets. A privy/well dating post-1880 and remains of a ca. 1827 lime kiln were documented at Eighth Street and twelve circular brick structures were recorded at Seventh Street, these deposits ranging from before 1800 to about 1870. Also, monitoring has begun at the Fifth Street Place office building site, formerly the location of the Jenkins Arcade. Carnegie Museum will utilize artifacts from these sites and the PPG project in an exhibit planned for 1987. The exhibit will focus on the contributions of archaeology which can add new dimensions to the city's history.

* * *

The Station Square Transportation Museum opened in October in the boiler house next to the former Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Terminal, recently renamed The Landmarks Building. A personal project of G. Whitney Snyder, vice president of Shenango Inc., it was opened as a co-operative venture with the Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation. Snyder and other local vintage car enthusiasts raised \$125,000 to establish the museum. The fourteen automobiles and carriages on display are on permanent loan from area collectors. The museum is open from 11:00 to 4:00, Monday through Saturday, and from noon to 4:00 on Sunday.

* * *

David L. O'Loughlin, a developer who has purchased the Frederick J. Osterling architectural studio on the North Side, has announced his intention to restore the 1917 structure. The building will be developed for and leased as office space.

* * *

The Sculptural Heritage Society announces the completion of several restoration projects. The Karkodulias Art Bronze Co., of Cincinnati, undertook work on the Robert Burns monument and the Westinghouse Memorial, both in Schenley Park as well as on the World War I Memorial in Herron Hill Park. Among projects which the SHS wishes to see initiated is the restoration of the Col. Anderson Memorial, which was dismantled during the urban renewal of the North Side in the early 1960s.

A reception was held in Taylor Hall of the South Side Hospital on October 23 to mark the beginning of a three year demonstration program for the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The East Carson street neighborhood is one of eight sites in the nation chosen for the Trust's Main Street Center program. Caroline E. Boyce, formerly historic preservation planner for Pittsburgh's City Planning Department, is co-ordinating the project.

* * *

The McKeesport Heritage Center, located on the lower level of the Kelly Library at McKeesport's Penn State campus, has completed microfilming the Daily News. The recent project involved the years 1884 through 1942 and complements the already completed 1943 through 1985 work to make a complete microfilm record of the newspaper. For more information on the Center, call (412) 751-6270.

* * *

Construction work on the East Street Valley Expressway recently uncovered part of the Pennsylvania Canal, a system used in the first half of the nineteenth century to link Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Ward Sutton, archaeologist for Parsons Brinckerhoff, consulting engineering firm for the construction project, said the brickwork from the canal was found twenty feet below ground level. An archaeological team from GAI Consultants has been digging in the area of the canal wall in a search for cultural artifacts.

* * *

Landmark Architecture: Pittsburgh and Allegheny County has been published by the Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation. The 368 page publication contains 745 black and white and twenty color photographs. The book consists of two parts. The first is a historical essay by Walter Kidney, the second is an architectural guide to 468 sites in Allegheny County. Data gathered by Lu Donnelley and Eliza Smith Brown, among others, was compiled over several years to produce the latter section. The book is dedicated to James D. Van Trump, co-founder of PH&LF. The book is available from PH&LF and local bookstores. The price is \$34.95.

* * *

The Changing Scene.... David Crosson, former director of the Pittsburgh Children's Museum, left this summer to become executive director of the historical department for the state of Iowa.... Paulette Lee, former marketing director with the Children's Museum, has taken a position with the Easter Seal Society in Harrisburg.... James Loney, head of exhibits and programs for the Children's Museum, is acting as interim director of the museum, while Dorinda Sankey has taken over some of Lee's duties as public relations director.... William F. Trimble, former editor of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, now with the history department of Auburn University, has been succeeded by Pamela Oestreicher.... Joanne Moore, former assistant to the director of the Historical Society, has recently taken a position assisting with the conversion of the Frick home, "Clayton," into a museum.... Mary Beth Wilson, former director of development and public relations for the Historical Society, left the society this summer to take a position with Pittsburgh Planned Parenthood.... Jeffrey M. Flannery, assistant archivist with Pitt's Archives of Industrial Society, will be leaving in December to take a position with the Manuscripts Division of the Library of Congress.... Ken White, who conducted the survey of Allegheny County records for the State Archives, has taken a position as an archivist in Texas.

Brighton-on-the-Park Archaeology

by Ronald C. Carlisle

In April of this year, the Cultural Resources Management Program of Pitt's Anthropology Department conducted exploratory excavations at the Brighton-on-the-Park development site, North Side, for Tom Mistick & Sons. The site is bounded by Brighton Road, Western Avenue, Lincoln Avenue and Rope Way. It fronts on the West Commons, just below the Community College of Allegheny County. The excavations were required to determine whether historically important artifacts and archaeological features were preserved at the site. Although the area had been cleared of structures by the mid-1950s, it was once the home of industrialist Benjamin F. Jones, co-founder of Jones & Laughlin Steel; Augustus E. W. Painter, another prominent industrialist; the Patton family; and several generations of the Irwin family. The Irwins operated a rope manufactory on or near the excavated area between 1813 and 1858. This firm made the rope used by Commodore Perry's fleet during the War of 1812. For many years, the rope-walk was run by Mary Irwin, an unusual economic role for a nineteenth century woman.

The archaeological excavations located foundations of all major residential buildings on the lot and recovered 284 artifacts, a few of which may date to the Irwin family's occupancy during the first half of the nineteenth century. The archaeological work was greatly aided by the use of Sanborn Insurance Company maps which showed locations of structures on the lot for successive years. By replotting the locations of structures from these maps, archaeologists were able to orient their excavations efficiently. The fieldwork confirmed the accuracy of the maps as historical aids to archaeology; building foundations were found exactly where the maps indicated them to be.

Among the most interesting artifacts recovered were fire-brick that had been imported from Leeds, England. These were used in constructing one of the major out-buildings on the Painter estate. Bricks from "Ngham & Sons" (possibly Ingham or Nottingham) and the Farnley Iron Company, both of Leeds, are represented. The bricks were probably shipped to the United States as ship's ballast and then sent by railroad to Pittsburgh. This is believed to be the first archaeological demonstration of brick importation to Pittsburgh.

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Fall Conference

*Salvaging Pittsburgh's Past:
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City Records Surveyed by State

by Kristin Szylvian Bailey

The first segment of a survey of the inactive records of the City of Pittsburgh was conducted between May and August of this year. The survey, sponsored by the Division of Archives and Manuscripts of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, was directed by Frank Suran, of the State Archives, and conducted by Kristin Szylvian Bailey. The survey was organized in co-operation with Dr. Benjamin Hayllar of the Mayor's Office, and Caroline Boyce, former preservation planner of the Department of City Planning.

The aim of the survey was to determine which city departments were in possession of inactive records and/or historically important records. The findings of the survey indicate that the responsibilities of a department determined whether records were deemed inactive or if they were retained in active files. Files of departments such as Public Works often contained nineteenth century material while other departments discarded or stored records once they were no longer relevant to current use.

Inactive records of the following departments were surveyed: Parks and Recreation; Public Works; Engineering and Construction; Office of the City Clerk; and the Water Authority. Surveying of the inactive records of the Urban Redevelopment Authority and the Departments of Law, Public Safety and City Planning was unable to be completed.

The survey yielded information on the content of record series, as well as on the location, volume, organization, dates, physical condition and storage conditions of the material. A computer-generated listing of this data has been prepared by the State Archives.

