

The Grapevine



Newsletter

December 14, 1993

FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Vol 3:12

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FEDERAL NEWS	1
STATE NEWS	1
PUBLICATIONS	2
FOR YOUR INFORMATION	2
THE UNDERGROUND SURVEY	3
CALENDAR OF MEETINGS	4
NAGPRA HEARING SUMMARY	4
19TH-CENTURY HARPERS FERRY .	6
JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS	7

FEDERAL NEWS

The Eastern Region of the U.S. Forest Service awarded its 1992 annual Windows of the Past Award to Ruth Brinker. Monongahela National Forest Heritage Resource Program Leader; Hunter Lesser, Monongahela National Forest Assistant Heritage Resource Program Leader; and Terry Del Bene, former Monongahela National Forest Heritage Resource Program Leader (currently Cultural Resource Specialist, Bureau of Land Management, Rock Springs, WY), for their outstanding achievement in the development and implementation of an interpretive program related to the Civil War battlefield sites and associated properties on the Monongahela NF and within the local Elkins, WV, community area. This interpretive effort included the preparation of a family of self-guided auto tour brochures and associated interpretive signing and living history demonstrations, including Civil War battle reenactments in conjunction with local festivals/events.

The award was also presented to these individuals for their major efforts in working with local, county, and state partners in the establishment of a local Rural Community Assistance program that

incorporates a heritage tourism element (i.e., conducting improvements at Rich Mountain Battlefield site, assisting in the development of a masterplan that links several Civil War sites in the area as a local historic tour attraction, and, in working with Davis and Elkins College, to operationalize the renovation of historic buildings for adaptive reuse as conference centers).

* STATE NEWS

Connecticut

[Adapted from Digging In: News from the Office of State Archaeology & the Connecticut Historical Commission.]

Connecticut has a new archaeological society. The Arthur Basto Archaeological Society (ABAS) has been established by avocational and professional archaeologists located in eastern Connecticut. Named for the self-educated, locally recognized authority on northeastern Connecticut prehistory, the members share a common commitment to protect and preserve the diverse prehistoric, historic, and industrial archaeological resources located within the Quinebaug and Shetucket River Valleys in eastern Connecticut.

ABAS holds bimonthly membership meetings at convenient locations throughout eastern Connecticut. ABAS sponsors programs to educate members and the general public about the region's archaeological heritage. It publishes a biannual newsletter and provides opportunities for avocational and professional archaeologists to meet, socialize, and exchange information.

New Jersey

The New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO) is seeking public input for the development of its Fiscal Year 1994 historic preservation program. The office wants to hear what you feel are some of the most important historic

preservation issues and priorities for New Jersey.

NJHPO provides technical assistance to individuals, organizations, and government agencies in the identification, registration, evaluation, and protection of historic resources. For a list of programs administered by NJHPO and a guideline of questions, please contact New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, CN 404, Trenton, NJ 08625, or call Mr. Terry Karschner at 609-292-2023.

Oregon

On September 16th, Governor Barbara Roberts vetoed an amendment that would have permitted property owners to prevent a local government from identifying properties as historically significant. The owner-consent amendment was attached to legislation extending an Oregon program that offers property owners special tax incentives as an inducement to preserve historic properties.

Texas

Amateur historian Frank T. Buschbacher is leading a project to dig up the flagstoned street in front of the Alamo. Buschbacher suggests that excavations will uncover a cache of silver, which was the real motivation for Col. Jim Travis' and the Alamo freedom fighters' defense of the fort in 1836.

The Department of Archaeology at The University of Texas at San Antonio will conduct the project; the State Antiquities Commission has given the project the green light; and the City of San Antonio has issued Buschbacher's group a two-month excavation permit. Earth Measurement Corp., a Houston-based geophysical survey team, using sensing equipment and computer enhancement, has located an anomaly approximately 13-18 feet below the flagstone pavement in front of the Alamo. Excavation on the site, which is not located on Alamo prop-

erty, will be conducted between early January and early March 1994.

Utah

[Abstracted from *UPAC News*, December 1993. Written by Kenny Wintch.]

The proposed revisions to the State Lands and Forestry's cultural resource rule (R640-60) have been finalized. State Lands now has a set of rules that are effectively the same as 36 CFR 800 and some other federal regulations.

In particular, Part 300 is one portion of the set of new rules with which everyone doing archaeology in Utah should be familiar. Part 300 clearly states that an archaeological permit is required for compliance-related surveys and all excavations on trust and sovereign lands. Explicit permission, rather than a survey permit, is require for non-compliance (e.g., pure research) surveys on these lands. And no requirement is made for non-documentary, non-disturbing, recreational visits of sites on these lands. Permits for work on trust and sovereign lands will continue to be issued by the Antiquities Section.

