



# PANYC NEWSLETTER

Professional Archaeologists of New York City Newsletter No. 81

May 1997

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\*\*\*\*\*  
NOTICE OF NEXT MEETING: 28 May 1997  
Room 1127 Graduate Center, C.U.N.Y.  
Executive Board: 6:10 P.M.  
General Membership: 6:30 P.M.  
\*\*\*\*\*

Minutes of the PANYC General Membership Meeting 16 April 1997

President Joseph Schuldenrein called the meeting to order at 6:40 P.M. The following committees will report: Archives, Awards, Election, Events, Exhibits, Legislation, Membership, Metropolitan Chapter NYSA, Newsletter, Public Program, Repository, Research and Planning.

SECRETARY'S REPORT: The minutes of the last meeting were accepted as read.

TREASURER'S REPORT: Stone reported a balance of \$1248.36 in the PANYC treasury. Six members and 12 subscribers have not yet paid their dues - several for at least 2 years. The Secretary will send a final dues reminder to recalcitrant members and subscribers and if they do not respond within 6 weeks, they will be dropped from the mailing list. Stone reported that the Suffolk County Archaeological Association agreed to send PANYC its Newsletter in return for the PANYC Newsletter. No fee will be charged.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT: President Schuldenrein announced the resounding success of the PANYC Public Program, "Finding Vanished Voices: Excavating 19th Century New York," which took place Sunday, April 13th 1997. He also remarked upon the success of the exhibit, "We Dig New York: The Professional Archaeologists of New York City," which opened at the MCNY April 2, 1997. Attendance was excellent at both events.

ARCHIVES: Geismar spoke with Norman Brouwer at the South St. Seaport Museum about accepting the PANYC archives. Brouwer agreed to store the Archives at the Melville Library on Water St.

AWARDS: Cantwell reported that Heather Griggs had won the 1997 Bert Salwen Award for the best student paper on NYC archaeology. Eric Byron received the PANYC award for outstanding contributions by a non-archaeologist to the archaeology of New York City.

ELECTION: Dallal reported the election results for 1997-98: President Wendy Harris, Vice-President Rebecca Yamin, Secretary Lynn Rakos, Treasurer Linda Stone (this is the second year of her two year term). Executive Board: Anne-Marie Cantwell, Diane Dallal, Joan Geismar, Arnold Pickman, Diana Wall. A tie between Nan Rothschild and Arnold Pickman was resolved when Rothschild graciously withdrew.

EVENTS: Stone announced the lecture, "Bad Hair Days in the

"Paleolithic" by Judith C. Berman, Ph.D. on May 7 at 1 P.M. at Hunter College. Also see Met Chapter and Newsletter.

**EXHIBIT:** Stone thanked the Exhibits Committee (Bergoffen, Yamin, Wall; Geismar, Rothschild, and honorary member Fitts) for the hard work which resulted in the resounding success of the PANYC Exhibit "We Dig New York," at the MCNY. Geismar reported that the exhibit was a "pick of the week" in "Time Out" magazine. Wall noted that Stone and Geismar deserved particular thanks. Stone reported that \$1145 was collected from donors plus \$250.00 from PANYC members; the exhibit came in \$12.00 under budget.

**LEGISLATION:** Geismar stated that one of the items in the Exhibit was PANYC's Position Paper. Schuldenrein reported that NYAC became involved in the controversy surrounding the NYS Dormitory Authority's building on the site of Fort Orange (Beverwyck). There was a lawsuit. Governor Pataki has since established a fund of apx. \$250,000 for archaeology in the Capital Region. It is hoped that a precedent has been set. NYAC and Karen Hartgen were instrumental in this achievement. Geismar suggested that letters to that effect be sent to Hartgen and NYAC.

**MET CHAPTER, NYSAA:** Stone announced that the next meeting (May 13th at 6:30 P.M.) of the Met Chapter would be held at "New York Unearthed," 17 State St. Members will tour the museum and lab and Dallal will discuss the Seaport's archaeological collections. On June 10th at 6:30 P.M., the Met Chapter will hold a workshop geared towards the production of a set of guidelines for 19th century archaeological sites in NYC. The Met chapter expects to formulate a document expressing its concern that 19th century archaeological resources are being given short shrift by the city.

**NEWSLETTER:** Fitts designed a new look for the PANYC Newsletter. Cantwell suggested that names, addresses and phone numbers of PANYC members be listed in the next issue. Dallal agreed to supply this information to Fitts.

**PUBLIC PROGRAM:** Harris reported that the Panyc Public Program, "Finding Vanished Voices," was a great success. The speakers were excellent and more than 150 people attended the event. Harris thanked the Exhibit and Public Program committees for their hard work.

**REPOSITORY:** Geismar noted that the MCNY appeared to be getting more involved in archaeology and that it was reconsidering taking the Atlantic Terminal Site collection. Fitts suggested that Governor's Island would make an excellent repository for archaeological collections.

**RESEARCH AND PLANNING:** Schuldenrein reported that he had met with Rothschild and Klein. He also noted that there appeared to be great enthusiasm for the proposed topic, "Academic Training and Preparation for Careers in CRM," which will focus on the gap between academic training and "real life." Louise Basa, David Hurst

Thomas and the SAA will be involved and the program is tentatively scheduled for mid-October 1997.

**OLD BUSINESS:** Geismar reported that she had finished her fieldwork at the Saguine-Britton House and that nothing had been found.

**NEW BUSINESS:** President Harris thanked the outgoing officers. Under Schuldenrein's leadership, PANYC has continued as a watchdog on a number of fronts, including lending support to NYAC on the Beverwyck (Ft. Orange) issue. Other extraordinary achievements of the past year included the exhibit at the MCNY, the PANYC Public Program and Yamin's article in "Archaeology" magazine, all of which helped keep NYC Archaeology to the forefront in the minds of New Yorkers. Intact Seneca Village deposits, to be excavated by students of Barnard and City College, will also keep city archaeology in the public eye. Harris reminded members that PANYC must work closely with Landmarks staff. She announced that Pagano and Gina Santucci would speak to the membership about new developments at Landmarks, subsequent to the business portion of the meeting.

Respectfully Submitted, Diane Dallal, PANYC Secretary 1996-7

# PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

545 West 111th Street, #6C  
New York, New York 10025

May 1, 1997

The Honorable Rudolph Giuliani  
Mayor, City of New York  
City Hall  
New York, New York 10007

Dear Mayor Giuliani:

I am writing on behalf of Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC) to express our concerns about plans by the Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS) to install a steel fence and entrance gates at the Old Gravesend Cemetery, a designated City Landmark in the Borough of Brooklyn. In-ground construction associated with this installation has the potential to disturb intact, unmarked burials that may be located along the perimeter of the existing cemetery. We are surprised that the Mayor and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYLPC) are not doing more to protect the integrity of this important cultural resource, especially in light of the City's experience with historic cemeteries such as the African Burial Ground in Manhattan. An existing Scope of Work for the project, calling for an archaeologist to monitor excavations during construction, is inadequate and economically unsound given the risk that the project may be halted in the midst of construction if graves are encountered. A more reasonable and respectful approach would be to require that DCAS conduct an intensive documentary study followed by pre-construction sub-surface testing of areas sensitive for human remains.

The Old Gravesend Cemetery, because of its antiquity (established circa 1650), and its association with the original community of Gravesend, clearly meets criteria (A, B, and D) for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as defined by the Secretary of Interior. Thus, by virtue of its national significance, and in addition to its status as a City Landmark, this cemetery deserves special consideration. Procedures to follow in advance of construction at historic properties such as the Gravesend Cemetery are spelled out in the City Environmental Quality Review Technical Manual (1993: Section F). Excavation for the new fence is clearly a "discretionary" action, and in these cases the Manual directs that an archaeological assessment be undertaken. Minimally an assessment entails a background study consisting of archival research. If there are indications that the cemetery's boundaries have changed or if evidence of unmarked graves is found, the effort would then be expanded to include limited shoveltesting within the impact zone of the proposed fence. The ultimate goal is to provide DCAS with enough information to design a project that will avoid disturbing human remains. For reasons that are unclear to us, the NYLPC is not recommending that these measures be undertaken..

Our recommendations are consistent with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's

"Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Human Remains and Grave Goods" (1988). This policy has been adopted by many state, federal, and local agencies and we strongly urge the City of the New York to adopt it as well. However, we especially urge the City to respect the integrity of the Old Gravesend Cemetery by following its own guidelines and by performing the necessary archaeological studies at this highly significant historic property.

If you or your staff would like to consult with some of our members, please call me at (212) 865-1463. We thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,



Wendy Elizabeth Harris  
President, PANYC

cc: William J. Diamond, Commissioner, DCAS  
Jennifer J. Raab, Chair, NYLPC  
Howard Golden, Brooklyn Borough President  
Anthony Weiner, City Council Member  
Mr. John E. Nikas, Chair, Community Board No.15  
Ms. Barbara Simmons, District Manager, Community Board No.15



## DEPARTMENT OF CITYWIDE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

MUNICIPAL BUILDING, 17th Floor  
New York, N.Y. 10007  
(212) 669-7111 Fax: (212) 669-8992

WILLIAM J. DIAMOND  
*Commissioner*

May 6, 1997

Ms. Wendy Elizabeth Harris  
President  
Professional Archaeologists of New York City  
545 West 111<sup>th</sup> Street, #6C  
New York, New York 10025

Dear Ms. Harris:

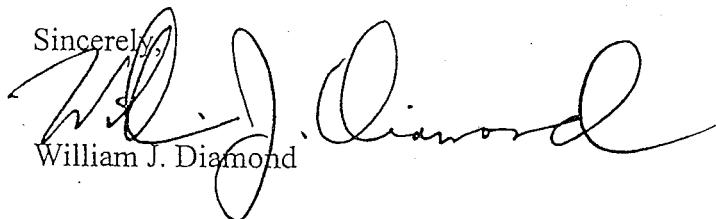
I am in receipt of your letter to Mayor Rudolph Giuliani dated May 1<sup>st</sup>, 1997 regarding the plans to install fencing at Gravesend Cemetery in Brooklyn.