Although not all of the inactive records of all of the city departments were surveyed in this first segment, the records of the oldest and most prominent ones were, providing the city government with sufficient information to determine whether a commitment should be made in favor of a professional records management program.

**CPAH DUES FOR 1986
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URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY WORKSHOP
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ARCHAEOLOGY IN SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

History of Sacramento: Its Implications for Urban Archaeology

The city of Sacramento sprang up in 1848 following the discovery of gold in the nearby foothills. The site, at the confluence of the American and Sacramento rivers, was a suitable unloading point for gold country bound men and supplies that came upriver from San Francisco. Within two years, the city's population increased from an estimated 150 to 9,087. Several disastrous floods in the 1850s and early 1860s showed the inadequacy of levees as a permanent solution to this problem. So, beginning in 1864, countless wagonloads of earth fill were brought in to raise the level of the town. "This not only preserved Sacramento from future inundation, it also sealed below the layers of fill much of the remains of the town's pre-1860s past" (Schulz et al. 1980:3).

History of Archaeology in Sacramento

Early archaeological investigation focused on Sacramento's embarcadero and the associated commercial district in connection with the construction of Interstate 5 in 1966 (Hastings 1968). Research focused on architectural reconstruction and recovering artifact-rich deposits that were the result of citywide fires in the early 1850s. The California Department of Parks and Recreation and other organizations sponsored an intensive series of investigations of a half-block portion of the Old Sacramento State Historic Park, just one block from the waterfront, from 1968-1978. Once again, architectural reconstruction was the principal rationale for this work, much of which--although not all (eg., Pritchard 1972; Butler 1979)--was done using the arbitrary unit/10cm level method devised for unstratified prehistoric sites.

Beginning in 1976, archaeological efforts began to shift away from "Old Sacramento" and the embarcadero district with the excavation of the Hannon Saloon deposits at Fourth and K streets (Schulz 1977), the Golden Eagle Hotel and other businesses at Seventh and K streets (Praetzellis et al. 1980b), and a portion of Sacramento's 1850s Chinatown at Fifth and I streets (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1982). These later investigations focused on discrete archaeological features that could be associated with documented activities and social units.

Since 1982 the focus of redevelopment in Sacramento has shifted back to the waterfront, at the foot of K Street, where underwater archaeology teams have discovered two sunken vessels: the Sterling, an 1840s sailing ship, and the remains of a paddleboat, perhaps a sternwheeler (Ted Leonard, Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency, personal communication, 1985).

City Policies and Their Practice

The Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency is charged with undertaking the redevelopment of approximately 16 blocks in the downtown core. Since this process is supported by Federal grants (UDAG), the stipulations of 36 CFR 800 must be carried out. The Agency's "Cultural Resources Plan" is administered by the City Museum and History Division. Seeing the necessity for making informed decisions about which blocks should be subjected to intensive archaeological investigation, the History Division commissioned a series of historical land use studies of each threatened block (McGowan et al. 1978 and 1979). When a studied block is due for redevelopment, the History Division has an evaluation made of its archaeological potential based on documentary sources (eg., Schulz 1979). An archaeological testing program is then devised on the basis of this study (eg., Praetzellis et al. 1981). Evaluation and testing programs have now been written for 11 of the Redevelopment Agencies blocks (Brienes, West and Schulz 1981b), the majority of which still await development. It is important to note that the Redevelopment Agency deals with archaeological concerns as a matter of "standard practice," whose costs and scheduling are built into total project planning (Ted Leonard, personal communication, 1985). The City Planning Department reports that while there is no archaeological ordinance "on the books," archaeological values are considered during the environmental review process and the City requirements sometimes involve test excavations in archaeologically sensitive areas (eg., Peak and Associates 1983a). Historic buildings, however, are protected under Chapter 32 of the City Code. At present, more than 750 buildings and a number of districts are specifically protected (Richard Hastings, Sacramento Planning Department, personal communication, 1985).

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URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY WORKSHOP
SHA MEETINGS 1986

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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON - STATUS OF URBAN ARCHEOLOGY

Although Seattle has been involved with historic preservation activities since the mid-1960s, almost no consideration has been given to the archeological components of the city. The majority of archeological work has focused on the vast federal landholdings of Washington State; consequently only limited survey and assessment has taken place within the cities. The myth that the urban environment has obliterated important archeological remains also persists; consequently archeology, particularly the historic aspect, usually receives cursory (or, more typically, no) consideration during preparation of State EISs for urban contexts.

To date, only three archeological investigations have been conducted within the limits of Seattle. A prehistoric shell midden site (45 KI 23) in the southern industrial and waterway area of the city was investigated between 1976 and 1978, with additional mitigation work currently underway. A limited survey of the Ft. Lawton Historic District, a former military base dating from 1898, was conducted during the summer of 1984. This survey, which was constrained to the immediate area of officer's quarters and enlisted barracks rather than the larger military reserve, found no significant archeological remains. The only program that is following a comprehensive approach to investigation of historical site potentials is that associated with the development of an underground transit tunnel through the core of the city. This program is still in the archival research and problem definition stage, and no subsurface investigations have been conducted.

Seattle was founded as a port city in 1852 and has been one of the major import-export and industrial centers for the development of the Pacific Northwest. The siting of the city was selected almost exclusively on the potential for a deepwater harbor; the surrounding land including adjacent tideflats was not well suited to growth and development of a city. Much of the land was extremely hilly, which resulted in major grading and regrading programs that not only modified the street system but also leveled entire city blocks. For example, the twelve-block area of the original settlement was raised with fill up to 10-feet deep following a major fire in 1889, and one of the numerous hills, Denny Hill, which impeded northward expansion of the commercial district, was completely leveled between 1897 and 1920. Materials from Denny Hill were used to push the waterfront area two blocks westward, burying the remains of earlier facilities and several sunken or beached ships. In addition, the tideland area immediately south of the city core first was developed by building streets and railyards, industrial plants, and, even residential facilities on piled platforms over the water; around 1900 a massive land reclamation program filled over 1500 acres of this area with up to 30 feet of fill. One of the current archeological challenges for the city is understanding the sequence of land modification programs and identifying areas where sites are likely to remain intact.

As the major coastal port and railhead facility for the Pacific Northwest and Alaska, Seattle experienced the development of diverse ethnic and class communities. Prostitution was tacitly (and in some periods openly) accepted until the early 1900s and played an important role in promoting the city as the premier port and transshipment center for the region. In

addition, trade connections with Pacific rim countries contributed to immigration of groups of people such as the Chinese and Japanese, leading not only to development of discrete ethnic communities within the city, but also providing the port-of-entry for both goods and people destined for the interior regions of the Northwest. One of the critical issues associated with urban archeology of Seattle is the relationship between the 19th century ethnic communities in the city, commercial imports, specialized local manufacturing, and the little-recorded activities of ethnic groups, particularly the Chinese, in the rest of the region.

Seattle is also somewhat enigmatic in the nature of its development within the western frontier. The city appears to have been quite progressive in terms of technological development and innovation. It was allegedly the fourth city in the world to install an electric streetcar system (partly due to the difficulties of transportation caused by the steep hills) and was one of the first in the Northwest to develop coal gasification facilities (1873). Seattle was (and to some extent still is) both progressive and cosmopolitan, and, at the same time conservative and isolated. There is a potential for studying how new ideas and technologies were developed and applied in a relatively remote community; this includes the process of adapting technological advances to fit the constraints of local resources and skills. The city also was mixed in terms of social and cultural issues. For example, the anti-Chinese riots of 1886 expelled most of that segregated ethnic community virtually overnight; the interaction between and attitudes towards the local Native Americans varies considerably; Seattle, however, was also a hotbed of labor movement development in the early 1900s and is known throughout the Northwest for its alleged liberal, almost socialist leanings.

