

Professional Archaeologists of New York City, Inc.

PANYC

NEWSLETTER

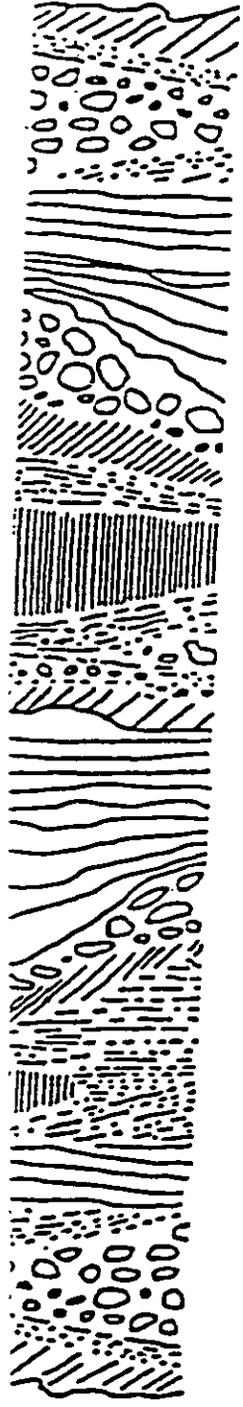
Number 112, November 2003

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Materials for the PANYC Newsletter may be sent to:

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PANYC – Professional Archaeologists of New York City, Inc.

NOTICE OF UPCOMING MEETING: Tues., November 18, 2003, Hunter College Rm. 710

Minutes of the PANYC General Meeting: September 17, 2003

Stone calls the meeting to order at 6:30pm at Hunter College, Anthropology Dept. 7th Floor.

SECRETARY'S REPORT: Minutes accepted with corrections.

Corrections

- Spelling corrections for Freeman .
- Presidents reports. Last sentence "Amanda Sutphin in reference to *this* but should also copy Mayor's Deputy Mayor." REPLACE THE WORD "this" to: "archaeological concerns.
- Action: replace 1st sentence w/ "It was brought to our attention that below ground work was being done at Van Cortland Park and this may have effects on unexcavated cultural resources at Van Cortland Park

Due to large amount of spam, when emailing the secretary, please use PANYC as message line so that email is not deleted. Gary McGowan's email is: cpr@att.net

TREASURER'S REPORT: Over the summer, Treasurer Arnold Pickman resigned and Shelly Spritzer agreed to take over. Freeman took Spritzer's seat on the board. Opened new account at bank with Spritzer as Treasurer. \$2,204.68 in bank.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT:

Stone, Diane & Nan met w/ LPC Commissioner Tierney and his staff, Amanda Sutphin, Director of Archaeology, Rhonda Wist and Arthur Bankoff. The meeting went well. Tierney volunteered to let us to use space at Landmarks to have our next professional symposium, although it has been a number of years since we have done this. He is willing to work with us in future.

Stone did write letters to the two agencies involved in Governor's Island expressing our interest in becoming more involved. She visited Governor's Island and has arranged for our membership to attend a group tour and passed around a sign up list. She spoke on phone to Rob Pirani from Governor's Island. He offered to come to our next meeting and give a presentation on Governor's Island. Stone said she'd bring it up to the membership. The membership overwhelmingly welcomed this and agreed to invite the Met. Chapter of NYSAA for making this a joint meeting.

Email addresses needed for everyone.

Stone spoke about African Burial Ground w/ Amanda Sutphin and excavations going on in Staten Island where she had rumor about illegal excavations. Rothschild attended an ABG meeting over the summer. Pickman and Yamin investigated the Staten Island situation and found there were no archaeological concerns.

Stone received a call from a concerned citizen in reference to cemetery from c. 1830-40 in a vacant lot concerned under development. She asked for addition information, not yet received.

Now that PANYC is a non-profit organization, we were approached by a member, Celia Berhoffen (an expert in mikvahs). She was approached by group of tenants in lower east side. They were legal squatters making renovations and had a mikvah in their basement and asked Berhoffen if she would excavate. She said she would do for free, but that they needed to cart away dirt. She had a donor for the price of dumpster but the donor wanted a tax deduction so asked if the donor could give money to PANYC and have us in turn pay for the dumpster. We checked with our lawyer and this is a valid use of non-profit status. However donor didn't come through with money so looking for a new donor.

Executive Board will have a committee to develop guidelines for use of non-profit status for future. Dallal, Rothchild, Geismar & McGowan will serve on this committee. Berhoffen will be told this and that we could not guarantee future approval of this.

Committee Reports

Action: -

African Burial Ground: The skeletal remains are slated to be reinterred in October. The artifacts (grave goods) will be also be reinterred. The skeletal materials are traveling from Washington DC to NY making several stops along the way for ceremonies. African Burial ground website gave times and listing for events.

Event Committee: Email Kelly Britt w/ events to be included in Newsletter (kb239@columbia.edu) . Mike Cohen has Exhibit at Yeshiva University 15 West 16th St. Traders on the Sea Route.

Landmarks Committee: PANYC is looking for clarification from LPC on the preservation law and if it extends to historic property. Geismar will contact LPC about setting up a meeting.

Membership:

- NYSAA Met chapter: membership can't get anyone to run for office. They have not had a president since January. Last meeting NYSAA wrote letter that if there were no votes, the chapter will no longer exist. They received emails saying that they don't want to be disbanded however, no one wants to attend. There are about 40 members. Suggested maybe a joint meeting with PANYC. PANYC members have no new applicants.

Newsletter: Rebecca Yamin took over.

NYAC - meeting in Cortland end of October. Lithic scatters will be on the program.

Public Program - Dallal tried contacting Museum of City of NY to arrange public programs. She is working on developing the theme and public meeting.

Research & Planning - Looking for ideas. One suggestion was cemeteries and how to protect them. Rothschild, Stone, Geismar, Freeman, Wall, Howson and possibly others are on committee. Checking to see if Cantwell will chair committee.

2nd Ave. subway committee - update work has commenced.

New Business

Stone reported Professor Feinman from Manhattanville College is working with BLM to develop an archaeological curriculum for New York State and that NYAC and SHPO are becoming involved as well. She will write letter to him.

Other letters to be written by Stone include one to Ed Platt about his Phase 2/3 excavations on Staten Island and one to City Council Speaker Miller seeking archaeological allies on the Council.

Future Dates of Meetings:

November., Tues., Nov. 18

January, Thurs. Jan. 22nd.

March., Wed., March 24th

May., Tues. May 18th

REMINDER – PLEASE EMAIL YOUR EMAIL ADDRESSES TO GARY MCGOWAN cpr@att.net - USE “PANYC email” AS SUBJECT LINE AND LEAVE THE MESSAGE BLANK (UNLESS YOU ARE UPDATING OTHER CONTACT INFORMATION).

The meeting was adjourned at 8:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Gary McGowan , PANYC Secretary

- Attachment on Governor's Island -



SEP 02 2003

Dr. Anne-Marie Cantwell
Professional Archaeologists of New York City
PANYC African Burial Ground Committee
14 Stuyvesant Oval #5C
New York, New York 10009

Dear Dr. Cantwell:

Thank you for your letter dated August 8, 2003 regarding the documentation of the human remains, grave goods, and the coffin hardware prior to reburial relating to the African Burial Ground. Howard University is responsible for completing the scientific research for the bioskeletal, history and archaeology components of the project. Draft final bioskeletal and history reports have been submitted to the peer reviewers, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission for their comments.

The artifact analysis is being completed at the archaeology laboratory at the Bowling Green Custom House in lower Manhattan by Project Director Dr. Warren Perry and Laboratory Directors Dr. Jean Howson and Mr. Len Bianchi. All of the artifacts have been fully documented and photographed. Many of the artifacts directly associated with the human remains, such as buttons, jewelry, and coins, have been conserved. Wood samples from fragments of the coffin wood recovered have been analyzed, in addition to many coffin nails, screws, other hardware fragments, and decorative details present on the coffins.

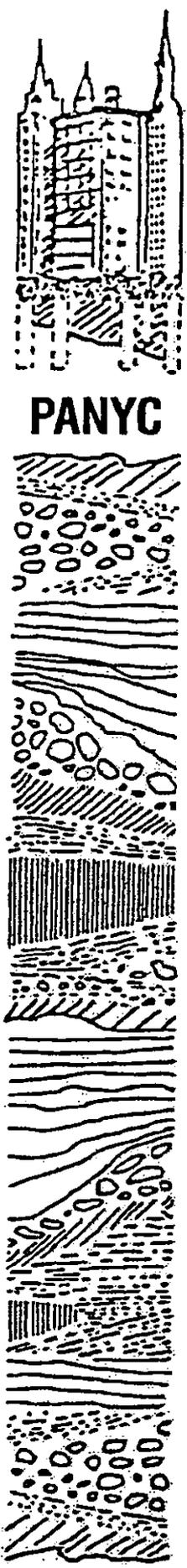
The General Services Administration (GSA) has developed a partnership with the National Park Service (NPS) for the design, management and operation of the interpretive center. The NPS is assisting GSA with regards to the final planning of the interpretive center, including potential exhibit, research and educational opportunities. As part of this effort, the NPS has reviewed the documentation of the artifacts directly associated with individuals and provided recommendations for the replication of representative examples of the recovered items for use in the interpretive center for education purposes.

GSA is committed to ensuring that scientific, cultural, and historical information about the African Burial Ground is documented and made available to the public for continued research. If you have additional questions or comments, please contact Mr. Mark Dremel, Project Manager, GSA, at 212-264-2163. Thank you for your continued interest in this project.

Sincerely,

Karl H. Reichelt
Regional Administrator

U.S. General Services Administration
26 Federal Plaza
New York, NY 10278
www.gsa.gov



Professional Archaeologists of New York City, Inc.

September 29, 2003

The Honorable Gifford Miller, Speaker
The New York City Council
Council Chambers
City Hall
New York, New York 10007

Dear Speaker Miller,

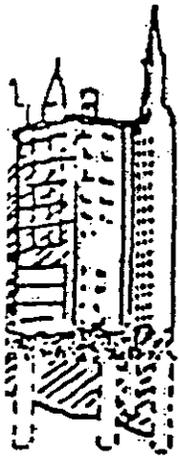
I am writing on behalf of Professional Archaeologists of New York City, Inc. (PANYC), a non-profit organization of professional archaeologists with a particular interest and experience in New York City archaeology. Our primary mission is to educate the public and advise agencies on matters relating to this subject. Occasionally, we send letters to city agencies to apprise them of archaeological concerns and to ensure that these important resources are considered during environmental review, as the regulations mandate. The Landmarks Preservation Commission, the city agency that historically has been so helpful in this cause, suggested we include the appropriate City Council member or members on our distribution list. To this end, we are seeking your help in identifying those City Council members who may have a specific interest in, or knowledge of, archaeology. Perhaps this might include the Councilman from Queens who successfully mediated a compromise between the New York City Parks Department and concerned citizens regarding development of Martins Field Playground in Flushing, built over a nineteenth-century paupers cemetery.

Thank you for your consideration and assistance in our endeavor. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Linda Stone
PANYC President 2003/04
249 East 48 Street, #2B
New York, New York 10017
212-888-3130

cc: M. Bloomberg, Mayor
P. Harris, Deputy Mayor
R. Tierney, Chair NYCLPC



Professional Archaeologists of New York City, Inc.

October 1, 2003

Mr. Ed Platt
New York Institute of Anthropology
17 Slosson Terrace, Suite 2-F
St. George, New York 10301-2501

PANYC

Dear Mr. Platt,

I am writing on behalf of Professional Archaeologists of New York City, Inc. (PANYC) to thank you for sending us your Winter 2002/2003 newsletter and for keeping us apprised of the New York Institute of Anthropology's archaeological work underway on Staten Island and Queens.