After carefully reviewing your concerns, I am pleased to inform you that the contract bidding process has been rescinded, effective this date. The original contract scope was initiated in 1993, and does include many of the protocols consistent with City Environmental Quality Review Technical Manual (1993). Nevertheless, I concur with you that archaeological research and probes would best be initiated prior to design and contract. The Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS) will issue a separate contract for site assessment. Appropriate compliance with all aspects of CEQR Technical Manual (1993) will be followed. The New York Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYLPC) will be included in drafting a scope of services for a Certified Society of Professional Archaeologist, who will be retained as a consultant to this agency. NYLPC will also be requested to review the consultant's final report of findings and research documentation to ensure that all necessary protocols are effectuated.

DCAS will make every effort to preserve the integrity of the human remains and historical artifacts contained within this cemetery. The replacement fencing project will be implemented by Property Management and Leasing. Should you wish to discuss this further, please call Assistant Commissioner Dolores Barbieri, at (212) 669-4001.

Thank you for sharing your concerns and making me aware of this situation.

Sincerely,



William J. Diamond

cc: Mayor Rudolph Giuliani  
Brooklyn Borough President Howard Golden  
Council Member Anthony Weiner  
NYLPC Chair Jennifer J. Raab  
CB # 15 Chair John Nikas  
CB # 15 District Manager Barbara Simmons  
First Deputy Commissioner Iris Weinshall  
Deputy Commissioner Lori Fierstein  
Assistant Commissioner Dolores Barbieri

# PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

545 West 111th Street, #6C  
New York, New York 10025

May 22, 1997

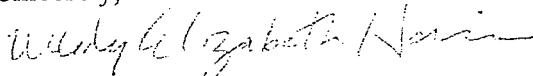
William J. Diamond  
Commissioner  
Department of Citywide Administrative Services  
Municipal Building, 17th Floor  
New York, New York 10007

Dear Mr. Diamond:

In a letter to Mayor Rudolph Giuliani dated May 1, 1997, our organization, the Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC), voiced concerns in the matter of a proposed fence installation at the Old Gravesend Cemetery, a designated City Landmark in the Borough of Brooklyn. In less than a week we received a response from the Department of Citywide Administrative Services (DCAS) outlining steps that would taken to address these concerns. We were especially pleased to learn that you will be coordinating with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYLPC) in the drafting of an archaeological scope of services and review of the consultants' final report. We now wish to commend your agency for taking appropriate action. We regard such cooperation among city agencies, and historic preservation advocacy groups such as our own, as a model for compliance activites within the city.

If you or your staff would like to consult with our members on this project, or any other project affecting the city's archaeological resources, please call me at (212) 865-1463. As PANYC's membership is composed of archaeologists employed by colleges and universities, government agencies, as well as consulting firms, we offer a wide range of experience and expertise which we would be pleased to share. Once again, we thank DCAS for responding so promptly to our concerns.

Sincerely,



Wendy Elizabeth Harris  
President, PANYC

cc: The Honorable Rudolph Giuliani, Mayor, City of New York

Ms. Dolores Barbieri, Assistant Commissioner, DCAS

Ms. Jennifer J. Raab, Esq., Chair, NYLPC

Ms. Rhonda Wist, Executive Director, NYLPC  
Mr. Howard Golden, Brooklyn Borough President  
Mr. Anthony Weiner, City Council Member  
Mr. John E. Nikas, Chair, Community Board No.15  
Ms. Barbara Simmons, District Manager, Community Board No.15

**Current Research  
in the New York Area**

**Letters to the Editor**

Staten Island

P.S. 56R School Site

Submitted by Cece Saunders  
Historical Perspectives Inc.

After completing Phase 1a, 1b, and 2 studies, Historical Perspectives Inc. conducted Phase 3 archaeological investigations at the P.S. 56R School Site, located in the Rossville section of Staten Island, between February 5 and March 29, 1996. The excavations recovered many thousands of artifacts indicative of a wide range of prehistoric activities. Recovered materials included flaked, ground and pecked tools, lithic debitage, prehistoric pottery, faunal and botanical materials and several features. This multi-component site generated an assemblage of chronologically sensitive artifacts extending from the Early Archaic Period (ca. 8000-7000 years before the present) to the Late Woodland (ca. A.D. 1000 to European Contact). The majority of the prehistoric activity dates to the Late Archaic (ca. 6000 to 3700 B.P.). The types of activities represented include hunting and butchering, cooking, food processing, food storage and varied tool use. Analysis suggested that P.S. 56R was a seasonal, inland, hunting and food processing encampment, which was repeatedly used over an extended period of time. The final report entitled "Phase 3 Archaeological Data Recovery of the P.S. 56R School Site, Staten Island, New York" presents the results of the Phase 1b, Phase 2, and Phase 3 field investigations, laboratory analysis and interpretations.

Dear Mr. Fitts

I just received my April issue of the PANYC Newsletter, and compliment you and your staff on the new format. Just for the record, the picture in "Around Town" (Deeper & Deeper) misspelled the name of the gentleman digging in 1904. His name is William L. Calver. I knew him in the 1930s when I was still in grade school or high school. The high collar, tie, and bowler was the standard gear for archaeologists then. He was a member of the N.Y. Historical Society's field exploration team with Reginald Pelham Bolton and Leonidas Westervelt.

Sincerely,

Ralph Solecki  
Dept. of Anthropology  
Texas A&M University

City of New York  
Mayor David N. Dinkins



# City Environmental Quality Review

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## TECHNICAL MANUAL

Issued by:  
Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination  
Gary Deane, *Director*

Sponsoring Agencies:  
Department of City Planning  
Richard L. Schaffer, *Director*  
Department of Environmental Protection  
Albert Appleton, *Commissioner*

December 1993

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## F. Historic Resources

### 100. Definitions

#### 110. HISTORIC RESOURCES

The term "historic resources" encompasses districts, buildings, structures, sites, and objects of historical, aesthetic, cultural, and archaeological importance. For CEQR, this includes:

- Designated New York City Landmarks, Interior Landmarks, Scenic Landmarks, and properties within designated New York City Historic Districts.
- Properties calendar for consideration as one of the above by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC).
- Properties listed on or formally determined eligible for inclusion on the State and/or National Register of Historic Places, or contained within a district listed on or formally determined eligible for the State and/or National Register of Historic Places.
- Properties recommended by the New York State Board for listing on the State and/or National Registers of Historic Places.
- National Historic Landmarks.
- Properties not identified by one of the programs listed above, but that meet their eligibility requirements.

### 111. Buildings

A building is a structure created to shelter human activity. The historical or architectural value of individual buildings may range from the monumental, such as the American Museum of Natural History, to the modest or unique, such as the Fraunces Tavern block in Lower Manhattan.

### 112. Structures

A structure is a built work composed of interdependent parts or elements in an organized pattern. The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made for purposes other than shelter. Bridges and other engineering projects are good examples of historic structures. Other examples of historic structures are the carousels at Coney Island or military fortifications, such as Fort William and Fort Tryon on Governors Island or the batteries at Fort Wadsworth on Staten Island.

### 113. Objects

An object is an item of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that may be movable but is related to a given environment or setting. The designated sidewalk clocks in Manhattan and Queens, or Native American stone tools are examples of objects.

### 114. Sites

A site is the location or place where a significant event or sequence of events took place, or the location of an important building or structure, whether now standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value. A site can be important because of its association with significant historic (or prehistoric) events or activities, buildings, structures, objects, or people, or because of its potential to yield information important in prehistory or history. Examples of sites include a Native American habitation site or a battlefield.

### 115. Districts

A district is a geographically definable area that possesses a significant concentration of associated buildings, structures, objects, or sites, united historically or aesthetically by plan and design or physical development and historical and/or architectural relationships. Although composed of many resources, a district derives its importance from being a unified entity. A district can consist of historic or archaeological resources, as in a grouping of archaeological sites related by their common components. The Central Park West-West 73rd/74th Street Historic District (which is within the larger Upper West Side-Central Park West Historic

these qualities are important to a particular property depends on why the property is significant. The essential physical features that contribute to a property's significance must continue to be present and visible; property must retain the identity for which it is significant. For example, a building significant as an example of a particular architectural style must retain the distinctive design characteristics of that style. The measures of integrity relate to the period for which the resource is significant; if the resource was altered, etc., before that period, this will not affect its integrity (see the discussion of significant alterations above).

### 121.3. Special Considerations

Certain kinds of individual properties are not usually considered for listing on the National Register. These are properties less than 50 years old, religious properties, moved properties, birthplaces and graves, cemeteries, reconstructed properties, and commemorative properties. (Such properties do qualify if they are integral parts of districts that meet the eligibility criteria.) However, these properties can be eligible for the Register in certain circumstances, described below. These "criteria considerations" are found in 36 CFR Part 60. It is important to note that certain kinds of properties are not generally excluded from eligibility for designation as New York City Landmarks; the Landmarks Law has different criteria for eligibility from those of the National Register (see Section 122, below). Further, even if a property is not eligible for the National Register for any reason, if it is eligible for designation as a New York City Landmark, the potential for impacts is considered under CEQR.