It is difficult at present to characterize the full range of potential historical investigations for Seattle given the limited research by archeologists and geographers; also, most works by historians are characterized by a traditional inductive approach and most focus on economics, social issues, and important people. In addition, a large gap exists between 1852 and about 1890 in some of the more useful public records such as real property inventories, tax assessment roles, and building permits and plans. The city Office of Urban Conservation does not have a planning document for cultural resources and the State Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation has just begun the RP3 process. Consequently, no local or even regional precedents are available to help define the realm and relative importance of research topics in historical archeology, especially those in an urban context. We are just now convincing people that urban archeology is a valid pursuit and that effects to archeological sites in the urban context should not be ignored under the environmental impact processes. Any assistance in achieving these goals will be appreciated.

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4. Requires citizens to report the discovery of archaeological sites to City Archaeologist
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Ft. Walton Beach

Passed the Ordinance after large site excavated due to condominium construction (Pirates' Bay). Ordinance in draft form, but accepted by City Council.

1. This action is preceded by the long-term City involvement in archaeology in the preservation of the Temple Mound and the support of the Temple Mound Museum.
2. The Ordinance was passed without any previous formal surveys, just the knowledge that many archaeological sites were within the City that could easily be destroyed.
3. Establishes an Archaeological Board (5 persons mixed professionals and one City planning representative)
4. Permitting system tied into Building Permits and with State Archaeological Review System. Project must be certified by State that it will have no negative impact on archaeological sites.
5. Negative impact is determined through preservation or excavation. If excavation, developer bears entire costs of excavation, analysis and report preparation.

CITIES WITH SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMS BUT WITHOUT ORDINANCES

Alexandria, Virginia

Alexandria LEADS THE COUNTRY IN CITY ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

1. Alexandria does not have an Ordinance, but has an Archaeological Commission which was formed by Resolution. This Commission is responsible for all archaeology in the city.
2. Alexandria has a City Archaeologist and two staff assistants on the City payroll.
3. The City has been surveyed and has well developed archaeological Plans and Program for the City.
4. The prime reason that Alexandria's City program is so well developed is that the City Archaeologist is an OUTSTANDING INDIVIDUAL and generates enthusiasm and cooperative spirit.
5. This city has a very strong volunteer program that supplies the labor for most projects, while the city supports the professionals to supervise, report and interpret the results.
6. The management of archaeological resources in Alexandria is really based on a very complete archaeological survey : most sites or at least areas of high probability are known and the significance of any site can be readily evaluated.
7. Therefore, when a development is planned in the vicinity of a significant site, the City Archaeologist does the following:
 - a. Contacts a representative of the developer and informs them of the problem
 - b. Requests their cooperation (funding support) if City will supply archaeologists and staff
 - c. Goes to next City Council Meeting and reads into the public record the fact that a significant site will be impacted and the developer will surely be cooperative.
8. This procedure works in Alexandria, but their City Archaeologist is considering developing an Ordinance to provide blanket protection for the consideration of significant archaeological sites.

Baltimore, Maryland

The City Archaeological program was started by the Mayor after he read about the excellent program in Annapolis.

1. The mayor wanted to develop and promote a specific area of the City.
2. He hired a City Archaeologist and developed a public archaeology program for the city.
3. As in Alexandria, the selection of AN OUTSTANDING PERSON FOR THE CITY ARCHAEOLOGIST has been the key ingredient of its success.
4. While having no archaeological ordinance, the program is operated primarily on City property and uses City in-kind support. Salaries are paid from soft money grants (a weak point).
5. There has been tremendous public interest in this project, and a strong volunteer and student labor force is in place.

Other Cities

Boston, Massachusetts

Annapolis, Maryland

Detroit, Michigan

Information on these city programs is not available at this time, however, these are also successful but appear not to have an ordinance.

SURVEYS AND PAPERS
RELATED TO ARCHAEOLOGY IN CITIES

Enclosed Surveys and Papers

Judy Bense, Pensacola

Mark Denton, Texas

Roger Moore, Houston

Sherene Baugher and Daniel Pagano,
Landmarks Preservation Commission of the City
of New York Survey

Carol Tobin, Seattle

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Houston, Texas

[Roger G. Moore
Rice U., Anth. Dept., Graduate Seminar Lecture, 10/8/85]

Insuring a place for archeology in the future of Texas cities: The archeologist as self-taught lobbyist.

[Intro]: I debated about whether to speak about my consulting work, my current academic research, or my political activity on the behalf of urban archeology. I decided in the end to step back, and look at the common, long-term goals which have influenced and directed all my work. The results are a somewhat unconventional lecture (for a summary of graduate study interests); I may sound a little naive & a tad pretentious, and you'll have to pardon me if I meander a bit...I just hope it won't be too boring. I'm focusing especially on Houston (where struggle is more difficult) & Galveston- scenes of most of my experience.

The amount of urban archeology carried out in Texas cities has been for years quite limited, except in San Antonio. Houston's contribution has been negligible until recently.

My work in recent past (other than taking care of kids) falls into the three classes mentioned above: civic/political volunteer activity, professional consulting, and academic research. Each of these seemingly unrelated spheres of activity has been carried out with an ultimate, unifying objective in mind: the promotion of the conservation of the archeological remains surviving in Texas cities, esp. Houston & Galveston. Can't claim that this was a rational, premeditated plan, mapped out in detail far in advance. Rather, it's a case of 'winging it', attempting to be alert to recognize and exploit opportunities when they present themselves. Began modestly, and has (I trust) become more effective as my contacts and sophistication have increased.

This is an idiosyncratic account; I've simply looked back and tried to identify elements which seem to have contributed effectively to the effort.

Need 1st to establish: What are the necessary elements to an effective lobbying effort for the protection of a cultural heritage resource such as the archeological sites within an expanding city? How has my work contributed to the credibility of these elements?

1. You have to prove to yourself, as well as a great many others, that archeological remains still exist in our urbanized environment, and that these remains are worth getting excited about: humanistic interest, research value, public relations value, etc. This has led me to the habit of thinking of archeological remains in much broader and more popular terms than just as suitable subjects for academic research.
2. You must publicize the presence of these remains, and the clear & present danger to them through unregulated development.
3. You must constantly work on effective communications to keep issue in the public eye, and to develop effective contacts within local government, media, & business.
4. You must aim at development of an efficient and effective means of managing the archeological & historic resources: create an inventory of what you have, criteria to determine its value in each incidence, and a mechanism to alert you if a site is threatened (formally known as "Preservation Plan").

It's my task today to get across how I have attempted to help bring into play each of these key elements in the local struggle to protect the past- and how I have tried to wring contributions to

this ultimate objective from not only direct political action, but through my research and consulting, as well.

Initial step (1): to develop evidence that there are remains worth protecting in the heart of the Houston urban environment, and present this evidence to the right people.

1. Collected evidence of significant remains preserved in other cities. (inc. evidence from Rice excavations at Ashton Villa, Galveston; esp. useful since available in slick, popular format in my Archaeology article).

2. Participated in initial excavations in City, such as RJM's field schools at Sam Houston Park, HAS excavations at Trimble site (Cannonballs).

-Initiated emergency HAS excavation at threatened site on Main St. Interested primarily in info it would produce, of course, but also in exploiting test as key example of potential in City. [Describe/Results]

-Exploited data from Metro RRS consulting [Describe].