We are interested in the progress of your Phase 2 and Phase 3 excavations on these sites and are wondering where we might find copies of your Phase 1 reports. As you know, the repository for archaeological reports on City sites located on public land is usually the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. However, we were not able to find your reports in their library.

Should your sites be located on private property, we would be interested to know whom we may contact about these Phase 1 reports. Please let us know where or with which agency your Phase 1 reports are on file. We would very much like to keep apprised of your work.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Linda Stone

Linda Stone
PANYC President 2003/04
249 East 48 Street, #2B
New York, New York 10017
212-888-3130

cc. R. Solecki, NYIA
A. Sutphin, LPC



86 Park Pl.
South Orange N.J.
07079
Oct. 17 2003

Dear Linda,

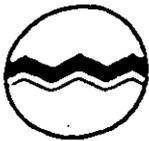
I received your letter of Oct 1st about Ed Platt's Queens + S.I. reports - should you have no luck in getting them, I think that I can accommodate you. Platt has been kind enough to send me his writings over the years.

In view of the building boom on S.I. it is good to hear that someone is monitoring the areas for archaeological sites. I am sure that many of the places I had known are gone now.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Ralph Soler



NYIA

New York Institute of Anthropology

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, FINE ARTS AND HUMANITIES
17 Slosson Terrace, Suite 2-F
St. George, N.Y. 10301-2506.

Telephone: (718) 815-6302

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

22 October 2003

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Prof. Ralph Solecki

Dr. Linda Stone
PANyc President 2003/04
249 East 48 Street, # 2B
New York, New York 10017

Dear Linda,

Enclosed please find a copy of our Summer Newsletter. It reflects NYIA concerns on various fronts. We have in the past and continue to request that members of PANyc become directly involved with our work to rescue and preserve evidence of our cultural heritage on Staten Island dating back 12,000 years. As of today we have not heard a word from PANyc to assist!

The archives of NYIA research dating back to 1967 are on file at Bayside Historical Society, Fort Totten, Queens, NY. At the same agency major expansion of educational exhibits are now in progress for completion during 2004. A second exhibit is being expanded at Clay Pit Pond State Park, Staten Island.

We never report to the public exact locations of any site which in almost all cases are partially studied leaving resources in place for future investigation with improved scientific procedures. Handing over Phase 1 Survey data and maps to any public agency is not realistic. As a public document private collectors have access. See the enclosed report of a pot hunter.

Further, as an example of problems, Bob Funk addressed a meeting of NYSAA regarding a very significant early historic contact site on the Mohawk River, which included maps. The study was planned for the following year with NYSAA members invited to assist. However, a private collector at that meeting then secured rental of the field from the owner and pot hunted the entire site for artifacts. No scientific records, no reports, no exhibits, nothing! Bob advised me to never give out public information/maps of sites to anyone other than those directly involved in the research program. That advice remains NYIA policy.

Enclosed also please find recent press coverage of NYC Landmarks Preservation lack of action to protect a site requested by City Councilman Michael McMahon here on Staten Island. We would like to have copies of any reports regarding prehistoric/early historic contact archaeological sites that have been designated for protection in Queens and Staten Island by LPC. This is a matter of public information.

THE HERITAGE WE SAVE TODAY IS OUR LEGACY TO THE FUTURE



New York Institute of Anthropology

As to sites on private property under study, the owners are not receptive to strangers knocking at their door to come and see what is going on. NYIA has formal agreements with the owners to insure their privacy. More important NYIA insists upon formal contract agreement by its members participating in any on-going field research programs (copy enclosed).

We are preparing an extensive series of Phase 2 Testing and Phase 3 Excavations at a series of multicomponent occupation sites on privately owned property here in Staten Island during 2004. In going forward with this program I have been in contact with Diane Dallal (New York Unearthed) to secure qualified assistance from PANYC with this project. Staten Island is still part of New York City not requiring passports for PANYC members.

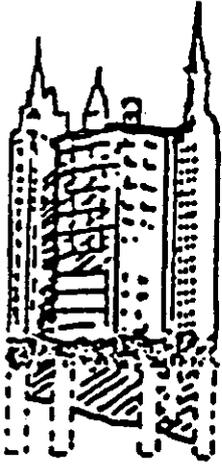
We request this letter be published in your PANYC Newsletter. We hope and pray that the destruction of sites under study by Ralph Solecki in Queens County will not be repeated on Staten Island. We need to know the degree of PANYC commitment to help rescue and preserve 12,000 years of cultural heritage on Staten Island?

Thanking you for your attention and consideration in this matter, we remain with the best of wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Edward J. Platt
President

cc: M. McMahon, NYC Councilman
R. Solecki, NYIA
A. Sutphin, LPC
D. Dallal, PANYC
NYIA members



PANYC



Professional Archaeologists of New York City, Inc.

October 29, 2003

The Honorable Robert B. Tierney, Chair
New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission
Municipal Building
One Centre Street, 9th Floor N.
New York, New York 10007

Dear Mr. Tierney,

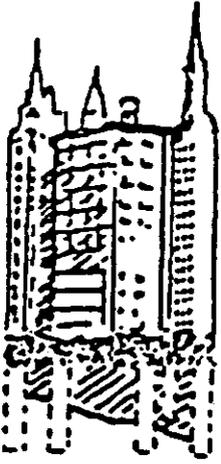
I am writing on behalf of Professional Archaeologists of New York City, Inc. (PANYC) to express our disappointment at not being able to follow through with your offer to co-sponsor a professional symposium with your agency. While both members of your archaeological staff and PANYC, in setting the stage for such a symposium, have already expended some effort, our main concern is that the symposium appears to be doomed.

Amanda Sutphin recently informed us that your counsel, Mark Silberman, felt that a joint symposium was inappropriate for LPC because he views PANYC as an advocacy group. However, we are foremost a professional group; although we advocate for the resources we cherish, we are also committed to the education of our community on these matters. In a sense this also can be seen as one of your agency's missions. Thus, we don't understand why this interpretation would inhibit any plans to co-sponsor a professional symposium.

Furthermore, there are a number of precedents where LPC has co-sponsored, supported, and/or participated in joint efforts with PANYC. It is that air of cooperation we seek to return to. If there has been a policy change that we are unaware of, we would appreciate your explaining the change to us.

In 1984, PANYC and LPC co-sponsored a symposium on soil borings that took place at the Commission's offices. This was one of the symposia Nan Rothschild mentioned at our May 21 meeting. Again, two years later, PANYC and LPC held a professional symposium on landmaking, which was held in the Commission's offices. Subsequently, in the early 1990s, LPC co-sponsored a symposium held at NYU on New York City as a Living Museum at which the executive director of your agency spoke and a number of PANYC members and LPC staff participated in both the planning and execution of that conference. Furthermore, PANYC and LPC worked together on the archaeological predictive model maps for the five boroughs currently used by both your office and consulting archaeologists in the city. The list of examples could continue, however one thing seems clear; this set of precedents has not been inscribed in institutional memory at LPC.

Professional Archaeologists of New York City, Inc.



PANYC

Obviously you personally felt the joint symposium was a good idea, since it was your unprompted suggestion. We urge you to reconsider the retraction of the offer. The favor or your response is anticipated and will be much appreciated. As I've said before, we look forward to a continuing relationship with you and your staff to the benefit of not only your agency and PANYC, but also to the preservation of the heritage of our great city.

Thank you once again.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Linda Stone".

Linda Stone
PANYC President
249 East 48 Street, #2B
New York, New York 10017
212-888-3130

Cc: M. Silberman, LPC
A. Stuphin, LPC



Synopsis of Executive Board Discussions re: Support of Mikvah Excavation

On May 22, 2003, a situation requiring an urgent decision came before PANYC's Executive Board. Member, Celia Bergoffen, who specializes in the identification and evaluation of mikvahs (Jewish ritual baths), was contacted by a group of legal squatters known as the 209 East 7th Street Homesteaders, who are renovating their building on the Lower East Side. The squatters believed that a mikvah might be located in their basement. Bergoffen agreed to volunteer her services; i.e. she would excavate the site to determine if there was a ritual bath *in situ*.

Under city law, this work required a dumpster for dirt containment and removal. The squatters did not have money for that purpose. A donor came forward and agreed to fund the rental of a dumpster (apx. \$600) if he could get a tax deduction. Bergoffen asked Stone as PANYC president, if the money could be funneled through PANYC, using its not-for-profit 501 C-3 status as a means to provide a tax deduction for the donor. The donor would write a check to PANYC and PANYC would then provide a check to the dumpster rental company.

Stone requested that the Executive Board consider the matter and vote for or against the proposal. According to PANYC's by-laws (Article III Section 10. Emergency Matters): "For any urgent matter that arises, the President may canvas the Board and make a decision based on the approval of the majority of the Board" The urgency of Bergoffen's request was due to the fact that she needed to excavate the mikvah as soon as possible before her imminent departure for Europe.

The law professor who heads the "Not for Profit Clinic" at the Columbia University Law School, whose law students (under her supervision and now graduated) had assisted in preparing the paperwork for PANYC's nonprofit status, was consulted. She advised that as long as it was within PANYC's mission to foster archaeological work, it was perfectly legal. She recommended, however, that 1.) PANYC send a letter with the check releasing the organization from any responsibility should there be problems at the site; and 2.) PANYC request a copy of the final report as proof of work done.

Stone advised Bergoffen that the Board would need to vote on her unusual proposal since this was the first such request and "might set a precedent."

Bergoffen's request raised numerous issues for the Board that were addressed, for the most part, via e-mail. Several members believed that PANYC should undertake Bergoffen's request as a good will gesture to a PANYC member, that it would foster positive publicity and forward PANYC's goals as an organization. One member stated that if we do not support projects like this, which might not be undertaken without our help, then what are we here for?

Other Board members had serious misgivings, stating that our writing of a check in support of an archaeology project would be perceived as either 1.) PANYC "doing" archaeology, which is against our mission, 2.) making a grant in support of an archaeological project and PANYC is not a granting agency, or 3.) laundering money.

The pros and cons of providing support to Bergoffen (or indeed anyone in the future who requested assistance) were debated. Many felt that using PANYC's non-profit status to help a member in good standing obtain funding for volunteer work was a worthwhile endeavor. They were comfortable with providing support to Bergoffen after being reassured that two Board members had consulted lawyers and that the legal experts had found nothing illegal in the request. Many thought it would be good public relations for our organization as PANYC is sometimes seen in a negative light. They argued that our organization was merely expediting payment for the dumpster by making it tax deductible to the "patron." No money would actually come out of our treasury. But liability was of grave concern to others. One member pointed out that PANYC's name would be on the check. Was it possible that we could be sued if someone was hurt or the dumpster damaged? And even if we were not liable, was it possible that someone could name PANYC in a suit and did we want to have to deal with this possibility, no matter how remote?

Several Board members felt strongly that Bergoffen's request would set a bad precedent, that it was not a road down which PANYC should go, or at least not until it was carefully and thoroughly thought through. PANYC needed assurance that the archaeological work would be done on a volunteer basis, perhaps a signed statement to that effect. If anyone were getting paid, it would be unethical for PANYC to support the project. Others argued that PANYC would be participating in the project by effectively renting the dumpster (it would be PANYC's check.). They also thought that it was essentially the same as providing a "grant" and since it is not PANYC's function to accept applications for grants, to review or fund them, we should not be supporting the project. One member, was willing to support the concept of individual members assisting Bergoffen with her volunteer project but was uncomfortable with PANYC, as an organization, "fostering" archaeological work and/or acting as a granting or reviewing agency.

There were also questions about the need for a dumpster and for assurances that it would be used exclusively for the archaeological work and not tenant renovations. Other concerns had to do with Bergoffen producing an archaeological report. Would PANYC be required to review it and what would we do if we were not satisfied with the report? One member pointed out that PANYC would not become a reviewing agency since the investigation was not under regulatory auspice. The excavation would merely be an opportunity to discover whether the suspected feature was indeed what it seemed. The only reason that PANYC would request a report would be as confirmation that the money it funneled as a tax deduction was used as described.