Although properties typically must be at least 50 years old to be eligible for the National Register, younger properties that are of exceptional importance to a community, state, region, or the nation may still be eligible. The 50-year criterion was created as guidance, to ensure that sufficient time has passed to allow an evaluation of the historical value of a place. Certain properties whose unusual contribution to the development of an area's history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and/or culture can clearly be demonstrated may be eligible for the National Register even if they are not yet 50 years old. Examples of properties in New York City determined eligible for listing or listed on the National Register before they were 50 years old include the following:

- The Chrysler Building (completed in 1930), which was listed on the Register because it is considered the epitome of "style moderne" architecture.

event occurred, setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves the relationship of the property to its surrounding features (such as topography, vegetation, and other buildings or open spaces).

- **Design.** Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials (and thus, massing, pattern of fenestration, textures and colors of surface materials, etc.).

**Materials.** These are physical elements combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern. A property must retain the key exterior materials dating from the period of its significance. If the property was altered *before* the period that gave it significance, the materials of the alteration rather than the original materials will be important. According to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* (36 CFR Part 68), significant historic alterations are defined as "changes which may have taken place in the course of time and are evidence of the history and development of a building, structure, or site and its environment." These changes may have acquired significance in their own right and this significance shall be recognized and respected. Consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) at the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) and LPC would be helpful in determining if significant alterations or additions have occurred.

**Workmanship.** This is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people; the evidence of labor and skill in constructing or altering a resource. Examples of workmanship in historic buildings include tooling, carving, painting, etc.

- **Feeling.** Feeling is the physical characteristics that evoke the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- **Association.** This is the direct link between a historic property and an important historic event or person. Like feeling (above), association requires the presence of physical features that convey this relationship.

To retain integrity, a property will possess at least one and typically several of these aspects. Which of

District) is an example of a district unified by plan or design. This district reflects the vision of Edward Clark, president of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and his heirs, who used restrictive covenants governing height and setbacks to create homogeneous residential streetscapes surrounding the monumental buildings that define Central Park West (e.g., New-York Historical Society, the Dakota, American Museum of Natural History). An example of a district notable for its historical and/or architectural relationships is the Brooklyn Heights Historic District, which comprises a concentration of buildings of several styles predating the Civil War, including Federal, Gothic Revival, and Italianate.

**Be associated with the lives of persons significant in the past.**

- Embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- Have yielded or have the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Thus, significance can range from buildings that are examples of an architectural style, such as the Greek Revival residences in Brooklyn Heights; that are monumental, such as the American Museum of Natural History; or that represent the work of a renowned architect, such as the Bayard Condict Building at 65-69 Bleeker Street in Manhattan, which is the only building in New York City by the well-known architect Louis H. Sullivan. Buildings can also be significant if they are associated with historic events or persons. For example, the Bowry House in Flushing, Queens, possesses important historical associations because it contains the kitchen wing of the oldest house in Queens, built by John Bowry in 1661 with additions that date to 1680 and 1696. Similarly, Flushing's second oldest house, the Kingland Homestead Museum, which dates to ca. 1774, is an important example of an otherwise lost building tradition, the English vernacular tradition.

### 121.2. Integrity

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must not only be significant under the four associative criteria for eligibility listed in Section 121, but it also must have integrity. Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. It is defined in the Federal guidelines as "the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical attributes that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period." The National Register criteria recognize seven measures that define integrity, as follows:

**Location.** Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The location of a property, together with its setting (see below), is important in recapturing a sense of history.

- **Setting.** Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. While location refers to the specific place where a property was built or in

district) is an example of a district unified by plan or design. This district reflects the vision of Edward Clark, president of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and his heirs, who used restrictive covenants governing height and setbacks to create homogeneous residential streetscapes surrounding the monumental buildings that define Central Park West (e.g., New-York Historical Society, the Dakota, American Museum of Natural History). An example of a district notable for its historical and/or architectural relationships is the Brooklyn Heights Historic District, which comprises a concentration of buildings of several styles predating the Civil War, including Federal, Gothic Revival, and Italianate.

### 124. CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY

The U.S. Secretary of the Interior has established criteria of eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60); New York State and LPC have adopted these criteria for use in identifying significant historic resources for SEQRA and CEQR review. In addition, the criteria for local designation as defined in the New York City Landmarks Law are applicable in assessing historic resources that may be affected by the action.

#### 121.1. Associate Criteria

To be considered significant and eligible for the National Register, a property must represent a significant part of the history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture of an area, and it must have characteristics that make it a good representative of properties associated with that aspect of the past. The scope of significance may be local, state, regional, or national. The consideration of whether a property represents an important aspect of an area's history or prehistory is related to its associative values; the consideration of its characteristics is related to its integrity. The National Register's criteria for associative values and measures of integrity are described below. These criteria apply to both archaeological and architectural resources. More guidance on the National Register criteria is provided in the U.S. Department of the Interior's *National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, as well as numerous other National Register Bulletins (see Section 730, below).

#### 121.1. Associate Values

The National Register criteria for evaluation identify the values that make a building, structure, object, site, or district significant. To be significant, property must meet at least one of these criteria:

- The Whitney Museum of American Art (completed in 1966), which is considered exceptionally important as the work of an internationally renowned architect (Marcel Breuer), and representative of modern architecture during the 1950's and 1960's.
- The Lever House building (completed in 1952), which is important as one of the first corporate expressions of the international style of architecture in America.

As discussed below in Section 122, the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission under the New York City Landmarks Law has jurisdiction to designate properties 30 years of age or older, in whole or in part, on the basis of their architectural, cultural, aesthetic, or historical significance. Any resource(s) that may be eligible for designation as a New York City Landmark or Historic District must be considered in CEQR whether or not it may be eligible for the National Register.

- The other kinds of properties typically not eligible for the National Register—cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, properties primarily religious in nature, commemorative properties, and moved or reconstructed buildings or structures—will qualify for the Register if they have achieved additional significance, as follows:
- 14 Religious properties deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; cemeteries that derive their primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events. For example, Trinity Church and Cemetery in Manhattan are both listed on the National Register. The church, the third to stand at this site for Trinity Parish, which was formed in 1667, is an outstanding example of Gothic Revival style. The cemetery antiquity gives it importance, and it forms an integral and historical component of the setting in which the church now stands. A cemetery may also be considered significant if it contains headstones of aesthetic significance, such as headstones inscribed with early death heads or skulls and bones, or important funeral statuary.

- Effect and accomplish the protection, enhancement, and perpetuation of such buildings, structures, places, works of art, and objects (collectively termed, "improvements"); landscape features; and districts that represent or reflect elements of the City's cultural, social, economic, political, and architectural history.
- Safeguard the City's historic, aesthetic, and cultural heritage, as embodied and reflected in such improvements, landscape features, and districts.

In another example, New York's 18th century African Burial Ground was designated a National Historic Landmark and listed on the National Re-

## 200. Determining Whether a Historic Resources Assessment is Appropriate

The New York City Landmarks Law recognizes several types of resources:

### 210. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

*Landmark.* As set forth in the Landmarks Law, a property eligible for designation as a Landmark is as follows: any improvement (building, structure, place, work of art, and/or object), any part of that is 30 years old or older, that has a special character or special historical or aesthetic interest or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the City, State, or nation.

### Interior Landmark.

A property is eligible for designation as an Interior Landmark if it meets the following criteria: it is an interior (the visible surfaces of the interior of an improvement) or part thereof, any part of which is 30 years old or older, and that is customarily open or accessible to the public, or to which the public is customarily invited, and that has a special historical or aesthetic interest or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the City, State, or nation.

### Scenic Landmark.

A New York City-owned property is eligible for designation as a Scenic Landmark if it meets the following criteria: it is a landscape feature (any grade, body of water, stream, rock, plant, shrub, tree, path, walkway, road, plaza, fountain, sculpture, or other form of natural or artificial landscaping) or an aggregate of landscape features, any part of which is 30 years old or older, that has or have a special character of special historical or aesthetic interest or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the City, State, or nation.

### Historic District.

An area eligible for designation as a Historic District is as follows: any area that contains improvements (buildings, structures, places, works of art, and objects) that have a special character or special historical or aesthetic interest or value; and that represent one or more periods or styles of architecture typical of one or more eras in the history of New York City; and that cause such area, by reason of such factors, to constitute a distinct section of the City.

### 120. ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

Generally, architectural resources should be assessed if the proposed action would result in any of the following effects, whether or not any known historic resources are located near the site of the action:

- New construction, demolition, or significant physical alteration to any building, structure, or object.
- A change in scale, visual prominence, or visual context of any building, structure, or object or landscape feature. Visual prominence is generally the way in which a building, structure, object, or

## 201. Determining Whether a Historic Resources Assessment is Appropriate

The New York City Landmarks Law recognizes several types of resources:

### 210. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Archaeological resources usually need to be assessed for actions that would result in any in-ground disturbance. In-ground disturbance is any disturbance to an area not previously excavated, and includes new excavation deeper and/or wider than previous excavation on the same site. Examples of actions that typically require assessment are as follows:

### Interior Landmark.

Above-ground construction resulting in ground disturbance, including construction of temporary roads and access facilities, grading, or landscaping.

### Below-ground construction.

Below-ground construction, such as installation of utilities or excavation, including for footings or piles. Analysis of archaeological resources is typically not necessary in the following circumstances:

### Actions that would not result in ground disturbance.

Actions that would result in disturbance only of areas that have already been excavated for other purposes, such as basements, concourses, sunken plazas, etc. If the proposed area to be excavated substantially exceeds the previous disturbance in depth or footprint, archaeological assessment may be appropriate.

