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PANYC NEWSLETTER

Professional Archaeologists of New York City Newsletter No. 88 November 1998

CONTENTS

Minutes, General Meeting, 19 September 1998	1
PANYC Correspondence	3
In the News	14
Comics	23
PANYC Nomination Forms:	
1999 Bert Salwen Award	24
Special PANYC Award	25
PANYC Membership Application	26
Events Calendar	27

Materials for the PANYC Newsletter may be sent to:

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PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

November 17, 1998

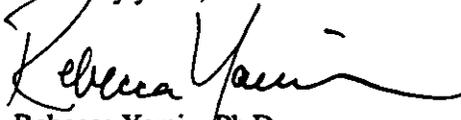
Mr. Arend Taal
Real Estate Asset Manager
TIAA-CREF
730 Third Ave.
New York NY 10017

Dear Mr. Taal:

I am writing on behalf of the Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC) in support of continued funding for New York Unearthed, a truly extraordinary part of the South Street Seaport Museum. As I am sure you are aware, New York Unearthed's innovative educational programs reach thousands of school children every year in addition to college classes and such diverse groups as Elderhostel, interns from Southeby's, Girl Scout troops, tour groups from Adventures on a Shoestring and Big Onion Walking Tours, and tourists from all over the world. Besides these programs, New York Unearthed's staff curate and conserve the many archaeological collections that reside permanently at the Seaport. Virtually no other institution in New York has the capability to take care of the collections which are themselves enormously important educational and historical resources.

As an archaeological museum New York Unearthed is unique and serves as a model for other cities. In a very small but appropriately underground space, New York Unearthed brings the public close to the archaeological process—to the excitement of finding New York's history buried beneath its streets and interpreting what the finds mean. Under Diane Dallal's enthusiastic leadership, this small institution makes a large contribution to the vitality of the city and it would be tragic to lose it. We strongly urge you to continue funding this gem in the city's crown at a level that will ensure its continued excellence.

Sincerely yours,


Rebecca Yamin, Ph.D.
President, PANYC

1) Civil Landmarks
rec. Archaeologists?
2) legal issues - contracts?

NOTICE OF NEXT MEETING: 18 NOVEMBER 1998

Room 1127 Graduate Center, C.U.N.Y.

Executive Board: 6:00 P.M.

General Membership: 6:30 P.M.

Minutes of the PANYC General Membership meeting: 19 September 1998

President Yamin called the meeting to order at 11:40 a.m. and announced that Steve Shepard of Alexandria Archaeology would speak instead of Pamela Cressey.

SECRETARY'S REPORT: The minutes of the last General Membership meeting were accepted with the following corrections: Under NEW BUSINESS: should read Rothschild, Wall, and Cantwell are working on the Patterson committee. Geismar and Lattanzi will research the legislation for PANYC. Claire Shulman should be followed by Queens Borough President.

TREASURER'S REPORT: Freeman reported 1507.67 in the PANYC treasury. She also reminded the membership that some people still owed dues.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT: Yamin reported that Harris had received another letter from Arthur Bankoff regarding Stone Street. Fitts suggested writing a well-reasoned response since it sounds as if Landmarks and PANYC are talking past each other. Rothschild volunteered to write the letter and suggested that a meeting be set up at which the breakdown in communication could be discussed.

Yamin reported that she and Dallal had attended the June 2 Landmarks hearing on City Hall Park. At that meeting the landscape architecture team presented a proposal for the Park which included incorporating historic foundations into the new landscape. However, Landmarks' recommended approach to archaeology for the project, presented by Sutphin, calls for monitoring except at the far north end of the Park where there may be burials. Yamin read a letter from PANYC at the hearing suggesting that archaeological investigations be conducted in the portions of the Park where resources have previously been identified at shallow depths before construction begins. Although Joan Geismar was on the team that won the City Hall Park job, she was told that she does not qualify because she is not a bioarchaeologist. She wondered who at Landmarks had signed the letter disqualifying her. Yamin stated that a scope of work was needed before we could comment further. Stone suggested that Yamin try to obtain the scope through the Freedom of Information Act.

An article about pothunting that appeared in the *Villager* was discussed. It was decided that Yamin would call the editor to give him the phone numbers of PANYC members to call for information that might be used in a follow-up article. Cantwell suggested that letters should be written, including one from a member of the metropolitan chapter of the NYSAA. Wall and Rothschild will draft a PANYC letter to the editor.

Yamin stated that PANYC was asked through NYAC about a presentation for Archaeology Week. Charles Cheek will speak at the Museum of the City of New York on October 8, 12-2 p.m. The presentation is entitled "After the Burial Ground: The Archaeology of a Mixed Race Neighborhood." Yamin will ask Sherrill Wilson about a speaker from the Office of Public Education and Interpretation of the African Burial Ground.

ACTION COMMITTEE: Spritzer reported on her letter to the Army Corp about concerns regarding a Bronx excavation. She contacted Cynthia Blakemore of the SHPO in Albany. Blakemore requested that we send applications for site numbers. Stone suggested that perhaps Landmarks could review applications for site numbers. Spritzer will bring applications to the next PANYC meeting. Cantwell stated that the owner of the store Evolution was sentenced after the conviction for selling Native American skulls and gorilla and bald eagle remains. He received an eighteen month jail sentence and a fine of several thousand dollars.

EVENTS: Stone requested that event notices be submitted by the first of the month in which the event occurs. The Museum of the City of New York will have a program on 10-15 on Cartography and Archaeology with a new

exhibition of a Dutch map of New Amsterdam. A film on Colonial Dutch History will be featured on 11-9 at the Harvard Club. Contact Gary Shapiro at 212 691-6720.

MEMBERSHIP: Pickman, Yamin and Stone drafted a new application for membership. There had been questions about field school requirements and the statement of purpose. The executive board approved the application with minor changes: on the cover page, the second sentence now reads ...protect, preserve, and document..., under education, germaine was changed to related disciplines, and SOPA was changed to ROPA. The applicant should submit a statement describing his or her interest in New York City archaeology. The return address for the Newsletter application will be changed to Bonasera's address. He is the new membership committee chairman. The committee members are Dallal, Stone, and Fitts. Alyssa Loorya was accepted as a new member of PANYC.

LOGO COMMITTEE: A new committee was formed to work on issues pertaining to the PANYC logo. The logo must be a format that is compatible with the printed material. Committee members are Rakos, Ricciardi, and Geismar.

NEWSLETTER: Fitts resigned as newsletter editor. He suggested that the newsletter should be online but there were objections. Rakos volunteered to be the new newsletter editor.

NYSAA: The last presentation was by David Bernstein - Prehistoric Archaeology on Long Island. William Askins will speak on 10-13 at Room 1131, C.U.N.Y. Graduate Center.

PUBLIC PROGRAM: Stone and Freeman will work with Dallal on the Public Program.

WEB SITE: Ricciardi reported that the PANYC homepage is four pages and includes a history of New York City archaeology page, a history of PANYC page, an ongoing issues page, and a general information page with a list of people to contact. He requested a statement of purpose from the membership, and information on PANYC's history. The text of the PANYC exhibit at the Museum of the City of New York will be used.

OLD BUSINESS: The Seaport will build a new museum on John Street. Yamin will contact Blakemore of the SHPO about required archaeological investigations at the site. The Ronson ship will be exhibited.

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 1 p.m.

Respectfully submitted, Michael Bonasera, PANYC secretary 1998-9.



New York State Office of Parks
Historic Preservation Field Se
Peablies Island. PO Box 189, 1

Bernadette Castro
Commissioner

Post-It® Fax Note	7671	Date	10/9/98	# of pages	4
To	R. Yamin	From	CBlakemore		
Co./Dept.		Co.	OPRHP		
Phone #		Phone #	518 237-8643		
Fax #	215-977-7360	Fax #			

13

September 2, 1998

Jack Beyer
Beyer Blinder Belle
41 East 11th Street
New York, NY 10003

Dear Mr. Beyer:

Re: OPRHP
South Street Seaport Museum
Schermehorn Row Block
New York, New York County

It was good to meet with you July 28th to discuss the proposed South Street Seaport Museum project. As you are aware, I walked through the existing buildings with Norma Barbacci of your staff August 18th. With this information, I have reviewed the bound project materials. As promised, our comments are noted below. I have divided the comments into "Rehabilitation" (The existing buildings), and "New Construction".

