

authorization, the National Park Service was charged with the development and maintenance of the park. Immediately thereafter, the Park Service began to research and conserve what existed, to restore what no longer was intact, to construct or reconstruct various buildings to be used to interpret that past, and to create a historical landscape that would accurately reflect Philadelphia's colonial core in the first few decades of the new republic. Beginning in the early 1950s and continuing to the present, these efforts also included a large number of archaeological investigations, which collectively surely represents one of the earliest and most sustained chapters in the history of North American historical archaeology. While most of the research summarized in this paper was undertaken within a project-specific framework destined primarily to aid in the accurate reconstruction or restoration of historic buildings or to mitigate adverse project effect, it is suggested that the Park Service has collected a vast quantity of important but fragmented archaeological and historical data that could now benefit from detailed re-analysis and synthetic treatment.

Paper #6 - "The Development of Historical Archaeology in the Pacific Northwest," by Roderick Sprague (University of Idaho). **Paper Abstract:** The author of a recent paper said "...historical archaeologists in the United States generally define themselves as the archaeologists of European expansion, and not the indigenous inhabitants of colonized territories..." This ethnocentric statement from the American east coast is inaccurate for the American west on two accounts. The historical archaeology of the area began and it still strongly rotted in that group best defined as First Americans. Secondly it ignores elements of Asian and Pacific influences beginning with shipwrecks from the Orient, to the Kanaka or Hawaiian influx during the fur trade era, and progressing through the arrival of various ethnic groups during the mining, railroad building, and later economic and cultural attractions. These important influences plus the poorly known early excavations by the National Park Service have had a profound influence on Pacific Northwest historical archaeology.

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5334/bha.09108>

VIII. Death Notices of Colleagues

John L. Cotter died 5 February 1999. John was 87 years old. He was an excavator of Jamestown (1953-1957), the founder of the urban archaeology of Philadelphia (1960 to the present), the first President of the Society for Historical Archaeology (1968), the first editor of the Society for Historical Archaeology's journal, *Historical Archaeology*, a pioneer educator in the field and a friend and supporter of all those in or entering this new discipline. The Society of Historical Archaeology honored Cotter by creating the new John L. Cotter Award and the first presentation of this award will be at the upcoming Society for Historical Archaeology's annual meeting in Quebec City in 2000.