### For any actions that would result in new ground disturbance (as described above), assessment of both prehistoric and historic archaeological resources is generally appropriate.

### 220. ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

Generally, architectural resources should be assessed if the proposed action would result in any of the following effects, whether or not any known historic resources are located near the site of the action:

- New construction, demolition, or significant physical alteration to any building, structure, or object.
- A change in scale, visual prominence, or visual context of any building, structure, or object or landscape feature. Visual prominence is generally the way in which a building, structure, object, or

Landscape feature is viewed. For example, a building may be part of an open setting, a tower within a plaza, or conforming or not conforming with the streetwall in terms of its height, footprint, and/or setback. Visual context is the character of the surrounding built or natural environment. This can include the following: the architectural components of an area's buildings (e.g., height, scale, proportion, massing, fenestration, ground-floor configuration, style), streetscapes, skyline, landscape, vegetation, and openness to the sky.

- Construction, including but not limited to, excavating, vibration, subsidence, dewatering, and the possibility of failing objects.
- Additions to or significant removal, grading, or replacement of significant historic landscape features.
- Screening or elimination of publicly accessible views.
- Introduction of significant new shadows or significant lengthening of the duration of existing shadows over a historic landscape or on a historic structure if the features that make the structure significant depend on sunlight (for example, stained glass windows that cannot be seen without sunlight).

**3.00. Assessment Methods**

For actions that may affect historic resources (see Section 200), the first step in the evaluation of an action's effects on historic resources is to consider what area the action might affect and then identify historic resources—whether officially recognized or eligible for such recognition—within that area. The methods of choosing a study area and identifying and evaluating historic resources within that study area are explained in this section. These generally follow the methods typically used for City, State, and Federal historic resource reviews.

## 3.0 STUDY AREAS

### 3.1. Archaeological Resources

The study area for archaeological resources from both the prehistoric and historic periods is generally the site of the proposed action. For prehistoric resources, it is also generally appropriate to perform some preliminary research of known archaeological resources in the surrounding area—typically, the area within a half-mile of the site. Similarly, for historic archaeological re-

sources it is often appropriate to perform preliminary research of known archaeological resources in the nearby area, such as on the present-day full tax lot or within the boundaries of the nearest adjacent mapped streets. The data gathered in these examinations of the surrounding area are used to predict the likelihood of archaeological resources existing on the project site itself.

### 3.2. Architectural Resources

For architectural resources, the study area is the area in which any resources could be affected by the action. It should be large enough to permit examination of the relationships between the proposed action and the existing historic resources. These relationships are physical (e.g., an action may require alteration of a resource or may threaten a resource's structural integrity during construction), visual (e.g., an action may alter the landscape or background context in which a resource is viewed and understood), and historical (an action can change the historical context of a resource if it changes its historic character, feeling, or association (see Section 122, above) or the way it is understood by the public; this could occur if a formerly public building, such as a library or recreational facility, became private, or if obvious and tangible links to the resource's history were removed, such as if busting meat market activity within a building that is historically significant because of that association with the meat market were replaced by another activity). Thus, the size of the study area is directly related to the anticipated extent of the action's impacts. For most proposals, a study area defined by the radius of 400 feet from the borders of the project site is adequate. However, study areas of different sizes are sometimes appropriate. If an action facilitates only limited construction visible from few locations, for example, a smaller study area may be appropriate. Examples of situations for which a larger study area may be appropriate include:

- Actions that affect historic districts.
- Actions that involve construction in areas with difficult subsurface conditions (e.g., where dewatering could change the water table over a wider area and affect historic buildings some distance from the project site).
- Actions that result in changes over a larger area (e.g., a large-scale development or an area rezoning). For generic or programmatic actions, it may be appropriate to identify any "soft" sites that may be developed because of the action (see Section 2C.400 for more information on identifying soft sites) and then consider study areas for each of

those sites that are appropriate in size for the expected changes.

- Actions that result in changes that are highly visible and can be perceived from farther than 400 feet and could affect the context of historic resources some distance away (e.g., changes to the skyline around Central Park).

## 3.20. ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

### 3.21. Archaeological Resources

#### 321.1. Identifying Known Resources

Some archaeological resources have already been identified through City, State, or Federal processes identified above (see Section 110). These are listed on, or have been determined eligible for, the State and/or National Registers of Historic Places; designated New York City Landmarks or Historic Districts on properties calendar for such designation; properties listed on, determined eligible for, or recommended by the New York State Board for listing on the State and/or National Registers, or National Historic Landmarks. In addition, the SHPO, the New York State Museum, and the Landmarks Preservation Commission maintain records of known archaeological sites and areas that are considered likely to contain archaeological resources (these areas are sometimes referred to as archaeologically sensitive). (For these sources, see Section 730, below.)

1. A determination of the potential for any prehistoric or historic material remains (artifacts, structures, refuse, etc.) existing on the site of the action. This depends on the site's past uses, as well as whether those remains, if any, would have survived subsequent disturbance by other activities, such as construction of later buildings.
2. An evaluation of the potential significance of any such remains. For this step, the National Register criteria for evaluation (Section 121, above) are applied. Archaeological sites are most likely to be found significant under the fourth criterion—having the potential to yield information important to prehistory or history—but the other criteria may also be applicable.

After this assessment, a site that is found likely to contain significant material remains is considered to be potentially archaeologically sensitive.\* The site's actual, rather than potential, sensitivity cannot be ascertained without some testing or excavation. However, in New York City, the initial assessment of a site's archaeological sensitivity is typically made through background or archival research, without excavation. This documentary research phase should be extensive enough to allow the lead agency to evaluate the likelihood that significant resources are located on the site, and then whether these resources would be affected by the proposed action (Section 500, below). Field work (archaeological testing or excavation) is most often not needed until after this initial evaluation of sensitivity and determination of the action's significant impacts.

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the site, as described below. If the extent of disturbance on the site is unknown, analysis continues for the entire site as described below. At this point in the analysis, the lead agency may wish to contact the Landmarks Preservation Commission to determine whether the consideration of archaeological resources on the site is appropriate or can be eliminated.

Appropriate methodologies for identifying potential archaeological resources, based on Federal standards and guidelines—particularly the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Federal Register*, Vol. 45, No. 190—as well as guidelines appropriate for archaeological work in New York City, are summarized in this section. Use of an archaeologist may be appropriate for this evaluation of unknown archaeological resources. Typically, the initial analysis of unidentified archaeological resources consists of two parts, often performed simultaneously:

1. A determination of the potential for any prehistoric or historic material remains (artifacts, structures, refuse, etc.) existing on the site of the action. This depends on the site's past uses, as well as whether those remains, if any, would have survived subsequent disturbance by other activities, such as construction of later buildings.
2. An evaluation of the potential significance of any such remains. For this step, the National Register criteria for evaluation (Section 121, above) are applied. Archaeological sites are most likely to be found significant under the fourth criterion—having the potential to yield information important to prehistory or history—but the other criteria may also be applicable.

After this assessment, a site that is found likely to contain significant material remains is considered to be potentially archaeologically sensitive.\* The site's actual, rather than potential, sensitivity cannot be ascertained without some testing or excavation. However, in New York City, the initial assessment of a site's archaeological sensitivity is typically made through background or archival research, without excavation. This documentary research phase should be extensive enough to allow the lead agency to evaluate the likelihood that significant resources are located on the site, and then whether these resources would be affected by the proposed action (Section 500, below). Field work (archaeological testing or excavation) is most often not needed until after this initial evaluation of sensitivity and determination of the action's significant impacts.

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### 321.2. Investigating Unknown Resources

The next step in the assessment of archaeological resources is to identify unknown resources that may exist on the site. If documented disturbances on the site exceed depths at which archaeological resources have been found in the immediate vicinity (see 321.1, above), then further investigation will most likely not be necessary. If any part of the site has not been excavated to this depth, analysis continues for that part of

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The following research steps are appropriate to determine the potential sensitivity of a project site.

#### Determine Past Uses on the Site.

1. Contact the appropriate agencies and other sources to determine whether any known prehistoric or archaeological resources are located near the project site (see Section 321.1, above). Presence of other prehistoric resources in the vicinity is used as an indicator of the site's potential sensitivity for prehistoric resources.

2. Determine the original topography of the project site. Early historical maps and documentary sources can be used. This step will help to assess prehistoric and other archaeological historic resources. If the site was once located near a water source, on a well-drained elevated site, or near a wetland, it is more likely to have been utilized by prehistoric, Native American groups. On project sites near the waterfront that are the result of landfilling operations since the 1600's, original land surfaces may be deeply buried. Additionally, the extent to which the shoreline has altered over the last 14,000 years as a result of climatic changes is also considered.

3. Research the development history of the site, as far back in time as possible. In this way, determine whether the site had any historic uses that may be of archaeological interest (such as 17th, 18th, or 19th century uses). What is of archaeological interest depends on current research issues in New York City, and therefore involves some judgement. This is discussed further in step 5, below. The development history also provides information about more recent uses and the extent to which these uses may have disturbed the site (step 4, below). For this step, historic maps and buildings department records can be helpful, as well as other documentary sources when available.

#### Determine Disturbance on the Site.

4. If there is evidence of several cycles of construction and demolition, consider whether later construction or demolition episodes disturbed any remains from past uses (identified in step 3). Excavation of late 19th and 20th century building foundations and/or basements, filling, grading, and construction of utility lines may have disturbed earlier, potentially significant archaeological resources. Typically, construction records filed

the Buildings Department are a good source of this information; historic maps can also be useful.