3. Saw to it that this information distributed effectively:

-Copied to State regulatory agencies which can review public projects.

-CC to persons in Houston political/administrative structure.

-CC to persons w/historical interests in media (R. Miller, D. Milburn, etc.); kept these persons on irregular mailing list for items intended to increase awareness of & interest in urban archeology. Made contacts frequent enough to develop name recognition w/o being obtrusive.

-Sought overall to establish credibility both for resource/problem, and (out of necessity) for myself as professional qualified to comment on issue.

Most critical step in whole process has been in finding, and exploiting, effective political contacts in the local power structure. For Houston, this took form of my continuing association w/Council Member Tinsley. She has always had interest in historic preservation, and began to develop appreciation of archeological potential in City on her own when cannonballs discovered at Trimble Site. Concerned esp. about consequences of RRS subway project, she set up committee of hist/arch professionals & interested lay people to investigate means of strengthening preservation efforts in City.

I served on this committee, which framed an ordinance seen as a politically feasible 1st step: established a "Houston Archeological & Historical Commission", composed of pros, lay persons, and City dept. reps. Asserted value of historic & archeological resources, and established protection of these resources as a matter of City policy. Commission chartered to inventory resources and advise Mayor & Council regarding city actions which would affect these resources, as well as broadly promote preservation. Not first such commission in Texas, by any means, but perhaps the first to so explicitly recognize archeological sites (not just historic buildings) as part of a city's physical heritage worth protecting. Commission weak & unfunded (political necessity), but given broadly defined objectives. Loose charter enables Comm. to define its own priorities aggressively (as it has done in its 1st year). Charge to inventory existing resources included specifically to permit & encourage Comm. to work toward adoption of unified Preservation Plan for City.

Once ordinance was drafted, I approached Tinsley w/proposal to serve as voluntary staff member on arch & historic preservation problems. Was my first intent to work towards draft Preservation Plan, but soon discovered that scale of task was too daunting, considering time I had to devote to making a living. Was too much other work to do, anyway, to help insure that arch salvage was conducted on several pending City projects such as Brown Conv. Center. Assumed role expediting communication between City depts, contractors, and state review agencies.

Archeological investigations were unprecedented in association w/ these sorts of City projects, and I struggled to help convince City personnel/contractors that (1) requirements under Tx Antiquities Code were serious & legally binding; and, (2) that they would be best off (in terms of preventing project delays) in quickly writing good RFPs for the work and securing professional services. Also had to convince them that archeologists had no interest in delaying projects, and that no delay would occur if projects managed rationally. (At least once, had to seek out hard info to quash an unfounded rumor among Mayor's staff that archeology was causing delays in BCC construction.)

Understaffed state review agencies (TAC) were somewhat dependent on my progress reports & evaluations. These communications assured that the agencies had strong arguments to justify the work they were requiring. Eventually came to take care of such misc. tasks as shaking overdue payment out of contractor for architectural historians who documented standing structures at BCC site. In essence, served as surrogate for Commission in the year that elapsed between composition of ordinance & seating of its 1st members. [I have attempted to repay, in small part, Tinsley's interest by nominating her for the CTA Conservation Award.]

Once Commission finally seated, I worked assertively to insure that it repeated the archeological component of its charter. Argued (with others) for establishment of formal impact review process for City projects, stipulation of contractors' responsibilities under Tx. Ant. Code as 'boilerplate' in all City contracts, and long-term goal of funded, professionally prepared Preservation Plan. Each of these objectives adopted in 1st report of Commission, just conveyed to Mayor. As a final note, we have no regulatory power to affect private projects. However, we are attempting to convince developers that the positive public relations benefit of voluntarily-supported archeological investigations will far outweigh their slight cost.

On a statewide scale, I've used my position as member (now Chair) of the CTA Govt. Affairs Comm. to argue that archeologists in other cities should get involved in the local government process, esp. through membership in city & county historical commissions.

Before I turn from direct political maneuvering, I'd like to mention a seemingly unrelated activity. I recently organized a civic association in my Spring Branch neighborhood. This work was prompted by motivations completely removed from archeology, but I've let word of it slip in City government circles, assuming that this innocuous activity can help to increase my overall political credibility.

The development of contacts in the media is an important part of the process of establishing a concern for archeology in the City. If these people become concerned, they will take their interest to the people in their articles, features, etc. It's also important to try to impart directly to the public the excitement and value of archeology; for that reason, I've been swallowing my distaste (and obvious ineptitude) for public speaking, and lecture when I can. After the talk, I produce a more polished written text which can then be distributed as a mailing to media & political contacts, when appropriate. For example, I sent a copy of a recent talk at the Public Library on urban archeology in Houston to Tinsley and a Mayor's aide, as well as to

several press people who saw the talk on the Library schedule & expressed interest.

Let's turn to my consulting work...Obviously, my major objectives here are to make a living and produce a professional product which satisfies my clients' needs. Even so, I try to pay attention to ways in which I can direct attention beyond the immediate objectives. The best examples of this come from Galveston, where I'm involved in efforts to build an UMTA-funded trolley line in the historic districts. The regulatory objective was simple enough: to assess the possible archeological impact of construction of the trolley line.

The cleverest and most effective approach to this analysis took into consideration the unique history of the island after the 1900 storm: through a massive engineering effort done as the seawall was constructed, fill was pumped over the surface of the City to raise its elevation (grade) in order to prevent flooding. This fill was deepest behind the seawall, and tapered evenly toward the bay, turning the city into a vast inclined plane (Structures: raised or filled around). The most concrete approach to assessing the impact of the trolley project was to reconstruct the depth of this fill along the route, since the fill is an effective buffer against construction disturbance if it is deep enough.

Fortunately, I found the necessary historical documents to graphically reconstruct the depth of the 1903 - 1912 (and earlier) fill. This was possible by locating the original fill engineering diagrams, drafting a baseline 1876 topographic map from raw elevation data, and comparing the information with a topo map done after completion of the grade raising. The result demonstrated that most of the project area was safely mantled in enough fill to protect it from the relatively shallow impacts of trolley construction.

This map of depth of fill can have another, more lasting function, however: it defines the areas of the City which are 'archeologically sensitive', prone to disturbance of buried deposits in future construction. Defining such sensitive areas is one of the major functions of a Preservation Plan. Thus, the map can help Galveston city officials and their contractors to evaluate the impact of future projects. I made sure that this unsolicited bonus was understood, both in the texts of my reports and by direct correspondence with Mayor Coggeshall and others. These letters included, as well, general statements on the ability of urban archeology to enrich the lives of island residents and visitors (illustrated aptly by the local example of the Ashton Villa excavations article).

The following design phase of the project gave me an opportunity to push another favorable aspect of archeology: its occasional practical value. The recognition of the fact that archeology in cities can sometimes have practical, applied uses can only serve to increase appreciation of its overall value.

Given the fact that the trolley line will pass through one National Landmark district (the Strand), as well as several National Register districts, the project architect placed the highest priority on achieving a historically compatible design for the system. For example, the cars (though built with modern technology) will be traditional in character, replicating cars of the 1890-1915 target period in general appearance.

Another key issues lay in the design of a historically appropriate new paving surface to be placed between and around the tracks. This was a question that seemed best answered directly, by a glimpse of the old, ca. 1900 pavement hidden beneath the current asphalt surface. The architect and I thus settled on 'test excavations' to be dug through the asphalt. These test pits would expose and identify the historic pavements, and determine their configuration (such as the bonding

pattern used in brick surfaces). The new pavements could then faithfully reproduce the pattern present at the turn of the century.

