

PROFESSIONAL
ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF
NEW
YORK
CITY



NEWSLETTER NO. 20
 SEPTEMBER 1984

CONTENTS

	Page
1. MINUTES of the May Membership Meeting	2
2. US Army Corps of Engineers PUBLIC NOTICE - Proposed Regional Permit	4
3. <u>The New York Times</u> Summer Coverage of Local Archaeology	12
4. Nominations to the State Register of Historic Places.	14
5. Testing the Adequacy of Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation	15
6. Proposed 1985 United States World Heritage Nominations	16
7. President Reagan's Appointees to Cultural Property Advisory Committee and to Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	18

Next PANYC Meeting
 Wednesday, 19 September 1984, 7:30 PM
 New York University
 25 Waverly Place
 Room 213

Material for inclusion in the PANYC Newsletter should be sent to Sydne B. Marshall, EnviroSphere Company, 2 World Trade Center, New York, New York 10048.

Minutes of the May 16, 1984 General Meeting of PANYC held at New York University

Rothschild called the meeting to order at 7:36 PM.

Secretary's Report: The minutes of the March 28, 1984 meeting were accepted.

Treasurer's Report: Winter reported a balance of \$945.37 as of March 23rd. This does not reflect the most recent dues and expenses.

President's Report: Rothschild commended the Public Program Committee for the excellent focus and theme of the May program. She reported that she wrote Julia Stokes in Albany commenting on State Guidelines for local government program stressing the importance of archeological resources. She hopes to meet with Stern of the Parks Dept and Gene Norman of Landmarks with Panyc officers to discuss the importance of archeological resources.

Legislation Committee: No report.

Public Program Committee: Salwen reported that many felt this was the best PANYC public program but that unfortunately the audience could have been larger. There was a general discussion on ways of reaching out to a broader audience. Geismar commended Marshall for preparing the abstracts for the public program.. Rubinson suggested a workshop be held for professionals.

Newsletter; Salwen xeroxed and mailed Newsletter No. 19. The xeroxing was donated by NYU Department of Anthropology and the Department will be reimbursed 18¢ for each of the 50 newsletters mailed. Ten were hand distributed.

Action Committee: There was no committee report. Salwen reported that he had heard that a deer mandible and possible stone tools were recovered in Queens during construction of the GSA building within the last two weeks. There was a general feeling that there should be a site visit. Joel Klein agreed to visit the site and , if needed, take appropriate action as PANYC's representative.

Research and Planning: Winter reported that Ben De Bose a meeting at Floyd Bennett Field for May 23rd to discuss possible uses of the space. Winter, Baugher, and Rubinson plan to attend the meeting and will see if there might be a possibility of a repository space there. Rothschild announced that Columbia , through an NSF grant, is planning to develop a collections repository for anthropological materials which will include the Stadt Huys and Hanover Square collections. She is still exploring avenues to house the architectural materials from those sites. Baugher noted that the South Street Seaport might be in a position to serve as a repository for those materials if Landmarks assigned ownership to the Seaport.

Looting Committee: No report.

State Plan Committee: Cantwell reported that there will be a meeting of the Steering Committee of the State Plan in Albany on May 25th. She and Salwen will attend. Baugher reported that the slides of the maps for the 19th c NYC unit of the State Plan were now available. Salwen will review the NYC submission.

Committee Reorganization: Rothschild announced that the Executive Board recommends 6 permanent committees: Curation, Research and Planning, Public Program, Action (including Looting), Legislation (including Apple), and Newsletter. Geismar suggested that Looting might be more appropriately linked with Legislation and there was a general consensus. Additional ad hoc committees would serve at the pleasure of the president. Volunteers were sought for the Action Committee. Klein noted that since there were few members at the meeting it might be better to staff such a committee at the Fall meeting. Geismar and Rubinson agreed to serve on the Action Committee in the interim. As for the other committees, Salwn volunteered to serve on Legislation, Baugher on Research and Planning,

Rubinson on Curation, and Nurkin on Legislation. Additional committee memberships would be sought at the next general meeting.

New Business: Baugher reported that the Atlantic Avenue Tunnel problem is still an active issue and she and Joel Klein will investigate damage done when the tunnel which is now closed because of dangerous conditions is reopened.

George Hamil of the New York State Museum was introduced to the membership. He asked if NYC archeologists needed help with curation facilities and wondered what the requirements might be. Specifically he requested information on the size and conditions of collections that might require curation. He noted that there might be the possibility of a permanent exhibit in the State Museum using these materials. He noted the space available for exhibition was 25-30 square feet. He is also interested in doing travel exhibitions on historical archeology and noted that the State Museum was interested in cooperating for such exhibits. Rubinson noted that the Institute for Research and History in NYC has a planning grant for a traveling exhibit of NYC archeology. Baugher reported that she is working on an exhibit for Staten Island. Rothschild thanked Hamil, who is acting Curator of Anthropology, for coming and asked the membership to provide him with information on curation needs.

Rothschild reminded the membership of the upcoming workshop on Boring Techniques. Herbert raised the issue of a workshop to discuss current research in different time periods in NYC. Salwen announced the establishment of a joint doctoral program between the Departments of History and Anthropology focusing on Historical Archeology. This program would include monthly seminars and talks by visiting archeologists and historians. He hopes that this will be an active center for historical archeology in the city and suggested that workshops might be part of this program. Baugher suggested that Landmarks sponsor with PANYC a workshop. Wall suggested that an informal workshop might be useful and informative and Herbert, Baugher and Rubinson volunteered to organize one.