However, the main objection to Bergoffen's request was that PANYC was setting a precedent without carefully thinking through the implications. Should we request scopes-of-work, research proposals and final reports? Will PANYC review the reports? Would

channeling funds or helping to fund worthy projects be equivalent to PANYC becoming a granting agency? If so, how would the organization fund these "grants" and what monetary amounts would it consider? Should PANYC develop an application and guidelines? Who would we be willing to assist? How would we select which applications are funded? It became clear that if PANYC was going to support worthy projects in this way in the future, it was essential that a set of guidelines be drawn up.

Concern was expressed that by assisting with this project, the organization would be moving in a fundamentally new direction. An issue arose as to whether members would want to continue to be members of the organization if PANYC was going to be doing something fundamentally different. One member noted, however, that her recollection of the decision to become a not-for-profit organization was that it would enable PANYC to "take on" certain, as yet unidentified "things," previously out of our reach. It was essential that we decide what it was we wanted to do with this new status. Yet, other board members felt that the decision to proceed with this project, which would set a precedent for other such requests, was sufficiently of such a new direction that it warranted a special meeting of the Board and a vote by the membership. There was concern that the Board was assuming too much power without allowing the voice of the membership to be heard.

Because time was of the essence, Stone called for a final vote. She asked that the Board vote on 3 questions: 1.) Do we want to do this, 2.) Do we need a membership meeting to discuss it?; and 3.) Do we need to call a special meeting of the Executive Board to discuss the matter?

A vote was taken. On June 11, 2003, Stone reported that the majority of the Board had voted 1.) To support the mikvah excavation; 2.) Not to hold a special membership meeting because the Board had been democratically elected to represent the membership; and 3.) Not to hold a special board meeting. Six board members voted to provide a tax deduction to Bergoffen's donor while four members voted against the measure. It was agreed by all that further discussions about PANYC's future endeavors were essential and would be addressed at the next PANYC meeting, September 17th, 2003.

Not-for-Profit Guidelines Committee

Contact: Diane Dallal, Chair

ddander@worldnet.att.net

212-748-8628

NY Times "The City" section
Sunday, May 18, 2003

E A S T F L A T B U S H



Edwine Seymour for The New York Times

Sean Sawyer wants a farm at the Wyckoff House.

Where Crops Grew Long Ago, A Plan to Plant Again

The Wyckoff House will never blend in. The 17th-century farmhouse, built by a Dutchman who arrived in the New World as an indentured servant, is surrounded by garages and a junkyard.

But the curators of the Wyckoff House, the city's oldest house, at Clarendon Road and Ralph Avenue, have embarked on a project that they think will make it more relevant to the modern-day East Flatbush community. They are turning it back into a farm.

Construction is expected to begin next month to build a working farm on the acre of land, owned by the city's Parks Department, on which the house sits. Harking back to the 19th century, when Brooklyn and Queens were part of America's breadbasket, it will include space where Brooklyn residents can grow vegetables, an orchard featuring varieties of apples that date to Colonial times and, planners hope, an authentic Dutch barn.

"This house doesn't make any sense as a remnant," said Sean Sawyer, executive director of the Wyckoff House and Association. As a farm, it will "be something that gives back."

Looking out the back door, visitors see a small garden that will be used to grow herbal and medicinal plants. Just beyond the grounds is an auto graveyard.

A family lived in the house until 1959, when the Wyckoff Association bought it and, a decade later, donated it to the city. At the time, a gas station stood where the farm will be.

Kathleen McTigue, a coordinator of Just Food, a nonprofit organization that will help sell what is grown on the property, said the site's overseers would most likely set up an "urban food stand." Potential crops include eggplants, cucumbers and onions — "anything that's not tropical," she said.

The development of the property is expected to cost \$495,000, a Parks Department spokeswoman said. The money is coming from the city, the state and the Homeland Foundation. The foundation's president, E. Lisk Wyckoff, is a 14th-generation descendant of Pieter Claeson Wyckoff, who built the house in 1652. Though possibly illiterate, this first Wyckoff in the New World was what Mr. Sawyer described as a successful "progenitor" with about 50,000 living descendants.

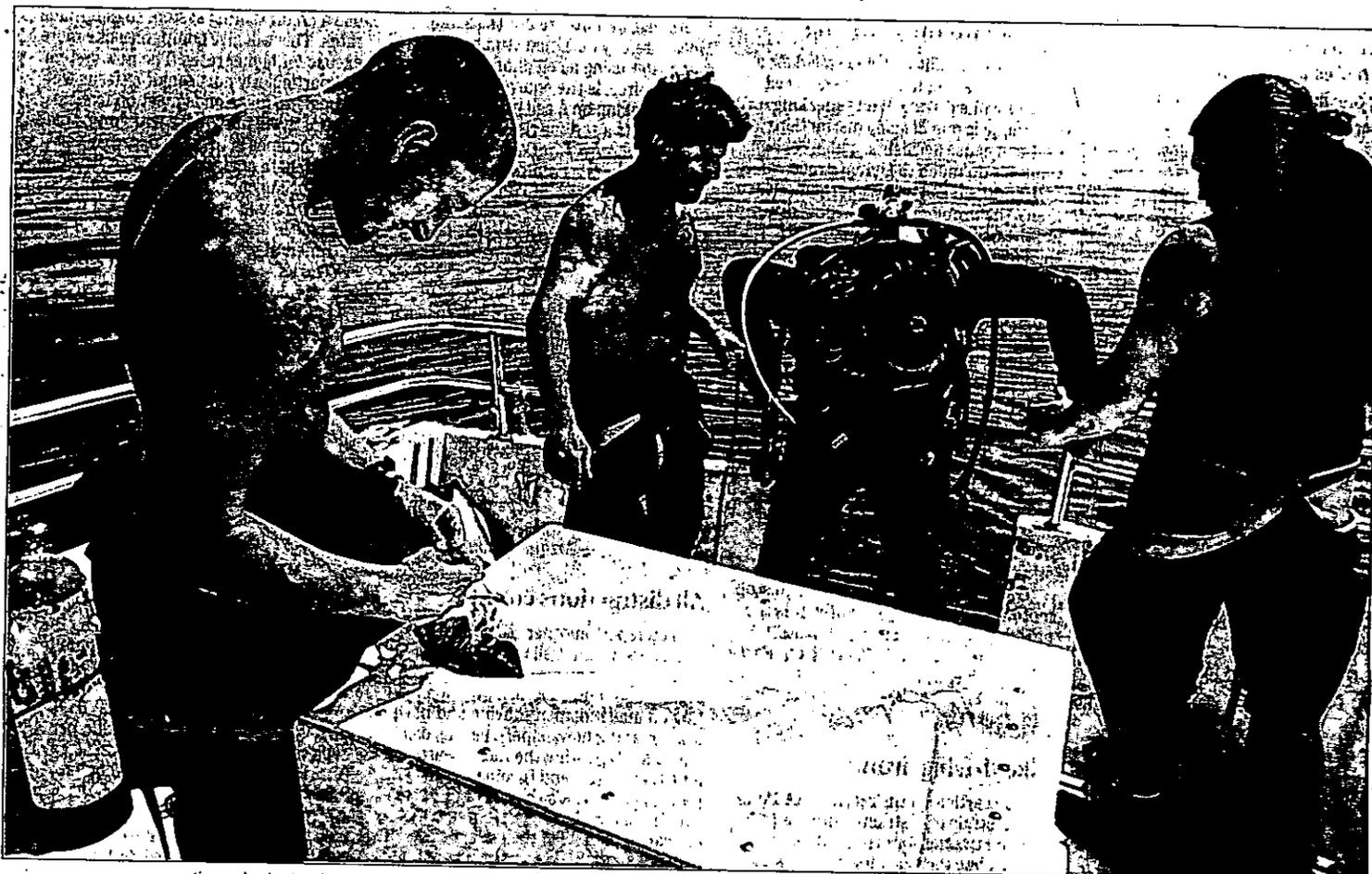
Mr. Sawyer has his eye on a barn in Hillsborough Township, N.J., that was built by a Wyckoff and stands on land owned by a Wyckoff descendant. After a six-month fund drive, he said, the association is within \$100,000 of the \$550,000 necessary to disassemble the barn and truck it to Brooklyn for a "stereotypical Amish barn raising," Brooklyn's first in over a century.

Perhaps not surprisingly, neighbors of the Wyckoff House remain skeptical of the whole idea.

"A farm in the middle of Brooklyn?" asked Gene Louis, manager of the Lucky Lube, a garage across the street. "It seems out of place to me."

ALEX HALPERIN

The Star Ledger - Tuesday, August 26, 2003
DOWN TO THE SHORE OF 10,000 YEARS AGO



As diver Harry Schreier returns to the chartered boat, fellow archeology student Greg Porter, left, examines the items Schreier retrieved from the floor of the Atlantic.

PHOTOS BY TONY KUROZUKA/THE STAR LEDGER

Bits of ancient village hide in murk

A team of archeologists in scuba gear combs what was once dry land for pre-Lenape artifacts

BY KELLY HEYBOER
 STAR-LEDGER STAFF

Fifty feet below the surface of the Atlantic, Greg Porter knelt on the ocean floor and began to fan his gloved hand over the sand, looking for evidence of some of the first New Jerseyans.

The current created by the slow movement of his hand cleared a small hole next to the bent knees of the anthropology student. As the silt cleared, Porter saw it: a smooth one-inch black piece of something. It was too black and porous-looking to be a rock.

Encouraged, Porter and his diving partner placed the object in a plastic bag. Soon they started the slow ascent through the murky water back to the surface.

There an archeologist reinforced Porter's hopes. The object was probably a charred mammal bone — perhaps the leftovers of a 10,000-year-old lunch of one of the first residents of the Jersey Shore.

It was one of the early finds of an unusual archeology project unfolding in the

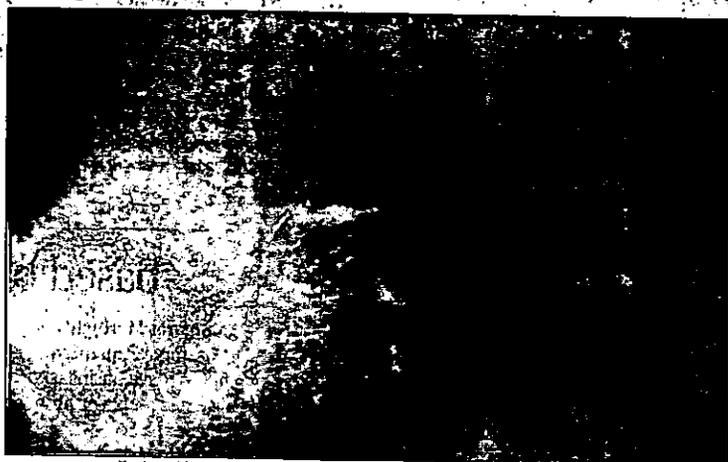
waters off Sandy Hook. On this spot, one mile east of the Twin Lights lighthouse, underwater archeologists believe they have discovered the water-covered remains of a 10,000-year-old village first occupied by the predecessors of the Lenape tribe.

"It's the primordial Jersey Shore," said Daria Merwin, an underwater archeologist overseeing a group of college students spending the summer exploring the area.

The site was discovered by accident in the mid-1990s after the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers dredged the area and deposited the sand at Monmouth Beach and Sea Bright.

A regular beachcomber traversing the newly deposited sand began picking up what appeared to be arrowheads. She brought them to the attention of an archeologist at Gateway National Recreation Area, the national park that includes Sandy Hook.

Eventually, more than 200 arrowheads and remnants of stone tools were discov-



Matthew De Felice shows a message he has written on a tablet to a diving partner as they prepare to search the holes they have dug.

ered on the beach, some dating at least 8,000 years.