PUBLICATIONS

Cultural Landscape Bibliography: An Annotated Bibliography on Resources in the National Park System, prepared by Kate Ahem, Leslie Blyth, and Robert Page of the National Park Service. This selected bibliography provides an overview of the research which has been conducted during the past fifty years regarding cultural landscapes in the national park system. It illustrates the change in perceptions regarding cultural landscapes, along with the broad range and diversity of these resources in the system. Copies can be obtained by contacting the National Park Service, Park Historic Architecture Division, Suite 360, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

* * *

Historic Archaeology of the Chesapeake, edited by Paul A. Shackel and Barbara J. Little. The Chesapeake Bay area's economy, ecology, and history have made it an extraordinarily rich area for archaeological study for nearly a century. Ranging across many methods of historical archaeology, this volume represents current work on the Chesapeake's western shore dealing with early European settlements, plantations and landscapes, and eighteenth- and nineteenth-century life.

Historical Archaeological of the Chesapeake presents a history of past excavations, as well as a sampling of recent historical archaeological discoveries. The essays cover such topics as an examination of decorated tobacco pipes as evidence of possible African-made material culture, the archaeological record of the decline of Alexandria's sugar industry, and a comparison of household objects from a working-class neighborhood with those of the nearby Hookers's Division, once the red-light district of Washington, D.C.

Using an array of theoretical orientations, the contributors analyze relationships among Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans, as well as among economic and occupational groups. Their findings illuminate changing social and political situations., including stratification within cities, between urban and rural areas, and between the Old and New Worlds.

Available December 1993, 384 pp., \$49.00 + 2.25 postage and handling, Smithsonian Institution Press, Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17294-0900, ₱ 800-782-4612.

. . .

Anasazi Basketmaker: Papers from the 1990 Wetherill-Grand Gulch Symposium, edited by Victoria M. Atkins, United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Salt Lake City. Where did all the artifacts go? Visitors to the Anasazi ruins of the Four Corners often ask that guestion. The answer is long, complicated. and often shrouded in the mists of the past. To find out for themselves, in 1986, a small group of backpackers focusing on Southeast Utah's Grand Gulch Protective Area formed the Wetherill-Grand Gulch Project. Combing dusty archives, pouring through faded photographs and expedition notes, and most importantly, examining each archaeological site for evidence of past excavations, they slowly but surely built an impressive story. Over several years, the Project traced artifacts collected over a hundred years ago by the Wetherill family and others to modern museums and linked them back to the recesses and alcoves of the canyons. The papers in this volume reflect the successful results of this process of "reverse archaeology." It also includes complementary research on Basketmaker material by their professional colleagues.

Available through the Bureau of Land Management, 324 South State Street, Box 45155, Attn: Public Room, Salt Lake City, UT 84145, 329 pp, \$10.00 (\$8.00 per copy if ordering 15 or more copies.) Proceeds from the sale of this book will support reprints of this book and other volumes in the Cultural Resource Monograph Series.

*** FOR YOUR INFORMATION**

DUST BUNNIES TO THE RESCUE

[Reprinted from *Preservation Tips News-letter*, published by the Chicora Foundation, Inc.]

Almost every institution has a problem with dust. In the past, the only commonly available solutions were paper towels and rags, both of which can be abrasive and leave behind lint.

Now institutions have Dust Bunnies ™, made from a tyvek subtrate stitched with nylon fibers. The cloths have a slight static charge which naturally attracts dust and holds it firmly, without the use of any potentially harmful chemicals. The manufacturer, LeapFrog Technologies of Altoona, PA, indicates that it is 100% chemical fee and that it will attract 98.9% of the surface dust, lint, and dirt. It is available as a mitt or 17-inch square cloth. It can even be washed repeatedly.

The product sells for around \$5 and is available from a host of conservation suppliers, such as University Products (800-628-1912) and Light Impressions (800-828-6216). You can contact Leap-Frog Technologies directly at 800-443-7647.

THE UNDERGROUND FIELD TECHNICIAN SURVEY

As many of you might already know, some energetic field technicians have started producing a newsletter called the underground. Inspired by The Grapevine's corporate survey, the editors put together their own survey for "field techs." The results of this field tech survey were published in the November issue of the underground and we thought we would pass along some of the results.

Twenty-seven individuals responded to the survey. Seventy percent had college degrees (not all in anthropology); all but one had some college course work; and three individuals had MAs. Most of the respondents work in the MidAtlantic, Midwest, or Northeast regions. Hourly wages ranged from \$7 to \$10, with the majority making \$7.50 - \$8.50 per hour. Two thirds do not get overtime (we are not sure if this means overtime hours or overtime compensation). Average per diem ranged from less than \$15 to \$30, but the majority usually receive \$20-25. For 60%, per diem and accommodations are provided during the weekends. Only two respondents receive medical benefits.