Determination of the extent to which later land modification activities have affected earlier archaeological resources requires comparing the documented depth of disturbance with the depths at which archaeological resources would be expected.

This depth depends on the original topography (step 2, above) and the amounts of filling and alteration that have occurred (step 3). The depths at which archaeological resources from the same period have been found in the vicinity are a good indicator. Depths at which significant archaeological resources have been found in New York City vary, and 17th century remains have been identified below 18th century foundations in Lower Manhattan, so the mere presence of later base-ments may not have disturbed potentially significant archaeological resources. If documented disturbance clearly exceeds depths at which archaeological resources might be expected, then no further work may be necessary.

This step can be performed before, after, or simultaneously with step 5, below (determining significance of past uses), depending on which method proves more useful and expedient. For example, if it is clear that no uses with any potential for significance were ever located on the site, there may be no reason to document the disturbance to the site. On the other hand, if it is clear that the locations of past uses have been disturbed, their significance does not need to be examined.

#### Determine Significance of Past Uses that May Remain.

5. If any past uses of interest are identified during step 3, intensive research can address whether these uses would be likely to result in meaningful archaeological resources: are they activities that have a discernible or physical signature? and do these remains provide information that answers important research questions?

Significance is a function of whether the resource is likely to contribute to current knowledge of the history of the period in question. Following are some examples of archaeological issues currently of interest in New York City. However, research issues change as the knowledge base increases. (Consultation with LPC is recommended in determining significance of potential resources.)

For prehistoric archaeological resources, research services that continued to be used after City water and sewer were available, the archival phase may involve collecting information about the occupants through such sources as court deeds, tax records, and census lists. On the other hand, if the archival phase demonstrates that no potentially significant uses were located on the site, this additional research may not be necessary.

**Conclusions About Potential Archaeological Sensitivity of Site.** Based on the information provided in steps 1 through 5, above, the lead agency can draw conclusions as to the potential archaeological sensitivity of the site. Consultation with LPC is recommended for this evaluation. If past uses may have left remains on the site that were not later disturbed, and if these remains may be important according to the National Register criteria for eligibility (see Section 120, above), then the site may have significant archaeological resources, or may be archaeologically "sensitive." The locations of potential sensitivity should be pinpointed as much as possible. The effects on those potential resources are then assessed (see Section 420, below).

If no known or potential archaeological resources were identified on the site, consideration of archaeological resources is complete. For actions being evaluated through an Environmental Assessment Statement, a Negative Declaration may be appropriate at this point, if no other issues have been raised in other technical areas. (Chapter I of this Technical Manual explains the issuance of Negative Declarations). If resources were identified, the action's effects on those resources must be evaluated (see Section 410, below). This involves considering conditions in the future without the action (321.3, below) and with the action (321.4).

**321.3. Future No Action Condition**  
To assess the future no action condition, consider whether any changes are likely to occur to the existing archaeological resources identified in Sections 321.1 and 321.2. If any archaeological resources—either designated or potential—are identified on the site, any expected changes to the site or surrounding area that would affect those resources should be noted.

**321.4. Future Action Condition**  
The proposed action's effects on any designated or potential archaeological resources identified above in 321.1 and 321.2 are then analyzed in the future action condition. The assessment specifically considers whether the action could result in disturbance or destruction of those archaeological resources.



## 322. Architectural Resources

### 322.1. Identifying Known Resources

Designated architectural resources include: (1) designated New York City Landmarks, Interior Landmarks, and Scenic Landmarks, and properties within designated New York City Landmark Historic Districts; (2) properties calendarized for consideration as one of the above by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission; (3) properties listed on or formally determined eligible for inclusion on the State and/or National Register of Historic Places, or contained within a district listed on or formally determined eligible for the State and/or National Register of Historic Places; (4) properties recommended by the New York State Board for listing on the State and/or National Registers of Historic Places. The information on listed resources is available from the agencies responsible for their identification or assigned responsibility for maintaining these records: the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (see Section 730, below). Consultation with LPC is advised; LPC can assist in making determinations of eligibility on the basis of Federal, State, and local criteria.

**Field Survey.** The survey for unidentified resources begins with field inspection of the study area, including the project site. During this inspection, structures that appear to have particular cultural, architectural, or historical distinction are identified. This survey can require careful judgment and knowledge about current perceptions of significance and about the history and architecture of New York City. Consultation with LPC or SHPO would be helpful and should be considered.

### 322.2. Identifying Potential Resources

Any potentially eligible architectural resources that may be affected by the action should be identified. Records and documentation of this effort are prepared for the lead agency's files or for submission to the reviewing agency, if appropriate. As described in Section 100, above, historic resources can be considered significant if they meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register, established by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior, or criteria for local designation set forth in the New York City Landmarks Law. The National Register criteria address both historic and architectural significance: a property may be associated with significant events or persons, or may be a notable representation of a particular architectural style or the work of an important architect or builder (see Section 121, above). Similarly, the New York City Landmarks Law's criteria include historical, architectural, aesthetic, and cultural value (see Section 122). Usually, architectural resources are identified through a combination of field surveys and documentary research. Efforts to identify potential architectural resources generally follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for

Archaeology and Historic Preservation and the criteria of the New York City Landmarks Law. The National Register and the New York City Landmarks Law criteria are then applied to determine if these potential resources may be eligible for the National Register or for local designation by the Landmarks Preservation Commission. This methodology is summarized below.

The passage of time or changing perceptions of significance may justify reevaluation of properties that were previously determined ineligible for the Register or for designation as City Landmarks or Historic Districts. Usually, identification of potential historic resources requires some knowledge of an area's history of the broad patterns of historical development in New York City, and of the various architectural styles represented in the City. More information on surveying historic resources and applying the National Register criteria is available in the Federal regulations and in numerous bulletins published by the National Park Service and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (see Section 730, below). Consultation with LPC is advised; LPC can assist in making determinations of eligibility on the basis of Federal, State, and local criteria.

If any listed historic resources are located in the study area, then further analysis of the action's impact on these resources must be performed. In addition, whether or not the study area includes any listed resources, after this evaluation of listed historic resources is complete, potential resources should be investigated (see Section 322.2, below).

- The information needed to evaluate significance depends on the property's history and reason for significance. In most cases, the following information relating to a property's history is needed:
  - Historically significant events and/or patterns of activity associated with the property.
  - Periods of time during which the property was in use.
  - Specific dates or periods of time when the resource achieved its importance (e.g., date of construction, date of specific event, period of association with an important person, period of an important activity).
  - Information about any alterations.
  - Historically significant persons associated with the property (e.g., its tenants, visitors, owner).
  - Representation of a style, period, or method of construction.
  - Persons responsible for the design or construction of the property (e.g., architect, builder).
  - Quality of style, design, workmanship, or materials.
  - Historically or culturally significant group associated with the property and the nature of its association.
  - Information the property has yielded or may be likely to yield.

**Documentation.** For any properties in the study area that appear to be important, information provided should be sufficient to enable the lead agency or coordinating agencies (LPC and/or SHPO) to make a decision concerning the significance of the resources using the National Register and local criteria. This information should include dates of construction and alteration for example. In addition to written descriptions, maps indicating the location of the resources(s) and black-and-white photographs of the resources can be helpful.

For all potentially important resources, the date or approximate date of construction, the name of the architect or builder, the architectural style, and the approximate dates of alterations to the resource should be provided, when possible. Depending on the reasons for importance, additional information should also be provided.

- For historically important resources, this includes any available information about that history such as important occupants or events. For architecturally important resources, all those design elements that contribute to the building or structure's architectural importance should be noted. For example, for a building that may be a fine representation of the Gothic Revival style, those features for which that style is known—such as pointed gables, steep roof pitch, and bargeboards and batten siding—should be documented. Features that may contribute to a resource's value, and therefore should be noted, can include the following:
  - Type of structure (e.g., dwelling, church, shop, apartment building, etc.).
  - Building placement (detached, row, flush to the street, set back, etc.).
  - General characteristics, including overall shape of plan (rectangle, side hall, center hall), number of stories, structural system, number of vertical divisions, or bays, construction materials (e.g., brick, stone, poured concrete), wall finish (e.g., kind of bond, courting, stringer, half-timber), and roof shape.
  - Specific features, including location, number, and appearance of porches (e.g., stoops, porte cochères), windows, doors, chimneys, and dormers.
  - Materials of roof, foundation, walls, and other structural features.
  - Important exterior decorative elements (facade, limits, cornices, etc.).
  - Interior features that contribute to the character of the building or that may possess significance independent of the value of the exterior of the building.
  - Number, type, and location of outbuildings or dependencies.
  - Important features of the immediate environment, including proximity to the street or sidewalk, landscaping, and views.
  - For historic districts, in addition to the information considered for individual resources, other contributions include the qualities that give the district coherence distinct from its surroundings, the boundaries of the district, the individual or groups of buildings that contribute to the character of the district, and the buildings

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made by the lead agency, usually with assistance from LPC and/or SHPO.

- If potential architectural resources are identified, the action's effects on those resources must be assessed (see Section 430, below). This involves considering the no action condition (322.3, below) and conditions with the action (322.4).

If no known or potential resources were identified, the evaluation of architectural resources is complete. For actions being evaluated through an Environmental Assessment Statement, a Negative Declaration may be appropriate at this point (Chapter 1 of this Technical Manual provides more information on Negative Declarations).

#### 322.3. Future No Action Condition

To assess the future no action condition, consider whether any changes are likely to occur to the existing architectural resources identified in Sections 322.1 and 322.2. If any architectural resources—either designated or eligible—were identified in the study area, any expected changes to those resources should be noted. These changes could be physical (e.g., demolition, alteration), virtual (e.g., changes to the resource's setting or context), or historical (e.g., change in use that affects its context).