"At some point during the dredging, they dredged up a prehistoric site," Merwin said. "It's just the luck of the draw

that this woman picked up everything."

Using the Army Corps' dredging maps, archeologists were able to determine a 9,000- by 1,000-foot swath of ocean floor

[See UNDERSEA, Page 19]

UNDERSEA

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Where ancient tribe lived, scientists dive

where the artifacts probably originated.

Merwin, project director at the Institute for Long Island Archeology at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, assembled a group of about a dozen college students and volunteers to spend the summer underwater, looking for the remains of the Native American village.

The subsurface site is a 45-minute boat ride from the Atlantic Highlands Marina, but thousands of years ago it was prime real estate. From topographical maps of the ocean floor, archeologists can tell it was once a bluff overlooking a stream that led to the sea.

"My sense was it must have been a sizable site, probably a stream bank that was repeatedly occupied for thousands of years," Merwin said.

Researchers believe the nomadic hunter-gatherer forefathers of the Leni Lenape spent their summers there, fishing the ocean and hunting inland in a primitive version of a Shore settlement.

It is likely the tribe had primitive tools, wove baskets and lived in versions of a wigwam. The hunters may have returned to the site in the winters, when large sea mammals came close to the shore or stranded themselves on the beach.

Proving these theories will not be easy. As the students learned this summer, underwater archeology is difficult and painstakingly slow. Most days, finding the remains of a charred bone or a sliver of a stone tool in the frigid, murky waters at the bottom of the Atlantic is a major success.

The largely barren ocean floor yields few clues to where artifacts may be buried, said Charlotte Hjärthner, an underwater archeologist from Sweden who volunteered to travel to New Jersey to be part of the project. Unlike in warmer waters, there are few landmarks and little visibility.

"It's like a desert — sand, sand, sand. A few rocks," said Hjärthner, 33, as she prepared to put on her wet suit. "If you find something, you have to hold it up to your face."

The students, all required to be experienced scuba divers to join the project, visit the ocean floor in teams of two.

The divers gather at the boat's anchor, which has been dropped at predetermined coordinates. Each team is assigned a direction from the anchor (north, northeast, east, and so on) to follow, and uses an underwater compass and tape measure to measure out 50 meters from the anchor.

The teams dig a hole every 10 meters along their tape measure. By "fanning" — waving their hands near the bottom — they create a small current that clears the sand. Once the silt clears, they have a small hole in which only heavy objects, like artifacts and stones, remain.

Telling the difference between a 10,000-year-old artifact and regular-old garbage is often impossible on the ocean floor, said Matthew De



PHOTOS BY TOMY KLIZEL/IN THE STAR/LEADER

From left, Daria Merwin, Matthew De Felice and Charlotte Hjärthner review the daily dive schedule.



Promising items bagged by divers are cataloged for future testing.

Felice, 26, a Monmouth University graduate from Colts Neck. The divers pick up anything that looks interesting, place it in a plastic bag and bring it to the surface.

The waters off Sandy Hook contain the remains of centuries of boat traffic, as well as some evidence of the years when Sandy Hook was an Army testing ground for weapons, in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

"We keep finding a lot of coal,

which is probably from the steam-boat traffic," De Felice said. "And ammunition shells. We don't touch them."

Everything that is found is carefully labeled and cataloged. Carbon dating and additional testing will help determine the exact age of any promising finds.

Next year, Stony Brook researchers hope to make a precise map of the ocean floor in the area; if funding permits, using a form of

sonar called multibeam swath bathymetry. That should help target exactly where the village was.

Despite the slow progress, the students say they are having fun. The group (individuals paid up to \$2,150 in tuition and an \$800 fee to participate in the project) lives together in an old Army barracks at Sandy Hook's Fort Hancock.

In between dives, they sit on the boat deck listening to Jimmy Buffet, eating peanut butter and jelly sandwiches and teaching the visiting Swedish archeologist how to say "fuhgeddaboutit" like a native.

Except for the occasional curious boater slowing to have a look, the project goes largely unnoticed. Other than an empty bleach bottle acting as a buoy, nothing marks the site, and the archeologists are reluctant to discuss its exact location for fear of amateur divers pilaging the area.

Most of the boaters in the area would never guess they are floating over the remains of a prehistoric village, said Mick Trzaska, the veteran captain of the CRT II, the Atlantic Highlands-based charter boat shuttling divers to the site.

"I'd never think of that. I'm out here looking for fish. Not rocks," Trzaska said.

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Local News Philadelphia & Its Suburbs

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 2003

East C

The Philadelphia Inquirer

Janet Powell, dressed as a mortuary priest of ancient Egypt, and Edward "Ned" Hector, dressed in colonial garb, at the ceremony at Mother Bethel A.M.E. Church honoring four 17th-century African slaves whose remains were unearthed from a burial site in Manhattan.



Honoring ancestors on their way to rest



A woman touches one of the coffins, as did many in the sizable crowd gathered for the "Rites of Ancestral Return." The heart symbol on the casket is a "Sankofa" design used in West Africa to signify connection between ancestors.

A "Rites of Ancestral Return" was held yesterday for four 17th-century African slaves, whose remains, unearthed during a 1991 construction project in New York, were being sent back to be reburied.

Inquirer photographs by **Michael Bryant**

Lenny Wright sings as the four coffins proceed via carriage through Washington Square.



State Rep. Jewell Williams (D., Phila.) touches a coffin, as a sign of respect and love, before the procession.

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

'OL CLIII . . . No. 52,626

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 2003



James Estrin/The New York Times

Final Journey

The remains of 419 African-Americans unearthed from a colonial-era burial site in Lower Manhattan 12 years ago being escorted yesterday from Liberty State Park in New Jersey for reburial after a six-city tour. Men in Revolutionary War clothing carried a coffin to a waiting boat. Page B3.

Going Home With Honor To a Place Of Rest

By MICHAEL LUO

There were speeches, music and celebration yesterday as coffins bearing the remains of free and enslaved African-Americans unearthed 12 years ago were carried up Broadway in Lower Manhattan to be laid to rest for a second time. But like the syncopated rhythm of African percussion that filled the air, there was also the drumbeat of a word, one freighted with centuries of anger and controversy.

Reparations.

It was mentioned in the opening prayer. It was repeated during the official ceremony. And it was chanted by the black crowd as the coffins were placed one by one into crypts that will be lowered into the ground today, capping five days of ceremonies in six cities.

For many black New Yorkers, the discovery of the 18th-century remains, the revelations of what their ancestors endured and the 12 years of efforts to rebury them have revived an issue that has taken on new life nationwide in recent years: government compensation for slavery.

Officially, the ceremony yesterday marked the return of the remains of 419 people, discovered in 1991 during excavation for a federal office building. The pageantry would have been unimaginable during the lifetimes of the anonymous dead.

The observances began at 10:30 a.m. at South Street Seaport. A New Jersey State Police motorboat delivered the coffins of a man, woman, boy and girl that had been taken from city to city for commemorative events associated with the reburial. Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg was one of more than a dozen people accompanying one of the mahogany coffins, hand-carved in Ghana with African village scenes and tribal symbols. But the rest were borne exclusively by black leaders and others who have taken part in the battle since 1991 to have them reburied and memorialized.

The coffins varied in size, but were all much smaller than usual. The three rectangular ones appeared barely three feet long; the fourth was a cube not much larger.

The Rev. Herbert D. Daughtry, one of three clergymen who delivered opening prayers, was the first to mention the word. There would be no New York, no skyscrapers, if it were not for the toil of enslaved Africans, he said from the stage.

"They owe us," he said, his voice rising as a cheer went up from the crowd. "It's time to pay up."

Later, Councilman Charles Barron of Brooklyn, who has criticized the General Services Administration's handling of the African Burial Ground project, took the stage and raised the subject again.

"We'll find out who's serious after today in the 'hood," he said, urging more financing for schools, housing and job creation.

Then this: "You want to honor us? Pay us our reparations."

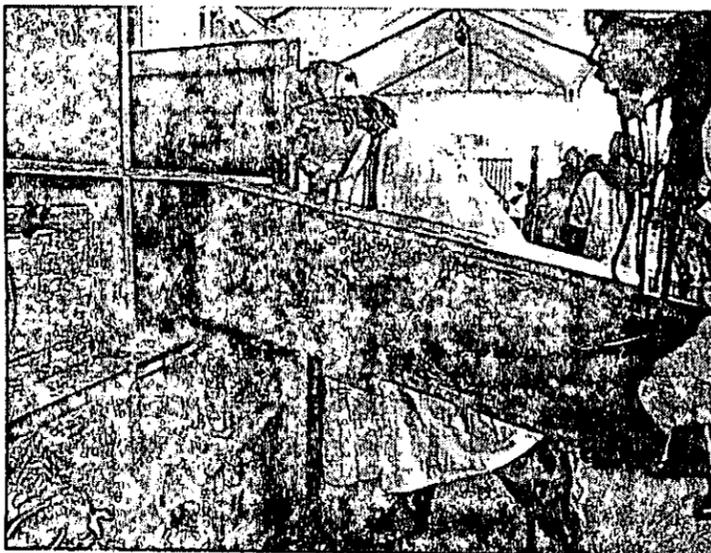
Eventually, the solemn procession up Broadway began, with the African percussion team playing a tattoo. Five horse-drawn carriages carried



Photo at top and at bottom right by James Estrin/The New York Times; others by Don Hogan Charles/The New York Times



Members of Harlem Women International, above, escorted one of the horse-drawn wagons carrying the remains of African-Americans buried in Lower Manhattan in colonial times and unearthed 12 years ago during excavation for a new federal building. The coffins were transferred to compartmented crypts that were lowered into the African Burial Ground on Duane Street east of Broadway. The 419 mahogany coffins were carved in Ghana, the homeland of many slaves.



the four coffins and more than a hundred others selected to make the journey to the reburial site, in the shadow of the federal building that was later completed over part of the burial ground.

Employees of the General Services Administration, who continued

to hear heated criticism yesterday, hoped the moment would bring some credit for what they called a renewed effort to complete the project when a new administrator took over in 2001.

"Our apology is shown through the demonstration of effort" in the last two years, said Karl H. Reichelt, the

agency's regional administrator.

But as people clad in traditional African clothing reverently placed the coffins in their crypts, a chant was heard from the crowd outside the gates. "What do we want?" someone shouted.

The roar back: "Reparations!"

Honoring the Slaves of New York

Historians and community groups have been pressing the federal government for more than a decade to rebury the remains of more than 400 Africans whose graves were accidentally uncovered during the building of a federal office tower in Lower Manhattan in 1991. After years of delays and missed deadlines, the last of the skeletons returned to New York yesterday for a series of ceremonies leading up to a reburial service today in what is left of the Colonial-era African Burial Ground on lower Broadway. The four coffins came ashore at Wall Street, near the city's first slave market and probably the place where Africans left slave ships in chains.

The accidental discovery of the African Burial Ground, which originally contained 10,000 to 20,000 bodies, came as a shock to people who grew up believing that New York had always been a free state and that slavery had been confined to the downy white cotton fields of the South.

New Yorkers have since learned that the 17th-century Dutch, who founded the colony known as New Amsterdam, actually lured settlers by promising to furnish them with slaves, who subsequently

helped to build Trinity Church, the streets of the city and the wall — from which Wall Street takes its name — that protected the colony from invasion.

The remains were removed in 1993 to Howard University in Washington, where a team of biological anthropologists led by Dr. Michael Blakey has studied them exhaustively. The grim data have dispelled the commonly held belief that slavery in the North was less harsh than its Southern counterpart. Of the more than 400 skeletons studied in this project, about 40 percent are of children under the age of 15 — most of whom died of malnutrition and suffered from diseases like rickets, scurvy and anemia. The environment was so hostile that some anguished mothers ended their children's lives.