Marshall suggested a joint PANYC/NYAC meeting at some future date and there was a general expression of interest.

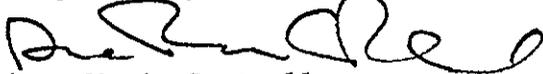
Nurkin asked if committees were still operating prior to final reorganization. Rothschild said they were.

The next Panyc meeting will be held at NYU on 19 September with the Executive Board convening at 6:30 and the general meeting at 7:30.

Terry Klein's application for membership was presented to the general meeting with the recommendation from the Executive Board that it be accepted. He was elected a member by a unanimous vote.

The meeting adjourned at 9:05 PM.

Respectfully submitted,



Anne-Marie Cantwell
Secretary, PANYC



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**

New York District
26 Federal Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10278

ATTN Regulatory Branch

Public Notice

In replying refer to:

Public Notice No. 11745

Published: 5 Jun 84 Expires: 5 Jul 84

*extended to
13 July*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Attached to this notice is a copy of the proposed regional permit for activities which are considered by the District Engineer to be of minimal environmental consequence.

The District Engineer for the New York District, Corps of Engineers is considering a proposal to issue a Department of the Army regional permit as outlined above within a limited portion of the waters of the United States in New York which is under the jurisdiction of the New York District. After issuance of this proposed permit, activities will not require further Department of the Army authorization provided that they meet all conditions of the permit and that the proper notification procedures are followed. In all cases, though, state or local permits would still have to be obtained before work could be begun on the project.

The concept of a regional permit is explained in the Department of the Army regulations published in the Federal Register on 22 July 1982. In brief, these regulations give the District Engineer the authority to issue regional permits for a category or categories of activities which are substantially similar in nature; or where the general permit would avoid unnecessary duplication of the regulatory control exercised by another agency. In either case, the activities covered must be found to cause only minimal individual or cumulative impacts. This proposed general permit would eliminate the preparation of, on average, a twelve-page decision memo, including inclosures, for a majority of the approximately four hundred individual permit decisions made per year; while retaining public coordination with the three federal advisory agencies.

This proposal is being considered pursuant to Section 10 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899 (33 USC 403) and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (PL 95-217).

This proposed regional permit has been subjected to preliminary coordination and review by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Their initial recommendations have been incorporated into this public notice.

The decision whether or not to issue this permit will be based on an evaluation of the probable impact of the proposed activity on the public interest. The decision will reflect the national concern for both protection and utilization of important resources. The benefit which reasonably may be expected to accrue from the proposal must be balanced against its reasonably foreseeable detriment. All factors which may be relevant to the proposal will be considered; among those are conservation, economics, aesthetics, general environmental concerns, wetlands, cultural values, fish and wildlife values,

NANOP-E
PUBLIC NOTICE NO. 11745

flood hazards, flood plain values, land use classification, navigation, shoreline erosion and accretion, recreation, water supply and conservation, water quality, energy needs, safety, food and fiber production, mineral needs and in general, the needs and welfare of the people.

The evaluation of the impacts of the activity on the public interest will also include the application of the guidelines promulgated by the Administrator of the US Environmental Protection Agency under authority of Section 404(b) of the Clean Water Act, as amended or of the criteria established under authority of Section 102(a) of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, as appropriate. According to the conditions of this regional permit, no activity would qualify which would affect any species of fish, wildlife, or plant (or their critical habitat) which is designated as endangered or threatened pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (PL 93-305) or any property eligible for inclusion or included in the National Register of Historic Places.

Any person may request in writing, within the comment period specified in this notice, that a public hearing be held to consider the proposed general permit. The purpose of a Corps of Engineers' regulatory public hearing is to collect information necessary for making a permit decision when that information cannot be reasonably obtained in another manner such as letters or information meetings. Requests for a public hearing shall state, with particularity, the reasons why a public hearing should be held, including what types of information would be submitted. It should be noted that written comments are given the same weight in our review as verbal ones.

Any comments regarding the proposed general permit should be PREPARED IN-WRITING AND MAILED TO REACH THIS OFFICE within 30 calendar days of the date of this public notice. They should be sent to:

US Army Engineer District, New York
26 Federal Plaza
New York, NY 10278
ATTN: Regulatory Branch, Room 1937
NANOP-E/Regional GP

It is requested that you communicate the foregoing information concerning this proposed general permit to any persons known by you to be interested and who did not receive a copy of this notice.

F. H. Griffis
Colonel, Corps of Engineer
District Engineer

Enclosure

NANOP-E

SUBJECT: Proposed NYDGP-08

PROPOSED DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY REGIONAL PERMIT

The people of the State of New York within the jurisdiction of the New York District are hereby authorized by the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Engineers under provisions of Section 10 of the River and Harbor Act of 3 March 1899 (33 USC 403) and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (PL 92-217), to perform work determined by the District Engineer to be of minimal environmental consequence.