One of the most interesting questions was "What do you think could or should be done to improve the situation for field archaeologists?" the underground editors summarized the responses as follows:

Many of those who responded to this question thought the idea of a union was workable and would improve the situation for field techs. One fieldworker wrote,

"Some sort of computer bulletin board/job info hotline (like the Deadhead hotline) for field positions would be great. There are several creative options for funding such an operation. I think minimum academic standards should be required or a combination of experience and education. A grandfather clause should be included to let those people who have earned their expertise the hard way to continue working. It's tough to do a good job when you're

given rotten equipment and inexperienced field techs. You can't demand better conditions because there is always someone who is willing to do more ridiculous requests from supervisors for less money. This creates a cycle where the administration feels that (it) can maximize profits by minimizing the quality of work by hiring marginally qualified or under-qualified workers. As this mentality is rewarded the situation gets worse. Ultimately, we do a disservice to ourselves, the resource and the profession."

Others suggested companies with bad records should be boycotted. Others brought up the issue of ethics in archaeology - what should techs do if they see the quality of the archaeology being compromised (besides just quit). Minimum professional standards were often mentioned as being a way to improve the quality of the archaeology. respondent wrote,"(we need) some type of watchdog organization for field tech's rights, job security and safety." Another field archaeologist suggested that his 24 years of experience in the field has led him to conclude that "Until archaeology is considered an asset to society, our situation will never be improved." Another approach was offered "How to get health care, fair pay, and fair treatment - a union, a guild? Or use pressure from the other side; request major contractors - State DOT, utilities, etc - grant contracts to CRM companies that treat field techs like human beings". Many people thought solidarity among field techs was an important issue, we need to demand certain standards be met before we will work for a company.

CALENDAR OF MEETINGS

January 5-9 - Annual Meeting of the Society for Historic and Underwater Archaeology, Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, BC, Canada. Contact: David V. Burley, Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC V5A 1S6, Canada.

February 25-27, 1994 - Uplands Archaeology in The East will hold its 6th conference at James Madison University in Harrisonburg, VA. For more information, contact Clarence Geier or Carole Nash at JMU, # 703-568-6171, or Mike Barber at USFS, # 703-982-6284.

March 4-6, 1994 - Archaeology of the Hudson Valley Conference will be held at the New York State Museum in Albany. Contact: Cheryl Claassen, Anthropology, ASU, Boone, North Carolina 28608,

704-262-2295.

March 4-5, 1994 - Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists will hold its annual meeting in Montrose, Colorado, featuring a session on Native American issues. Contact: Karen Brockman, # 303-328-6244, for information on Native American session, or Alan Reed or Susan Chandler, # 303-249-6761, for general information.

April 20-24, 1994 - Society for American Archaeology, 59th annual meeting, will be held at the Disneyland Hotel, Anaheim, California. Contact: SAA, Railway Express Building, 900 Second Street NE, Suite 12, Washington, DC 20002.

April 22-24, 1994 - Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology will hold its 64th annual meeting at the Harley Hotel in Pittsburgh, PA. There will be an open theme for the meeting. Contact: Richard L. George, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Museum Annex, 5800 Baum Boulevard, Pittsburgh, PA 15206-3706.

April 28-May 1, 1994 - Society of Africanist Archaeologists will hold its 12th Biennial Conference at Indiana University, Bloomington, on all aspects of archaeological research in Africa. Abstract deadlines are January 7, 1994, for symposia, and January 21, 1994, for papers and poster sessions. Contact: Kathy Shick or Nicholas Toth, SAfA 1994, Anthropology. Department, Student Building 130, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405, #812-855-7536 or 855-7568, FAX 812-855-7574, e-mail KASCHICK@INDIANA.EDU.

May 17-21, 1994 - International Conference on Tree Rings will be held at the Hotel Park Tucson in Tucson, Arizona, and is hosted by the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research at the University of Arizona. Requests for information should be directed to: International Tree-Ring Conference, Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, Building 58, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, # 602-621-2191.

If you have a meeting you would like to include on our calendar, **The Grapevine** will be glad to list it for you. Please remember to submit your listing by the 10th of each month.

* NAGPRA HEARINGS SUMMARY

By Frank Wozniak
NAGPRA Inventory Coordinator
for the Southwestern Region
USDA Forest Service

The following is a reprint of an article in the November 15, 1993, issue of *The Heritage TIMES: The Forest Service Heritage Program Newsletter.*

The hearings on the proposed regulations were held in the National Park Service (NPS) building at 800 N Capital in Washington DC. Opportunities for public comment were provided at each of the three morning and afternoon sessions and occasionally during the sessions themselves. The Review Committee was assisted by Frank McManamon and Tim McKeown of the NPS and a representative from the Solicitor's office of the Interior Department.

