

## **RST Analyses from the RST web site ([www.sfu.ca/rst](http://www.sfu.ca/rst))**

### **The Salvors Text**

This is one of the largest text analyses on this web site. It is notable for the very elaborate but muted treatment of actions (taken by the highly respected National Geographic Society) which the author does not approve of.

It is also notable for the depth of the tree, 16 levels (including the whole text level), and for the elaborate background portion. Is the strategy of using an elaborate background portion related to opposing a respected organization?

Since this is a very large text, the analysis is divided into five images. If you print the file, you should be able to see some overlap from one image to the next, and be able to follow the analysis.

### **The text:**

1) Archaeological Institute of America 2) from the President 3) SCIENCE VS. SALVORS

4) Interest in underwater archaeology is on the rise, 5) while those exploring the seabed are going ever deeper to recover objects from shipwrecks. 6) In the last issue, contributing editor James Wiseman reported on an MIT conference 7) where a small group of scholars and scientists discussed new technologies for deep-sea exploration and recovery of objects. 8) A short time later, I attended a symposium entitled Ancient Mariners, sponsored by the Archaeological Institute of America, AIA's Houston Society, and several other organizations. 9) Aimed at people with an avocational interest in archaeology, 10) the meeting highlighted shipwreck excavations, ancient and historic, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Mediterranean.

11) George Bass, founder of the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA) at Texas A&M University, opened the symposium by highlighting the value of scientific excavation of shipwrecks. 12) Our knowledge of ancient shipbuilding techniques, for example, is dependent on the work of archaeologists who have painstakingly excavated remains of ships themselves. 13) The contents of shipwrecks are an equally valuable archaeological resource. 14) Since the objects in a wreck represent a single moment in time, 15) they provide better chronological information than even the most carefully excavated terrestrial site. 16) Moreover, perishable items such as foodstuffs, which do not survive well on land, are often preserved underwater.

17) Today, sport divers and commercial salvors are destroying much of the information that the scientific excavation of shipwrecks can provide. 18) Salvors often sell shares in their operations, 19) promising investors part of the treasure or funds from the sale of artifacts 20) (the fate of the treasure from Nuestra Senora de Atocha, a Spanish galleon salvaged off the Florida Keys by the late Mel Fisher).

21) In the case of the Whydah, a pirate ship discovered off Wellfleet, Massachusetts, by treasure hunter Barry Clifford, the objects have been kept together, at least for the time being. 22) They are now on view at the National Geographic Society in Washington, D.C., 23) which agreed to display them after other museums refused to do so out of concern that doing so would encourage commercial exploitation of other wrecks. 24) National Geographic has long supported treasure hunters, 25) and in 1996 it sponsored a raffle 26) in which some of the prizes were real pieces-of-eight from the wreck of Nuestra Senora de la Concepcion, a Spanish warship that sank off of

Florida in 1641. 27) Bill Allen, editor of National Geographic Magazine, recently suggested that salvors and archaeologists could benefit from working together, 28) but as long as salvors claim ownership to wrecks and sell off their contents, 29) their interests and those of archaeologists will remain at cross purposes.

30) Delegates recently met in Paris to draft a UNESCO convention on Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage. 31) The U.S. delegation included Jerome Hall, executive director of INA, representing nautical archaeologists, and Gregg Stemm for commercial salvors; 32) five other delegates were from government agencies. 33) Commercial salvors turned out in force, 34) and although the AIA did not participate in the talks, 35) it did submit written comments on the draft convention.

36) Cultural resources, both on land and under water, belong not just to those willing to risk their lives or fortunes for the thrill of exploration or financial gain. 37) They can enrich our knowledge of the past, 38) helping us understand our own and others' cultures. 39) It is important that those of us interested in preserving our cultural heritage make our views known to Congress 40) so that our voice is not drowned out by commercial interests 41) who seek to limit the government's authority to control their activities.