Rehabilitation:

The proposed treatment of the existing buildings within Schermehorn Row is largely appropriate. Some brief notes on areas of the proposal that we feel are positive:

- The proposed "freestanding" canopies and interior skylights are creative solutions to hold these new elements physically "away" from existing materials.
- The new through passage from John to Fulton Streets will retain jambs at the rear walls of both 12 Fulton and 165 John Street to retain a sense of passing through what was once a rear wall into the new lobby.
- Floorings, fire retardant treatments, HVAC systems, etc. are well designed with regard to preventing or minimizing impacts to historic fabric.

- As the existing windows are 1980's replacements, the new proposed thermal windows replacing the existing will be appropriate, provided they include true-divided light sash.

There is one area in the existing buildings where Norma and I discussed some minor modifications to the proposed plan.

- At the fifth floor of 4 Fulton Street, the proposed plan depicts retention of some of the existing historic hotel plan as part of the exhibitry. It would be best to retain more of existing plan to retain a more complete sense of the small scale and cramped nature of a "sailor's hotel" of the 19th century. The major change would be to retain the wall (in part or whole) defining the hotel room immediately north of the passage from #8 into #6 Fulton. The proposed removal of this wall would detract from the visitor's experience of passing into the historic hotel character.

New Construction:

As satisfied as we are with the proposal for the existing buildings, we do not feel comfortable with the design for the new building. As presented, we feel that it is out of scale and character with Schermerhorn Row and the South Street Seaport Historic District. Its usable space is a full story above the tallest building when seen from the River side, and the mechanical equipment above this takes the roofline even higher. Its glass surface creates a jarring note in an otherwise low-rise, storefront, regularly fenestrated, masonry streetscape. The new loading dock area on John Street and the corresponding section on South Street dividing the glass section from the existing buildings also does not adequately reference the existing buildings in material or fenestration to serve as a successful "transition".

We do not expect, or wish to see, a new "historic" building on this site. A new building that is exciting, compelling and interesting is desirable. We also understand the need for this project. However, the new building must also "speak" with its neighbors in the same language. We have discussed this in house and have some recommendations that we feel would help bring the building into a closer relationship with the existing buildings without compromising the "modern" nature of the composition.

- The transition sections abutting the existing historic buildings should be masonry. This will soften the visual impact, particularly against 91 South Street, the last remnant of the original row on South Street
- Fenestration in these sections should use the existing adjoining buildings as a guide for the spacing and scale of window openings.

- We encourage the transition section on John Street to bring its fourth floor section out to the plane of the existing buildings. The currently proposed setback at the third floor creates an uncharacteristic break in the otherwise continuous (both now and historically) streetwall.
- The vents and roll-down door at John Street should be reconsidered. The vents (those openings at the second floor) should be in line with the windows above to create a better sense of the historic fenestration patterns of the district. The roll-down door will be a larger challenge, but it may be possible to treat the opening architecturally with trim elements to soften its nature. Currently it reads too much as a utilitarian garage bay in a streetscape of humanly scaled and detailed storefronts.
- We understand that it may be difficult to bring the height of the building down by very much. Indeed, you had identified that as a concern that your firm had been wrestling with for some time. We encourage the continuing exploration of solutions that would lessen the height of the mechanical spaces.
- The glass skin of the building is perhaps the most troubling to us from a design standpoint. The use of the material as an essentially flat gridded surface is not a treatment compatible with the existing buildings. The elevation drawings provided in your proposal clearly show that outside of the low-rise nature of the block, the repetitive rhythm of solid (masonry) to void (storefronts, windows) in the buildings along John Street is the main characteristic of these otherwise simple and unornamented buildings. This should be reflected in the skin of the new building. Presently one looks across the elevation drawing noting the solid/void rhythm until the new building, where the rhythm stumbles (at the transition section), and then stops altogether at the glass wall.

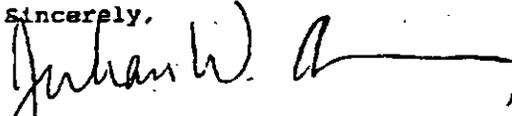
We understand the desire for the use of a glass cavity wall as part of the building's "green" design. We are also aware of the desire for this building to be transparent in certain areas for lighting and visibility of proposed first floor large artifact displays. Towards that, we have discussed several possibilities that would allow the use of the glass cavity wall while providing for an exterior treatment that would allow the building to better fit into its context. We look forward to discussing these along with any ideas you may bring to the table for bringing this new building into closer compatibility with its neighbors and the district. Please be assured that we will also be coordinating our review with the New York Landmarks Preservation Commission, as the City is a Certified Local Government, and as such is a partner with our office in preservation concerns. This hopefully will prevent much need for duplication of review and presentation.

Archeology:

One aspect of this project that has not been discussed in the presentation materials is the need for archeological research. This portion of New York City is highly sensitive for potential archeological resources, and this must be addressed before any construction begins. I would recommend that you contact Cynthia Blakemore of our archeology staff (518-237-8643, ext. 288) so that the necessary materials can be properly prepared.

I hope that this letter can help us move towards a dialogue on this interesting design question. If you have any questions, or if I can be of any assistance, please call me at (518)237-8643, ext. 282.

Sincerely,



Julian W. Adams
Historic Sites Restoration Coordinator

cc: Norma Barbacci, Beyer, Blinder, Belle
Caroline Kane, NYLPC

JWA:Z19858



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW YORK DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
JACOB K. JAVITS FEDERAL BUILDING
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10278-0090

September 30, 1998

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Environmental Assessment Section
Environmental Analysis Branch

Dear Sir or Madam:

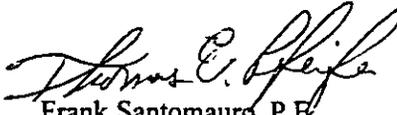
The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, is currently the lead agency on a comprehensive study to evaluate the feasibility of navigation improvements in the Port of New York and New Jersey. This study will address the improvements required to provide economically efficient and environmentally sound navigation to meet current and future requirements. The Port's channels to be examined include: the Ambrose and Anchorage Channels; Kill Van Kull and Newark Bay channels to include the Elizabeth Channel; Arthur Kill Channel to Howland Hook Marine Terminal and Gulfport Reach; the Bay Ridge, Red Hook, Buttermilk, Port Jersey and Claremont Terminal Channels; and Red Hook, Stapleton, and Gravesend anchorages.

As part of our responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Corps has begun to conduct cultural resource investigations in connection with the New York and New Jersey Harbor Navigation Study. We are seeking to identify interested parties to participate in the Section 106 process. We would be pleased to include you, or the organization you represent, on the mailing list for the cultural resource component of this Harbor-wide project. You will be kept informed of cultural resource activities and will have the opportunity to provide input and comments on the direction and results of the cultural resource work. If you would like to be included on the mailing list please write to the Study Archaeologist at the address below:

Ms. Lynn Rakos
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CENAN-PL-EA
26 Federal Plaza
New York, NY 10278

Thank you for your interest in this important New York and New Jersey Harbor Navigation study. If you require additional information or have any questions, please contact Ms. Rakos, at (212)264-0229.

Sincerely,


Frank Santomauro, P.E.
Chief, Planning Division



Editor
 The Villager Newspaper
 80 8th Avenue
 Suite 200
 New York, N.Y. 10011

November 11, 1998

Dear Editor,

It was with dismay that the Metropolitan Chapter of the New York State Archaeological Association (NYSAA) read Lincoln Anderson's article, "Buried Treasure in Village Privies," published in The Villager on June 12, 1998. NYSAA, composed of 850 professional and avocational (amateur) archaeologists including members of our chapter, feels it is irresponsible of your newspaper to encourage and glorify the looting of potential archaeological sites.