By the time all the findings have been fully examined, the men, women and children of the African Burial Ground will have rewritten the book on slavery. We owe them a dignified and carefully considered permanent memorial.

To get that, the General Services Administration, which controls the site, may need to reopen a design competition, which was poorly administered and prematurely closed.

Oct. 4, 2003 NYT

Shelter Island Surprise Is Likely an Indian Grave

By PETER C. BELLER

SHELTER ISLAND, N.Y., Oct. 9 — The who and why remain a mystery, but what is known for certain is that the skeletal remains of at least five people, most likely American Indians buried in a communal grave more than a century ago, were uncovered this week by a homeowner here.

"I wasn't exactly sure exactly what I had," said Walter Richards, 29, a Shelter Island police officer who uncovered the mass grave Sunday afternoon while excavating next to his new house on this 8,000-acre island 95 miles east of New York City on the East End of Long Island. Officer Richards noticed bones protruding from a trench where he was digging the foundation for a horse barn and, after seeing teeth and realizing the bones were human, notified officials.

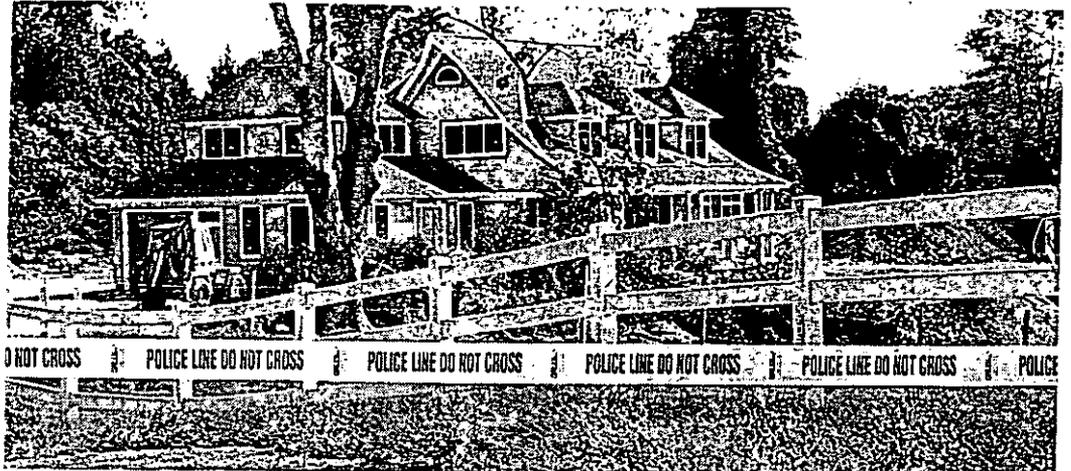
Police officers, town workers and local historians returned to the site, on Osprey Road, on Monday and unearthed the partial skeletons of at least five people, the Shelter Island police chief, James Read, said Thursday.

"There's at least five and, more than likely, more than five individuals," said Dr. Vincent H. Stefan, a forensic anthropologist brought in by the Suffolk County medical examiner's office. By studying jaw structure and dental features, Dr. Stefan determined that the skeletons were probably those of local Indians.

The skeletons were arranged on their sides in a fetal position with knees and arms tucked toward their chests, said Dr. Stefan, who is an assistant professor of anthropology at Lehman College in the Bronx. He said that the skeletons were those of adults and that he hoped a further examination on Friday might determine their ages, genders and possibly the cause of their deaths.

Radiocarbon and DNA tests could give further clues to who was buried in the grave and when they died, although the grave is at least a hundred years old and could be centuries older, he added.

The remains are probably those of Manhanset Indians, a tribe that settled the island more than 4,000 years ago and were assimilated after the arrival of Europeans, said



Photographs by Doug Kuntz for The New York Times

The home of Walter and Susanne Richards on Shelter Island, above, was sealed off yesterday by police tape. Mr. Richards found a communal grave Sunday on the property, probably of Manhanset Indians. Dr. Vincent H. Stefan, a forensic anthropologist, left, studied remains.



Beverlea Walz and Louise Green, historians consulted by the police. They said communal graves like the one uncovered this week are rare.

"It's uncommon to have them so close," said Ms. Green, 56, Shelter Island's town historian, noting that Indians on the island were usually buried individually in unmarked graves before the 18th century, when burials moved to cemeteries.

Mr. Richards and his wife, Susanne, 37, bought the three-acre plot in 1998. It was part of a subdivided estate once owned by the publisher and philanthropist Arte-

mas Ward. The Manhansets occupied villages throughout the island, said Ms. Walz, museum curator of the town's historical society. She said an attack by Connecticut tribes, with whom the Manhansets fought frequently, or an epidemic of smallpox or influenza, were possible causes for the communal grave.

Members of the Shinnecock Nation from the tribe's Southampton reservation performed a religious ceremony at the grave today and asked Mr. and Mrs. Richards for permission to bring in an archaeologist to investigate the extent of the

grave.

"We left some offerings of tobacco and sage," said Clay Carle, 40, a member of the Shinnecock tribal council. The Shinnecocks, invited by Mr. and Mrs. Richards to advise them on what should become of the burial ground, would like to see the skeletons remain where they are while experts determine the site's historical significance, Mr. Carle said.

With Indian relics commonly found all over the island, residents were not so much surprised as they were amazed at the number of skeletons.

"They find artifacts all the time," said Allan Bennett, 48, having a meal with his wife, Karin, at Tom's Coffee Shoppe on Route 114. "Any place you dig on the island you'll find tools, arrowheads, shards."

Another customer, Theresa Andrew, 47, compared the find to a classic horror movie theme and commented, "I don't know if I'd want to live there now."

Board Says Federal Homes Are Landmark-Worthy

Grimy and decrepit, the buildings aren't much to look at. But what can you expect after 200 years?

Four row houses on south Greenwich Street are some of the oldest and most notable of the 150-odd Federal homes in lower Manhattan and are well worth protecting, say local preservationist organizations, which are lobbying the city to extend them landmark status. And the community seems to agree. At its Sept. 16 public meeting, lower Manhattan's Community Board 1 voted to encourage the city's Landmarks Preservation Commission to protect Nos. 67, 94, 94½ and 96 Greenwich Street.

"These are venerable but vulnerable buildings," Roger Lang, director of community programs and services at the Landmarks Conservancy, told *The Observer*. "They are emblematic of the early days of refined architecture in New York City, when the nation was young."

"They represent a very significant part of our history," said Judy Duffy, an employee of Board 1. "This is the oldest part of the city, and we absolutely owe it to ourselves to save some of the historic references down here."

The fledgling republic's first national architectural style developed during the Federal period, which spanned the late 18th and early 19th centuries. At the turn of the century, New York had overtaken Philadelphia as the country's most populous and cosmopolitan city, and Greenwich Street was one of its most prestigious residential rows.

Rooted in classical Greek and Eng-

lish Georgian architecture, the Federal style is characterized by symmetry and simplicity. Row houses of the period are typically three stories tall, three bays wide and constructed of stone and brick. They are generally flat fronted, with delicately detailed doorways, windows and roofs. The solid construction and subtle ornamentation of Federal homes reflected the new nation's growing confidence and prosperity.



Three of the four Federal-style row houses on Greenwich Street that preservationists and Community Board 1 want to see protected by the Landmarks Commission.

The four buildings at issue were constructed very early in the 19th century. Despite their rundown appearance, they are in relatively good condition, said Mr. Lang. A fourth floor has been added to each structure and the upper floors have been converted into apartments, but the buildings still have many of their original adorn-

ments. A large oval bay in the rear of No. 67 is typical of Federal mansions, but no other masonry house with this feature survives in New York City, according to a Landmarks Conservancy review of the property.

The buildings stand on two blocks in the Financial District, just southeast of the World Trade Center site near the Brooklyn Battery Tunnel. Today, the segment of Greenwich Street they inhabit is a unique mix of commercial and residential, highbrow and lowbrow, new and very, very old. Across the narrow street from the hoary No. 67 Greenwich, an elegant 1920's Art

the downstairs bar—occupies no fewer than three floors of 96 Greenwich.

Neither No. 96's owners nor those of No. 94, whose ground floor houses a deli-cum-bar-cum-pizza-parlor, are so far resisting a landmark designation. The designation requires owners who want to alter their buildings to first consult with the city's Landmarks Preservation Commission, so that the structures' essential features and general character are retained. The owners of 67 Greenwich, however, have hired a lobbyist to fight the designation.

Nevertheless, preservation advocates think it's likely that the Landmarks Preservation Commission, which has yet to set a date for the hearing, will protect these buildings. During the last decade, the commission asked preservationist organizations to research Federal buildings in lower Manhattan so it could consider them for landmark designation. Now that the research is done, the biggest obstacle has been removed.

"All of the work and research and documentation is being handed to [the commission] on a silver platter," Andrew Berman, executive director of the Greenwich Village Society for Historic Preservation, told *The Observer*. "I think we have a really good chance, because these candidates are so highly qualified. It would be hard for the commission to deny they're worthy of designation."

—Megan Costello

Oct. 1: Board 4, St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital, 1000 10th Avenue, Conference Room 1000 (second floor), 6 p.m., 212-736-4536; Board 10, State Office Building, 163 West 125th Street, second floor, 6 p.m., 212-749-3105.

Oct. 7: Board 7, Columbia University Faculty School, Broadway and West 110th Street, 7 p.m., 212-362-4008.

NY. OBSERVER. Oct. 6. 2003. p. 7.

I N P E R S O N

A Rocky Career Path

Regional History Comes Naturally To This Private Archaeologist

By BARBARA MANTEL

AS Edward Lenik walked along the gravel path at Long Pond Ironworks State Park in West Milford, he did not notice the hawk circling overhead, the oaks and maples on either side, or the river that was visible through the trees.

Mr. Lenik, a private archaeologist who lives in Wayne, could not help but look down at the ground, poking around with the toe of his shoe and bending occasionally to turn over a rock. "Most of us in this profession have our eyes on the ground," he said.

It does not matter that he has walked this path dozens of times. There is always the chance he will discover something from the region's once-thriving iron industry, or perhaps a centuries old Indian artifact.

Mr. Lenik, 71-years-old, is 6 feet tall and broad chested, with gray hair and pale skin that gives no hint of the time he has spent outdoors. He has been hiking and digging in the wooded mountains of northern New Jersey and southeastern New York for more than 40 years, first as a weekend volunteer and later as a professional archaeologist.

Developers hire Mr. Lenik to determine if there are significant Indian or historic sites buried in the land about to be bulldozed. New York and New Jersey require these cultural surveys, although in New Jersey's case, only when state or federal funds are being used in the construction.

Through his work, Mr. Lenik has become one of the region's experts on the now-defunct iron industry that supplied armament makers during the Revolutionary and Civil Wars and on the prehistoric Indians who lived in the Ramapo Mountains.

"There are no other commercial archaeologists who come close to Ed in his broad knowledge of north Jersey history," said W. Mead Stapler, 83, who has served on the boards of several local historical societies. "At least none that are still alive."

Mr. Lenik got hooked on the study of antiquity in 1961. Six years out of Fairleigh Dickinson University and working as a personnel manager for a wire and cable manufacturer, he read a newspaper article about volunteers who were excavating the historic Charlottenburg Middle Forge on the Pequannock River in West Milford. "Ed got

his feet wet there," said Mr. Stapler, who was part of the group. "In fact we got everything wet since we were often working right in the river."

Assigned a square unit to excavate on his first day at the site, Mr. Lenik was digging through two or three feet of soil, trying to locate the floor of the forge, when he found an eight-inch piece of pig iron. "When I looked at it, it appeared to have a No. 2 cast into the top," he said. "And since this was my first artifact find ever, I was absolutely thrilled."