The test units were dug by a City Public Works crew, under my supervision. One might suspect that this was the first archeological project to employ a pneumatic jack hammer as its principal excavation tool. Odd (and noisy) as this substitute for trowel and shovel might be, it worked like a charm, exposing the older surfaces without damaging them noticeably. Brick pavements, the presence of which we expected, were cleanly stripped so that I was able to collect the information needed by the architect. In addition, the work turned up a bit of a surprize in the form of creosoted wood blocks used as pavement for a couple of blocks of the street. This forgotten pavement material was fairly popular with civil engineers around the turn of the century.

One of the observations I made was that both the old surfaces seemed to be in excellent condition. This fact caught the eye of the Galveston Historical Foundation, the guardian of the Strand district. As one might expect, the ultimately historically compatible surface for the street would be to re-expose the old pavements (contributing enormously to its atmosphere as a historical attraction). Given the happy news on the condition of the old surfaces, and aware that there are few subsurface utility lines to cut through and damage the buried pavements on the Strand, stripping the asphalt off the entire street began to be given serious consideration. The Historical Foundation joined forces with the Downtown Revitalization Committee to finance a more ambitious test, clearing away a 25 X 30 ft. section to get a better look. (While paid for the trolley-related work, I contributed substantially to this test on a pro bono basis.) The test was placed at the joint of the brick and wood surfaces, and demonstrated that the asphalt could be economically and safely stripped using a grade-all backhoe.

The old surface was left exposed for ten days so that it could be tested and observed by the public. A decision on whether to reveal the antique surface of the whole street should be forthcoming shortly. It's probable that they will decide to strip only the brick portion, since the wood blocks still reek of creosote, and would require additional cleaning. (The blocks are also reported in turn-of-the-century engineering manuals to be prone to 'explosion' when water saturated, swelling and buckling up the roadway surface...it's little wonder that the material was quickly abandoned when asphaltic paving became inexpensive.)

In another case of practical archeology, I was called upon by the GHF to monitor the construction of a new building a half block off the Strand. During this task, I observed the exposure of a type of building foundation built directly on a supporting bed of untreated timbers. I researched this foundation technique, and found that it was reasonably common in 19th century buildings constructed on perpetually saturated soils; the constant presence of water around the timbers prevented them from rotting, ensuring a stable foundation. I pointed out to the GHF that care should be taken that future construction activities do not dewater the soil under adjacent buildings...If these buildings are supported by timbers and the soil is allowed to dry, the timbers will rot and the buildings will collapse. Certainly a practical bit of advice...

I'll conclude with a discussion of my upcoming research excavation, and how it will hopefully fit into the overall scheme of promoting the value of archeology in the City. ...The project which I have committed myself to will be an excavation in the heart of the earliest-settled portion of the City of Houston: the Market Square/North Main area. It is to be located in an enclosed courtyard associated with two of the oldest standing structures in the city: the La Carafe/Kennedy Bakery Building (1859), and the adjacent, perhaps older, Diverse Works art studio building. Excavation in this courtyard has a number of attractive theoretical, practical, and urban resource management features:

1. It would provide a very timely commercial site counterpoint to the recent area excavations (Ashton Villa, Brown Convention Center) at primarily domestic, contemporary sites. This analysis will contribute to the picture of the social and economic development of Houston as a premiere commercial and entrepreneurial center of early Texas.

2. It will contribute to the understanding and public awareness of the existence of relict islands of significant archeological preservation in the highly-disturbed context of Houston's Central Business District. Cultivation of an appreciation of this potential, particularly in political and business circles, is essential to the continued development of a rational preservation process in the City.

3. The courtyard, a common rear feature of mid-19th century commercial structures in Houston, was undoubtedly the site of important activities associated with its adjacent businesses. Excavation will provide new information on these aspects of life in the pioneer phase of the City's development. (One function of the courtyard was undoubtedly as the site of the privy, and the work of Texas Anderson and Helen Haskell- among others- has amply demonstrated the interpretive potential of the contents of such features.) The courtyard may additionally have served to partially insulate deposits pre-dating the construction of the current surrounding structures from disturbance- deposits which would date from the first decade of Houston's founding.

4. There is a rich anecdotal history connected with both the courtyard and the structures, as well; Sam Houston is even reputed to have spent the night there after the victory at San Jacinto. The vivid historical detail will make simpler the task of conveying a sense of excitement and interest about the project to the public.

I have already received, of course, the permission and enthusiastic endorsement of the owner and the leaseholders, as well as an expression of moral support from the Market Square/Lower Main Association. As a fairly 'public' project, the excavation will undoubtedly be the object of considerable press interest, and hence publicity for La Carafe and Market Square (as well as, I hope, for the causes of historical and archeological preservation in the City). Favorable publicity for the business community is the major coin I have to trade for support for the project; it's important that I systematically cultivate this publicity to create an effective precedent for future developers to look to.

The public relations process has already begun, in fact: the project is to be a focus of an article profiling me as an urban archeologist to appear in the "Texas Magazine" supplement in the Chronicle on Nov. 3. In addition, Ray Miller, has written to express a serious intention to film its progress for his Channel 11 program. On a much broader scale, the editor of Archaeology has stated an interest in the project.

A real effort will be made to bring the results of the project directly to the public, as well. Using HAS members as docents, I hope to make the project accessible to visitors. I'll certainly be employing the volunteer labor of HAS people in both the field and lab. Some of the artifacts recovered will be temporarily placed in a public display prepared by the exhibit staff of my corporate sponsor (if they decide to fund me...). Finally, the Mayor and Mrs. Tinsley have expressed an interest in visiting the excavation while it's in progress. (I offered the Mayor a chance to get her hands dirty and try some trowelling.)

The NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission's Survey
of City Archaeology Programs in the United States and Europe

Sherene Baugher

Daniel N. Pagano

NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission

1984

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The LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK is conducting an international survey of local Preservation Commissions to find out about their provisions for protection, conservation and excavation of archaeological resources.

YOUR - City _____ County _____ State/Country _____

- 1) Is there an office/department of archaeology in your local government?
YES _____ NO _____
- 2) If YES, how many years has this office/department existed? 1 _____ 2 _____
3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ indicate number if over 5 years _____
- 3) Do you have a City or County Archaeologist? YES _____ NO _____
- 4) If YES, in what office/department or division of local government are they located? city museum _____, city planning _____, landmarks or historic preservation commission _____, other(list) _____.
- 5) What title is used for your senior archaeologist _____,
title(s) for assistant archeologist _____.
- 6) STAFF SIZE 1 2-5 6-10 11-15 16-20 indicate number over 20.
Full Time _____
Part Time _____
Volunteer _____
- 7) Are there non-archaeologists working with archaeology staff? Historian _____,
Geologist _____, Draftsman _____, Architect _____, Engineer _____, Other _____.
- 8) Do you have a staff of city/county archaeologists for archaeological fieldwork needed on city/county owned properties?

	YES	NO	YES	NO
(a) documentary research	_____	_____	(e) public education programs	_____
(b) fieldwork	_____	_____	(f) resource management planning	_____
(c) laboratory analysis	_____	_____	(g) monitoring fieldwork of	_____
(d) report preparation	_____	_____	private archaeological firms	_____
			(h) evaluating private archaeological firm reports	_____
- 10) If NO, how is archaeological work on city/county properties handled?