There were never more than ten or twelve members of the public present at any of these sessions. Aside from one person from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, who was present during the discussions on intentional excavations and inadvertent discoveries, I was the only member of the public representing a Federal agency. Except for one or two representatives from museums, the majority of the persons present were Native Americans. The absence of the Bureau of Land Management, US Fish and Wildlife, Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, or any other Federal agency is still a bit of a mystery to me. I presented comments and questions relevant to Region 3 concerns at every available occasion for public comment.

NPS received written comments on the draft regulations from 80 parties before the July 28th deadline and 40 comments after the deadline; the latter were considered despite their having been late. Included in the responses were comments from 19 Federal agencies and 13 Indian Tribes; the latter included comments from three Tribes in the Southwest: Hopi Tribe, Navajo Nation, and Tohono o'odam Nation. Based upon their review of all 120 comments, Tim McKeown and the attorney from the Solicitor's office proposed to the Review Committee certain changes, additions, modifications, and clarifications of the published proposed regulations. All comments on the proposed regulations will be addressed in the preamble to the final regulations once those are issued.

Virtually none of the specific issues addressed in the comments from the Southwestern Region were included in the changes proposed by the NPS. Consequently, I raised these matters in my comments and questions to the Committee throughout the three days of the hearings. The Committee's review of the proposed changes to the proposed regulations proceeded in order by Subpart of the regulations, beginning with "Subpart A-Introduction."

In Subpart A, major attention was given to the definitions (10.2). Various clarifications were provided for (a)(5) Federal agency officials, (a)(9) Indian tribe, (a)(12) Indian tribe official, (b)(1) Human remains, (b)(5) Sacred objects, (c) Cultural affiliation, (d)(2) Tribal lands and (e)(6) Control. Most of these changes involved clarification by the use of statutory language or reconciliation of inconsistencies. Under (d)(2) Tribal lands, the

definition was modified so as to exclude any 5th Amendment takings on private lands within Tribal lands.

Considerable time was spent on both Monday and Tuesday in the discussion of the definition of "Indian tribe" (a)(9). NPS had proposed language to attempt to provide some flexibility in the definition. This endeavor was found by certain members of the Committee to still be too restrictive and by the Native American commentors to be excessively, and even insultingly, restrictive. The attorney from the Solicitor's office generally cautioned the Committee regarding the specific and restrictive language of the statute in its definition of "Indian Tribe" (e.g., limited to Federally recognized tribes). After hours of discussion over where and how to expand the definition of Indian tribe in order to include previously unrecognized tribes, tribes that did not want to be recognized, decertified tribes, etc., the Review Committee ultimately decided to limit the definition in the proposed regulation to the original language of the statute.

All of this was interesting in terms of the insight that it provided on Museum-Indian relations and on the complexity of tribal conditions in California, the Plains and the Northeast. I also realized (and am grateful for) how relatively simple and clear-cut Tribal relationships are in the Southwest.

In the comment periods on Subpart A, where I sought clarification of the definition of "lineal descendant," the Committee indicated that the definition in the regulations would include clan relationships. On the important matter of a definition of "Repatriation," the Committee acknowledged the term was not defined in the statute or in the regulations. I indicated that the Southwestern Region felt that the term was so important to implementation of NAGPRA that "Repatriation" needed a definition in the regulations. The Committee responded that the meaning of the term was clear and did not need definition in the regulations.

For Subpart B - (Intentional Excavations and Inadvertent Discoveries), there were several minor clarifications of language. The only major changes were in 10.3(b), 10.4(b), and 10.4(d). In 10.3(b), regarding consultations with Indian tribes for ARPA-permitted excavations, the Committee specified that telephone as well as written contact with the respective Tribes is required; no longer will one be able to complete a consultation by sending a letter to the Tribes nor can one any longer presume consent if a Tribe does not respond in 30 or 45 days.

Under 10.4(b) - Discovery, the discoverer is responsible of notifying the Federal or Tribal official of a discovery both by phone and in writing. Under 10.4(d) - Federal lands, Federal land managers must notify the Tribe(s) likely to be culturally affiliated with a discovery within one day of receiving the written notice of a discovery. A major addition to the language of the regulations was made in 10.4(d)(3); the Committee wants the notification to include Indian tribe(s) who had an adjudicated claim to the land under the Indian Claims Commission: this is in addition to the culturally affiliated Tribe(s). This inclusion is contrary to the priority of ownership in 10.6(a) and serves only to muddy the waters over cultural affiliation.

On 10.5(f) - Programmatic Agreements, the Chairwoman of the Committee, Tessie Naranjo, wanted to see a copy of such an agreement. Since the NPS could only suggest a not-fully executed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) from their Rocky Mountain Region for Mesa Verde, I suggested that the

Chairwoman might wish to consult the fully executed MoU for the Transwestern Pipeline Project in Arizona that included the Southwestern Region of the USDA Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management - Arizona, Hopi Tribe, Pueblo of Zuni, Navajo Nation and Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe.