The procedure a prospective permittee would follow in order to qualify for this regional permit will be very similar to the standard procedure for applying for Corps of Engineers permits. A complete application must be submitted to the Corps. A public notice will be prepared and circulated after receipt of the complete application. Projects will be reviewed at Federal Interagency Coordination Meetings (FICM) at which time it will be determined whether or not particular projects qualify for this regional permit. If a project qualifies, a letter will be sent to the applicant stating that the project complies with the General Permit conditions and that required state and/or local permits must be obtained prior to beginning work. Applications will be reviewed by the Corps, the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) who are represented at each FICM. An application will be ruled ineligible under this general permit if any of the agencies states that the proposed project will likely cause greater than minimal individual and/or cumulative environmental impacts. If the project does not qualify as a general permit, the application will be processed under standard application processing procedures (33 CFR 320-330). If any other objections are received during the public notice-comment period, the District Engineer will decide if the objection is significant enough to disqualify the application from the regional permit and have it processed under standard permitting procedures. This regional permit is subject to the following conditions:

1. That the permittee, prior to the commencement of any work authorized herein, shall advise the District Engineer in writing the name, address, and telephone number of all contractors or other persons undertaking the work, and shall furnish to such contractors or other persons, before the commencement of the work, a complete copy of this permit along with all drawings and special conditions. In addition, it is the permittee's responsibility to notify the District Engineer a minimum of two (2) weeks in advance when the authorized work is to be begun, any suspension of work if for a period of more than one week, resumption of work, and its completion.
2. That all activities authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit; any activities not authorized herein shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit which may result in the modification, suspension or revocation of this permit, in whole or in part, as set forth more specifically in Conditions 17 or 18 herein, and in the institution of such proceedings as the United States Government may consider appropriate, whether or not this permit has been previously modified, suspended or revoked in whole or in part.

NOTE: THIS PUBLIC NOTICE IS NOT AUTHORIZATION TO PERFORM ANY WORK

NANOP-E
SUBJECT: Proposed NMDGP-08

(proposed)

3. That all activities authorized herein shall, if they involve a discharge or deposit into navigable waters, be at all times consistent with applicable water quality standards, effluent limitations and standards of performance, prohibitions, and pretreatment standards established pursuant to Sections 301, 302, 306, and 307 of the Clean Water Act (PL 92-500; 86 Stat. 816) and pursuant to applicable state and local law.
4. That when the activities authorized herein involve a discharge or deposit of dredged or fill material into navigable waters, the authorized activities shall, if applicable water quality standards are revised or modified during the term of this permit, be modified, if necessary, to conform with such revised or modified water quality standards within six months of the effective date of any revision or modification of water quality standards, or as directed by an implementation plan contained in such revised or modified standards, or within such longer period time as the District Engineer, in consultation with the Regional Administrator of the EPA, may determine to be reasonable under the circumstances.
5. That the permittee agrees to make every reasonable effort to prosecute the work authorized herein in a manner so as to minimize any adverse impact of the work on fish, wildlife and natural environmental values.
6. That the permittee agrees to prosecute the work authorized herein in a manner so as to minimize any degradation of water quality.
7. That the permittee shall permit the District Engineer or his authorized representative(s) or designee(s) to make periodic inspections at any time deemed necessary in order to assure that the activity being performed under authority of this permit is in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed herein.
8. That the permittee shall maintain the structure or work authorized in good condition and in accordance with the plans and drawings attached hereto.
9. That this permit does not convey any property rights, either material or in real estate, or any exclusive privileges; and that it does not authorize any injury to property or invasion of rights or any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations, nor does it obviate the requirement to obtain state or local assent required by law for the activity authorized herein.
10. That this permit does not authorize the interference with any existing or proposed federal project and that the permittee shall not be entitled to compensation for damage or injury to the structures or work authorized herein which may be caused by or result from existing or future operations undertaken by the United States Government in the public interest.

NOTE: THIS PUBLIC NOTICE IS NOT AUTHORIZATION TO PERFORM ANY WORK

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SUBJECT: Proposed NYDCP-08

(proposed)

11. That if the display of lights and/or signals on any structure or work authorized herein is not otherwise provided for by law, such lights and signals as may be prescribed by the United States Coast Guard shall be installed and maintained by and at the expense of the permittee.

12. That this permit does not authorize or approve the construction of particular structures which may require authorization by the Congress or other agencies of the United States.

13. That there shall be no unreasonable interference with navigation by the existence or use of any activity authorized herein.

14. That if it is discovered that an individual is performing work under the pretense that it is authorized by this permit, and in fact it is not, he must specifically apply for a Department of the Army permit to perform the work. If such a permit is denied, the individual shall, without expense to the United States and in such time and manner as the Secretary of the Army or authorized representative may direct, restore the waterway to its former condition, by contract or otherwise, and recover the cost thereof from the individual.

15. That all individuals performing work authorized by this permit shall save and hold the United States Government harmless from any and all claims for injury to person or property arising out of the prosecution of the work authorized herein.

16. That this permit may be summarily suspended, in whole or in part, upon a finding by the District Engineer that immediate suspension of the activity authorized herein would be in the general public interest. Such suspension shall be effective upon receipt by the permittee of a written notice thereof which shall indicate; (1) the extent of the suspension, (2) the reasons for this action, and (3) any corrective or preventative measures to be taken by the permittee which are deemed necessary by the District Engineer to abate imminent hazards to the general public interest. The permittee shall take immediate action to comply with the provisions of this notice. Within ten days following receipt of this notice of suspension, the permittee may request a hearing in order to present information relevant to a decision as to whether his authority should be reinstated, modified, or revoked. If a hearing is requested, it shall be conducted pursuant to procedures prescribed by the Chief of Engineers. After completion of the hearing, or within a reasonable time after issuance of the suspension notice to the permittee, if no hearing is requested, the authority will either be reinstated, modified, or revoked.