	PRIVATE CONTRACT	MUSEUM STAFF	OTHER	NOT CONSIDERED
(a) documentary research	_____	_____	_____	_____
(b) fieldwork	_____	_____	_____	_____
(c) laboratory analysis	_____	_____	_____	_____
(d) report preparation	_____	_____	_____	_____
(e) public education programs	_____	_____	_____	_____
(f) resource management planning	_____	_____	_____	_____
(g) monitoring fieldwork of private archaeological firms	_____	_____	_____	_____
(h) evaluating private archaeological firm reports	_____	_____	_____	_____
- 11) Indicate the % of staff time spent on the following:

(a) documentary research	_____	(e) public education programs	_____
(b) fieldwork	_____	(f) resource management planning	_____
(c) laboratory analysis	_____	(g) monitoring fieldwork of	_____
(d) report preparation	_____	private archaeological firms	_____
		(h) evaluating private archaeological firm reports	_____
- 12) Indicate the type of laboratory facility you use: University _____,
Commercial Space _____, Museum _____, Other _____.

- 13) Is the conservation work on archaeological objects handled by:
 your own city archaeology office/department lab____, private contract____,
 museum conservators____, other(specify)_____.
- 14) Indicate the % of funding sources for your archaeology office/department
- | | | | |
|---------|-------|------------|-------------|
| federal | _____ | foundation | _____ |
| state | _____ | corporate | _____ |
| county | _____ | private | _____ |
| city | _____ | TOTAL | <u>100%</u> |
- 15) What is the total dollar amount of your archaeology budget for fiscal years:
- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|------------|
| 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984(est.) | 1985(est.) |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
- 16) Does your Landmark/Historic Preservation ordinance or city/county laws provide for consideration of archaeological resources? YES___ NO___.
 If YES, please send us a copy with this survey.
- 17) If YES, (a) How is the ordinance/law administered in the community?
- (b) What permits are withheld to guarantee compliance?
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| destruction/excavation | _____ |
| building | _____ |
| certificate of occupancy | _____ |
| other | _____ |
- 18) Are annual reports issued by the Archaeology office/department?
 YES___ NO___ . If YES, please send us a copy of your most recent report.
- 19) Would you like to receive a copy of the findings of this survey?
 YES___ NO___ . If YES, please include your name and address in the space below.

Your cooperation in completing this form is greatly appreciated. Your comments, questions or further ideas on this questionnaire are welcome.

T H A N K Y O U !

Send response to: Dr. Sherene Baugher
 N.Y.C. Landmarks Preservation Commission
 20 Vesey Street
 New York, N.Y. 10007

RESULTS FROM THE LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, SURVEY OF LOCAL AND STATE
GOVERNMENTS' PROVISIONS FOR PRESERVATION OF
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

SHERENE BAUGHER, URBAN ARCHAEOLOGIST
DANIEL N. PAGANO, ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCHER
AUGUST 1984

1. Fifty states, one district and four territories were sent the Landmark Preservation Commission ("LPC") survey. Forty-three States, one district and three territories responded, seven states and one territory did not respond.

Seven foreign municipal governments were contacted and three responded.

Eighty-one cities across the nation with populations of 500,000 or more, but including capitol cities with less than 500,000 were sent the LPC survey. Forty responded, forty-one did not respond. Six cities that were not contacted responded. Total response from cities to the LPC survey equaled forty-six.

2. In the United States, eight out of forty-six responding cities have archaeology departments or programs. Of the foreign cities that responded, all three respondents have archaeology departments or programs.

3. The number of years for which archaeology departments or programs have been established in cities in the United States is as follows: 1, 2, 4, 5.5, 10, 16, 50, and one no response. The number of years for which archaeology departments or programs have been established in the foreign cities surveyed is as follows: 5, 12, and one no response.

4. The location of archaeologists in city government in the United States are as follows: City Museum (2), City Planning (2), Environment Department (1), Office of History (1), Preservation Commission (2), and State Museum (1) [with one city reporting two positions]. The location of archaeologists in city governments from foreign respondents is as follows: City Museum (2), and Public Works (1).

5. Administrative titles for archaeologists in city government in the United States are as follows: City Archaeologist (5), Archaeologist (1), Urban Archaeologist (1), and Preservation Planner (1). Administrative titles for archaeologists in city government in the foreign cities surveyed are as follows: Conservator (1), Municipal Archaeologist (1), and Chief Urban Archaeologist (1).

6. Staff sizes are reported as follows:

(a) Urban archaeology departments in the United States city governments: (8 of 8 reporting)

Number of Employees =	1	2-5	6+
FULL TIME	3	5	-
PART TIME	3	3	-
VOLUNTEER	-	1	3(16-20; 40; 75-300)

(b) Urban archaeology departments in Foreign city governments: (3 of 3 reporting)

Number of Employees =	1	2-5	6+
FULL TIME	-	2	1 (60)
PART TIME	-	1	1 (25)
VOLUNTEER	-	-	1 (25)

7) Non-archaeologists on staff are reported as follows:

OCCUPATION	U.S. (7 of 8)	FOREIGN (3 of 3)
Architectural Historian	1	-
Architect	2	-
Biologist	-	1
Conservator	1	-
Draftsman	2	1
Environmentalist	-	1
Folklorist	1	-
Geologist	-	1
Historian	4	2
Museum Educator	1	-
Photographer	1	2

8) In the United States, eight of eight respondents indicated that laboratory space for processing of archaeological materials from excavations was obtained from the following sources: university (2), museum (2), private contract (1), had their own lab facility (2), and, had no lab facility (1). Of the foreign respondents, three of three indicated that space for processing of archaeological materials from excavations was obtained from the following sources: university (3), museum (2), and, had their own lab facility (2) [the total being more than three indicates multiple responses].

9) The percent averages of funding sources for local government archaeology departments/programs are as follows:

	U.S. (6 of 8)	FOREIGN (3 of 3)
Federal	12	11
State	23	10
County	16	3
City	34	65
Foundation	8	0
Corporate	0	0
Private	7	11
TOTAL	100%	100%

10. Average budgetary allocations for the following fiscal years for local archaeological departments or programs are as follows (in United States dollars):

	FOREIGN (2 of 3 cities)	U.S. (5 of 8 cities)
1980	136,210	48,773
1981	138,675	50,500
1982	1,051,837	53,600
1983	724,337	87,000
1984*	719,714	95,083
1985**	878,842	110,133

(*) projected; (**) estimated

11. In the United States, three out of eight municipalities with urban archaeology programs had specific provisions for consideration of archaeological resources in their local historic preservation laws, one municipality addressed archaeological resource preservation through an environmental quality law, and four municipalities had no archaeological resource preservation laws on the books. Of the foreign respondents, two out of three municipalities had provisions for consideration of archaeological resources in their local preservation laws.

12. In the United States, of the eight local governments with archaeology departments or offices, two withheld destruction/excavation permits, two withheld building or construction permits if inadequate provisions were made for preservation of archaeological resources, and four indicated that no permits were withheld regarding destruction of archaeological resources. Of the three municipal governments from the foreign respondents, two withheld destruction/excavation permits and one withheld building permits, if provisions for archaeological resource preservation were inadequate.

GENERAL COMMENTS ON DATA FROM MUNICIPALITIES

Twenty-four out of forty-six cities that responded to the LPC survey have archaeological resources protected by local legislation (landmark, environmental quality, cultural or archaeological resource protection laws) but twenty of the twenty-four do not have a city archaeologist or a program to monitor and implement the law.

