

the overall findings of that study. Furthermore, architectural historians should never agree—for monetary compensation or otherwise—to prepare a study that merely makes an argument pro or con without weighing all pertinent information and performing a full scholarly assessment.

No uniform set of standards should be established for such studies any more than for other forms of scholarly endeavor. Architectural historians should be guided by the same standards that are considered exemplary for other work in their discipline. A study too quickly prepared, lacking careful consideration of all aspects contributing to complete historical analysis, should be viewed as a serious breach of personal and professional integrity.

Summary. Architectural historians should regard testimony as a public service and as a constructive means of advocating the retention of significant components of the man-made environ-

ment in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal laws. All work done to prepare for testimony, as well as the testimony itself, also should reflect high scholarly standards and should not suggest personal gain of any sort acquired at the expense of these objectives.

These guidelines were prepared by the Society of Architectural Historians' Committee on Preservation to address issues brought to the attention of the Committee in recent years. The guidelines were adopted by the Board of Directors of SAH on April 2, 1986, and have also received the official support of the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and the Vemacular Architecture Forum. Copies may be obtained at no cost from the SAH Office.

Nicholas M. Luccketti

Virginia Company Foundation Digs Fort Raleigh

The Virginia Company Foundation (VCF) conducted archeological research at Fort Raleigh National Historic Site from 1991-1995. The first two years focused on the excavation of a metallurgical and distilling area, a "science center," located adjacent to the west side of the reconstructed earthen fort and associated with the 1585-86 colony of Ralph Lane.

In 1994, the VCF commenced three area excavations in the vicinity of the reconstructed earthen fort to reexamine features that were first recorded by J.C. Harrington during his survey of the park in 1947-48 and possibly related to English occupation from 1585-87. The VCF also conducted limited testing away from the immediate vicinity of the reconstructed earthen fort in 1994. No European artifacts or features associated with the 16th-century English settlements at Roanoke Island were found. The survey did locate a deeply buried layer containing Native American Colington ceramics in the heavily wooded area between the earthen fort and the Elizabethan Gardens. This property had never been archeologically surveyed until the 1994 field season when a 5' square test pit was excavated here and uncovered a cultural stratum beneath more than 2' of sand. The black sandy loam contained 22 sherds of

Indian pottery and numerous fragments of charcoal. All the pottery was identified by Dr. David Phelps as belonging to the Colington series whose temporal range includes the late-16th century.

The 1995 field season consisted of a shovel test survey supplemented by the excavation of several larger test units to define the cultural layer discovered in 1994 and to determine it also contained evidence of 16th-century English settlement. Although no features were found, European artifacts were recovered from the black sand layer including two sherds of Spanish olive jar, a crucible sherd, a lead shot, delftware glaze, a fragment of an English tobacco pipe bowl, and a piece of a gunspall. Numerous sherds of Colington ceramics also were collected. All of this material could date to the late-16th century. While it is not known what occurred on this site, it appears that the thick sand layers have preserved a land surface that was used by the English during the time of the Roanoke settlements.

The 1994-95 archeological work at Fort Raleigh NHS reinforced the findings and conclusions of the 1991-93 VCF excavations led by Noël Hume, namely the remains of the 1585/1587 forts and villages are not located within the immediate surroundings of the reconstructed earthwork.

Note

This article is excerpted from Mr. Luccketti's report, *Fort Raleigh Archaeological Project, 1994/1995 Survey Report*.

Nicholas M. Luccketti is Project Archeologist with the Virginia Company Foundation.