17. That this permit may be either modified, suspended or revoked in whole or in part if the Secretary of the Army or his authorized representative determines that there has been a violation of any of the terms or conditions of this permit or that such action would otherwise be in the public interest. Any such modification, suspension, or revocation shall become effective 30 days after receipt by the permittee of written notice of such action which shall specify the facts or conduct warranting same unless; (1) within the 30 day period the permittee is able to satisfactorily demonstrate that (a) the alleged violation did not, in fact, occur or (b) the alleged violation was accidental, and the individual has been operating in compliance with the terms and conditions of this

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permit; or (2) within the aforesaid 30 day period, the permittee requests that a public hearing be held to present oral and written evidence concerning the proposed modification, suspension or revocation. The conduct of this hearing and the procedures for making a final decision either to modify, suspend or revoke this permit in whole or in part shall be pursuant to procedures prescribed by the Chief of Engineers.

18. That in issuing this permit, the United States Government has assumed that all work performed under its authorization will be in conformance with the conditions and specifications herein. If work is performed under the pretense of being authorized by this permit, but, in fact, does not conform with the inclosed conditions and specification, appropriate legal proceedings may be instituted against the permittee.

19. That any modification, suspension, or revocation of this permit shall not be the basis for any claim of damages against the United States Government.

20. That no attempt shall be made by any individuals to prevent the full and free use by the public of all navigable waters at or adjacent to the activites authorized by this permit.

21. That all applicable regulation of fish and wildlife agencies and statutes relating to the prevention and abatement of pollution shall be complied with in the performance of work under this general permit.

22. That all work performed under this permit must be consistent with any approved coastal zone management program.

23. That if and when the permittee desires to abandon the activity authorized herein, unless such abandonment is part of a transfer procedure by which the permittee is transferring his interests herein to a third party, he must restore the area to a condition satisfactory to the District Engineer. In order to transfer this permit, the transferee must supply the District Engineer with a written agreement to comply with all of the terms and conditions of this permit.

24. That the permittee shall advise the District Engineer verbally or in writing when unusual or complicated foundation conditions are incurred requiring debris removal (e.g. stumps, broken concrete, etc.) and shall not take measures to remove the obstruction or change the location of the structure until written or verbal approval by the District Engineer or his authorized representatives is received.

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SUBJECT: Proposed NADP-08

25. All provisions of the regional permit shall be binding on any assignee or successor in interest of the permittee.
26. That the permittee, upon receipt of a notice of revocation of this permit or upon its expiration before completion of the authorized structure or work, shall, without expense to the United States and in such time and manner as the Secretary of the Army or his authorized representatives may direct, restore the waterway to its former conditions. If the permittee fails to comply with the direction of the Secretary of the Army or his authorized representative, the Secretary or his designee may restore the waterway to its former condition, by contract or otherwise, and recover the cost thereof from the permittee.
27. That permittee hereby recognizes the possibility that the structure permitted herein may be subject to damage by wave wash from passing vessels. The issuance of this permit does not relieve the permittee from taking all proper steps to insure the integrity of the structure permitted herein and the safety of boats moored thereto from damage by wave wash and the permittee shall not hold the United States liable for any such damage.
28. That the permittee and/or contractor will be held equally liable for any construction outside the limits and scope of this regional permit.
29. That failure to comply with the terms and conditions of this regional permit can result in enforcement actions against the permittee and/or contractor.
30. That all dredging and/or filling will be done so as to minimize disturbance of the bottom or turbidity increases in the water which tend to degrade water quality and damage aquatic life.
31. That any deposition of dredged or excavated materials on shore, and all earthwork operations on shore will be carried out in such a way as to minimize erosion of the material and preclude its entry into the waterway.
32. That on completion of earthwork operations, all fills on shore, and other areas on shore disturbed during construction will be seeded, riprapped or given some other type of protection from subsequent soil erosion.
33. That the permittee will employ measures to prevent or control spills of fuels or lubricants from entering the waterway.
34. That any discharge will consist of suitable material free from toxic pollutants in other than trace quantities.
35. That any fill will be properly maintained to prevent erosion and other non-point sources of pollution.

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(proposed)

SUBJECT: Proposed NMDGP-08

36. When federal channels or anchorage areas are to be crossed by submarine cables, the cables shall be suitably buried to a depth of at least seven feet below the established federal dredged limit for the width of the federal project, and a minimum of five feet below existing grade in the adjacent waterway area to mean high water.

37. If this authorization permits trenches to be dredged for the burial of submarine cables. All excavated material must be removed from the waterway. Such trenches may not exceed a maximum width of eight feet at the bottom. As soon as the cable is installed, appropriate new or previously excavated backfill material shall be placed in the trench and the area restored to its initial condition. Any backfill material stored in connection with cable installation must be suitably retained on the upland so as to prevent its discharge, or the discharge of its washings or runoff, into any waterway prior to its placement in the waterway as backfill.

38. During construction activities all public and private property including all existing vegetation, existing landscape features, and monuments within, along, and adjacent to the work area shall be protected and preserved to the maximum degree possible. This shall include, but not be limited to, precautions being taken to minimize damage, erosion, injury, pollution or destruction; protection of all trees and other woody plants which are to remain; special care being taken to protect the natural vegetation and surroundings including all natural drainageways, ponds, lakes, swamps, woods, fields, and storage of materials in such a manner as to prevent leaching which would be injurious to soils and to plants. Precautions shall be taken to prevent damage to pipes conduits and underground structures, and to protect from disturbance or damage all land monuments and property marks until an authorized representative has witnessed or otherwise referenced their location.

39. Upon agency recommendation (EPA, FWS, or NMFS), special conditions may be added, on a case-by-case basis, in order to bring proposed work into compliance with the terms of this general permit.