"Scouring Riverside and Central Parks," in search of Native American artifacts is not only unethical, it is illegal. We also assume that bribing guards to attain access to construction sites is also illegal. What might be worse than breaking the law, however, is that these offenses result in the loss of important archaeological information.

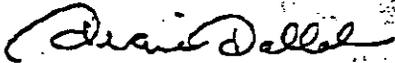
We would also like to express our concern about the author's statement that "unlike "academic archaeologists, Jordan works rapidly. Using sharpened broom sticks, and a pulley and bucket, Jordan and his partner Dan Magos can remove 30,000 pounds of dirt from a privy and fill it in two days." (A collective groan went up from every member of our organization, after this statement was read aloud at a recent meeting). By publishing statements such as these without qualifying them, and by advertising Jordan's telephone number, your newspaper appears to condone this reprehensible behavior.

Archaeology makes a tremendous contribution to knowledge of the city's past. The stratified record of New York's history that is present at the few remaining undisturbed sites, is a rare and precious resource. Professional archaeologists work carefully and only appear to be working "slowly" to the ignorant bystander,

because the archaeologist's primary goal is not just to find more "stuff" but to extract the maximum information from the soil. To excavate is to destroy and professional archaeologists are only too aware of the fact that once the "dig" is over, the site is gone forever.

The Metropolitan Chapter of NYSAA is displeased with The Villager's biased view. You appear to condone illegal activities which are represented as "archaeology." What you present as "archaeology," is not. We would like to see you do a well-researched story about our profession. There are many resources within New York City for information on private contract, academic and avocational archaeology. You could use these resources to prepare an article on any number of sites or archaeological concerns. (For a responsible article about the excavation of a private backyard Brooklyn privy, please see "Digging Up History" by Barbara Whitaker in The New York Times, Sunday, January 18, 1998).

Sincerely,



Diane Dallal
President, Metropolitan Chapter
New York State Archaeological Association

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

November 12, 1998

Mr. Tom Butson, Editor
The Villager
80 Eighth Avenue
Suite 200
New York, NY 10011

Dear Mr. Butson:

Lincoln Anderson's article, "Buried 'treasure' in Village privies" (June 17, 1998) was disturbing on a number of levels. First, it seemed to support a variety of less than admirable (and possibly illegal) activities: breaking into construction sites, paying off guards, stealing artifacts from private landowners, disturbing historic and prehistoric archaeological sites for personal pleasure, and selling artifacts for personal gain. While Scott Jordan's enthusiasm for old things is undeniable, his methods for collecting them destroy the connection between the things and the people who used them. By cleaning out sites that might be investigated more slowly, Mr. Jordan destroys a part of our heritage. Legitimate archaeological excavations are not about collecting things; they are about collecting information on past ways of life and that information belongs to everyone (the artifacts, incidentally, belong to whomever owns the site—the Perls were royally cheated out of the contents of their privy).

A second problem with Anderson's article was that it not only celebrated Jordan's activities, it promoted them with a telephone number to call if "you live in Manhattan south of 42nd Street in a pre-1870s house and are interested in having Jordan and Magee check your yard for a privy or cistern." Dr. Diana Wall of City College and other professional archaeologists have been studying Greenwich Village sites for over ten years in an effort to learn more of the Village's unwritten history. Every site that Jordan loots diminishes what can be known about this important part of the city. As president of the Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC), I urge *The Villager* to support, not undermine, serious (and yes, academic) efforts to learn more about Greenwich Village.

Sincerely yours,



Rebecca Yamin, Ph.D.
President, PANYC

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

November 12, 1998

Commissioner Bernadette Castro
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation
Agency Building 1, 20th floor
Empire State Plaza Albany, New York 12220

Dear Commissioner Castro:

I am writing on behalf of the Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC) to urge you to restore the archaeological program within the Bureau of Historic Sites to its original strength. It is our understanding that the reductions in staffing implemented in 1995 have not been reversed. Of particular concern then was the removal of Dr. Paul Huey as director of the archaeology unit. Dr. Huey is a world renowned scholar on the Dutch Colonial period and his presence at Parks is missed by all who value the depth of his knowledge and his willingness to share that expertise. But most important for the future is the reinstatement of strong leadership in archaeology.

In addition to managing New York State's large and valuable archaeological collections and conducting excavations on state historic sites, the archaeology unit (now staffed by three people) developed, and has attempted to continue, an outstanding program of archaeological education and long-term research, the only such program in the state. This ambitious program needs strong leadership and committed resources if it is to continue at the same level of excellence. Although Governor Pataki has been praised for his environmental record, his administration's lack of support for archaeology is a blemish on that record.

The ongoing excavations in Albany (*Times Union*, September 22, 1998) have dramatically demonstrated the value of archaeology and its potential to ignite peoples' interest in their history. I hope you will do everything in your power to restore the archaeology unit to its former strength to ensure the future of New York State's archaeological resources and their interpretation. It is a part of our heritage that we cannot afford to lose.

Sincerely yours,


Rebecca Yamin, Ph.D.
President, PANYC

cc: Governor George Pataki
Senator Joseph L. Bruno

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

Wendy Elizabeth Harris
PANYC Stone Street Committee
545 West 111th Street, #6C
New York, New York 10025

November 16, 1998

Dr. H. Arthur Bankoff
Archaeology Advisor
The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission
100 Old Slip
New York, New York 10005

Dear Dr. Bankoff:

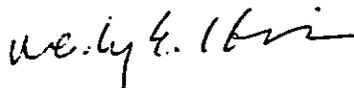
We received your letter dated July 22, 1998 regarding Stone Street and were distressed to learn that our efforts had been misinterpreted. Our hopes were to work jointly with the Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) to develop appropriate methods for determining the extent of surviving archaeological deposits beneath present day Stone Street. It was never our intent to undermine your work but rather to provide input based upon the membership's knowledge of urban archaeology and of federal compliance processes.

We agree that the PANYC Stone Street committee has fulfilled its mission and do not wish to perpetuate the conflict by disputing the various points made in your letter. However, please understand that the committee's actions occurred within the context of our past experience with Section 106, a component of the National Historic Preservation Act that encourages maximum public participation in the evaluation of the impacts of construction upon cultural resources. The draft copy of the report entitled "Phase 1B Archaeological Monitoring Report Stone Street Historic District (LP-1938)" was obtained in April 1998 from the Acting Records Officer of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation through a Freedom of Information Act request (FOIA). If the report had not been a public document it would not have been subject to a FOIA request. In fact, many federal agencies routinely circulate draft reports among the interested public and professional groups for comments and suggestions. However, it is understandable that the LPC, as a city agency that had received federal funds in order to undertake a construction project, was unaware of this aspect of compliance.

Letters may not be the best way to work towards our common goal – the protection of the city's archaeological resources. As suggested by Dr. Nan Rothschild in correspondence with your office earlier this fall, perhaps a meeting could be scheduled in

the near future between representatives of PANYC and LPC's archaeological staff to discuss city projects of interest to all of us.

Sincerely,



Wendy Elizabeth Harris
Stone Street Committee
Professional Archaeologists of New York City

c.f.: The Honorable Jennifer Raab, Landmarks Preservation Commission
Ms. Ronda Wist, Landmarks Preservation Commission
Mr. Harold J. Brown, Federal Highway Administration
Dr. Robert Kuhn, NYS Division of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation
Dr. Christopher Lindner, New York Archaeological Council

Archaeologist J. William Bouchard stood in a yawning chasm eight feet below the ground along Broadway in downtown Albany, and fingered a vein of soil black with charred remains from the great fire of 1797.

Although there were no fatalities, the conflagration burned through the building owned by merchant Jacob Cuyler, who lived and worked on this site, which was then 121 Market St.

The Aug. 4, 1797, fire swept through the city's old wood-frame structures like a match touched to kindling. The huge blaze burned to the ground more than two city blocks — destroying 96 dwellings and leaving 1,000 residents homeless — and wiped out a busy market and port district on the shores of the Hudson River. It was the largest and most destructive fire in the city's history at that time.