42) (signature) Nancy C. Wilkie, President Archaeological Institute of America

43) Extracted from Archaeology magazine, July/August 1999, p. 8.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

From the President

SCIENCE VS. SALVORS

INTEREST IN UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY is on the rise, while those exploring the seabed are going ever deeper to recover objects from shipwrecks. In the last issue, contributing editor James Wiseman reported on an MIT conference where a small group of scholars and scientists discussed new technologies for deep-sea exploration and recovery of objects. A short time later, I attended a symposium entitled Ancient Mariners, sponsored by the Archaeological Institute of America, the AIA's Houston Society, and several other organizations. Aimed at people with an avocational interest in archaeology, the meeting highlighted shipwreck excavations, ancient and historic, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Mediterranean.

George Bass, founder of the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA) at Texas A&M University, opened the symposium by highlighting the value of scientific excavation of shipwrecks. Our knowledge of ancient shipbuilding techniques, for example, is dependent on the work of archaeologists who have painstakingly excavated remains of ships themselves. The contents of shipwrecks are an equally valuable archaeological resource. Since the objects in a wreck represent a single moment in time, they provide better chronological information than even the most carefully excavated terrestrial site. Moreover, perishable items such as foodstuffs, which do not survive well on land, are often preserved underwater.

Today, sport divers and commercial salvors are destroying much of the information that the scientific excavation of shipwrecks can provide. Salvors often sell shares in their operations, promising investors part of the treasure or funds from the sale of artifacts (the fate of the treasure from *Nuestra Señora de Atocha*, a Spanish galleon salvaged off the Florida Keys by the late Mel Fisher).

In the case of the *Whydah*, a pirate ship discovered off Wellfleet, Massachusetts, by treasure hunter Barry Clifford, the objects have been kept together, at least for the time being. They are now on view at the National Geographic Society in Washington, D.C.,

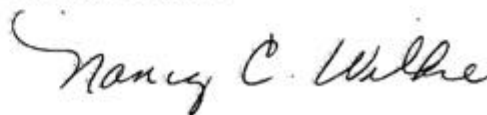
which agreed to display them after other museums refused out of concern that doing so would encourage commercial exploitation of other wrecks. National Geographic has long supported treasure hunters, and in 1996 it sponsored a raffle in which some of the prizes were real pieces-of-eight from the wreck of *Nuestra Señora de la Concepción*, a Spanish warship that sank off Florida in 1641. Bill Allen, editor of *National Geographic Magazine*, recently suggested that salvors and archaeologists could benefit from working together, but

as long as salvors claim ownership to shipwrecks and sell off their contents, their interests and those of archaeologists will remain at cross purposes.

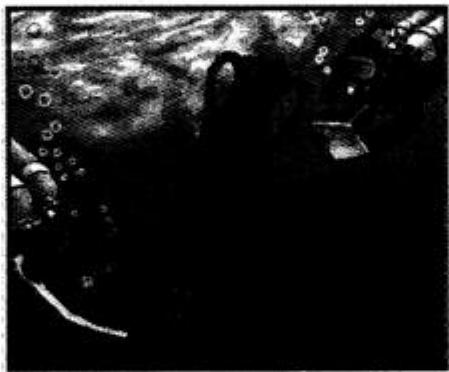
Delegates recently met in Paris to draft a UNESCO Convention on Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage. The U.S. delegation included Jerome Hall, executive director of INA, representing nautical archaeologists, and Gregg Stemm for commercial salvors; five other delegates were from government

agencies. Commercial salvors turned out in force, and although the AIA did not participate in the talks, it did submit written comments on the draft convention.