The supervisor called Mr. Lenik a week later. "He said to me, 'Hey Ed. You know that piece of pig iron you found,'" Lenik recalled. "Well, I cleaned it up, took off the rust and dirt. And it's not a No. 2. It's the date 1770." From that day on, Mr. Lenik said, he was enthralled, working on the excavation Saturdays and Sundays, holidays and vacations, often bringing his children along to help.

He became what he calls a historic hiker, following old brush covered roads and trails through the woods in search of the remains of iron mines and blast furnaces. He volunteered on other excavations, including the one at Long Pond Ironworks State Park.

The gravel path at the park winds through a hardwood forest and into a grassy clearing, where weeds grow amid the stone ruins of two blast furnaces. The old stone walls had been buried, only a slight mound visible, until Mr. Lenik and other volunteers dug them out in 1968. One furnace was built in 1766, the other during the Civil War.

The forest, which surrounds this site now and others like it in northern New Jersey and southern New York, is a relatively recent development. "There wasn't a tree standing when these furnaces were in operation," Mr. Lenik said. They were cut and turned into charcoal to heat the furnaces. "There are more trees in New Jersey now than one hundred years ago."

As Mr. Lenik's interest and reputation grew, people began to hire him to do part-time research, and he began considering leaving the corporate world. He returned to school at night, and in 1978 he received a master's degree in anthropology from New York University.

Soon after he went into business as a full-time private archaeologist, establishing his company, Sheffield Archaeological Consultants, in 1981. It is a small firm located in



Dith Pran/The New York Times

Edward Lenik always looks for something old when he takes familiar trails at Long Pond Ironworks State Park in West Milford.

Wayne, and he does mostly smaller projects, getting calls from developers of two-lot subdivisions or a government agency wanting to build a courthouse.

But in 1984 he embarked on the biggest project of his career: a cultural site survey of the 505 acres of land that were to become the Monkville Reservoir in Ringwood.

The project lasted three years, as Mr. Lenik and his team conducted historical research to pinpoint the most promising areas, laid out a 5-foot-square grid system, and carefully dug into the earth with hand tools. They found 18 Indian campsites and several 18th and 19th century historic sites.

"Because we found so many, we had to make some very hard choices: which ones we can excavate and try to save and which ones we can let go to be flooded," he said.

They chose to save three of each, finding pottery fragments, stone tools, arrowheads, knives, and scrapers at the Indian sites and ceramics, broken pieces of tableware, gun flints, bottle glass, and tobacco pipe fragments at the historic sites. The artifacts are

now stored at Ringwood Manor State Park. The water companies also agreed to move two historic houses out of the flood zone. The leaning wooden structures are now less than a mile away, in Long Pond Ironworks State Park.

"The digging is the fun part," Mr. Lenik said. "But for every hour spent in the field, you spend five or six hours washing artifacts, cataloging them, analyzing them, and preparing a report."

He is the author of "Iron Mine Trails: A History and Hiker's Guide to the Historic Iron Mines of the New Jersey and New York Highlands," first published in 1996, as well as "Indians in the Ramapos: Survival, Persistence and Presence," published in 1999.

"What you've got to do when all is said and done is produce a book, an article in a journal, or a report, so that future researchers can have this information," Mr. Lenik said. "If you just dig it up, it's useless."

"He's extraordinary when it comes to writing the reports," said Susan Deeks, the president of the North Jersey Highlands

Historical Society and a board member of the volunteer organization Friends of Long Pond Ironworks. "They're detailed, and beautifully researched. They're not just a catalog of the artifacts found."

Ms. Deeks has known Mr. Lenik for 13 years, and she said Friends of Long Pond Ironworks does not dig on the site or do any maintenance that will disturb the ground without checking first with Lenik. "We've learned a lot from Ed. He's our teacher."

As Mr. Lenik walked back to his car at the park, he plucked from the gray gravel path a shiny black rock, about one and a half inches in length and a half-inch wide. It was a piece of chert, a sedimentary rock resembling flint that Indians shaped into stone tools.

"See these marks here? This has been worked," Mr. Lenik said. "This is the waste product of an Indian making a stone tool, and it's at least 400 years old."

Mr. Lenik proved once again that keeping your head down can pay off, if you know what to look for.

She digs her work

Archeologist has the scoop on city's past

By CLEM RICHARDSON
DAILY NEWS STAFF WRITER

Nancy Brighton chose her profession with an 8-year-old's glee. That's how old she was when her father hired an archeologist — Ed Rutsch, who is still a family friend — to work on a project on their New Jersey property.

"I thought it was neat that as an archeologist you could play in the dirt and find things," Brighton said.

Twenty-eight years later, Brighton is lead archeologist for the New York district office of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

As such, she has been involved, either as a member of an oversight agency or as an adviser, with some of the most intriguing archeological projects in the city, from the African Burial Ground in lower Manhattan to projects in Jamaica Bay and the Hudson River and on Ellis and Liberty islands.

Not to mention the 18th century privy — yes, toilet — she and colleague Diana Wall of the City University of New York excavated in 1998 in a W. 12th St. backyard in Greenwich Village.

That hole yielded coffee beans, sheep, cow and fish bones, a comb, hair fasteners, buttons and 5,000 pieces of ceramic shards that, when assembled, produced 200 vessels — dishes, bowls and mugs.

The question of who threw away the dishes, and why, is lost to time. Brighton said it was common practice, once a toilet was filled up with waste, to top it off with household garbage and other refuse as a way of sealing in the smell.

And that was the act that froze time.

Even with the obvious limitations, Brighton said, there is much that can be gleaned from the site.

"We can't say what happened on Sept. 15 in a given year," Brighton said. "But what we found can tell a story if we know how to read it."

Part of it is simple logic: The stuff at the bottom of the hole got there first, meaning it is older than everything above it.

So, using depth as a time line and examining where each artifact is found tells professionals like Brighton a fairly complete story.

The bones tell what the family ate and also how that diet may have changed over time — alternating, perhaps, among sheep, beef and fish as seasons or economics waxed and waned.

The type of bones, be they from tenderloin, rump roast or cow heels, suggests the family's relative wealth — better cuts of meat cost more.

The presence of a variety of food remains suggests that the family had access to a market where different goods were readily available.

FUN FACT

Before the Civil War, Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant and George McClellan all were in the Army Corps of Engineers. Lee was stationed at Fort Hamilton, in Brooklyn.

And examining how the bones were mixed might show whether family members were supplementing the meat in their diet with fish or wild game.

"Nancy is helping us save our heritage," said Col. John O'Dowd, Army Corps of Engineers district manager.

Brighton, who earned an undergraduate degree from Boston University and a master's from New York University, said she enjoys her role as an urban archeologist.

"Urban archeology is easier because you don't have to put together and transport all the equipment, like lights and supplies, you would need on a rural dig," she said.

But tight urban quarters also means a lack of storage space. Brighton said artifacts found in most urban digs have to be catalogued quickly to determine which are worth saving and which can be discarded.

"We are telling the story of a city," said Brighton, whose brother, Stephen, is also an archeologist. "We are learning what we can in 2003, but later generations may have better technology that will tell us more."

"I don't think we can study anything once and say we know it. Ten years from now, we may be able to do a lot more with what we have."



Nancy Brighton, Army Corps of Engineers' archeologist, at the Custom House.

STAR
Ledger
10/23/03

RENEWAL OF A FADED PAST



PHOTOS BY ARISTIDE ECONOMOPOULOS/THE STAR-LEDGER

Louise Porter, right, looks out over the restored Gethsemane Cemetery in Little Ferry while her daughter Joanne Wynne, far left, and friend Elaine Harris study a new information sign.

African-American cemetery's glory is restored

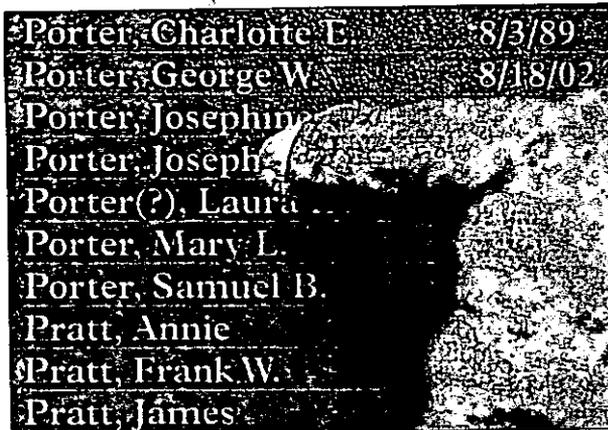
BY ANA M. ALAYA
STAR-LEDGER STAFF

As a child, Joanne Wynne would visit her family's past once a year.

Holding her dad's hand, the little girl would traipse through a field of weeds in Little Ferry every Memorial Day until they found her great-grandfather's crumbling tombstone, ringed by small, mysterious pipes that neither she nor her father knew were ancient African burial markers. Unlike other resting places, with neat rows of tombstones, flowers and fresh-cut grass, the cemetery, founded in 1860 as an African-American burial ground, was overgrown and forgotten.

"I felt, as a child, that nobody cared where black people are buried," Wynne, 68, said on a recent gray afternoon at the Gethsemane Cemetery as an autumn breeze rustled among the maples, poplars and wild cherry trees standing over 50 or so remaining headstones.

This Sunday, after two decades of restoration at the



Louise Porter points to the names of some of her late husband's ancestors who are buried at the cemetery.

burial ground, the sounds of African drums will fill the air and its spirits will be honored in a ceremony to officially unveil the names of 515 people buried there.

After a long effort to locate tombstones and document the identities, livelihoods and deaths of those buried at the site, Bergen County officials and religious leaders are hoping more descendants like Wynne will discover their roots.

"It's quite possible that many people don't even know their ancestors are here," said Carol Messer, director of the county's division of cultural and historic affairs. She has invited several hundred people to attend Sunday's 3 p.m. ceremony, open to the public, that will feature professional African drummers, the Garden State Choral Chapter and New Jersey Secretary of State Regina Thomas, who will be the keynote speaker.

"Even in a generation or two, people can lose sight of [See CEMETERY, Page 10]

"My husband was so happy they made this place so nice.
It was so important to him."

LOUISE PORTER, WHOSE LATE HUSBAND SAMUEL T. HAS EIGHT RELATIVES BURIED AT GETHSEMANE

CEMETERY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

where they came from," Messer said.

While there are other African-American burial grounds in New Jersey, mostly in the south, Gethsemane is unique because of the

discovery of clay pipes, mollusk shells and other artifacts used as symbols in African burials, said Giles R. Wright, director of the New Jersey Historical Commission's Afro-American Programs.

"To me that is perhaps the most fascinating feature of this particular cemetery," Wright said. He said the county's intense effort to document the history of the cemetery and the early African-American community in the region is unprecedented in New Jersey.

"It's the first time something like this has been done," Wright said. "It's as if the cemetery has almost been turned into a museum."

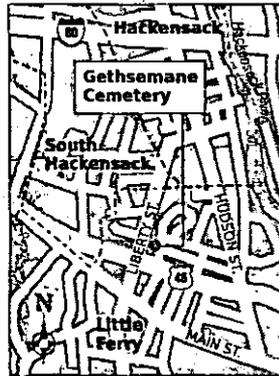
For more than a century, the occupants of the Gethsemane Cemetery, also known as Sand Hill or the Hackensack Colored Cemetery, rested in anonymity. But in 1971, a group of students from a Dumont school brought attention to the one-acre site on Summit Place by organizing a cleanup, removing large car parts, cans, bottles and 5-foot-tall weeds hiding vandalized tombstones.

"It was just an overgrown jungle," said Joan H. Geismar, an archaeologist in New York who wrote a book on her preservation effort there. Geismar was instrumental in getting the site on the state and national historic registers, a distinction awarded only to about 10 other New Jersey cemeteries, including one in Newark and one in Hillside.

Geismar, who will speak at the Sunday ceremony, said researchers used noninvasive ground-penetrating radar to study the site and documented burials with dates on the tombstones ranging from 1878 to 1911.