In the comment period for Subpart B, I raised the Region's comment on 10.6(c) on the requirement for the publication in local newspapers of a general notice of any proposed disposition under 10.4 (inadvertent discoveries). I indicated that the Southwestern Region believed that such a requirement would only serve the purpose of notifying pothunters of future opportunities. I also indicated that the proposed requirement would almost certainly scuttle agreements with Native Americans in the Southwest on the disposition of human remains and associated funerary objects because of the Native Americans' desires to limit strictly the dissemination of information on discovered and reburied human remains. It was my impression that the Committee would take our concerns under advisement; we will know if our position prevailed when the next version of the regulations are available.

It should be noted that the Committee's consideration of Subparts A and B consumed all of the hearing time on September 20th and 21st. The discussion of Subpart C and D occurred on September 22.

For Subpart C (Summaries, Inventories and Repatriation), there were additions and clarifications of the regulations. Under Section 10.8(e), copies of the summaries that will be sent to the Indian Tribes should also be sent to the office of the Consulting Archeologist at the NPS in Washington, DC, to enable the Review Committee to monitor the program. Under Section 10.9 (inventories), the Committee wanted to ensure that cultural affiliation would be determined by the preponderance of the evidence.

Under Section 10.10 (Repatriation), the Committee accepted several modifications proposed by NPS including some relatively minor clarifications of language to avoid confusion and ambiguities. There were, however, three significant changes in this section. In part (c)(1) - Exceptions, the entire section was removed and was replaced by the exact language of the statute itself. [Sec. 7 (b)]. In part (c)(3), the second sentence was removed and was replaced by the statutory language [Sec. 11 (1)]. In part (d), the Committee accepted a proposed change which now advises agencies and museums that they need to notify and consult with the US Fish and Wildlife Service in the event of the repatriation of any faunal materials that might include bones, feathers, etc., of threatened and endangered species or species under various statutory protections such as migratory birds and sea mammals.

The invited presence of two representatives from US Fish and Wildlife produced a lively discussion and a request from the Review Committee that NPS and Fish & Wildlife develop an administrative solution to cover repatriations under NAGPRA. The Committee also requested the NPS to look into ways of limiting the distribution of information regarding NAGPRA repatriations, particularly in the area of Freedom of Information Act requests; this is something that was included in the statute despite the substantial problems of pothunting and grave-robbing at Native American sites throughout the country.

For Subpart D (Lineal Descent and Cultural Affiliation), the Committee accepted two clarifications. The first on lineal

descent, they reconciled the language here with the definition of lineal descendant in 10.2. Second, in 10.14(c)(2), they changed the introductory clause to read: "Evidence of the existence of an identifiable earlier group. Evidence to support this requirement may include but is not necessarily limited to:".

In my comments on Subparts C and D, I raised several questions on the implementation of the statutory requirements on summaries, inventories, and repatriation including discrepancies between NAGPRA and prior legislation on care, curation, and control of archaeologically derived materials. The Committee indicated that it was not their intention to produce a "cookbook" for the implementation of the aforementioned portion of the statute and referred Federal agencies to the NPS for clarification and guidance if we had any questions on the implementation of summaries, inventories and repatriation.

On one issue regarding summaries and inventories, I did receive a response from the Committee. The Southwestern Region has always been concerned that the regulations did not sufficiently amphasize the shared responsibilities of agencies and museums for the development of summaries and inventories. The Committee seemed to concur with this but we will not know for sure until the next version of the proposed regulations is issued. In the matter of the notification of inventory completion [10.9(d)(4], the committee accepted our proposal that the agencies would not be required to submit the inventories in electronic format to NPS (submit "if possible") for a variety of reasons which we had suggested in our comments on the regulations.

The entire process in the review of the proposed regulations was extremely interesting and enlightening. In particular, in the area of the implementation of repatriation, the agencies are basically on their own to develop policies and procedures. Specific policy concerns which we presented to the Washington office this summer will therefore not be addressed in the proposed regulations. The Washington office and/or the Regions will have to give attention to these issues in the near future.

Finally, at the end of the last session, Jonathan Haas (Field Museum) thanked me on behalf of the Committee for my participation in the hearings. That is, I think a positive development for the Southwestern Region and the Forest Service.

NINETEENTH-CENTURY HARPERS FERRY

An Archaeology of Nineteenth-Century Harpers Ferry: Industrial Life in an Armory Town

> by Paul A. Shackel Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Harpers Ferry, West Virginia 25425

Since 1989 Harpers Ferry National Historical Park has embarked upon one of the largest construction and archaeology projects in the National Park Service. While the archaeology program serves Section 106 compliance needs, a dedicated staff of archaeologists, cultural landscape architects, and historians have made significant contributions studying the material and cultural consequences of this enterprising community within the context of larger social, economic, and political issues of nineteenth-century industrial life. The current archaeology staff at Harpers

Ferry includes; Anna Borden, Susannah Dean, Gwyneth Duncan, John Eddins, Mark Goleb, Marcey Jastrab, Eric Larsen, Mike Lucas, John Ravenhorst, Mia Parsons, Paul Shackel, Jennifer Shamburge, Anna Marie York, and Cari YoungRavenhorst.