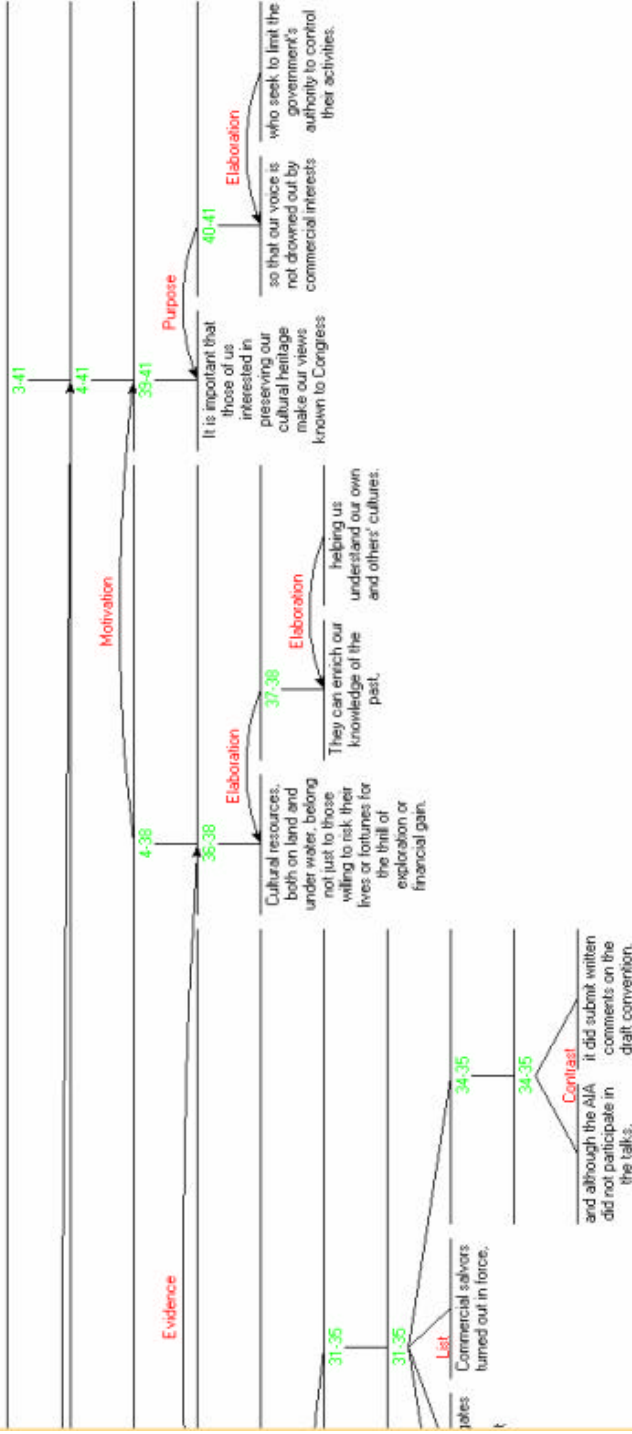
Cultural resources, both on land and under water, belong not just to those willing to risk their lives or fortunes for the thrill of exploration or financial gain. They can enrich our knowledge of the past, helping us understand our own and others' cultures. It is important that those of us interested in preserving our cultural heritage make our views known to Congress so that our voice is not drowned out by commercial interests who seek to limit the government's authority to control their activities.