40. This regional permit, unless modified, suspended, or revoked, will be in effect for a period of five (5) years from the date of issuance. Upon expiration, it may, if the public interest so dictates, be considered for revalidation.

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From: The New York Times

July 11, 1984 -

Of Gracie Mansion And Cannonballs

A couple of cannonballs were found in the basement of Gracie Mansion during the current renovation, and no one is certain whether they came from British cannons during the Revolutionary War or somehow got in later.

"The archeologists were very adamant about the fact that these balls were found in disturbed ground and, therefore, we cannot archeologically justify their presence here during the Revolution," the assistant director of the Gracie Mansion Conservancy, Ruth O'Brien, reported to City Hall.

Hermes Knauer, metals conservator at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Robert Fish, curator at the West Point Museum, were consulted about the objects, with indefinite results. Nonetheless, Mrs. O'Brien wrote, there is no doubt the British fired on the site on Sept. 8, 1776.

The Mayor's chief of staff, Diane Mulcahy Coffey, said the cannonballs would be put on display in the mansion after the renovation.

August 24, 1984

Susan Heller Anderson
Maurice Carroll



A Bit of Old New York

Liza Miller measuring cistern as Prof. Bert Salwen, in rain hood, supervised a New York University archeological dig on Sullivan Street between West Third Street and Washington Square South.

Five houses, built on site in 1826-27, used cisterns to collect fresh water and cesspools for waste. Later the pits were used for trash disposal. One person's trash is another's archeological discovery, however, — as evidenced by remnant of an ornate bowl, below.

Office Development Unearthing City's Buried History

Building Process Adapts to Needs Of Archeology

By MARK SHERMAN

OF necessity rather than by choice, developers in New York City have become the financial angels of archaeological excavations that increasingly are uncovering glimpses of the city's Colonial past.

The excavations sometimes mean delay in construction time, but even when they don't, they add to the cost of a project by amounts that range into the millions of dollars. They may yield no prize out of the past at all. But at times they have turned up pottery, wooden water pipes, portions of old buildings and even ocean-going ships.

Revealing or fruitless, expensive or not, archaeological surveys — which range from simple checks of records of land use and ownership to involved digs — are routinely performed by developers who need discretionary permits for development on property that may hold treasures from the past.

For the developer who needs the approval of the city's Planning Department, the Board of Estimate or the Board of Standards and Appeals or any other land-use, decision-making agency, the choice is simple.

He may seek to ignore the potential damage to artifacts and try to win the right to proceed with his project. Or he may come up with a plan, with the help of professional archaeologists and the landmarks agency, that would limit adverse effects by agreeing to salvage at least part of the remains of a bygone era.

In practice, developers have been cooperating with the city's Landmarks Preservation Commission in financing archaeological surveys, thereby reducing the odds that the project will be rejected for environmental reasons.

"If they know, as most attorneys for developers do, that there might be some archeological impact," said Dorothy Mizer, counsel for the Landmarks Preservation Commission, "developers can start their research early so that if excavations are necessary, everything can be done before construction work starts."

Federal and state environmental regulations may come into play, but most commonly the city's Environmental Quality Re-

view Act — which says the developer must take into account any "impairment of the character or quality of important historical, archeological, architectural or aesthetic resources" of the area to be developed — triggers the archeological work.

"Because they're asking something of us — permission to build something that is not an as-of-right building — we feel we can ask something of them," said Dr. Sherene Baugher, the landmarks agency's archeologist. "This is only true, of course, when we're dealing with a part of the city like lower Manhattan, where we think there might be something of value in the ground."

And when an excavation is performed, the developer pays.

Digs are becoming more common in the city, especially in lower Manhattan, the site of the oldest Dutch and English settlements in New York, where two are now in progress. While they acknowledged the headaches that go along with the delays, several developers said the service they performed was part of their civic duty.

The most spectacular find to date occurred in 1992 off Water Street between John and Fletcher Streets on a site where the headquarters of the National Westminster Bank, 175 Water Street, now stands. Workers uncovered a ship built in the early 1700's that is believed to have sailed to and from England and the Caribbean.

Dr. Baugher said that the ship came to the site between 1746 and 1755 and was sunk as part of the ongoing harbor landfill effort to extend Manhattan Island. "It was the first time in this country that an 18th century merchantman was found," she said. "It was all very exciting."

It was also expensive — about \$1 million, said Wilfred G. Mango Jr., president of George A. Fuller Company, the contractor who built 175 Water Street for H.R.O. International, the developer. There were intermittent delays of five months because of the dig, he said.

The archeologists had an idea that there might be preserved artifacts beneath the surface because records indicated that the landfill had not been greatly disturbed. "They set up grids to organize the dig and when they came upon the rail of the ship, all other work stopped," Mr. Mango said.

Another productive dig occurred in 1979 and 1980 before the Gaillbraith-Ruffin Corporation started construction of 85 Broad Street for Goldman Sachs & Company. The dig, under the direction of Nan Rothchild, an archeology professor, and Diana Rockman, uncovered the foundation stones of the Stadt Huys, New York's first City Hall, and an early tavern built by Francis Lovelace. Pas-



The New York Times Jack Manning

Window in sidewalk at 85 Broad St. allows pedestrians to view remains of first City Hall; Nan Rothchild, archeologist, and artifacts found at site.

ers-by on Pearl Street near County Slip can view the tavern remains through a glass covering on the sidewalk.

That dig cost more than \$300,000 and was financed by the Dollar Savings Bank, which sold the property to Gaillbraith-Ruffin.