On a recent morning, about 100 feet away, just across Montgomery Street, project director Pegeen McLaughlin was down in the hole of her dig site. She pointed out exposed fieldstone foundations and brick walls of three adjoining buildings constructed after the fire: the Third Presbyterian Church, the Albany Female Academy and a building used as a dwelling and storefront.

with its destruction and provided the historical anchor upon which today's archaeologists get a firm grasp on the cityscape's permutations two centuries later.

"This is a remarkable opportunity for archaeologists," said Bouchard, project manager for Hartgen Archeological Associates, who considers this dig a capstone to his 25-year career.

"Getting a chance to do something on this scale in an urban setting is very rare," he said. "It's the biggest dig in downtown Albany since the Fort Orange excavation in 1970."

In all, 12 sites will be opened up here, totaling thousands of square feet of excavations that will expose scores of buildings across time and space in a broad two-block swath. The extensive excavations will create a window onto the city's past, perhaps from the 1600s to the 1900s, offering a panoramic view compared to the keyhole snapshots allowed by previous confined digs downtown.

This is very significant urban archaeology and a model for how it should be done. It's public education," said John Wolcott, a consulting historian who has worked on several Albany digs and frequently criticizes how the projects are handled.

The archaeological dig headed by the Hartgen firm along Broadway and Montgomery Street just north of the former Union Station (now Fleet Financial Group Inc. headquarters) is in its third week of a scheduled eight-week project prior to the start of construction on a new \$60 million office building for the state Department of Environmental Conservation at 625 Broadway.

So far, the EnCon dig has generated none of the acrimony or controversy that clouded archaeological work two years ago a few blocks south on Broadway at the \$25 million state Dormitory Authority headquarters. The furor erupted there because archaeologists charged that dig was rushed, incomplete and compromised in order to accommodate a compressed construction schedule.

As a result, Hartgen pulled out, an archaeological group filed a lawsuit and a compromise eventually was negotiated.

Common purpose

Last Friday, at 625 Broadway, representatives of the EnCon office builder, Picotte Companies, and the state Office of General Services joined Hartgen officials to sound a note of harmony and common purpose. The public openness of this project is in sharp contrast to the secrecy and off-limits attitude of the Dormitory Authority dig.

"This is the way archaeology is supposed to be done, with enough time to do it right and the opportunity for the public to observe the dig, participate in the discoveries and gain a new understanding of their own history," said Karen Hartgen, president of the archaeological firm.

That suits Dave Dingley and Craig Rockwell fine. The employees of the state Department of State walk over to the dig on their lunch hour as often as possible.

"It's really exciting to see the progress," Dingley said. "I'm like a little kid, leaning on the fence and asking the archaeologists about what they're finding. They're really interested in sharing what they're learning and are happy to answer our questions."

Dingley added, "We tried to follow

they wouldn't tell us what they were finding."

The public is invited to watch the excavation work at anytime. Guided tours with commentary are free and open to the public on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. In addition, artifacts found on the site will be displayed daily at the Albany Visitors Center, Quackenbush Square. Construction groundbreaking is expected at the conclusion of archaeological work around the end of October.

Although artifacts from the earliest settlement of Albany in the 1600s have not yet been found, the extensiveness of the EnCon dig is what excites Bouchard. The deeper he digs, the more the decades and centuries overlaying each other as seen in successive buildings coalesce in his mind.

"What really interests me is landscape development and how a certain site or block changed over time," Bouchard said. "This dig is large enough to give us the big picture so that we interpret the history of the site across centuries."

Narrative of time

Excavation of McLaughlin's Montgomery Street site revealed this archaeological narrative:

In the early- and mid-1700s, the area was outside the city's fortified stockade and bordered the Hudson. It was flat land fertile for fruit orchards but prone to seasonal flooding. It also was home to tanning pits, a foul and smelly process that used animal urine to process animal hides into leather, and was therefore relegated to the outskirts of the city. The tanning pits utilized Fox Creek, which ran into the Hudson there. Around 1770, the largest of Albany's three docks was built at the mouth of Fox Creek and the area filled with port and trading operations. The 1797 fire destroyed those structures.

After the fire, Fox Creek was covered with a stone culvert in 1802. Buildings were rebuilt with stone foundations and brick walls. The Third Presbyterian Church dates from 1806. Next door, in a narrow brick and stone structure just 20 feet wide and perhaps 30 feet long, built directly over the Fox Creek culvert, the Albany Female Academy occupied the building from 1814 to 1821 before it moved downtown to larger quarters. There were 29 original subscriber families to the academy, the forerunner to today's Albany Academy For Girls.

"This broadens our knowledge beyond the history of powerful men to include children, women, slaves and ordinary people," Hartgen said. She called the discovery of the early girls

The building housed a firehouse after the students moved out. Next door, at 35 Montgomery St., a building being excavated was used as a dwelling and merchant space spread over three rooms. There are remains of wooden floors and plaster walls painted mustard yellow. It was torn down in the mid-1800s to make way for a new building. McLaughlin has excavated a herringbone-designed brick walkway around the building, as well as two privies in a back yard with river views. The structures are remarkably well-preserved.

"This is terribly exciting for the public to be able to get up-close and see this time capsule," said Paul Huey, historical archaeologist with the state bureau of historic sites. "It offers completely preserved features, which is a rare thing in urban archaeology. I hope this will encourage a new generation to rediscover the city's history."

A generation ago, Huey directed the last dig of this magnitude in downtown Albany, a 1970 excavation of the 17th-century Fort Orange. It is adjacent to the Ramada Inn Downtown hotel beneath railroad tracks running beside Interstate 787. Numerous 17th-century Dutch artifacts were uncovered, which are on display at Fort Crailo in Rensselaer.

"This dig builds on our work at Fort Orange and gives us a continuous history across the centuries," Huey said. "It's a very important site."

Array of objects

Individual artifacts from the Broadway dig include a wide array of objects from the mid-1800s: stoneware bottles, including Kinsella & Hennes Lemon Beer (the flavored seltzer of its day) and a J. Kiernan Wholesale Liquors & Winesellers jug; ink wells; wooden toothbrushes; a rubber lice comb; ceramic tobacco pipes; a ceramic marble, and assorted ceramic dishes.

Another important find is a thick deposit of ceramic cups and dishes discarded behind the Montgomery Street buildings from a nearby warehouse after being damaged in the 1797 fire.

Known as English pearlware ceramic, these teaware items bear individual painter's marks by artists who were paid as piecework for handpainting cups and saucers. Hartgen archaeologists attended a conference with British pearlware experts who marveled at the find. It is believed to be the largest collection of pearlware ceramic outside a factory in England, Hartgen said.

"We're opening up windows to the past, showing what life was like in Albany 200 years ago," said Tricia Barbagallo, historian with Hartgen. "You can't find this kind of information in written material and published

The dig is uncovering buildings that housed silversmiths, a flour store, a cabinet shop, a doctor's office, a shoemaker, an attorney, a musician. The names of the owners resonate throughout Albany history: Ten Eyck, Van Vechten, Bleecker, Pruyn, Schoonmaker, Quackenbush and Henry.

"We'll keep digging and see how far back we can go in the history of these two blocks," Bouchard said. "If we're lucky, we'll get back to the 1600s. We'll have to wait and see."

The public is invited to observe the archaeological work at 625 Broadway at anytime. Public tours with commentary from experts will be given Tuesdays and Thursdays from 11:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. through the end of October. Artifacts from the site will be on view daily at the Albany Visitors Center, Quackenbush Square. For more information, contact Hartgen Archeological Associates at 283-0534.

TIMES UNION

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1998

CITY

Colonial-Era Human Remains Are Unearthed Near City Hall

By CHARLIE LeDUFF

City workers who were slogging through the mud of a broken water main near City Hall yesterday afternoon turned over spadeful of small bone shards and personal effects of New Yorkers who may have been laid to rest more than two centuries ago.

Workers from the Department of Environmental Protection were clearing away six feet of topsoil to reach the broken main that dates from 1870, said Charles Sturkin, a spokesman for the agency.

But just a few feet below the surface of Chambers Street between Broadway and Centre Street, skull fragments and a piece of a clay pipe were inadvertently exhumed.

"There is an indication that there is a Colonial-era cemetery near the Tweed Court House," Mr. Sturkin said.