Louise Porter, right, and her daughter Joanne Wynne tour the Gethsemane Cemetery. Wynne's great-grandfather is buried there.



THE STAR-LEDGER

Unlike church cemeteries for African-Americans, Geismar said, Gethsemane was founded by three white trustees as a public burial ground for what was in 1860 called the "colored population" of the Village of Hackensack. The cemetery was named for the site outside Jerusalem where Jesus prayed shortly before his crucifixion.

Gethsemane also played a key role in New Jersey's early civil-rights legislation, after the nearby Hackensack Cemetery refused to bury Samuel Bass, an African-American sexton who was instead buried at Gethsemane. The governor of New Jersey, Leon Abbott, protested the denial, leading to a new law dubbed the "Negro Burial Bill," which was passed in 1884 and outlawed segregated cemeteries.

"It caused an enormous fury," said Geismar, who has published a 232-page book, "Gethsemane Cemetery in Death and Life." "It changed everything."

By scouring death certificates, Census manuscripts, newspaper articles and records from funeral homes, researchers over the last decade were able to document

the lives of people at the site. The county spent \$112,000 for six panels at the site displaying a narrative of the cemetery's history, stories of its occupants and life at the turn of the century.

Among those buried are eight of Wynne's relatives, all belonging to the Porter family of Hackensack.

On a recent overcast afternoon, Wynne brought her 90-year-old mother, Louise Porter, to look at the list of names. Porter's husband, Samuel T. Porter, who has eight relatives buried at Gethsemane and who was involved in the restoration, died in 1993.

"You think about the life people lived and the things people did and got involved in," said Porter, whose youthful appearance belies her age. She slowly moved her finger over the name of her late husband's grandfather, Samuel B. Porter, as if she could feel his spirit.

"My husband was so happy they made this place so nice," she said. "It was so important to him."

The Porters were a formidable family in Hackensack and owned a large farmstead. One Porter became the first black man to be a licensed electrician in the town.

While excavating, researchers also discovered terra cotta, or clay, pipes, marking or outlining graves. Studying them closer, Geismar discovered the pipes represent an adaptation of a West African burial custom in which the pipes create a symbolic bridge between the real and spiritual world.

"The pipes are like any tradition or religion, passed from generation to generation, not written down," Geismar said. "It is a very lovely concept, the joining of two worlds."

The Metro Section

N B1

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 2003

The New York Times



Photographs by Richard Perry/The New York Times

They Will Not Be Moved

A Bastion of Black History Amid S.I. Development

By IAN URBINA

There is a certain defiance in the new coat of white paint along the bottom half of the A.M.E. Zion Church in Rossville on Staten Island. All around it, development waits impatiently.

Just past the woods and weeds in the backyard of the church lies a fresh batch of town houses. Opposite the 19th-century church's front door is a row of tightly packed two-year-old homes.

The Rev. Janet Jones, pastor of the church, is undeterred. "We intend to be around for a while," she says.

The church sits in the center of Sandy Ground, a community built by free blacks who came to the southern end of Staten Island in the decades before the Civil War. It is the oldest continuously held settlement established by free blacks in North America, according to local historians.

"Few people know about Sandy Ground, even including some of those who actually live here," said Sylvia Moody D'Alessandro, one of the founders of the Sandy Ground Historical Society, a demure five-room museum down the block from the church.

Indeed, Doreen Cruz, 41 and white, lives across the street from the church but did not know its origins. "I had no



The historic cemetery in the Sandy Ground neighborhood of Rossville, Staten Island, is bordered by new town houses. Nearby is the A.M.E. Zion Church, where the Rev. Janet Jones of Red Bank, N.J., is pastor.

idea about the history," said Ms. Cruz, who moved into the neighborhood from Brooklyn two years ago. "I did wonder what was the story with the church, since it sort of stands out in the neighborhood."

Though the church is historically black, less than 1 percent of the neighborhood's population today is black. The oldest Sandy Ground homes, some of them dating back 150 years, stand as remnants of a history tracing to the early 19th century. "There is a sense of responsibility, to keep — as best we can — the heritage alive," said Olivia Moody, 56, a descendant of one of the community's original black fam-

Continued on Page B8

A Black History Bastion on Staten Island

Continued From Page B1

ilies. "There aren't many of us left around here anymore."

The first blacks in Sandy Ground were vegetable farmers who came from New Jersey and from other parts of New York in the 1820's. But the biggest wave of settlers began arriving a decade later as black oystermen moved up from Snow Hill, on Maryland's eastern shore.

"Many wanted to escape laws in Maryland preventing free black fishermen from operating their own boats without a white man on board," Mrs. D'Alessandro explained.

One such oysterman was Robert Landin, the paternal great-grandfather of Lois A. H. Mosley, who recently published a memoir about Sandy Ground. "He didn't want to give up his profession," Mrs. Mosley said. So he unhitched Independence, his 30-foot sloop, and headed north.

Land in Sandy Ground sold cheaply, since it was not cleared for farming, or near any rail line, or close to the beach. According to Mrs. D'Alessandro, the area was home to many abolitionist Quakers and a stop on the Underground Railroad.

It was a tight-knit community, from the outset. "You did not dare to fall too deeply in love with anyone before you checked them out," Mrs. Mosley wrote in her book. "You might find yourself in love with your cousin."

To this day, native Sandy Grounders, if given the chance, will recite their lineage all the way back to one of the community's founders, now resting in the cemetery near the church.

Sandy Ground was not the only community established by free blacks in New York City, but it has the largest number of direct descendants of its first residents still living in the neighborhood. Seneca Village was buried when Central Park was created, and Weeksville in Brooklyn was mostly destroyed with

the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Ms. Jones, who was assigned to the church last June, is constantly made aware of the weight of local tradition. "For almost any question that arises, I hear, 'Well, there is a history to this issue,' and my parishioners sit me down for a talking to," she said.

Yvonne Taylor, like her mother and grandmother, grew up in Sandy Ground. "We have a long and special heritage," Ms. Taylor says, "and people take it very seriously."

But over the years the number of Sandy Ground's original families

A community established by free blacks in the decades before the Civil War.

have diminished. Of the 50 or so black families who lived in Sandy Ground at the turn of the century, only 10 remain in the area, according to Ms. Jones. The decline began in 1916, when oystering was banned because of fears about typhoid spreading in the New York Harbor. A fire in 1963 took the homes of 15 of the 25 families then living in the neighborhood.

In recent decades, real estate prices climbed, and many residents moved to where they could get more for their money. "Almost all of those who attend service commute into the neighborhood from elsewhere," said Ms. Jones, who herself lives in Red Bank, N.J.

Some come from very far away. Daisy Cooper-Briggs, 81, comes to Sandy Ground once a month from Stone Mountain, Ga., to attend services at Zion. "Sure, it's a long trip, but I wouldn't have it any other

way," said Ms. Cooper-Briggs. She moved away in 1949 to marry, but her brother, Kenny Briggs, still lives in their original family home.

"There is a church near where I live," she said. "I attend, but I don't belong. The only church I actually belong to is the A.M.E. Zion in Sandy Ground. For me, it's home."

It is this sort of die-hard devotion that helps keep the church solvent, Ms. Jones said. Still, fund-raising is a constant necessity.

"Over the years, we've done all sorts of things," said Gerry Mosley, 46, the director of a youth basketball program in Willingboro, N.J., and a longtime member of the church. "A couple of years back we raised money with a comedy night."

On the first Sunday in June there is Family Day, when the congregation competes to see which family can best fill their pew and the collection basket. Large donors have, on occasion, also stepped forward. In 1998, Oprah Winfrey gave \$10,000 to put a lending library in the basement of the church.

Ms. Jones also points to pressures on Sandy Ground aside from finances. "Contractors have always been eager to buy land around here," she said.

Ms. Moody, who still lives in her childhood home at 40 Clay Pit Road, knows these pressures too. "People have been trying to buy this land for years," she said.

But she isn't going anywhere. "I intend to stay in this house until I pass," she said.

Others have given way.

The Raner family, who live next to Sandy Ground's historic cemetery, struggled for years to fend off contractors. "They tried every trick in the book," said Cynthia Washington, 45, one of two daughters in the family. "We didn't budge an inch."

But now, the Raner home sits snugly abutted by a line of new row houses. The sign in front of the new developments advertises three-bedroom homes starting at \$389,900, under the name Raner Estates.

Saturday, October 4, 2003



*Rites of
Ancestral Return*

COMMEMORATING THE COLONIAL AFRICAN HERITAGE

Foley Square, New York City

Saturday, October 4, 2003

Pre-Tribute Ceremony • 10 a.m.

Choir

Total Praise Ensemble
Emmanuel Baptist Church
Directed by Pastor Frank Haye

Olive Pointer-Noel Pointer Foundation

Violinist

Sa-Idah

Dancer

Derick K. Grant

Choir

Ebony Ecumenical Ensemble
Directed by Mrs. Bettye F. Forbes

Reinterment Tribute • 11 a.m.

When They Took the Drums Away

Avery Brooks

Who Will Speak for the Ancestors?

Delroy Lindo

Pouring of Libation

Dr. Kofi Asare Opoku

Call to Celebration of Life

The Rev. Dr. James A. Forbes, Jr., Senior
Minister, The Riverside Church

"Stand" by Donnie McClurkin

The Tribute Mass Choir

Interfaith Prayers

Heru Ankh'Ra Semahj Se Ptah
Iman Bin-Youssef
Dr. Ephraim Isaac
Rev. Wendell Foster

Litany

The Rev. Dr. James A. Forbes, Jr.

Anthem: "Lift Every Voice and Sing"

James Weldon Johnson
The Tribute Mass Choir
Maurice Lauchner, soloist

Who Will Speak for the Children?

"Free at Last" (Spiritual)

Girls Choir of Harlem

Readings

Autum

"Wonfa Nyem" (Akan song of mourning)

Boys Choir of Harlem

Readings

Justin Webb

Selected Readings and Prayers for Children

Dr. Adelaïde Sanford

Dance Tribute

The Marie Brooks Pan Caribbean
Children's Dance Company

Who Will Speak for the Women?

Reading

Cicely Tyson

Vocal solo

Tamar-kali

Eulogy

Rev. Carolyn Holloway

Selected Readings and Prayers for Women

Marta Vega

Dance Tribute*

Excerpts from Revelations: Pilgrim of Sorrow

"I Been 'Buked"

(Arranged by Hall Johnson**)

Camille Branton, Lynorris Evans, Maya

Hancock, Sarah Horrigan, Alicia

Lundgren, James Pierce, Anica Scott-

Garrell, Ricardo Zayas

"Didn't My Lord Deliver Daniel"

(Arranged by James Miller+)

Audrey Leung, Erin Moore, Andre Zachery

Who Will Speak for the Men?

Reading: Strong Men

Avery Brooks

Eulogy

Rev. Herbert Daughtry

Selected Readings and Prayers for Men

Canon Frederick Williams

"We Are Heroes" by Lee Cooper and Linda

Twine, arrangement by Holland/Warren

Boys Choir of Harlem

Closing Remarks

Maya Angelou

"Total Praise" by Richard Smallwood

The Tribute Mass Choir

Closing Prayers

PALLBEARERS

Men

Dr. Leonard Jeffries

Luther Smith

Howard Wright

Rodger Taylor

Honorary Pallbearers

Dr. Josef Ben-Johannan

Dr. Michael Blakey

Elombe Brath

Mamadou Chingela

James Garner

Andrew Jackson (Sekou)

Haki Madhubuti

Sir Rex Nettleford

Dr. Benjamin Payton

State Senator David

Paterson

Congressman Charles

Rangel

Councilman Albert

Vann

Dennis Walcott

Male Members of the

African and Caribbean

Diplomatic Corps

Women

Ayo Harrington

Peggy King-Jorde

Ollie McClean

Dr. Sherrill D. Wilson

Honorary Pallbearers

Eloise Dicks

Sybil Clarke

Mrs. Sonny Carson

Mrs. Kadiadou Diallo

Borough President C.