Nineteen of forty-six cities do not have archaeological resource protection mentioned in their local laws, though four cities without laws have city archaeologists and archaeological resource preservation programs. Three cities did not answer the question.

A majority of the thirty-five cities without city archaeological programs indicated that projects requiring work under Section 106 of the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act or the Environmental Policy Act of 1969, depended on State Historic Preservation Offices ("SHPO") for assistance in archaeological resource management. When

archaeological resource evaluation and mitigation were necessary, work was contracted to museums, private contractors or university contractors qualified to conduct the work, and this work was monitored by the SHPO.

DATA ON STATES

The LPC survey of local governments' provisions for preservation of archaeological resources was sent to fifty state Governors and Historic Preservation Offices with the intent that the survey would be forwarded to local governments with archaeology programs that were not sent the LPC survey directly. Forty-four states responded to the LPC survey, eighteen states (with the District of Columbia counted as a state) responded to answers on the questionnaire providing data on state archaeology programs, twenty-six states did not answer the questionnaire, and seven states did not respond at all. Data from the eighteen states responding to the LPC questionnaire is included in the following section. While this information was not specifically requested by the LPC survey of local governments, it is relevant and representative, though not comprehensive in terms of including data from all fifty states.

1. States that have laws regarding archaeological resources include sixteen of the eighteen respondents. Of the sixteen states with archaeological resource preservation laws, the following permits are withheld: archaeological resource survey and excavation permits on state land (8); destruction/excavation (3); building (1); and construction (0); with a total of twelve states noting withholding of permits. Four states did not answer this question.

2. The number of states with State Archaeologists in addition to SHPO's include seventeen of eighteen respondents. The District of Columbia did not have a state archaeologist.

3. Average budgetary allocations for the following fiscal years for state archaeological departments or programs are as follows:

		<u>STATE</u>
1980	\$	111,839
1981		146,101
1982		154,210
1983		140,370
1984 (estimated)		112,051
1985 (projected)		128,090

4. The percent averages of funding sources for state government archaeology departments or programs (with 17 of 18 respondents reporting) are as follows:

	<u>Percent</u>
federal	32.3
state	65.5
foundation	.1
corporate	.4
private	1.7
	<u>100 %</u>

5. Archaeological personnel staff size as reported by 18 of 18 responding state governments is as follows:

<u>Number of Employees</u> =	<u>1</u>	<u>2-5</u>	<u>6+</u>	<u>11+</u>
FULL TIME	3	8	3	1(16-20);2(11-15)
PART TIME	-	4	2	-
VOLUNTEER	-	3	-	100

6. Nonarchaeologists on staff as reported by 17 of 18 states are as follows:

<u>OCCUPATION</u>	<u>NUMBER REPORTED</u>
Historian	10
Geologist	1
Draftsman	3
Architect	9
Environmentalist	1
Architectural Historian	4
Paleobotonist	1
Palyntologist	1
Archaeozoologist	1
Geographer	1

Cities responding to the Landmarks Preservation Commission of the City of New York Survey indicating local laws to protect archaeological resources. Means of protection include landmark, environmental quality, cultural or archaeological resource protection laws.

<u>CITY</u>	<u>STATE</u>
Wilmington	DE
Oahu, Honolulu	HI
Louisville	KY
Baltimore	MD
St. Mary's City	MD
Detroit	MI
East Lansing	MI
Muskegon	MI
Minneapolis	MI
St. Louis	MO
Albuquerque	NM
Santa Fe	NM
Lincoln	NE
New York	NY
Columbus	OH
Oklahoma City	OK
Harrisburg	PA
Nashville	TN
Dallas	TX
Lubbock	TX
Tyler	TX
Spokane	WA
Tacoma	WA
Charleston	WV

Other cities and counties known to have local laws protecting archaeological resources.

Larkspur	CA
Greenwich	CT
Westport	CT
Washington	DC
Calvert County	MD
Montgomery County	MD
Prince George's County	MD
Augusta	ME
Ithaca	NY
King County	WA

November 1, 1985

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DRAFT
 LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAMS

City or County	Ordinance His. Archae.	Comments
✓ Albuquerque, NM	Yes No	-Landmarks and Urban Conservation Commission Ordinance.
Alexandria, VA	Yes? No	-Has resolution setting up Archaeological Commission, but no ordinance protecting archaeological sites. -Very active public archaeology program. Through pressuring developers with archaeo. sites, have, in effect protected sites.
✓ Baltimore, MD	Yes No	-Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation
Boston, MA	Yes No	-Archaeology ordinance being developed.
✓ Calvert Co., MD	Yes No	-Minimal references to archaeology in Historic Districts ordinance.
✓ Dallas, TX	Yes No	-Landmark Committee and Historic Overlay Districts.
Detroit, MI	Yes? No	-Federal 106 Compliance Procedure. -Includes archaeologically sensitive areas.
✓ District of Columbia	Yes No	-Historic Landmark and Historic District Protection Act of 1978. -Very limited references to archaeology.
✓ Honolulu	? No	-Coastal Zone Management Code which addresses prehistoric resources.
✓ Larkspur, CA	Yes Yes	-Archaeological Resources Ordinance and Combining Heritage Preservation District Ordinance.

City or County	Ordinance His. Archae.		Comments
✓ Louisville, KY	Yes	No	-Historic Landmarks and Preservation Districts Ordinance. -Includes archaeological sites.
Metro-Dade County FL	Yes	Yes	-Ordinance provides for protection of sites on private property. Includes historical, architectural and archaeological remains. Two types of designations: site and zone.
✓ Minneapolis, MN	Yes	No	-Heritage Preservation Commission. -Very general.
✓ Montgomery County MD	Yes	No	-Preservation of Historic Resources Ordinance. -General historic ordinance, includes archaeological values very generally.
✓ Muskegon, MI	Yes	No	-Historic Districts ordinance. -A very general landmarks ord.
✓ Nashville, TN	Yes	No	-Historic District regulations.
✓ New York, NY	Yes	No	-Changes are proposed to NYC Charter of Landmarks Preservation Commission for inclusion of consideration of archaeological resource preservation.
✓ Oklahoma City	Yes	No	-Historical Preservation and Landmark Regulations. -Essentially a landmarks ordinance with some references to archaeology.
✓ Orange County, CA	Yes	Yes	-Resolution establishing goals in processing of development permits involving archaeological and paleontological resources.

City or County	Ordinance		Comments
	His.	Archae.	
✓ Prince George's County, MD.	Yes	No	-Ordinance concerning Preservation of Historic Resources. -General, includes archaeological values generally,
San Diego, CA.	Yes	?	-City has prepared Cultural Resources Management element of General Plan which addresses archaeological and historic sites.
✓ Santa Cruz, CA	?	Yes	-Native American Cultural Sites Ordinance. -Provides for development permits for sites discovered during environmental review process or during excavation or development. Provides for archeological permits for archaeologists' excavations.
✓ Sante Fe, NM	Yes	No	-Historic District Ordinance. -Refers only to cultural resources, not archaeolog. sites per se.
✓ St. Louis, MO	Yes	No	-Heritage and Urban Design Code. -Includes archaeological considerations in criteria for designation as historic district, landmark or landmark site.
✓ Tyler, TX	Yes	No	-Historic Preservation Ordinance which addresses cultural resources, not archaeology per se.
✓ Wilmington, DL	Yes	No	-Historic District Ordinance. -Includes provisions for urban archaeological exploration during construction and after demolition.

Note: The most successful local archaeological programs and ordinances are discussed in more detail in a separate summary.