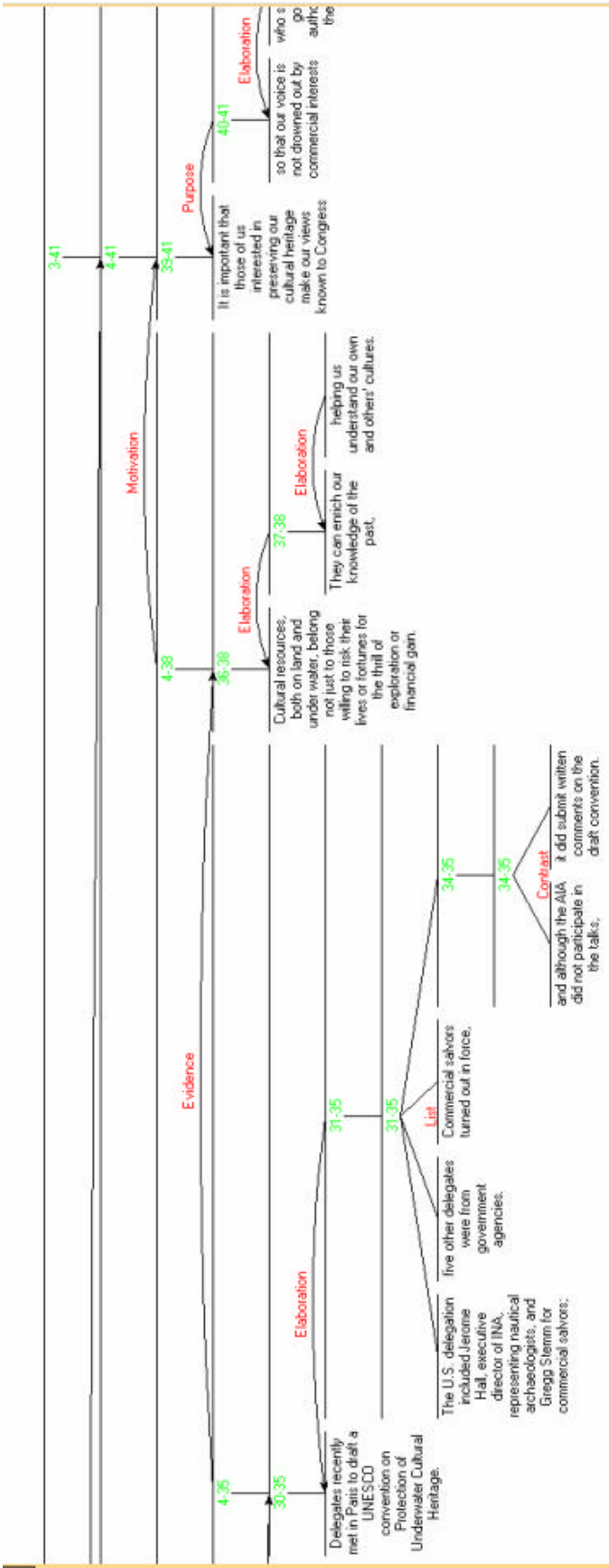


NANCY C. WILKIE, President  
Archaeological Institute of America









Preparation

Background

Elaboration

Volitional cause

Antithesis

Condition

Elaboration

In the late of the treasure from Nuestra Señora de Atocha, a Spanish galleon salvaged off the Florida Keys by the late Mel Fisher.

In the case of the 'Whiydah, a pirate ship discovered off Wellfleet, Massachusetts, by treasure hunter Barry Clifford, the objects have been kept together, at least for the time being.

They are now on view at the National Geographic Society in Washington, D.C.,

which agreed to display them after other museums refused to do so out of concern that doing so would encourage commercial exploitation of other wrecks.

21:26

National Geographic has long supported treasure hunters.

25:26

and in 1996 it sponsored a raffle

in which some of the prizes were real pieces-of-eight from the wreck of Nuestra Señora de la Concepcion, a Spanish warship that sank off of Florida in 1841.

21:27

Bill Allen, editor of National Geographic Magazine, recently suggested that salvors and archaeologists could benefit from working together.

but as long as salvors claim ownership to wrecks and sell off their contents,

their interests and those of archaeologists will remain at cross purposes.

21:29

28:29

Delegates recently met in Paris to draft a convention on UNESCO Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage.

4:36

30:36

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## Background

the meeting  
 highlighted  
 shipwreck  
 excavations, ancient  
 and historic, from the  
 Gulf of Mexico to the  
 Mediterranean.

11:16

Elaboration

George Bass, founder of the Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA) at Texas A&M University, opened the symposium by highlighting the value of scientific excavation of shipwrecks.

12:16

Elaboration

Our knowledge of ancient shipbuilding techniques, for example, is dependent on the work of archaeologists who have painstakingly excavated remains of ships themselves.

13:16

Elaboration Elaboration

The contents of shipwrecks are an equally valuable archaeological resource. Since the objects in a wreck represent a single moment in time, they provide better chronological information than even the most carefully excavated terrestrial site.

14:15

Normollional-cause

Moreover, perishable items such as foodstuffs 000 are often preserved underwater [ moved right from 000, which do not survive well on land.]

4:23

4:20

17:20

Normollional-cause

Today, sport divers and commercial salvors are destroying much of the information that the scientific excavation of shipwrecks can provide.

18:20

Elaboration

Salvors often sell shares in their operations, promising investors part of the treasure or funds from the sale of artifacts

19:20

Elaboration

(the tale of the treasure from Nuestra Señora de Atocha, a Spanish galleon salvaged off the Florida Keys by the late Mel Fisher).

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SCIENCE VS.  
SALVORS