#### 322.4. Future Action Condition

The proposed action's effects on any designated or potential architectural resources identified in 322.1 and 322.2 are then assessed in the future action condition. The analysis should consider the potential for physical and contextual effects on those resources. In the assessment of contextual effects, the appearance of any proposed new structures may be important. More information is provided in Section 420.

#### 400. Determining Impact Significance

Federal regulations, which have become a widely recognized standard, define an adverse effect as the introduction of tangible and intangible elements that compromise or diminish the characteristics for which a resource has been determined significant. Thus, impact assessment is directly related to the proposed action and how it will affect the distinguishing characteristics of any resources identified. The assessment asks two major questions: will there be a physical change to the property or its setting as a result of the proposed action? If so, is the change likely to diminish the qualities of the resource—including non-physical changes, such as context or visual prominence—that make it

important? As explained in Chapter 2 of this Manual, the action's effects should be compared with the future no action conditions to assess impacts. Impacts may result from both temporary (e.g., related to the construction process) and permanent (e.g., related to the long-term or permanent result of the proposed action or construction project) activities. When significant adverse impacts are identified, the lead agency should consult with LPC (for City Landmarks) and/or the SHPO (for State or National Register resources). Section 700, below, provides more information on the regulations governing designated resources.

#### 410. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Significant adverse impacts on archaeological resources are physical—disturbance or destruction—and typically occur as a result of construction activities. If any potential significant archaeological resources were identified on the site of the proposed action (Section 321.2, above), and the action could disturb or destroy those resources in any way, a significant adverse impact would occur. Possible impacts can occur in such circumstances as the following:

- Construction resulting in ground disturbance, including construction of temporary roads and access facilities, grading, landscaping; or
- Below-ground construction, such as excavation or installation of utilities.

The depth of the archaeological resources must be considered in assessing impacts; deeply buried sites are sometimes safe from any impacts. If an action would not have a physical impact on archaeological resources, then no significant adverse impact would occur. No further archaeological work is necessary.

#### 420. ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

Some of the types of impacts to architectural resources may include the following:

- Physical destruction, demolition, damage, or alteration, virtual (e.g., addition of a new wing to a historic building or replacement of the resource's entrance could result in adverse impacts, for example, depending on the design).
- Changes to the architectural resource that cause it to become a different visual entity, such as a new location, design, materials, or architectural features as significant are obscured. For example,

or structures that detract from or diminish its coherence. Therefore, descriptions of districts can also include the following types of information:

- General description of the natural and manmade elements of the district, including structures, buildings, sites, objects, prominent geographical features, density, and landscaping.
- Numbers of buildings, structures, sites, and objects that contribute to the character of the proposed district, and those that do not contribute or may detract from it.
- General description of types, styles, or periods of architecture represented in the district, including scale, proportions, materials, color, decoration, workmanship, design.
- General description of physical relationships of the buildings to each other and to the physical environment, including facade lines, street plans, parks, squares, open spaces, density, landscaping, roof lines, and massing.
- General description of the district during the period or periods during which it achieved significance.
- Current and original uses of buildings and any adaptive uses.

General description of the existing condition of buildings, restoration or rehabilitation activities, and alterations.

18 Qualities that make the district distinct from its surroundings, including intangible characteristics such as socioeconomic or ethnic affiliations of the residents.

Description of the qualities that give the district its special character or special historical or aesthetic interest or value.

Description of the period or style of architecture represented by the district.

**Conclusions about Unknown Architectural Resources.** Based on the information gathered in the steps above, the lead agency can draw conclusions as to whether any previously unidentified architectural resources are located in the study area. A private or non-governmental applicant can make a preliminary assessment of potential importance, but the final decision is

tures. An example would be replacing an architectural resource with new brickwork. Isolation of the property from or alteration of its setting or visual relationships with the streetscape. This includes changes to the resource's visual prominence so that it no longer conforms to the streetscape in terms of height, footprint, or setback; is no longer part of an open setting; or can no longer be seen as part of a significant view corridor. For example, if all the buildings on a block, including an architectural resource, are 4 stories high, and a proposed action would replace most of those with a 15-story structure, the 4-story architectural resource would no longer conform to the streetscape. Another example would be a proposed action that would result in a new building at the end of a street, so that views of a historic park beyond were blocked.

Introduction of incompatible visual, audible, or atmospheric elements to a resource's setting. An example would be construction of a noisy highway or factory near a resource noted for its quiet, such as a park.

Replication of aspects of the resource so as to create a false historical appearance. If a house was built during the Revolutionary War but later underwent extensive alteration, replication of its 18th century appearance could have an adverse impact on that resource.

Construction-related impacts, such as falling object, vibration (particularly from blasting or pile-driving), downwelling, flooding, subsidence, or collapse. Such impacts could occur to an architectural resource adjacent to a construction site if adequate precautions are not taken.

Introduction of significant new shadows, or significant lengthening of the duration of existing shadows, over a historic landscape or on a historic structure (if the features that make the resource significant depend on sunlight) to the extent that the architectural details that distinguish that resource as significant are obscured. For example,

If a resource is noted for its stained glass windows, and those windows are only visible in the sunburst, significant blocking of that sunlight could result in a significant adverse impact. (For more information, see Section 3E of this Manual.)

Assessment of the magnitude of the impact is a matter of informed judgment, based on the proposed action and the reasons for which a resource was determined important. Generally, if the action would affect those characteristics that make a resource eligible for the National Register or for New York City designation, this could be a significant adverse impact. Most important are the characteristics of association and integrity, described in Sections 121.1 and 121.2, above.

## 500. Developing Mitigation

Mitigation measures for historic resources are based on the nature of the impact as well as the significant attributes of the historic resource at risk. They are developed on a case-by-case basis; typical measures are described below. Consultation with LPC and/or SHPO on mitigation when designing mitigation measures is required when significant impacts would occur to architectural or archaeological resources.

### 510. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

#### 511. Redesign

To mitigate an action's significant adverse impact on potential archaeological resources, the action can be redesigned so that it does not disrupt the resources. For example, if potential resources may be located only in one corner of the site, that corner can be left undeveloped. Most often, however, some archaeological testing or excavation will be required to pinpoint the location of the archaeological resources (see Section 512, below).

#### 512. Fieldwork

Often, only the potential for significant prehistoric or historic archaeological resources will have been established for use in determining an action's impacts. Mitigation for significant adverse impacts on these potential resources often calls for excavation in the form of archaeological testing to determine whether archaeological resources are, in fact, present. If any such resources are found, archaeological testing can also be used to determine their extent and their significance.

If this testing program indicates that significant resources are present, further measures are required.

These are either the avoidance of the resource through redesign (Section 511), or mitigation through data recovery (Section 512.2). For example, if an archaeological site is located at the periphery of the construction area and may be disturbed during construction but not by the project itself, then enclosing the site with temporary fencing and adjustment of the construction program to avoid the site may be sufficient. If avoidance is not feasible, then a data recovery program is implemented (Section 512.2).

More detailed documentary research and subsequent investigation, including field research, generally call for specialized expertise. It is recommended that the lead agency consult with staff of the LPC and/or an investigator certified by the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SPA).

If the preliminary determination of the site's potential sensitivity and the action's potential for significant impact was made through an Environmental Assessment Statement, and if field research is determined to be appropriate mitigation, a Conditional Negative Declaration may be appropriate (Chapter 1 of this Manual provides information about Conditional Negative Declarations) or the action description may be altered, to provide for necessary field research to be conducted concurrently with or subsequent to environmental review, but prior to site disturbance. However, a Conditional Negative Declaration may not be used if the affected resource is designated, calendarized for designation, listed on or formally determined eligible for inclusion on the Register, recommended by the New York State Board for such listing, or a National Historic Landmark (see the discussion of Conditional Negative Declarations and Type I actions in Chapter 1).

#### 512.1. Field Testing

The LPC and/or SHPO is consulted after the completion of the documentary research phase to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to justify another phase of work, namely field work, and to set forth the appropriate scope of the field effort. The level of work may depend on how likely it is that archaeological resources may be on the site. Before initiating any work,

#### 512.2. Excavation

A written scope of work is usually reviewed and approved by LPC and/or SHPO. This document establishes the level of effort, research issues, and potential significance. It sets forth how the work will be accomplished and what tests the archeologist identified resources should meet to be considered significant. It is typically developed in consultation with and accepted by LPC and/or SHPO.

Depending on the existing conditions as well as the type of resource, different levels of effort may be required. Soil borings supervised and interpreted by a professional archaeologist may be sufficient if deep basements are believed present. If the potential archaeological resources are contained in a relatively open area, then shovel testing within a prescribed grid or pattern of transects may be appropriate. At sites in Lower Manhattan or heavily developed areas, where the resource may be deeply buried, trenching, hand-excavated units, use of heavy machinery, or a combination of any of these techniques may be determined appropriate. In certain cases, monitoring of construction by an archaeologist is sufficient to ascertain whether any resources are present. For sites where only a portion of the archaeological resource would be affected by the proposed action, current thinking calls for treatment of the entire archaeological site located on the project site, because if a portion of a site is destroyed, then the integrity of the entire site is damaged. Therefore, the mitigation should deal with the entire resource located on the project site, regardless of the extent of the extent of impact.