"The question is, if we are digging 125 years later, what must they have done to these bodies to make room for the main in the first place?"

Work was stopped around 4 P.M. and city officials, homicide detectives and an archeologist from the Landmarks and Preservation Commission were called in.

Wearing hip boots and using mesh sifters, workers dug down to the main, shovelful by shovelful, as forensic experts poured through the mud. The bone fragments were packed into boxes.

"We are aware that there is always a high probability of finding bones in the area," said Jennifer J. Raab, chairman of the Landmarks and Preservation Committee.

Work is generally not allowed in the area stretching from City Hall Park to Duane Street between Broadway and Centre Street since it became a city historic landmark in 1993 after the skeletal remains of African slaves were discovered there, Ms. Raab said.

It is unclear whose bones, exactly,

were discovered yesterday. The African burial ground stretched over five or six acres, said Dr. Sherrill D. Wilson, director of the General Services Administration's African Burial Ground Project. But where the Tweed Courthouse and City Hall now stand, there once stood the city's first poorhouse, an executioner's ground and a cemetery.

The find is just another reminder of callousness toward the dead, Dr. Wilson said.

"They knew 100 years ago that they were paving over those people," she said. "At some point they all need to be left to rest."

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Bones found near African burial site

By MIKE CLAFFEY

Daily News Staff Writer

Work to repair a water main break in lower Manhattan came to a halt for several hours yesterday after human bone fragments turned up in an area at the edge of the old African Burial Ground.

An urban archeologist, a medical examiner and a priest were called to the site, which is just north of City Hall Park on Chambers St., after the bone fragments were discovered by Department of Environmental Protection workers.

"The bones were determined to be of archeological significance," said Jerry Hauer, head of the Office of Emergency Management.

"The bones are being treated as any others that are found in the old burial ground."

The eerie reminder of Manhattan's early history was treated with extreme care by city officials, mindful of the political furor set off by the unearthing of hundreds of grave sites in the African Burial Ground during the construction of a federal office tower at Broadway and Reade St. in 1991.

Officials said it was too early to tell if the bones discovered yesterday came

from the African Burial Ground or were possibly from another burial place, such as the Potter's Field that used to be in City Hall Park.

Hauer and Ronda Wist, executive director of the Landmarks Preservation Commission, stressed they were handling the bone fragments with the utmost sensitivity.

"The bones are a great shock to us," said Wist. "Obviously, it is the city's policy to disturb as little as possible. But this is an emergency."

The Rev. Donald Fussler of St. Peter's Church said a prayer at the site and sprinkled it with holy water.

No one at the scene would describe the number or type of bones that were found.

Officials said the pieces were found in a jumble and not laid out as in a burial site. They may have been deposited there as fill when the water main was installed in 1870, one official theorized.

Wist said the fragments would be stored in a climate-controlled room in the Tweed Courthouse, where other remains are being kept, until a final decision is reached on what should be done with them.



DIRT is examined for more human-bone fragments yesterday.

GREENWICH VILLAGE

More Than a Stone Wall

To many, the rotting waterfront in Greenwich Village is an eyesore that should be demolished to make way for the new Hudson River Park. But to preservationists, the granite river wall is a historic treasure.

Although ground has been broken for the park, designs are not final. The Hudson River Park Trust, which would approve the plans, has not yet been appointed. Preservationists say they hope that will give them time to save the bulkhead.

"It doesn't look like much, but to me it's one of our most important historic sites, a record of the waterfront's evolution," said Bill Hine, a neighborhood resident who labored for years to preserve the bulkhead. Built from the 1820's to 1936, from the Battery to 59th Street, the bulkhead defines the shoreline. Initial park plans called for removal of many of its massive granite capstones and redesign of the esplanade. "They were going to use the granite for restrooms," Mr. Hine said. "That got a lot of people angry."

In March 1997, the state's Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation ruled that the bulkhead meets criteria for the State and National Registers of Historic Places. The bulkhead is associated with historic events, it said, and is "a monumental architectural and engineering achievement" that reveals "his-

toric engineering methods."

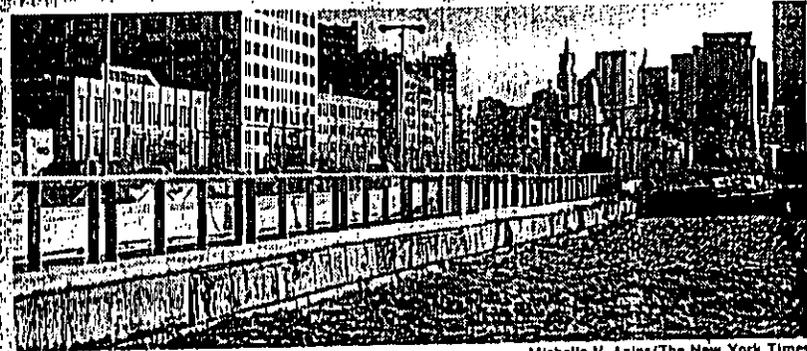
Caroline Quartararo, a spokeswoman for the Empire State Development Corporation, which is developing the park, said the latest design preserves the capstones. In April, the state historic preservation office ruled that the plan would have "no adverse impact on historic resources." But preservationists disagreed. Now they hope to persuade the Army Corps of Engineers, whose approval is required for any work that affects the bulkhead.

Preservationists oppose planned cutaways in the bulkhead for water-level balconies. "It's like cutting holes into a landmarked building to install picture windows where none are needed," Mr. Hine said.

They also worry about plans to bore into the capstones for a new railing, and about the planned removal of Belgian paving stones (said to be ballast from European ships) from the esplanade, which was covered in asphalt years ago. Mr. Hine said they are part of the bulkhead's setting and should be preserved. On Oct. 22, Community Board 2 agreed.

The area project manager for the Corps' New York district, Roberto Barbosa, said: "We're working to address these concerns, although we don't have a timetable. It will get done when it gets done."

DAVID KIRBY



Michelle V. Agins/The New York Times

Preservationists hope they will have time to save the Hudson bulkhead.

TIMELINE

Biography of a Bulkhead

1820's Construction begins on bulkhead and piers, starting at the Battery and moving north with the growth of maritime activity. Belgian paving stones, possibly ballast on ships from Europe, covers esplanade behind bulkhead.

1850's Landfill used to build west into the river, from 11th to 23rd Streets, creating 13th Avenue, which no longer exists.

1880 Peak immigration period begins. First- and second-class immigrants are processed on board ships. Third-class and steerage passengers are sent to

riverfront warehouses for customs inspections, then ferried to Castle Garden (today, Castle Clinton) in the Battery for legal and medical inspections.

1892 Immigration station on Ellis Island is built, replacing Castle Garden, but immigrants still dock along the Hudson.

1900 (circa) Landfill excavated between 11th and Gansevoort Streets to make room for longer piers and large steamships. Present river wall is built.

1936 Bulkhead built to 59th Street.

Sources: Greenwich Village Society for Historic Preservation, Ellis Island Museum

CITY

Madison Square Park to Regain Its 19th-Century Luster

By MONTE WILLIAMS

Drug dealers used to ply their trade openly there. And homeless people took up residence. But thanks to a police crackdown, those problems have abated.

Still, Madison Square Park, a 6.2-acre swath of land between 23d and 6th Streets, stretching from Madison Avenue to Broadway in Manhattan, is a far cry from the verdant gem it was in the 19th century.

Its asphalt is cracked. Its irrigation is poor. There are missing benches, broken fences and poor landscaping. There's more dirt than green even in warmer seasons.

But all that may soon change. The City Parks Foundation, a nonprofit organization that raises private funds to restore parks and to run park programs, collected \$2.5 million to restore the park. That amount was matched by the city, with \$1 million coming from the Mayor's budget, \$1 million from the City Council and \$900,000 from the Manhattan Borough President's office.