From 1800 the United States armory and commercial establishments supported a thriving community at Harpers Ferry. Gun manufacturing was initially performed by craftsmen in the first decades of the nineteenth century, although conversion to the new industrial process in the second quarter of the nineteenth century did not go uncontested. The armory existed until the outbreak of the Civil War when Union troops burned the arsenal and Confederate troops captured the machinery and transported it to Richmond, Virginia. Many of the armorers followed their livelihood to the south. It took several decades for the town's economy to recover, and from the 1800s and through the early twentieth century, Harpers Ferry's economy thrived as touring Civil War battlefields became a popular vacation activity for Americans. Boardinghouses, hotels, summer cottages, and restaurants flourished. Floods and economic depression hampered Harpers Ferry's development in the 1930s and 1940s. In 1944 Congress enacted legislation that created Harpers Ferry National Monument and in 1963 it became a national park.

ARMORY WORKERS HOUSES

Archaeological excavations have focused on lower town Harpers Ferry, the commercial and social center of the town. Evidence of the persistence of craft and home industry is evident in some of the excavations of armorers' domestic lots. In one assemblage dating to the 1820s through 1830s, a comparatively large quantity of gun parts and tools were found in association with the worker's dwelling. Since armorers were often employed in a piece-work situation until 1841, these tools and gun parts may be evidence that piece-work manufacturing was done on the armorer's homelot. Factory discipline as we know of it today was only in its most rudimentary form in Harpers Ferry.

Evidence at the master armorers' house indicates that household residents were increasingly eager to participate in the new industrial order, purchasing the newest and most fashionable commodities transported into town by rail and canal. In contrast, the examination of an armory worker's household indicates that his family was probably more reluctant to participate in the new consumer revolution of the 1820s-1840s. These residents acquired, used, and disposed of consumer goods that were fashionable several generations earlier. Economic constraints may be one explanation for this phenomenon, but much in the same way that residents adhered to their craft occupation, this consumer pattern may be an expression of worker's adherence to the preindustrial order.

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES

Excavations adjacent to a hotel that coexisted during the armory's operations located a wide range of consumer goods that were probably used by a variety of social, business, and economic groups. The variability of goods may indicate the different roles the hotel served to facilitate cultural interactions. It operated as a place for business as well as a locale for informal transactions. The variety of material goods found may have been a conscious effort by the hotel owners to maximize business potential.

Boarders traditionally tend to be the landless, mobile, laborers of industrial society. Examination of a late nineteenth-century

boardinghouse privy and its comparison to an entrepreneur household's assemblage illuminates the differences in material wealth and health conditions between classes in an industrializing society. Generally, the boarders lacked variety in their diet and had a relatively high disease rate (i.e., intestinal roundworm and whip worm). One of the town's major entrepreneurial families living adjacent to the boardinghouse had a significantly greater variety of foods and had a much higher rate of parasitic disease. Other stereotypes of wealth held true when comparing these two assemblages. The entrepreneur's household had a greater diversity of higher-cost ceramics while boarders used common "thrasher's china." About 76% of the containers found at the boarding house were medicine related, while only 20% of the containers were medicine-related at the entrepreneur's house. The boarders also had a substantially greater proportion of pain killers and medicines for digestive disorders. These differences are a major indicator of the contrast between laborers' and nonlaborers' health and medicinal treatment.

VIRGINIUS ISLAND: CRAFT, INDUSTRY, AND DOMICILES

More recently excavations have focused on the nineteenth-century industrial island known as Virginius Island. Virginius Island, once its own political identity in the early nineteenth century, was incorporated into Harpers Ferry by the 1850s. Development on Virginius Island began sometime in the first two decades of the nineteenth century with a single mill complex serving a local market. The island was subdivided in the mid-1820s, and the next owners, who came from Harpers Ferry's elite families, began other craft-based enterprises while leasing out additional buildings for similar small-scale industries. Eventually other men replaced most of these elite owners, but the Town of Virginius grew. It was a community of family-oriented households from several socio-economic groups, including business owners and skilled craftsmen.

The scale of production and organization of industry shifted in the late 1840s with the addition of two cotton factories and tenements. Business orientation turned increasingly toward national markets. The island was consolidated in the mid-1850s under one owner who ran the various industries through partnerships, leasing, and direct management. Women and children entered the workforce as unskilled or semiskilled workers.

After the damage and disruption of the Civil War the pre-war industries and community were revived to some extent, but floods, competition, and other factors hindered success. Economic stability came in the late 1880s and early 1890s, with construction of a pulp mill on nearby Hall's Island. The company leased the remaining Virginius Island dwellings to its semi- and unskilled employees.