Archaeologists recovered through these investigations are usually treated according to professional standards (washing, labeling, curation, and analysis) and a professional report is prepared for review by LPC and/or SHPO. Ultimately, the Agency makes the determination of significance based on information that has been provided. If this effort results in the identification of a significant archaeological resource, then a mitigation plan is necessary. Frequently, tests of significance are formulated as a series of research questions, similar to those topics used to determine preliminary significance. In other words, a resource is significant only if it has the potential to provide information currently of interest. For example, questions associated with lifeways, diet, and consumer behavior require intact deposits with appropriate domestic artifacts; a privy filled solely with ash and construction debris would not address these questions. If the study concludes that the archaeological resource is not present or is not significant, and if LPC and/or SHPO concurs in the findings, then no further work may be necessary.

#### 512.2. Contextual Redesign

When a proposed action will alter the setting of an architectural resource that is not actually physically affected, appropriate mitigation involves redesign of the proposal to be more compatible with the resource. This is a function of the distinguishing characteristics of the resource and the magnitude of impact. Possibilities include rearranging the proposed building's massing so that important views are not blocked or adding design elements that complement or echo the features of the architectural resources. New design should be compatible with the size, scale, color, material, and character of the property, neighborhood, streetwall, or environment. Particular attention to fenestration, setbacks, roof lines, and massing of the new structure as well as other aspects of design is advised. The new building should be clearly distinguishable from, although compatible with, the existing historic property.

These include relocating the action, or redesigning the project in a more contextual manner. Often, smaller projects or projects redesigned to incorporate different tracings, scale, material, or other design characteristics can be appropriate alternatives. Coordination with LPC may be helpful in identifying appropriate alternatives.

## 700. Regulations and Coordination

### 710. REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS

#### 711. Federal Regulations

**711.1. National Historic Preservation Act of 1966**

If the action also falls within Federal jurisdiction (that is, it is Federally funded, licensed, or regulated), then the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA), and implemented by procedures set forth in 36 CFR, Part 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*, apply. The NHPA was amended in 1992. Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings, including undertakings they assist or license, on historic properties, and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. In addition, Section 111 of the NHPA mandates that Federal agencies may lease and exchange historic properties and enter into contracts for the management of historic properties only after the agencies determine that the lease, exchange, or management contract will adequately ensure the preservation of the historic property.

#### 711.2. Federal Department of Transportation Act

Other regulations that can apply include Section 4(f) of the Federal Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (DOTA), which applies to transportation projects (usually highways) funded by the Federal Department of Transportation. This law requires the Federal agency responsible for the project to consider whether the project would infringe on publicly owned land or any site of national, State, or local historic significance, as determined by the appropriate officials. Such an infringement can occur only if there is no feasible and prudent alternative and if such program includes all possible planning to minimize harm to such properties.

**711.3. Other Federal Laws**

In addition to DOTA, other similar acts dealing with specific modes of transportation also require protection of historic resources unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative and unless all possible minimization of the impact of the mitigation measures described above.

The historical development of the resource and its context, including significant alterations to it; measured drawings (e.g., site plan, elevations, interior plans, etc.); and a series of large format black-and-white photographs illustrating the existing structure. Text, drawings, and photographs are submitted on archivally stable materials following a prescribed format. Guidance is obtained from the National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office in Philadelphia.

#### 525. Relocating Architectural Resources:

This measure is the least preferred of all mitigation measures, and is typically considered when there is no other prudent or feasible alternative, because it can have significant adverse impacts on the resource as well. Relocation can endanger the resource and, by removing it from its original context and setting, can threaten its integrity and the reasons for its significance. As noted earlier, relocated resources are not normally accepted for listing on the National Register. Relocation of historic resources cannot be undertaken without a permit from LPC (for designated New York City Landmarks or properties in Historic Districts) and consultation with SHPO, and/or the Federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

According to guidelines issued by the Federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, historic properties that are movable by their nature as a matter of course (e.g., ships or machinery) can normally be moved to avoid project impacts on them without adverse effect, unless their locations themselves have achieved historic or cultural significance, their structural integrity might be impaired by the relocation, or their new location would make them vulnerable to deterioration or damage.

#### 600. Developing Alternatives

##### 610. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Alternatives that would reduce or avoid impacts on archaeological resources would be those that would allow the archaeological resource to remain in place, undisturbed and undestroyed. Any project alternative that achieves this result would be suitable. Most often, these alternatives include relocation of any proposed excavation or other activity to another part of the site, or to another site all together.

##### 620. ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

Alternatives for significant adverse impacts on architectural resources typically involve incorporation of some of the mitigation measures described above.

- Borings and soil reports of the water table establishing composition, stability, and condition;
- Existing foundation and structural condition information and documentation for the historic property;
- Formulation of maximum vibration tolerances based on impact and duration and considerations using accepted engineering standards for old buildings;
- Dewatering procedures, including systematic monitoring and recharging systems;
- Protection from falling objects and party wall exposure; and
- Monitoring during construction using tell-tales, stroboscopic equipment, and horizontal and lateral movement scales.

Reference should also be made to "New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission Guidelines for Construction Adjacent to a Historic Landmark" (on file with LPC) and "Technical Policy and Procedures Notice No. 10/83, Procedures for the Avoidance of Damage to Historic Structures Resulting from Adjacent Construction" (on file with the New York City Department of Buildings).

#### 524. Data Recovery

For actions that involve significant alterations or demolition of historic resources for which other mitigation measures are not feasible, data recovery or reconstruction of historic structures is the last resort. This measure is not usually considered full mitigation for New York City Landmarks or for properties calendared for consideration as Landmarks. Data recovery mitigation typically requires coordination with LPC and/or SHPO.

Reconstruction projects typically follow agreed-upon standards, such as those established by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) or Historic American Engineering Record (HAER). This is a documentation program administered by the National Park Service. Reconstruction projects frequently select this program since it provides a uniform and widely accepted standard for the documentation, monitored by professional staff, and resulting in materials that are then housed at the Library of Congress, where they are accessible to a broad range of researchers. The resulting documentation comprises a verbal description of the interior and exterior of the building(s); a discussion of

An example of sympathetic design with an existing architectural resource is Carnegie Hall Tower, designed to be sympathetic to historic Carnegie Hall. The tower, immediately east of the original building, is clad in the same color brick, and through its decorative treatment of the facade, doorway, and fenestration, echoes the organization of the adjacent marquee and grand entrance to the concert hall. Horizontal bands of brick and stucco extend the horizontal lines of the old building to the new, but a very narrow separation distinguishes the old building from the new. The platform of the new building is level with the roofline of the original eight-story hall, and the tower is set back from the street.

#### 525. Adaptive Reuse

Redesign can include incorporating the resource into the project rather than demolishing it. This is known as "adaptive reuse." Adaptive reuse is the fitting of new requirements, functions, or uses into an existing historic space. It is acceptable only if it does not affect the structure or character of the historic resource. Successful adaptive reuse projects in New York include the Puck Building on Lafayette Street and Jefferson Market Library in Greenwich Village.

When repairs or alterations are required to the historic resource, distinctive stylistic features should be treated with sensitivity so that the form and integrity of the historic structure is not materially affected by the new construction. Repair of the original is always preferred. When replacement is necessary, the new material should match the material being replaced in composition, design, color, texture, and other visual qualities. Replacement or repair should be accurate duplication of the original, based on evidence (e.g., historic photographs, blueprints) and not on conjectural designs or availability of different architectural elements from other buildings and structures (refer to the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*, available from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Preservation Assistance Division—see Section 732.2, below).

#### 523. Construction Protection Plan

A construction protection plan should be used to protect historic resources that may be affected by construction activities related to a proposed action. The plan should be developed in coordination with the appropriate consulting agency (LPC and/or SHPO) and fulfilled by a foundation and structural engineer. Elements of the plan could include the following:

zation of harm is planned. These include the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970, the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968, and the Urban Mass Transit Act. The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA), a six-year, \$151 billion transportation program, gives States and municipalities a major role in decisions about transportation-related issues, and provides funds for enhancements related to the quality of life, including historic preservation.

#### 720. APPLICABLE COORDINATION

In addition to all of the Federal protections described above, archaeological resources are given special protection under the Archaeological Resource Protection Act of 1979. This Act regulates the taking of archaeological resources on Federal land. Other Federal protections for archaeological resources are provided by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Archaeological Recovery Act of 1969, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990.

#### 712. State Regulations

For actions within State jurisdiction (that is, it is funded, licensed, or regulated by a State agency), the governing regulation is Article 14 of the New York State Historic Preservation Act of 1980 (SHPA). This law requires that State agencies must avoid or mitigate any significant adverse impacts on historic properties to the fullest extent practicable, feasible, and prudent. These requirements are the same as those of the State Environmental Quality Review Act, or SEQRA. The SHPA mandates consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (see discussion on coordination, below).

#### 713. City Regulations

The New York City Landmarks Law establishes LPC and gives it the authority to designate City Landmarks, Interior Landmarks, Scenic Landmarks, and Historic Districts and to regulate any construction, reconstruction, alteration, or demolition of such Landmarks and Districts. Under the Landmarks Law, no new construction, alteration, reconstruction, or demolition can take place on Landmarks, Landmark sites, or within designated New York City Historic Districts until the LPC has issued a Certificate of No Effect on protected architectural features, Certificate of Appropriateness, or Permit of Minor Work. Actions reviewed under CEQR that physically affect Landmarks or properties within New York City Historic Districts require mandatory review by LPC and, in the case of private properties, approval of LPC.

Both private applicants and public agencies must apply to LPC for any work on designated structures, sites, or structures within historic districts. The LPC issues permits to private applicants and reports to public agencies. No work on these protected resources may proceed prior to the issuance of a Landmarks Preservation Commission permit or report.