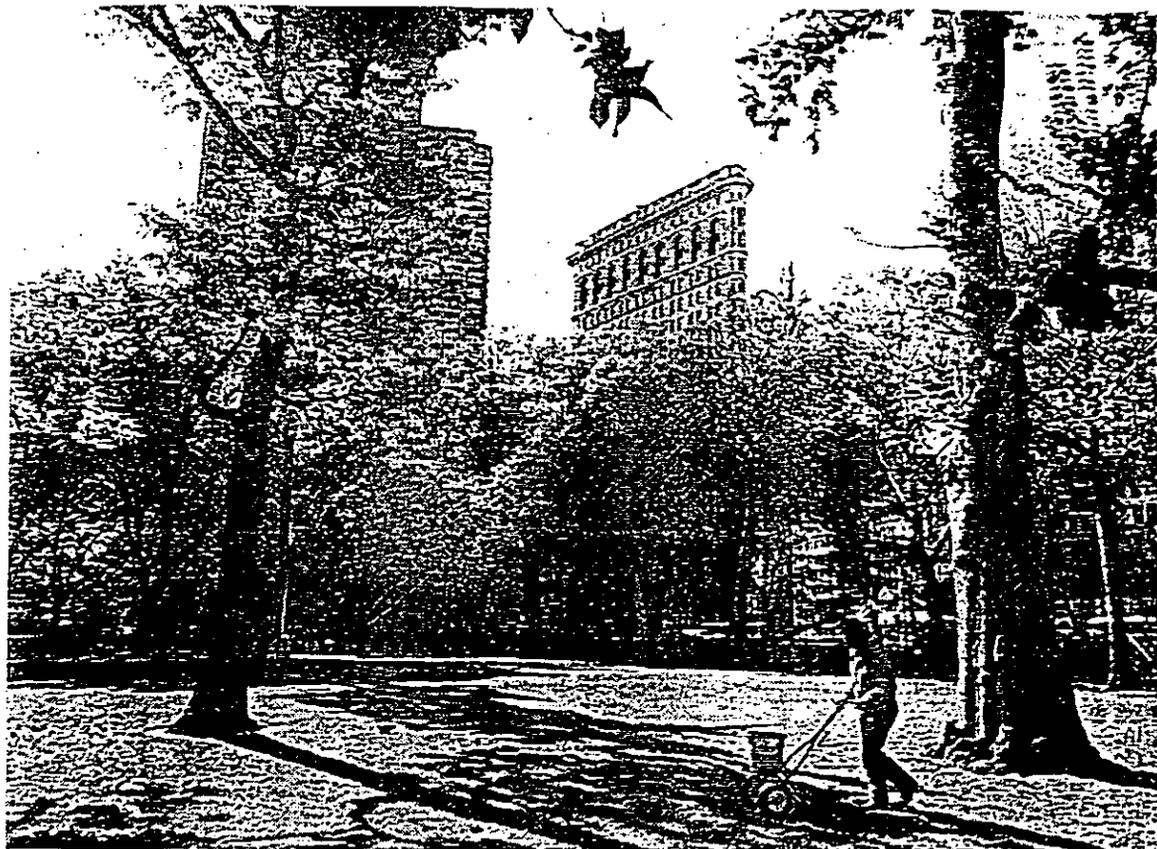
"We want to restore the park to its former majesty," said Timothy Marshall, the project manager for the renovation and the former deputy administrator of Central Park.

As he and Debbie Landau, executive director of the City Parks Foundation, strolled through the park on Friday, they rattled off facts about it and the surrounding neighborhood: The park is 150 years old. It was built by Frederick Law Olmsted's assistant, Ignatz Pilat. Before it was a park, it was home to an arsenal, barracks and potter's field.

Named for President James Madison, it has one of the largest collections of public art — eight monuments and statues — of any park in the city. The hand and torch of the Statue of Liberty were on display there in an effort to raise money for the base of the Statue. There are over 200 trees.

The neighborhood was once one of the city's most vibrant areas, a home to major hotels. Lady's Mile was visible from the park. Madison Square Garden was located there until 1925. Today, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York Life, other corporate sponsors of the restoration, and major toy companies line the edges of the park. New York Life donated \$420,000, and Met Life, \$115,000.

Robert Benmosche, chairman and chief executive officer of Met Life, said contributing to the park was not a difficult decision since the compa-



Edward Keating/The New York Times

A gardener with the forestry department spread fertilizer over the lawn of Madison Square Park in preparation for the winter. The park, riddled with poor landscaping and cracked asphalt, may be renovated.

\$2.5 million in private funds, matched by the city.

ny's buildings are on the perimeter of the park. "The key was getting our neighbors to do the same," he said. "The park was gorgeous when Madison Square Garden was here. We want to make sure it looks beautiful because we have a large number of associates, customers and tenants coming into our buildings."

In warm temperatures, employees from the toy and insurance companies use the park, as do neighborhood residents, particularly dog owners. "It's one of the most used dog runs in the city," Mr. Marshall said.

Danny Meyer, who co-owns the Union Square Cafe and Gramercy Tavern, donated \$60,000 to the park's renovation. He recently opened a restaurant which overlooks Madison Square Park, and is about to open

another. The restaurant, Eleven Madison Park, which is now open, features photographs depicting the history of the park and the surrounding neighborhood. In two to three weeks, Mr. Meyer plans to open another restaurant, called Tabla 11, too, will have a park view.

"The whole reason for Eleven Madison Park is to rekindle the celebratory spirit and hospitality that the area had 100 years ago," he said. "The park is part of our decor, part of our ambience. I can't understand why any commercial or residential building would not want to invest in the park, since it's our front yard. We want to take a page out of the Bryant Park playbook." After that park in midtown was cleaned up and landscaped, he said, "it became the heart of the community's revival."

Mr. Marshall and Ms. Landau envision a European-style park, with ornate lampposts, decorative plantings, old-fashioned benches, new signs on the perimeter, a renovated fountain on the south end and perhaps a new fountain on the north

end. ("Water helps drown out our noise," Mr. Marshall said.)

The statues, including Auguste Rodin's Admiral Farragut and Saint-Gaudens' Admiral Farragut, will be cleaned and waxed. The maintenance station, currently an eyesore on the south end, will be moved underground. The corner of 23d Street and Madison Avenue is expected to be transformed from a motorist parking lot into a formal entrance to the park, adding about a third of an acre of parkland, and squaring the corner.

"The park will be superior to no other park in the city," said Helmut Stier, the city Parks Commissioner referring to a private park open to residents of certain buildings. "It will be open to the public. There are bright days ahead for Madison Square Park."

The City Parks Foundation will embark on a campaign to raise 10 million dollars for maintenance of the park, as well as a \$5 million endowment. "We don't want to be in a position of build and decline, but

NEW YORK POST, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1998

Bones prove not to be of contention

RELAX, everyone: The bones are white.

Sure, we know that now, but late last month — when a couple of femurs, a piece of skull, a rib and an arm were discovered at a Chambers Street water-main break — a handful of city officials started researching the Japanese tradition of ritual suicide, just in case.

You see, the geyser was in the African Burial Ground Historic District, and whenever a body is disturbed in the area, the shock-waves are felt at City Hall.

In 1991, workers digging a new federal courthouse unearthed more than 400 free and enslaved African-Americans buried there — and the discovery set off a bonfire of the vanities.

Then-Mayor David Dinkins quietly demanded a halt to construction, while opportunists like Sonny Carson loudly demanded federal reparations for disturbing the graves of his ancestors.

Caught in the middle were tone-deaf federal bureaucrats who just wanted to pave the whole thing over for a day-care center.

Work halted for months until a compromise — the courthouse was redesigned, without the day-care center, at a cost of \$30 million — was worked out.

To protect the area from subsequent disturbances — and to protect the political hides of subsequent officeholders — the city landmarked the area in 1993.

The hallowed ground was quiet until late last month. (Damn those water-main breaks.)

On the night in question, a crew from the Department of Environmental Protection quickly cut off the water supply and got working with a backhoe.

Work came to an abrupt halt when a human femur showed up in the mud. Suddenly, what started as a water-main repair turned into part archaeological dig, part "Quincy" episode.

They even called in a priest, just in case.



"We had the archaeologist from [the] Landmarks [Preservation Commission], and we had a medical examiner, but when we kept finding bone fragments, we decided to get a man of the cloth," said Jerry Hauer, director of the Mayor's Office of Emergency Management.