Three sites whose inhabitants cross-cut the social, cultural, and economic structure of Virginius Island have been chosen for excavations. One is the residence of Lewis Wernway Sr. and his household, which included slaves. Wernway, an internationally known bridge builder and inventor, constructed the island saw mill and machine shop. He was well connected with Harpers Ferry's upper echelon through politics and civic activities. Although Lewis Sr. died in 1843, some of his family continued to live on the island and operate the machine shop until the 1870 flood. The building may have been home to the McCreight family during the 1870s and possibly 1880s. John McCreight was co-owner of the flour mill and island and prominent in local social activities after

the Civil War. Excavations at this lot furnished some important information about the lifeways and living conditions of wealthier inhabitants.

The second site was occupied by Jesse Scofield from the mid-1830s to the mid-1850s. While we know little of previous occupants of Scofield's lot, there is considerable documentation of Scofield's activities in the community. He became a Wernwag business partner. After Scofield sold his island property, the house probably was rented to factory employees in the 1850s and to other working class households after the Civil War. Excavations at this lot provides a diachronic analysis of a representative sample of varying classes that occupied the island.

The third site includes a tenement structure, one of several built by Herr, a flour mill owner, in 1850 to accommodate the island's factory workers. An 1857 lithograph shows that these new structures were built in a standardized architectural form. Presently, only gross generalizations can be made about the demographic composition of the building's occupants. Generally they were landless laborers and, according to census data, some may have been immigrants from England. They worked either in the Herr's Flour Mill or for the Harpers Ferry & Shenandoah Manufacturing Company's cotton factory in the 1850s. In the 1860s and 1870s, the inhabitants probably worked in another island flour mill, and from the 1880s through the turn of the twentieth century the occupants most likely worked in the pulp mill. Excavations at a tenement site can provide significant amount of information about an often-understudied class of people, the laborers and their families.

The archaeology staff at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park is working on a draft report for the Virginius Island archaeology project. The final report should be available by the end of 1994. The National Park Service has recently printed a volume detailing some of the lower town work entitled *Interdisciplinary Investigations of Domestic Life in Government Block B: Perspectives on Harpers Ferry's Armory and Commercial District.* Several copies remain and are available upon request: Write to: Paul Shackel, Supervisory Archeologist, PO Box 65, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, WV 25425.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

Gray & Pape, Inc., is accepting applications for field directors with an M.A. or B.A. in Anthropology and a minimum of two years of field supervisory experience in cultural resource management (CRM). The position(s) will be filled on a per-project basis. Qualifications include good communication and organizational skills; the ability to write clear, concise, and thorough CRM technical reports; and Phase I, II & III experience in both prehistoric and historic archaeological field investigations. Send current resume and three references from persons in the CRM field to: Gray & Pape, Inc., Attn: Madonna Baltz, 1318 Main Street, Cincinnati, OH 45210. EOE.



Virginia's Department of Historic Resources has issued two job announcements for archaeological positions.

ARCHAEOLOGIST (#00017). Responsibilities include the management of archaeological survey and registry of projects

statewide. Provide technical expertise to state agencies in site identification, evaluation, and protection; includes designing and conducting staff training workshops. Develops and maintains computerized archaeological site inventory. Manages archaeological survey and register grants. Reviews state permits for archaeological research.

Qualifications - Broad knowledge of Virginia or Mid-Atlantic historic and/or prehistoric archaeology and applicable state and federal laws, regulations and practices. Broad knowledge of and ability to conduct and supervise archaeological research and surveys, and to develop and utilize computerized inventories. Ability to communicate effectively both orally and in writing. Advanced degree in Anthropology, or related field, or equivalent experience required. Extensive experience in archaeological survey work desired.

ARCHAEOLOGIST SENIOR (#00061). Conduct Section 106 reviews of state, federal and local projects and permit applications to ensure the protection of the state's archaeological resources. Develops mitigation measures & alternatives to minimize damage to historic resources, and conduct archaeological research. Provides planning assistance in the development of archaeological resources management plans and memoranda of agreement.