#### 732. UNKNOWN RESOURCES

When a survey is appropriate to identify unknown historic resources, useful sources can include local academic institutions and museums (such as the Museum of the City of New York), historical societies (such as the New York Historical Society, the Brooklyn Historical Society, the Queens Historical Society, and the Staten Island Historical Society), and the City's public libraries. Both LPC and OPREHP can be consulted as to the likelihood that a site contains archaeological resources. Sources for detailed historical research include historic maps, which can be found at the New York Public Library, 42nd Street Branch, and the libraries and historical societies that have already been listed. Deeds and other land ownership records are housed at the various borough halls; Buildings Department records are also located in each Buildings Department borough office (see Section 3A, 730 for addresses). Tax records, 19th century Buildings Department records, and early plans and maps can be found at the Municipal Archives in Manhattan.

#### 732.1. Museums and Historical Societies

Museum of the City of New York  
Fifth Avenue at 103rd Street  
New York, NY 10029  
New-York Historical Society  
170 Central Park West  
New York, NY 10024

#### 732.2. Designated Resources

New York City Landmarks Preservation  
Commission  
225 Broadway  
New York, NY 10007

Files on properties that have been designated New York City Landmarks or listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places, and on the location of known archaeological sites in the City.

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and  
Historic Preservation  
Historic Preservation Field Service Bureau  
Box 189  
Watervliet, NY 12188-0189

Information about properties listed on or determined eligible for listing on the State and/or National Registers of Historic Places.  
State archaeological files.

New York State Museum  
Office of the State Archaeologist  
University of the State of New York  
Albany, NY 12230  
State archaeological files.

#### 732.3. Publications

Publications that can be helpful in evaluating potential historic resources are available from the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, P.O. Box 57127, Washington, DC 20013-7127. The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* can also be obtained from the National Park Service.

CHAPTER 4: GLOSSARY  
OF THE  
CITY ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW  
TECHNICAL MANUAL

WILL BE REPRINTED IN THE NEXT PANYC NEWSLETTER

OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAM TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR SHPO POSITIONS

The New York State Department of Civil Service is planning to offer an open competitive examination for the Historic Preservation Program Analyst (HPPA) title. The examination is tentatively scheduled for October 1997. The official announcement will likely be released by Civil Service in late summer.

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) anticipates filling a number of positions in the HPPA series in the future. The HPPA title incorporates archeology positions in the SHPO. Once the exam is given the SHPO is required by civil service regulations to hire from the exam list.

Anyone potentially interested in future employment at the NY SHPO office should take this exam. The exam was last given in 1986, and may not be given again for a number of years.

More information about the exam can be obtained from the Civil Service announcement when it is released, or by calling the Civil Service examinations information number (518) 457-6216 in August.

PANYC EVENTS COMMITTEE REPORT - May 28 - September 24, 1997

EVENT	SPEAKER	TIME	DATE	LOCATION	PHONE #	Fee
We Dig New York: The Professional Archaeologists of New York City	exhibit		4/2-9/14/97	Museum of the City of New York	212-534-1672	
NYIA-Archaeology: Preserving Cultural Heritage	exhibit		5/1 -onward	Queens Botanic Garden, Flushing	718-815-3460	donation
New York On Stage: Pt.1: The Bowery: New York's First Broadway	walking tour	1 PM	Sat 5/31	meet at Astor Place Black Cube	212-534-1672	\$9/\$7
Archaeology Day	family program	noon- 4 PM	Sat 5/31	South Street Museum Children's Center, 165 John St.	212-748-8757	admission
An Unquenchable Thirst: Springs and Wells of New York City	exhibit		thru 6/1/97	New-York Historical Society	212-873-3400	\$5,\$3 admission
From Fifth Avenue to the Sea - Downstream along Minetta Water	walking tour - Chris Neville	6 PM	Thurs 6/5	call for reservation	212-924-3895	\$12/\$8
Northern Exposure	exhibit		thru 6/8	Charles A. Dana Discovery Center, Central Park	212-860-1370	
The Streets & Beyond-photographs of the people and streets of New York throughout the century	exhibit		thru 6/8	Museum of the City of New York	212-534-1672	\$5,\$3 admission
19th Century New York City	workshop	6:30 PM	Tues 6/10	CUNY Grad Ctr, Rm 1131		free
Queen Anne's Revenge	Phillip Masters	6:15 PM	Thurs 6/12	South Street Seaport Museum, 171 John St.	212-748-8757	\$3 donation
Cityplay! Street Games and Children's Culture in New York City History	Amanda Dargan & Steve Zeitlin	3 PM	Sat 6/14	South Street Seaport Museum, 171 John St.	212-748-8757	admission
Cultural Landmarking: A Discussion	Daniel Bluestone	6PM	Mon 6/23	Gus' Place, 149 Waverly Place	212-924-3895	cash bar
Interpreting Edison, Thomas Alva Edison Sesquicentennial Conference	conference		6/25-27	Edison NHS, West Orange, NJ	201-736-0550 x22	
Adornment for Eternity: Status and Rank in Chinese Ornament	exhibit		thru 6/28	China Institute Gallery, 125 E 65 St, Manhattan	212-744-8181	

continued

EVENT	SPEAKER	TIME	DATE	LOCATION	PHONE #	Fee
New York On Stage: Pt.2: Times Square: New York's Changing Stage	walking tour	1 PM	Sat 6/28	meet at the steps of Main Branch of NY Public Library	212-534-1672	\$9/\$7
Sight, Sound & Motion: Toys and Technology in the History of New York	Bernard Mergen	3 PM	Sat 6/28	South Street Seaport Museum, 171 John St.	212-748-8757	admission
NYIA-Archaeology: Preserving Cultural Heritage	exhibit		7/1 onward	Bayside Historical Society, Fort Totten, Queens	718-815-3460	donation
A Passion for the past: The Collection of Bertram K. and Nina Flecher Little			thru 7/6	Museum of American Folk Art	212-595-9533	free
The Glory of Byzantium	exhibit		thru 7/6	Metropolitan Museum of Art	212-879-5500	\$7,\$3.50
Under the Black Flag: Life Among the Pirates	exhibit		thru 7/17	South Street Seaport Museum, 171 John St.	212-748-8757	\$3 admission
Gods, Kings, and Tigers: The Art of Konoh	exhibit		thru 7/20	Asia Society, 725 Park Ave	212-288-6400	admission
The Proud Republic: Dutch Medals of the Golden Age	exhibit		thru 7/27	Frick Collection, 1 E. 70 St	212-288-0700	admission
Before Central Park: Life & Death of Seneca Village	exhibit		1/29-8/10	New York Historical Society	212-873-3400	\$5 admission
Historic Harlem	walking tour	1 PM	Sat 8/23	meet at the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, NW corner 135St. & Lenox Ave.	212-534-1672	\$9/\$7
Blood Upon the Water: Contemporary Piracy on the South China Seas	exhibit		thru Sept.	South Street Seaport Museum, 171 John St.	212-748-8757	\$3 admission
City at Play: Toys & the Transformation of New York	exhibit		thru 10/15	South Street Seaport Museum, 171 John St.	212-748-8757	

If any members have events which they would like listed, please contact Linda Stone by phone or fax at (212)888-3130 or by mail 249 E 48 St. #2B, New York, NY 10017.

# PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

## MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Membership in PANYC is open to any professional archaeologist who subscribes to the purpose of the organization and who meets the following criteria:

- a. Applicants must have been awarded an advanced degree (M.A., M.S., M.Phil., Ph.D., D.Sc., or official A.B.D.) from an accredited institution in archaeology, anthropology, history, classical studies or other germane discipline with a specialization in archaeology.
- b. Applicants must have at least six weeks of professionally supervised archaeological field training and four weeks of supervised laboratory analysis and/or curation experience. Requirements for both field and laboratory experience will be considered to have been met by attendance at an archaeological field school which meets the guidelines set by the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA).
- c. Applicants must demonstrate professional experience in one or more areas of archaeological activity, such as: field research and excavation, research on archaeological collections, archival research, administration of units within public or private agencies oriented toward archaeological research, conduct of cultural resource management studies for public agencies, or teaching with an emphasis on archaeological topics. Applicants meeting the education and training criteria and having other professional interests related to archaeology will be considered on a case by case basis.
- d. All prospective applicants must be approved by a majority of members present at a regularly scheduled meeting of the general membership.
- e. Applicants should submit a statement of purpose that includes their interest in New York City archaeology. Members of PANYC have a commitment to protect and preserve the city's archaeological resources and to support research and encourage publication of information recovered from those resources. Members will not engage in illegal or unethical conduct involving archaeological matters. In applying for membership it is expected that an individual is in agreement with these goals. PANYC is not an accrediting organization and is not to be used as such.

Application for membership shall be in writing and shall include a copy of the applicant's resume or *vita*.

We invite anyone interested in New York City archaeology to subscribe to our Newsletter and to attend our general membership meetings and annual Public Symposium.

If you are interested in joining PANYC or if you would like to subscribe to the PANYC Newsletter, please complete the form below and return it to John Killeen, PANYC Secretary, 58 Garnsey Pl., Belford, NJ 07718.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

BUSINESS

HOME

PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

Please indicate preferred mailing address and check below as appropriate.

I wish to apply for membership to PANYC (Dues \$15) \_\_\_\_\_

I wish to subscribe to the PANYC Newsletter (Fee \$10) \_\_\_\_\_

Amount of additional donation to PANYC \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

**200 East End Ave Apt 2M**  
**New York NY 10128**



**Chris Ricciardi {s}**  
**2073 New York Avenue**  
**Brooklyn, NY 11210-5423**