At 75 Wall Street, an office tower on which construction is proceeding on schedule despite an archeological dig that lasted almost three months, according to Kurt Kulstock, president of London and Leebs, the developer of the project.

"We managed to spend about a half-million dollars, but we found very little," he said. "But because we started the dig in good time, we really don't face any delays. I suppose we'd be perturbed if we did face real delays, but this added cost is a contribution we're happy to make as responsible developers."

In an effort to avoid delays, developers sometimes hire a higher-priced archeological firm because it can promise a more certain completion date than a less expensive concern, thus avoiding cost and time overruns.

According to Dr. Baugher, when prior construction on the site was modest with shallow basements and foundations, the Landmarks Preservation Commission recommends a documentary study to determine how the site was used over time and its archeological significance.

"If we found that a bank occupied the land in the 1700's, we wouldn't be interested in the archeology there because there would be little or nothing left of the bank's records," she said.

She said that more than half of all the ar-

cheological surveys end at the research phase. In fact, since 1980, when she assumed her post as the first archeologist for the city, Dr. Baugher said there has been an average of only one dig per year.

"If a developer is putting up an as-of-right building and doesn't need any discretionary permits, we can't make them do any work," she said. "Even if they do ask for permits, more often than not, the research doesn't reveal much."

At sites where permits are required and work needs to proceed, the next step is field testing, which is performed by a private salvage company hired by the developer and reveals what material is present and if it is worth salvaging, Dr. Baugher said.

AT that stage, it becomes apparent if delays will occur because of salvage work and the developer and builder must then adjust their schedules to incorporate the excavation. For instance, Mr. Mango said, Fuller had only scheduled foundation work at other locations on the Water Street site for that phase of the project.

"When we became aware that a dig would be part of the Water Street project, we budgeted time for it, developed a way of doing the work and generally proceeded in a logical sequence," said Robert Fox, one of the principals of the architectural firm of Fox and Fowle, who worked on the 175 Water Street project.

"It's been my experience that the more coordination you have among developer, archeologist, Landmarks Commission, builder and so on, the less disruptive any additional work is."

Another architect, William P. Scott of Welton Becket Associates, said the challenge of the excavation was to incorporate the finds into the design of the building.

The firm is working on a hotel for the Sheraton Corporation in the historic Society Hill section of Philadelphia. "There is a dig about to start and the objects that are found, we hope, will figure in elements of the design, especially in public places," Mr. Scott asserted.

John Stubbs, a historian with the architectural firm of Beyer, Blinder, Deise, said the discovery of valuable objects beneath the surface "mostly gets in the way of a project."

"But surprises are in the nature of design and construction work, especially restoration work," he said. "If something is discovered, it's usually worth stopping, despite the headaches, and trying to find a way to save and feature these things."

PUBLIC NOTICE

Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

PLRSUANT to section 14.07 of the Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law, the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation hereby gives notice of the following

In accordance with subdivision (c) of section 427.4 of title 9 NYCRR notice is hereby given that the State Board for Historic Preservation acting through the Committee on the Registers will be considering nomination proposals for listing of properties on the State Register of Historic Places at a meeting to be held at 8.30 a m., June 21, 1984, on the 20th floor of Agency Building 1, Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza, Albany.

The following properties will be considered:

1. Clinton County Community College, Plattsburgh, Clinton Co.
2. Livingston Memorial Chapel, Linlithgo, Columbia Co.
3. Knollcroft, Spencertown, Columbia Co.
4. Hudson Multiple Resource Area, Hudson, Columbia Co.
5. Lace House, Canaan, Columbia Co.
6. R. & W. Scott's Ice House and Powerhouse, Stuyvesant, Columbia Co.
7. Central Plan Dairy Barns of New York State Thematic Group, various locations: Chenango, Delaware, Erie, Fulton, Greene, Herkimer, Livingston, Montgomery, Oneida, Oswego, Otsego, Schoharie, Schuyler, St. Lawrence, and Sullivan Counties
8. Ezra Clark House, Millerton vicinity, Dutchess Co.
9. Greenville Presbyterian Church Complex, Route 32, Greenville, Greene Co.
10. Cape Vincent Multiple Resource Area, Town and Village of Cape Vincent, Jefferson Co.
11. Cazenovia Multiple Resource Area, Town and Village of Cazenovia, Madison Co.
12. 235-237 Reynolds Street, Rochester, Monroe Co.
13. 239-255 Reynolds Street, Rochester, Monroe Co.
14. 104 Bartlett Street, Rochester, Monroe Co.
15. Riverside Drive Viaduct, New York, New York Co.
16. Sofia Brothers Warehouse, 34-43 West 61st St., New York, New York Co.
17. Weaver Family Thematic Group, Utica, Oneida Co.
18. Vernon Center Green, Vernon Center, Oneida Co.
19. E. W. Wright Farm, Rome, Oneida Co.
20. Dr. Ives House, Jamesville, Onondaga Co.
21. Belhurst Castle, Geneva, Ontario Co.
22. Thomas Barron House, Geneva, Ontario Co.
23. Maxwell and Smith Families Thematic Group, Geneva, Ontario Co.
24. Stone Schoolhouse, Goshen vicinity, Orange Co.
25. Van Buren Family Thematic Group, Volney, Oswego Co.
26. Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, Rensselaer Co.
27. Blauvelt House, New City, Rockland Co.
28. Edwards Town Hall, Edwards, St. Lawrence Co.
29. Judge John Fine House, Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co.
30. Morley Episcopal Church, Morley, St. Lawrence Co.
31. Saratoga Spa State Park, Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Co.
32. Cox House, Mattumuck, Suffolk Co.
33. Huntington Multiple Resource Area, Suffolk Co.
34. All Saint's Chapel, Rosendale, Ulster Co.
35. Bedford Road Historic District, Armonk, Westchester Co.
36. First Presbyterian Church of Yorktown, Westchester Co.
37. McFadden Estate, Peekskill, Westchester Co.
38. Christ Episcopal Church, Tarrytown, Westchester Co.