Qualifications - Comprehensive knowledge of archaeological resource protection and management principles, including all applicable state and federal laws and regulations. Knowledge of and experience working with both historic and prehistoric archaeological resources in Virginia or the Mid-Atlantic region. Demonstrated ability to conduct and evaluate archaeological survey and mitigation projects, environmental impact statements, and reviews for effect on archeological resources. Ability to communicate and negotiate effectively both orally and in writing. Advanced degree in Anthropology, Archaeology, or related field, or equivalent experience required. Demonstrated experience in archaeological resource management and project review desired.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONSULTANTS, INC. (AHC) is accepting applications for the position of Principal Investigator. Responsibilities include the management of all aspects of archaeological CRM projects, including coordination with clients and agencies, supervision of field teams, analysis and interpretation of archaeological data, and preparation of proposals and technical reports. Requirements include an M.A. (Ph.D. preferred) in anthropology, archaeology, or a closely related field, at least one year of experience in the supervision of archaeological fieldwork, and a demonstrated ability to produce quality reports in a timely fashion. Knowledge of Mid-Western, Eastern, and/or Northeastern U.S. prehistoric or historic archaeology preferred. Competitive salary and benefits package are offered, including heath insurance and retirement plan. AHC is located in central Pennsylvania, near State College and The Pennsylvania State University. Submit vita, letter of application, and references to: Dr. David Rue, Program Manager, Archaeological and Historical Consultants, Inc., PO Box 482, Centre Hall PA 16828; = 814-364-2135, EOE.

Applicants should submitted a Commonwealth of Virginia Application For Employment form to:

Department of Historic Resources Attention: Connie M. Lett 221 Governor Street Richmond, VA 23219

Application deadline is 4:30 pm Friday, December 17, 1993. Applications and position descriptions are available upon request.



The New Jersey Historic Preservation Office is seeking candidates for the following position(s):

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN/HISTORIAN - As part of the Technical Service and Project Review Section, this(these) position(s) is(are) responsible for reviewing all Department of Transportation projects under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act.

Qualifications - Candidates must meet the National Park Service Professional Qualifications Standards, 36 CFR 61, for an architectural historian or historian. Experience with the Section 106 process, knowledge of transportation-related resources (such as bridges and transportation corridors), and experience applying the National Register criteria for eligibility and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects are strongly preferred.

ARCHAEOLOGIST - As part of the Technical Service and Project Review Section, this(these) position(s) is(are) responsible for reviewing all Department of Transportation projects under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act.

Qualifications - Candidates must meet the National Park Service Professional Qualifications Standards, 36 CFR 61, for an archaeologist. Experience with Section 106 process, knowledge of both prehistoric & historic period archaeological resources, and experience applying the National Register criteria for eligibility and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards of Historic Preservation Projects are strongly preferred.

Send Applications to:

Mr. Terry Karschner, Acting Administrator
Department of Environmental Protection & Energy
New Jersey Historic Preservation Office
CN-404
Trenton, NJ 08625

609-292-2023

The Grapevine

Subscription Information

CORPORATE LISTINGS:

\$30.00

Each corporate subscription is entitled to be included in the newsletter's quarterly corporate listing for one year. This corporate listing, giving address, phone number, and contact person, will be printed at the back of these issues. New

corporate subscription will be listed each month.

INDIVIDUAL RATES:

\$20.00

An individual subscription includes one free monthly classified ad per year (request for information, special services, job announcement, or position wanted).

ACADEMIC/GOVERNMENTAL RATES:

\$15.00

This newsletter is designed for private sector contractors. However, our colleagues from academic and governmental sectors are welcome to subscribe.

Name:	12.77	
Address:		
Telephone:	Contact Person:	
Type of Subscription:	Amount	of a serior in a s
Type of Advertisement:	Amount	100 No.
Т	otal Amount Enclosed	

™ CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS:

Ad Size

	Per	Per
	Month	Year
1/2 page - horiz. 7" x 4 3/4 " vert. 9 5/8" x 3 3/8"	\$30.00	\$225.00
1/3 page - horiz. 7" x 3 3/8" vert. 3 3/8" x 6 3/8"	20.00	150.00
1/4 page - 3 3/8" x 4 3/4"	15.00	115.00
1/6 page - 3 3/8" x 3 1/4"	10.00	75.00

Ads received by the 10th of the month will appear in that month's issue.

Make checks payable to:

GRAY & PAPE, INC.

MAILING ADDRESS:

THE GRAPEVINE
GRAY & PAPE, INC.
1318 MAIN STREET
CINCINNATI, OH 45210

☎ 513-287-7700 FAX 513-287-7703

CORRECTION..

In the November issue of *The Grapevine* we failed to acknowledge the source of the "Rocky Mountain Anthropology Conference" review by Will Reed. The review was a reprint from *The Heritage Times: the Forest Service Heritage Program Newsletter,* which is edited by Will Reed. We apologize for this oversight.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY GRAY & PAPE, INC.

Managing Editor: W. Kevin Pape
Newsletter Editor: E. Jeanne Harris
Graphics Editor: Cathy Cunningham
Copy Editor: Marlesa A. Gray

Editorial address:

The Grapevine Newsletter 1318 Main Street Cincinnati, OH 45210.

The Grapevine
 Gray & Pape, Inc.
 1318 Main Street
 Cincinnati, OH 45210

DEC.16'93

OH10

RB.METER

10.2 9

Michael Polk Sagebrush Archaeological Consultants 3670 Quincy Avenue, Suite 203 Ogden, UT 84403