Hauer was smart enough to cross every T (and cross every cross), lest the bones turn out to be controversial.

The closest church was St. Peter's on Barclay Street, so someone ran to fetch the Rev. Donald Fussner, who gave the Blessing for Remains and sprinkled holy water.

"Obviously, I was wondering about who the bones belonged to or how old the person was," Fussner said, "but that doesn't change the blessing."

Subsequent digging (which was conducted by the book and, therefore, by hand) revealed another femur, which was wrapped and secreted to a climate-controlled room in the old Tweed Courthouse. (No, Boss Tweed's old femurs are not kept in a crypt there, in case you were wondering.)

"The only issue for us was to show sensitivity to the bones," said Landmarks Commissioner Jennifer Raab, casting a terrified eye back to 1991, when insensitivity to some very old bones almost caused race riots.

When the hole had been fully excavated, a big pile of historically valuable dirt was brought to the DEP's South Manhattan Repair Complex, near the Manhattan Bridge, for analysis.



DIRTY JOB, BUT ...
worker sits through dirt looking for bones unearthed by a water-main break.
N.Y. Post Don Messer

For a week, urban archaeologist Amanda Sutphin and a crack team of grad students sifted through dirt, revealing more bone fragments, pieces of pottery and, usually, plenty of oyster shells (oysters were to 18th century New Yorkers what dirty-water edoys are to us — until overconsumption exhausted all the local oyster beds).

All the while, Raab said the agency had no plans to analyze the bones to determine whether they were from the Negro Burial Ground, the white potter's field next door or the adjacent cemetery where the British used to toss the bodies of Revolutionary War prisoners.

You can hardly blame Raab for preferring not to know, considering what happened the last time workers unearthed African-American bones. But she's too late: The medical examiner has already determined that the bones belonged to a white man.

Let the demand for reparation begin.

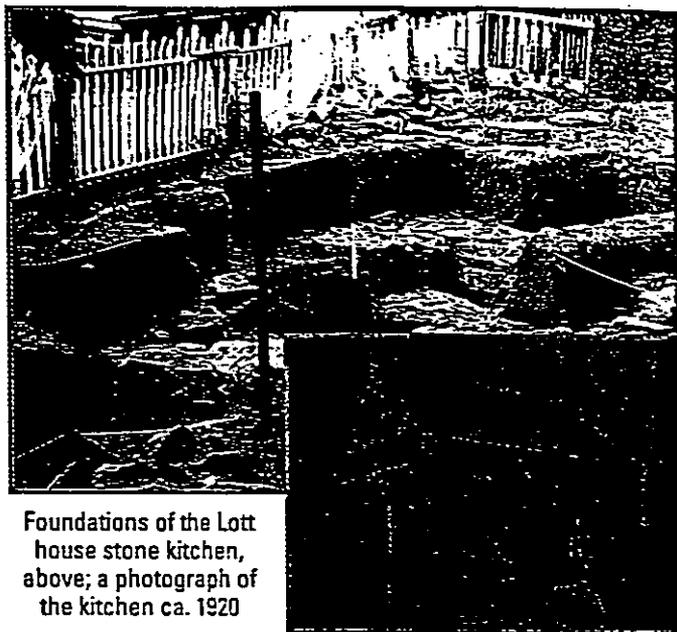
Digging Old Brooklyn

From farmsteads to borough

EXCAVATION OF A HISTORIC house in the Flatlands section of southeastern Brooklyn is yielding new information about the transition of early farming communities, from rural villages to urban neighborhoods. The area was settled in the mid-seventeenth century by immigrants from the Low Countries who farmed and herded cattle in the marshy land around Jamaica Bay. Little is known of the everyday life of these people, who lived in relative isolation from the nearby city that would become New York.

The Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center has begun digging at the Hendrick I. Lott homestead, one of the area's last remaining farmstead sites. The 1800 house incorporates the 1720 home of Lott's grandfather, and it is the only Dutch-American farmhouse in Brooklyn still on its original property. The site is likely to have intact deposits in wells and privies, as well as remains of outbuildings.

Directed by H. Arthur Bankoff, Frederick A. Winter, and Christopher Ricciardi, the excavations have focused on a nineteenth-century stone kitchen, exposing foundations of walls and a hearth. Artifacts recovered from within the structure include mid-eighteenth- and mid-nineteenth-century ceramics. Tortoise-shell hair clips, children's toys, and bone and shell buttons



Foundations of the Lott house stone kitchen, above; a photograph of the kitchen ca. 1920

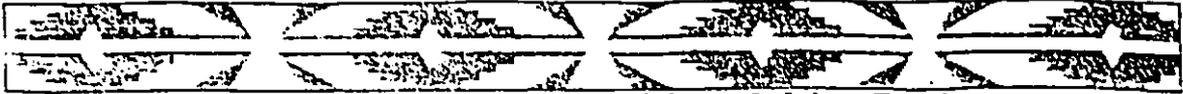
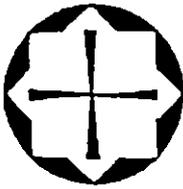
Excavations ©: Effectus/Art. Inset: Arthur Bankoff Collection, Brooklyn Historical Society

were also found, as well as a few sherds of an Asian ginger jar. To the north of the structure was a dump, containing oyster and clam shells, cow and pig bones, and discarded ceramics.

The finds suggest that in the course of the nineteenth century these isolated farmers became more closely linked to the economy of the growing city, buying more goods either made there or imported from abroad.

-MR

ARCHAEOLOGY, 51(5), September/October 1998



Legal Services News by Tonya Gonella Frichner & Adam Dembrow

Bone Merchant's Scam Unearthed

In 1990, following decades of looting of Native American burial sites, and due to strong efforts on the part of Native American leaders, Congress passed the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). One of the most important provisions of the NAGPRA prohibits all trafficking in Native American remains for sale or profit, except for remains obtained with the consent and knowledge of the next of kin or the appropriate culturally affiliated tribe.

In spite of this law, collectors and dealers have continued to buy and sell Native American remains. One such dealer is William Stevens, age 49, who owned and operated a small store, Evolution: Natural History in SoHo, located at 120 Spring Street in Manhattan. From this store, Stevens sold, among other items, human and animal bones. In March 1998, Stevens pled guilty in federal court to selling two Native American skulls, one from a Seminole Indian and one from a Peoria Indian. Apparently, the skulls were taken from burial sites in Florida and Missouri, although it is unclear how Stevens obtained them. Stevens also confessed in court to selling several other Native American skulls, skull fragments, and a jaw bone. He was convicted of violating not just the NAGPRA, but the Endangered Species Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora as well.

The Stevens case received extensive coverage from the New York press, especially from *The New York Times* and *The Daily News*. The American Indian Law Alliance, on behalf of the Native American Council of New York City, requested and received permission to attend the sentencing hearing for Mr. Stevens on June 25, 1998, at the Federal

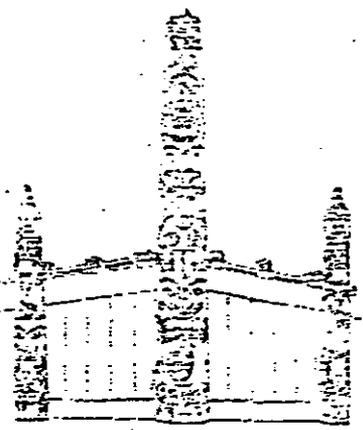
District Court in Brooklyn. On behalf of the Council, Rosemary Richmond, Curtis Harris, Carrese Gullo, Tonya Gonnella Frichner, Leota Lone Dog, and Alexander Ewen went to persuade the judge presiding over the case, Judge David Trager, to impose upon Stevens the harshest sentence allowable under the law.

They faced a serious challenge. Mr. Stevens' attorney tried to minimize the seriousness of Stevens' actions, suggesting that a harsh sentence was out of proportion with the crimes committed. While his arguments failed to persuade the judge, the efforts made by our community members were successful.