Comments may be submitted to Commissioner Lehman of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, attention Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau, Bldg 1, Empire State Plaza, Albany, NY 12238, no later than June 20, 1984.

For further information contact: Larry Gobrecht, Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau, Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Bldg. 1, Empire State Plaza, Albany, NY 12238, (518) 474-0479

National Park Service

**Archeology and Historic Preservation;
Secretary of the Interior's Standards
and Guidelines**

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice is to remind Federal agencies, State and local governments, private organizations, and the public of the need to test the adequacy of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*, published in the Federal Register on September 29, 1983. The *Standards and Guidelines* provide performance standards and technical advice about archeological and historic preservation activities and methods. Users and other interested parties are encouraged to test and evaluate the *Standards and Guidelines* and to submit written suggestions to the National Park Service about improvements.

DATE: Comments should be submitted by September 29, 1984.

ADDRESS: Comments should be submitted to the Chief, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240 (202-343-9500).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Stephen M. Sheffield, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240 (202-343-9500).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Department of the Interior suggests that the *Standards and Guidelines* be used by:

- (1) Federal, State and local agencies responsible for preparation of historic and archeological preservation plans;
 - (2) Agencies responsible for the review of preservation plans;
 - (3) Agencies involved in the identification, evaluation, registration, documentation and treatment of historic and archeological properties;
 - (4) Public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals acquiring, protecting, stabilizing, preserving, restoring, or reconstructing historic properties. (Comments on the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation* are not being sought because these have undergone extensive evaluation in recent years);
 - (5) Federal and State agencies for dissemination to prospective users, particularly local governments and preservation commissions;
 - (6) Agencies and organizations providing preservation information in response to requests from individuals involved with or interested in preservation;
 - (7) Agencies and organizations providing training in preservation activities;
 - (8) Those preparing preservation documents, including professional publications, technical manuals, regulations and procedures. (Such documents should reference the *Standards and Guidelines* and/or include them as supporting materials); and,
 - (9) agencies preparing environmental impact statements and environmental assessments in the preparation of such documents.
- Early in fiscal year 1985 the National Park Service will thoroughly review the results of the first full year of use of the *Standards and Guidelines*, evaluate comments received and make any necessary modifications to the *Standards and Guidelines*.

Dated: June 21, 1984.

Mary Lou Grier,
Director, National Park Service.

Proposed 1985 United States World Heritage Nominations

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.
ACTION: Public notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of the Interior, through the National Park Service, announces the identification of the three properties listed herein as proposed 1985 U.S. nominations to the World Heritage List. These properties were selected from among the potential 1985 nominations that were published in the Federal Register on June 11, 1984 (49 FR 24086), with a request for public comment. A draft nomination document will be prepared for each property listed herein, and will serve as the basis for determining later this calendar year whether to formally nominate the properties for World Heritage status.

In addition, the June 11, 1984, Federal Register notice referenced public comment suggesting the examination of specific properties not presently included on the U.S. Indicative

Inventory of Potential Future Nominations with regard to their possible inclusion on the Indicative Inventory this year. The Federal Interagency Panel for World Heritage accomplished this examination at its July 10, 1984, meeting. Based upon submitted justifications, and other available information, the Panel did not recommend the addition of properties to the U.S. Indicative Inventory in 1984.

DATES: The Federal Interagency Panel for World Heritage will meet in November 1984 to review the accuracy and completeness of the draft nomination documents, and to make recommendations to the Department of the Interior. Subject to this review and necessary approvals, the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks will transmit nomination(s) to the World Heritage Committee, through the Department of State, so that they are received no later than December 31, 1984, for evaluation during 1985. If approved and formally submitted, notice of U.S. World Heritage nominations will be published in the Federal Register in December 1984.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. David G. Wright, Associate Director, Planning and Development, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, now ratified by the United States and 81 other countries, has established a system of international cooperation through which cultural and natural properties of outstanding universal value to mankind may be recognized and protected. The Convention seeks to put into place an orderly approach for coordinated and consistent heritage resource protection and enhancement throughout the world.

Participating nations identify and nominate their sites for inclusion on the World Heritage List, which currently includes 165 cultural and natural properties. The World Heritage Committee judges all nominations against established criteria. Under the Convention, each participating nation assumes responsibility for taking appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative, and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, and rehabilitation of World Heritage properties situated within its borders.

In the United States, the Department of the Interior is responsible for directing and coordinating U.S. participation in the World Heritage Convention. The Department

implements its responsibilities under the Convention in accordance with the statutory mandate contained in Title IV of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 (Pub. L. 96-515; 16 U.S.C. 470 a-1, a-2). On May 27, 1982, the Interior Department published in the Federal Register the policies and procedures that will be used to carry out this legislative mandate (47 FR 23392). These rules contain additional information on the Convention and its implementation in the United States, and identify the specific requirements that U.S. properties must satisfy before they can be nominated for World Heritage status, i.e., the property must have previously been determined to be of national significance, its owner must concur in writing to its nomination, and its nomination must include evidence of such legal protections as may be necessary to ensure preservation of the property and its environment.