Virginia Fields

Miriam Francis

Mother Franklin

Dr. Adelaide Sanford

Aisha Schomburg

Malaak Shabbaz

Adunni Oshupa Tabasi

Female Members of the

African and Caribbean

Diplomatic Corps

*From Revelations (1960) (Excerpts). Choreography by Alvin Ailey. Music: Traditional. Costumes by Ves Harper. Staged by Sylvia Waters. Rehearsed by Tracy Inman and Derrick Minter. Performed by students of The Ailey/Fordham BFA Program in Dance. Courtesy of Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater.

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+Used by special arrangement with Galaxy Music Corporation, New York City. All performances of Revelations are permanently endowed by a generous gift from Donald L. Jonas in celebration of the birthday of his wife Barbara and her deep commitment to the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater.

THE INTERNATIONAL PERCUSSION Linda Alston-Skin on Skin, Kahlil Kwame Bell, Steve Berrios, Celeste Bullock, Donald Eaton, Leopoldo Fleming, Michael James II, Cheikh M'Baye and Sing Sing Rhythms, Dayo Ologundudu, The Silvercloud Singers, Sekou Tunde, Attiba Wilson, Women of the Calabash, Daniel Yearwood.

Ebony Brass Ensemble

Mark Taylor-French Horn Solo

PERCUSSION COORDINATOR Eli Fountain

TAP SOLOIST Derick K. Grant

VIOLINIST Sa-Idah

FEATURED SOLOIST (*STAND*) Maurice Lauchner

SOUND Sound Associates, Richard Fitzgerald

VIDEO A.P.A., Ray Bazzi

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS Pro Piano, Carroll Music

SPECIAL THANKS Proof Productions-Steve McEntee, Matt Levy

STAGE AND EXHIBITION DESIGN David Fleming

SIGNAGE Sanders Design Works, Inc.

BOROUGH OUTREACH Reverend Wendell Foster, Christ Church, Bronx, New York; Dr. Andrée-Nicola McLaughlin, Medgar Evers College, Katie Davis, Medgar Evers College Community Council, Mr. Andrew P. Jackson, Langston Hughes Community Library and Cultural Center, Queens, New York; Mr. Richard Dickenson, Staten Island Borough Historian; Mr. Ed Josey, President, Staten Island Branch, NAACP

CATERING Spoonbread

The Schomburg Center acknowledges the contributions of the African Burial Ground Support Group, including the Descendants, the Friends of the African Burial Ground, the GSA Federal Steering Committee on the African Burial Ground. Special thanks also to Peggy King Jorde and the Youth Mobilization Team.

The Schomburg Center acknowledges the special contributions of several key African Burial Ground supporters who have joined the ancestors: Richard Brown, Sonny Carson, and Noel Pointer.

The Schomburg Center is grateful to the Rev. Wendell Foster and Rev. Randy Carmicle, Christ Church, Bronx; Mr. Mandingo Osceolo Tshaka, Martins Field, African and Native American Burial Ground, Bronx; Sylvia Dalessandro, Sandy Ground Historical Society, Staten Island; and Pam Green, Weeksville Society, Brooklyn, for helping to make possible the African Burial Ground borough tour.

The Schomburg Center is especially grateful to Administrator Stephen A. Perry and the staff of GSA; Dr. Sherrill Wilson and the staff of the African Burial Ground Office of Public Education and Interpretation; New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg; New York City Deputy Mayor Dennis Walcott; New Jersey Attorney General Peter C. Harvey; New Jersey Secretary of State Regena L. Thomas; and the New Jersey State Troopers.

Printed material

DESIGN Kenneth McFarlin

LOGO ART Charles Lilly

Funded in part by the U.S. General Services Administration



ANNOUNCEMENT

**2004 BERT SALWEN AWARD
FOR THE BEST STUDENT PAPER ON NEW YORK CITY ARCHAEOLOGY**

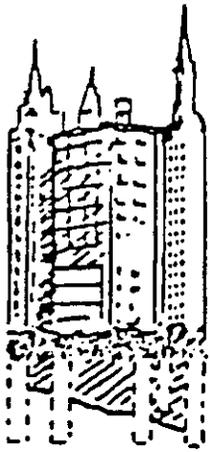
A prize of \$100.00 will be awarded by Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC) to the author of the best paper on New York City archaeology written by a student in fulfillment of an academic requirement. Although preference may be given to papers written using materials from contract archaeology 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 1, 2004. Please send three copies of the manuscript 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.

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 copied 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 1, 2004. The award will be presented at the PANYC Public Program at the Museum of the City of New York.



PANYC

Professional Archaeologists of New York City, Inc.

PANYC Invites

The Metropolitan Chapter of NYSAA to attend a joint meeting

Tuesday November 18, 2003

Hunter College – North Building - Room 710

Business Meeting 6:30 PM

Program 7:00 PM

GOVERNORS ISLAND

Speakers:

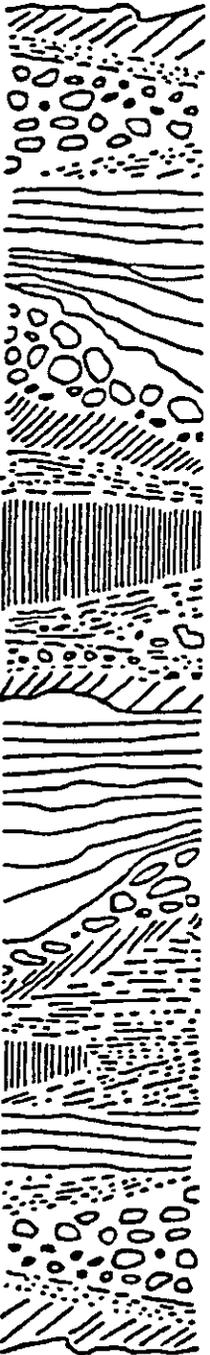
Robert Pirani, Director Environmental Programs
Regional Plan Association

And

William A. Griswold, Ph.D, Archeologist,
National Park Service-Northeast Region Archeology Program

Rob Pirani is the director of the Governors Island Alliance, a coalition of civic, environmental, and preservation organizations working since 1995 to celebrate the Island's rich history, create memorable parks and public spaces, and ensure appropriate reuse of the Island and its historic structures. Rob will discuss the current status of the Island and how we can play a part in its redevelopment as New York's and the Harbor's next great civic space.

Dr. Griswold will discuss the archeological resources of Governors Island. He will discuss the various prehistoric and historic archeological resources, what we know about them, and what will be done in the future to increase our knowledge. He will also briefly talk about the island's future development and NPS responsibilities for stewardship of the resources.



PANYC EVENTS COMMITTEE REPORT November-December, 2003

TITLE/SPEAKER	EVENT	DATE	TIME	LOCATION	CONTACT	FEE
Monarchs of the Sea: Celebrating the Ocean Liner Era	Exhibit	Perm. Exhibit		South Street Seaport Museum	212.748.8766 or www.southstreetseaportmuseum.org	\$5 adults under 12 free members-member card
Vietnam: Journeys Of Body, Mind & Spirit	Exhibit	March 2003-January 4, 2004		AMNH	212.769.5100 http://www.amnh.org	Free
Continuum: 12 Artists	Exhibit	April 26, 2003-November 1, 2004		National Museum of the American Indian	www.nmai.si.edu	Free
Harlem Lost and Found	Exhibit/lectures	May 3, 2003-January 4, 2004		Museum of the City of New York	212.534.1672	\$7 adults, \$4 children, seniors, students
Legends of Our Times: Native Ranching and Rodeo Life on the Plains and the Plateau	Exhibit	May 17, 2003-March 7, 2004		National Museum of the American Indian	www.nmai.si.edu	Free
The Language of Native American Baskets: From the Weaver's View	Exhibit	September 20, 2003-January 9, 2003		National Museum of the American Indian	www.nmai.si.edu	Free
Petra: City Lost City of Stone	Exhibit	October 18, 2003-July 6, 2004		American Museum of Natural History	www.amnh.org	Free
From Ishtar to Aphrodite: 3200 Years of Cypriot Hellenism	Exhibit	Through January 3, 2004		Onassis Center, in the Olympic Tower, 645 Fifth Avenue		

PANYC EVENTS COMMITTEE REPORT November-December, 2003

TITLE/SPEAKER	EVENT	DATE	TIME	LOCATION	CONTACT	FEE
<i>Prophetic Texts from the Ancient Near East and the Development of the Prophetic 'Canon' in Ancient Israel</i>	Robert Wilson, Yale Divinity School	Wednesday 11/19/03	5:30-drinks 6:00-dinner 7:00-lecture	Columbia University, Faculty House, W. 116 th Street, NY, NY	Nicole Ruane 339 Miller Avenue Portsmouth, NH 03801 646-418-1783 nruane@yahoo.com nr54@columbia.edu NOTE: Ancient Near Eastern joint meeting with Seminar on the Hebrew Bible is 12/17/03.	
<i>Petra and the Middle East Uncovering History's Earthquakes</i>	Dr. Tom Rockwell	Thursday 11/20/03	7:00 pm	American Museum of Natural History	www.amnh.org	
<i>Human Sacrifice in the Royal Cemetery at UR Household and Trade</i>	Holly Pittman	Thursday 11/20/03	6:30 pm	IFA-1 East 78 th Street, NY, NY	Elizabeth Bartman-212.787.4526 ebartman@aol.com www.library.csi.cuny.edu/roccos/nyaia	Free
Talk by Dr. Tony Segona for Ancient Near East Seminar	Dr. Tony Segona	Monday 11/24/03	5:30 pm	Columbia University Faculty House, West 116 th Street NY, NY	Dr. Alan Gilbert gilbert@fordam.edu	Free
Talk by Dr. Leslie Harris author of <i>In the Shadow of Slavery: African-Americans in New York City</i>	Dr. Leslie Harris	Wednesday 12/10/03	7:00-9:00 pm	South Street Seaport	www.southstreetseaportmuseum.org	
<i>Lost Art of Afganistan: The Begram Ivory and Bone Carvings</i>	Dr. Sanjyot Mehendale, University of California at Berkeley	Saturday and Sunday 12/14 & 12/15/03	11:00 am Saturday 1:00 pm Sunday	Metropolitan Museum of Art Grace Rainey Rogers Auditorium	Elizabeth Bartman-212.787.4526 ebartman@aol.com www.library.csi.cuny.edu/roccos/nyaia	Free

PANYC EVENTS COMMITTEE REPORT November-December, 2003

TITLE/SPEAKER	EVENT	DATE	TIME	LOCATION	CONTACT	FEE
Talk by Dr. David Carr for Ancient Near East Seminar	Dr. David Carr, Union Theological Seminary	Wednesday 12/17/03	5:30 pm	Columbia University Faculty House, West 116 th Street, NY, NY	Dr. Alan Gilbert gilbert@fordam.edu	Free
<i>Conferences</i>						
AAA 2003 Conference	Conference	11/19/03-11/23/03		Chicago, IL	www.aaa.org	Various Fees
American School of Oriental Research	Conference	11/19/03-11/22/03		Atlanta, GA		Various Fees
SHA 2004 Conference	Conference	1/7/04-1/11/04		St. Louis, MO	www.sha.org	Various Fees
American Institute of Archaeology	Conference	1/2/04-1/5/03		San Francisco, CA		Various Fees

If any members have events that they would like listed, please contact Kelly Britt at 717.393.6425 or email at kb239@columbia.edu
Or by mail 450 South Shippen Street, Lancaster, PA 17602.

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:

Gary McGowan, PANYC Secretary
c/o Cultural Preservation and Restoration
262 Spring Street, Newton, NJ 07860

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 _____



Chris Ricciardi
4110 Quentin Road
Brooklyn, NY 112344322