November 5, 1985

DRAFT
SUMMARY OF
SUCCESSFUL LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAMS AND BEST ORDINANCES

Alexandria, VA

Alexandria's public archaeology program is known to be one of the best in the nation. Although the City has no ordinance protecting archaeological resources, Alexandria does have a resolution setting up an Archaeological Commission. Because of the City's very active public archaeology program, valuable archaeological sites have been saved.

Alexandria has instituted a voluntary compliance procedure that involves pressuring developers whose projects are located in known archaeologically sensitive areas to comply with the City's archaeological mitigation program and to pay for it. The reason that this system appears to be working is partly due to the fact that city-wide sentiment is very supportive of archaeology. Excellent media coverage of the City's archaeological program has enhanced public support.

Also, Alexandria's very detailed archaeological resource protection plan (RP3) which identifies archaeologically sensitive areas has made the voluntary compliance procedure feasible.

Baltimore, MD

Although Baltimore does not have an archaeology ordinance per se, the City does have an ordinance which establishes an overall historic preservation program and a Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation.

Similar to Alexandria, Baltimore's great strength and its emphasis is on a public archaeology program, rather than on regulations. Baltimore's program has included the following: excavation projects open to the public (a brewery excavation site which became a city park, Mount Clare archaeological and restoration site, and excavation during pre-construction of Harbor Place); development of archaeological parks, museums, and interpretive information; and an extensive public relations program including media coverage, and integration of interpretive information into private projects such as Harbor Place;

Boston, MA

The State of Massachusetts has a fairly well developed archaeology program, and Boston is in the process of developing a city archaeology program. The State laws include an Underwater Archeology Act and the Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (MEPA), similar to Washington's SEPA. The State follows a

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special archaeological review procedure, including archaeological surveys (reconnaissance and intensive surveys), site examination, and avoidance or mitigation strategies.

Boston has no ordinance to protect archaeological sites, but relies exclusively on the Massachusetts Historical Commission for advice and direction about archaeological resources. A study outlining recommendations for a city archaeology program has recently been completed, but a final report is not yet available. This study was precipitated by the discovery of a Native American fish weir at a downtown development site.

CALIFORNIA PROGRAMS AND ORDINANCES

The majority of local ordinances protecting archaeological sites have been enacted in California, partly due to the state's strong environmental legislation, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Under the CEQA, cities and counties have been given considerable power to protect archaeological sites, and many easements on archaeological sites have been donated under the CEQA.

Larkspur, CA

Larkspur's Archaeological Resources Ordinance requires an archaeological investigation permit whenever construction or other activities will affect a recorded archaeological resource or whenever an unrecorded archaeological resource is encountered. The permit procedure involves inspection by one of the qualified archaeological advisory agencies and submittal of a report. A hearing is held on the report, and if the resource is of archaeological significance, the planning commission shall approve the permit only after mitigation measures will be taken to allow maximum protection of the resource and/or maximum preservation of the resource. Conditions of approval may include preliminary site planning done under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist to relocate construction away from the resource; archaeological excavation, classification and proper scientific analysis of artifacts accomplished by a qualified person; and a qualified archaeologist shall be permitted to make periodic visits to the archaeological resource to observe the work in progress.

Orange County, CA

Orange County has a resolution which establishes goals in processing of development permits involving archaeological and paleontological resources. It outlines steps to achieve preservation of archaeological and paleontological remains or alternatively, their recovery, identification and analysis. Methods to implement protection for archaeological resources includes: literature and records research, surface surveys,

subsurface surveys, observation during grading by a professional archaeologist, and preservation by maintaining in sites in an undisturbed condition or excavation and salvage in a scientific manner. The basis for these requirements is the California Environmental Quality Act.

Costs are borne by the project sponsor except in the following cases: when preservation by maintaining in an undisturbed condition would impose an unreasonable hardship on the project, then the County or other public agency will acquire the property rights, and preservation by excavation and salvage is paid for by the County. The total cost of excavation and salvage is funded by building permit fees. All artifacts and fossils recovered at the expense of the County become the County's property.

San Diego, CA.

San Diego has prepared a Cultural Resources Management element of the City's General Plan which addresses archaeological and historic sites. Among the recommendations of the plan are: a systematic field survey of the City's archaeological resources (which includes consolidating known San Diego sites, verifying the status of known sites by field check and identifying areas which contain previously unknown prehistoric resources); an overall plan and program for archaeological preservation (this would provide a framework for standardising procedures for surveys and excavations, qualifications of professionals, reporting, collection and storage of recovered materials and information, contact with Native Americans when necessary and site protection mechanisms.

Specific implementation measures proposed in the plan include expanding the Historic Board's authority to include prehistoric sites and objects, and appointing specialists in archaeology to the Board; archaeological investigation of building permits on undeveloped land not previously reviewed; tax abatement for property containing prehistoric resources; easements for preserving prehistoric and historic resources; deed restrictions to protect prehistoric and historic resources in the ground or surface features such as grinding stations or pictographs and petroglyphs; public acquisition of historic or prehistoric resources. Enforcement of the California Environmental Quality Act requires that a determination of significance of archaeological sites over 200 years old. In order to make this determination, the City would require an archaeological survey and report and would encourage the applicant to mitigate any impact which the project might have on the prehistoric resource. These mitigations could be made conditions of approval.

The plan's guidelines and standards include identification criteria for archaeological sites. These criteria are organized into first and second order criteria. (List of criteria

attached.) Implementation guidelines recommend preservation of archaeological resources over mitigation of impacts. In unusual cases, prehistoric sites could coexist with other uses which would have a minimum disturbance impact. When excavation is undertaken, it should be done by qualified professionals, data should be stored with an appropriate institution, and all material and data should be fully analyzed and compiled in a report.

- A final recommendations section of the plan lists the following:
- oUtilize an existing organization or sponsor the establishment of a private nonprofit for the purpose of acquiring and preserving prehistoric sites.

 - oPrepare a comprehensive city-wide inventory including both prehistoric and historic sites.

 - oDevelop a program of National Register designation for prehistoric sites.

 - oDevelop public policy to protect prehistoric sites from the encroachment of expanding land uses.

Santa Cruz, CA

The Santa Cruz Native American Cultural Sites Ordinance provides for development permits for sites discovered during environmental review process or during excavation or development. If a site is determined to be of cultural significance, a permit is required. No fee is charged for the issuance of a development permit. The development permit authorizes resumption of excavation or development within 30 days of an initial on-site inspection. (Extensions of up to 45 additional days are also possible.) Any excavation study, disinterment or reinterment is accomplished at no cost to the property owner or county. Any costs arising from construction delay are borne by the applicant.

The ordinance also provides for archeological permits for archaeologists' excavations. An archaeological permit is required for any qualified professional archaeologist who proposes to excavate a native American cultural site.

This ordinance does not require an archaeological survey as a basis and provides for extensive involvement of local Native American groups.

Metro-Dade County, Florida

This local Florida ordinance provides for protection of sites on private property. It was developed after a three year county survey and addresses historical, architectural and archaeological remains. The ordinance created a Historic Preservation Division

within the County, and among its goals are: to create a representative data bank of archaeological sites and to identify and interpret archaeological sites. The ordinance established two types of designations: site and zone. For sites, development can be stopped for a period of up to six months. Within zones, construction is monitored, and salvation and specific site designations take place. After five years, nine sites and five zones have been designated.

New York, NY

The City of New York has proposed fairly extensive changes to the NYC Charter of Landmarks Preservation Commission for archaeological resource preservation.