The Federal Interagency Panel for World Heritage assists the Department in implementing the Convention by making recommendations on U.S. World Heritage policy, procedures, and nominations. The Panel is chaired by the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, and includes

representatives from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, the National Park Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service within the Department of the Interior; the President's Council on Environmental Quality; the Smithsonian Institution; the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce; Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; and the Department of State.

Proposed 1985 United States World Heritage Nominations

The two cultural properties and one natural property listed below have been identified as proposed 1985 U.S. nominations to the World Heritage List. The identification of these properties as proposed nominations indicates that a draft nomination document will be prepared for each property. This document will subsequently be evaluated by the Federal Interagency Panel for World Heritage when it convenes in November 1984, at which time a decision on whether to formally nominate the properties to the World Heritage List will be made.

The following cultural properties, indicated by major theme, and natural property, indicated by natural region, have been identified as proposed 1985 U.S. World Heritage nominations. Also listed are the World Heritage criteria that the properties appear most nearly to satisfy:

Proposed 1985 United States World Heritage Nominations (continued)

I. Cultural Properties

Developed Agriculture

CHACO CULTURE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK. New Mexico. (36°4' N, 108°0' W) Bears testimony to a complex prehistoric culture that administered a socioeconomic network of widespread outlying communities linked by roads. No system of this character was developed elsewhere in North America by socially and politically equivalent societies. The people responsible for this accomplishment are known as the Chaco Anasazi. Chaco Canyon is a broad canyon that contains approximately 2,400 sites including 13 major pueblo ruins. These major ruins consist of 1-5 story buildings, the largest of which contains up to 650 rooms. The development of the Chaco phenomenon began as early as AD 900-950 and enjoyed success until its collapse, resulting in the ultimate extinction of the Chaco Anasazi sometime after AD 1150. *Criteria:* (ii) Exerted great influence over a span of time and within a cultural area of the world on developments in townplanning and (iii) bears a unique testimony to a civilization which has disappeared.

Hawaiian

PULUHONUA O HONAUNAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK. Hawaii. (19°25' N; 155°55' W) This area (formerly known as City of Refuge National Historical Park) includes sacred ground, were vanquished Hawaiian warriors, noncombatants, and kapu breakers were granted refuge from secular authority. Prehistoric housesites, royal fishponds, and spectacular shore scenery are features of the park. *Criteria:* (iii) Bears a unique or exceptional testimony to a civilization which has disappeared; (iv) an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural ensemble which illustrates a significant stage in history; and (vi) directly or tangibly associated with ideas or beliefs of outstanding universal significance

II. Natural Property

Rocky Mountain

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK. Montana. (48°40' N; 113°50' W). With mountain peaks exceeding 10,000 feet this site includes nearly 50 glaciers, many lakes and streams and a wide variety of wild flowers and wildlife, including bighorn sheep, bald eagles, and grizzly bears. The area has been

designated as a Biosphere Reserve. *Criteria:* (i) An outstanding example of the earth's evolutionary history; (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes and man's interaction with his natural environment; and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty

Dated: August 1, 1984.

G. Ray Arnett,

Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks.

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Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents

May 9 / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1984

Cultural Property Advisory Committee

Appointment of James Berry Hill as a Member. May 9, 1984

The President today announced his intention to appoint James Berry Hill to be a member of the Cultural Property Advisory Committee for a term of 2 years.

Mr. Hill is president and director of Berry-Hill Galleries, Inc., in New York City. He is a member of the National Antiques and Art Dealers Association of America and is former secretary and director of the Association. He is also a member of the Art Dealers Association of America, Inc., and the Appraisers Association of America. He also serves as a consultant to several major American collections and museums.

He is married and has two children. Mr. Hill was born June 24, 1945, in New York City, where he now resides.

June 21 / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1984

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Appointment of Gov. Victor George Atiyeh as a Member June 21, 1984

The President today announced his intention to appoint Victor George Atiyeh, Governor of Oregon, to be a member of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the remainder of the term expiring June 10, 1985. He will succeed Gov. Joseph Garrahy.

He has been Governor of Oregon since 1979. Previously he was president of Atiyeh Brothers, Inc., in Portland, Oreg.; a member of the Oregon Senate in 1965-1978, serving as minority leader in 1971-1978; and a member of the Oregon House of Representatives in 1959-1965. He is past director of Equitable Savings & Loan and past president of the Columbia-Pacific Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

Governor Atiyeh attended the University of Oregon. He is married, has two children, and resides in Salem, Oreg. He was born February 20, 1923, in Portland, Oreg.

July 20 / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1984

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Appointment of Bruce Nestande as a Member. July 20, 1984

The President today announced his intention to appoint Bruce Nestande to be a member of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for a term expiring June 10, 1988. He will succeed Gerald Walette.

Since 1981 Mr. Nestande has been a member of the Orange County Board of Supervisors. He was a member of the California State Assembly in 1974-1980. During this time he served on the following committees: Human Resources (chairman); Select Committee on Veterans Affairs (chairman); Criminal Justice, Housing and Community Development; Ways and Means; and Resources, Land Use and Energy. He was a special assistant to Gov. Ronald Reagan (1971-1972, 1974) and executive director of the California-Republican Party in 1972-1973.

He graduated from the University of Minnesota (B.S., 1960) and Lincoln University (J.D.). He is married and resides in Orange, Calif. He was born January 28, 1938, in Minneapolis, Minn.