Following a statement made by Alexander Ewen to the court, as well as arguments from lawyers from the U.S. Attorney General's office, Judge Trager sentenced Stevens to twelve months in federal prison for violating the NAGPRA, as well as sixteen months for violating the other federal laws. The sentences will be served concurrent with each other, and concurrent with the three month sentence Stevens is

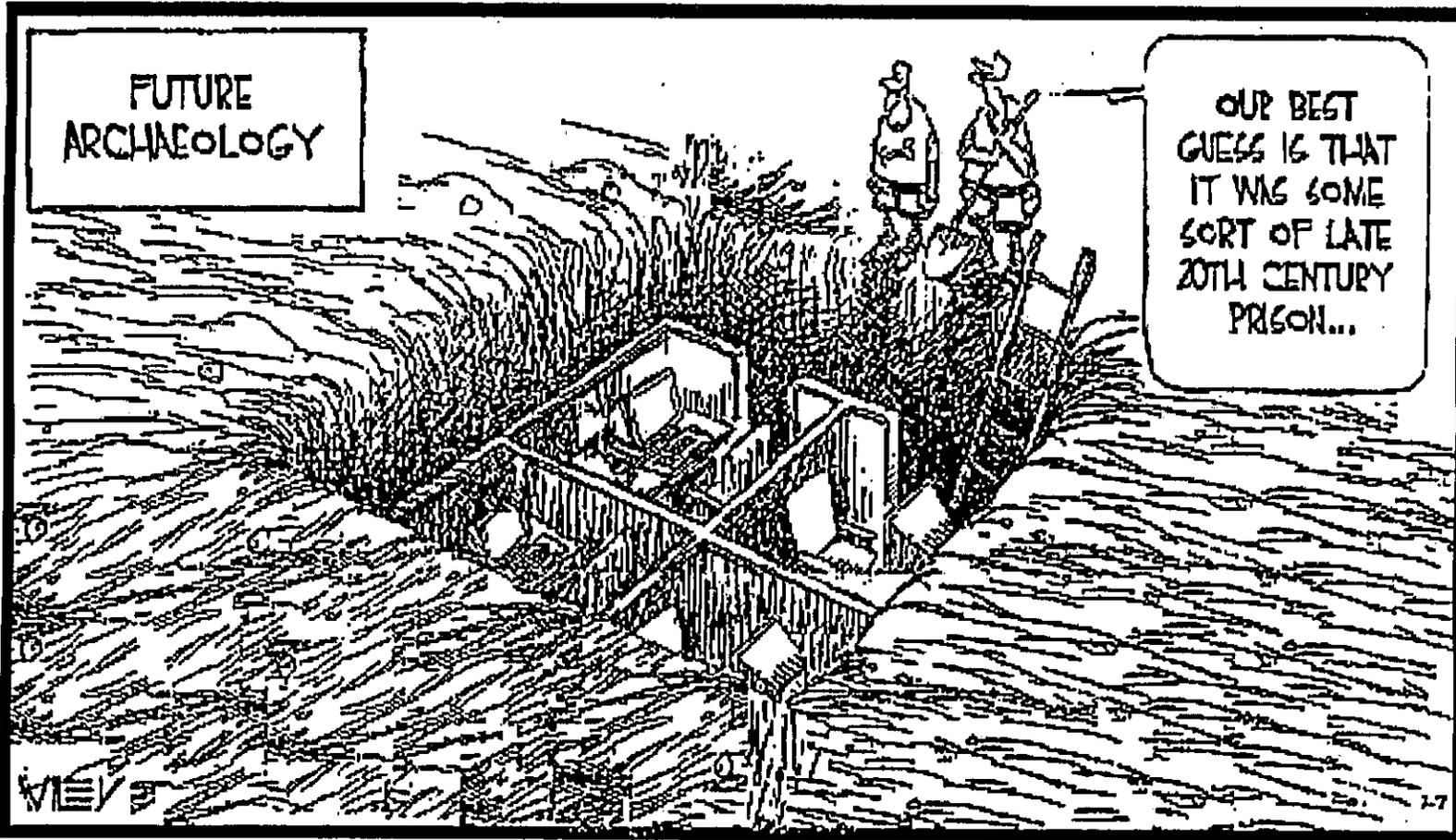
currently serving at Rikers Island for violating New York State laws against trafficking in animal parts. In addition to prison time, Stevens was given three years probation and fined \$20,000.

To the knowledge of the American Indian Law Alliance, Mr. Stevens is only the third person to be sentenced under the 1990 NAGPRA. Hopefully, the severe sentence he has received will set a precedent for other judges who must deal with violators of this law. However, as the Stevens case demonstrates, more than a federal law is necessary to end the desecration of Native American burial grounds and sacred sites. The vigilance of our community is essential to ensure that grave looters and bone dealers are brought to justice.



FUTURE
ARCHAEOLOGY

OUR BEST
GUESS IS THAT
IT WAS SOME
SORT OF LATE
20TH CENTURY
PRISON...



ANNOUNCEMENT

1999 BERT SALWEN AWARD
FOR THE BEST STUDENT PAPER ON NEW YORK CITY ARCHAEOLOGY

A prize of \$100.00 will be awarded by Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC) to the author of the best paper on New York City archaeology written by a student in fulfillment of an academic requirement. Although preference may be given to papers written using materials from contract archaeology projects in the city, the competition is not limited to such research. Both graduate and undergraduate students are urged to apply. Papers should not be longer than 50 pages and must be submitted in triplicate. The deadline for submission is March 1st, 1999. Please send manuscripts to Anne-Marie Cantwell, PANYC Awards Committee, Apt. 5C, 14 Stuyvesant Oval, New York, New York 10009. The Bert Salwen Award will be presented at the annual PANYC Public Program at the Museum of the City of New York in April.

PLEASE POST

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE MEMBERSHIP

NOMINATIONS REQUESTED FOR
SPECIAL PANYC AWARD
FOR OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY A NON ARCHAEOLOGIST TO
NEW YORK CITY ARCHAEOLOGY

PANYC (Professional Archaeologists of New York City) is pleased to request nominations for a special award honoring non archaeologists or institutions who have made outstanding contributions to the furtherance of New York City archaeology. Please send three copies of letters of nomination documenting the nominee's qualifications to Anne-Marie Cantwell, PANYC Awards Committee Chair, Apt. 5C, 14 Stuyvesant Oval, New York, New York, 10009. Nominations must be received by March 1st, 1999. The award will be presented at the PANYC Public Program at the Museum of the City of New York.

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 Michael Bonasera, PANYC Secretary, 65-62 Saunders St. #7D, Rego Park, NY 11374

NAME:			
ADDRESS:			
PHONE:		E-MAIL:	

Please indicate preferred mailing address and check below as appropriate.

I wish to apply for membership to PANYC and would like to receive the application form _____

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

Amount of additional donation to PANYC _____

PANYC EVENTS COMMITTEE REPORT - November 18, 1998 - January 30, 1999

EVENT	SPEAKER	TIME	DATE	LOCATION	PHONE #	FEE
Treasures From Mount Vernon: George Washington Revealed	exhibit		11/20-2/22	New-York Historical Society	212-873-3400	admission
New York Begins: A Rare Drawing of New Amsterdam, c. 1650	exhibit		thru 11/29	Museum of the City of New York	212-534-1672	admission
Cave of the Warrior	exhibit		thru 12/6	American Museum of Natural History	212-769-5100	admission
A Day in the Dirt: Teaching Archaeology at the South Street Seaport Museum	Jennifer Hrebin	6:30PM	Tue 12/8	CUNY Graduate Center-Room 1131		free
Society for Historical Archaeology annual meeting	conference		1/5-1/10	Salt Lake City Hilton	801-378-7122	registration
Max Schrabish...Rock Shelter Archaeologist	Ed Lenik	6:30PM	Tue 1/12	CUNY Graduate Center-Room 1131		free
Baule: African Art/Western Eyes	exhibit		thru 1/30	Museum of African Art	212-966-1313	admission
<i>In thy map securely saile: Maps, Atlases, Charts, and Globes From the Lawrence H. Slaughter Collection, Map Division</i>	exhibit		thru 3/20	New York Public Library	212-869-8089	free

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.