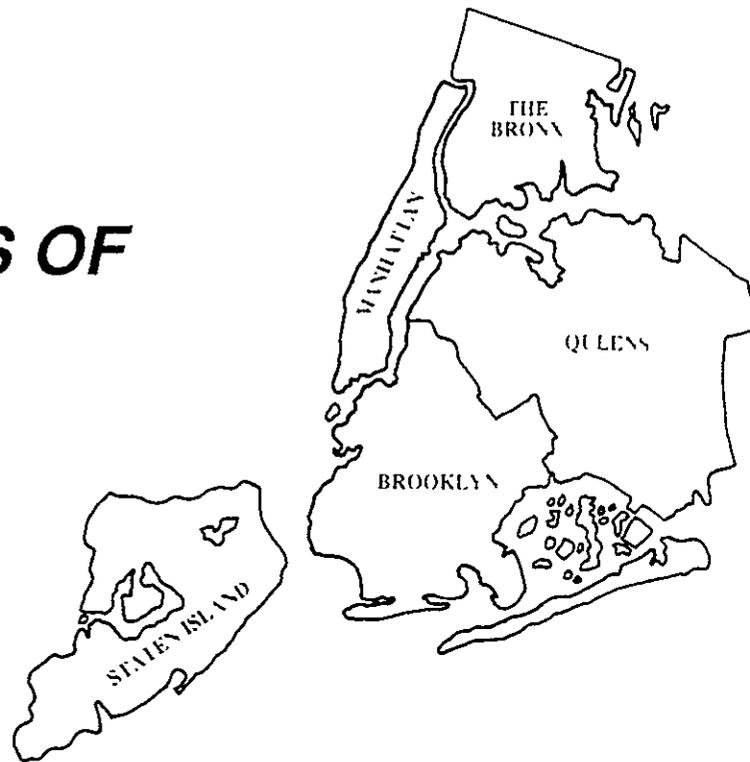


PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY



Newsletter No. 56

November 1991

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Material for the PANyc Newsletter may be sent to Rebecca Yamin, editor, Ebasco Environmental, 160 Chubb Ave., Lyndhurst, New Jersey 07071. To ensure inclusion in the next issue, please submit material at least 5 days prior to the next scheduled meeting.

NOTICE OF NEXT MEETING: November 13, 1991
Hunter College, Room 710
General Membership: 7:00 PM

Minutes of the PANYC General Membership Meeting September 25, 1991

Rothschild called the meeting to order at 7:00 PM.

SECRETARY'S REPORT: Minutes of the 5/15/91 meeting accepted as mailed, with the following corrections: (1) President's Report, item 3, parking garage should read commercial building; (2) Award Committee should read Ad Hoc Award Committee and the report should indicate the committee's intent to institute a service award to a non-archaeologist; (3) Special Publication report should read that text and layout on brochure had been sent out.

TREASURER'S REPORT: No report.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT: 1) Sarah Bridges has resigned from the Executive Board due to an out-of-state move. Rothschild appointed Barbara Davis to complete Bridges' unexpired term. 2) Rothschild's letter, on behalf of PANYC, to the National Advisory Council (NAC) concerning the appropriate intensity of fieldwork on the General Services Administration's Foley Square property has been effective. D. Pagano is scheduled to attend the NAC's local meeting, 9/26/91, where sampling strategies are to be discussed. (3) Orin Lehman responded to Rothschild's letter of 5/10/91, re: D. Snow's task force on developing a predictive model. According to Mr. Lehman "the development of a model should be put off until the GIS system is available." (4) PANYC letter to NYCLPC, re: 250 Water Street block development, was effective. The developer has agreed to follow LPC guidelines for cultural resources.

MEMBERSHIP: One membership application, from Celia Bergoffen, was received in early June but the application and monies were returned since no action could take place for 3 months. Contact will be made with Celia Bergoffen concerning the appropriate application process. The status of the new membership form was questioned and tabled until S. Spritzer can be contacted.

ACTION: No action
ARCHIVES: No action
AWARD: No action.

EDUCATION: On 9/4/91 during Professional Development Day, D. Pagano and M. Cohn met with Principal Saltzman of the JFK High School in the Bronx. The school is interested in integrating archaeological features into their curriculum. Pagano has written a paper on the possibilities of using archaeology as a vehicle for learning/teaching other subjects and believes that some grant monies might be available for such a curriculum development. The "archaeology club" needs after school speakers and D. Pagano urged PANYC members to volunteer their time in this regard. He believes that with the assistance of a professional keystone archaeologist the school

could have a successful archaeological program. Pagano is to submit these curriculum development ideas to the next newsletter.

LEGISLATION: A general discussion of available and appropriate legislative tools to protect archaeological sites on city property was held. PANYC should perhaps be responsive to the need to develop the long range goal of duplicating federal and state preservation law on the city level. As a public relations approach, PANYC, and its individual members, could develop strong support for such a law on a neighborhood by neighborhood basis, incorporating the backing of the local councilmen. We should be building a constituency for heritage. A city-level law will need to be introduced by council members through the City Council. A ground swell movement, aimed at the year 2000, is needed. With the psychological concept of a century change we, as archaeologists, should already start to question what of our 20th century heritage is to be preserved

Several specific actions were discussed: (1) the 1985 Parks PR could be re-packaged and sent to all newly elected councilmen; (2) PANYC is to contact Ruth Messinger with our concerns; (3) C. Kirkorian will inquire if the Fellows of the Municipal Art Society would be interested in an archaeological program/PR/joint effort/etc.; and, (4) models of archaeological protection/preservation laws for public land (federal, state, and city) need to be gathered.

MUSEUM: No action.

NATIVE AMERICAN AFFAIRS: No action.

PUBLIC PROGRAM: Joan Geismar will make the program arrangements.

SPECIAL PUBLICATION: Cantwell and Wall reported that the PANYC brochure is being laid out.

OLD BUSINESS: None

NFW BUSINESS: Roselle Henn reported on underwater photographer/ avocational archaeologist Gene Ritter who has been researching Coney Island history. Through his firm, Professional Archaeological Divers, Inc., Ritter received a mandate from Philip Lord for an underwater photographic survey. Artifacts collected off-shore prior to instructions from Lord to "photograph only" have been exhibited at the Brooklyn Public Library (BPL). The consensus was that since G. Ritter has made an effort to contact the correct institutions and follow the intent of his instructions from Lord's office PANYC should not alienate or censure him. However, D. Wall will ascertain if the BPL exhibit is to travel and if so the president, Nan Rothschild, will write a PANYC letter expressing concern over the exhibition of looted/salvaged material.

Dan Pagano explained the changes currently underway in the City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) process. The newly formed Office of Environmental Conservation (OES), under the direction of Gary Dean (22 Reade Street, NY, NY 10009) is to coordinate environmental reviews. As of October 1, 1991, City Planning and the Department of Environmental Planning will no longer be the two main lead agencies but there will be the possibility of a large number of possible lead agencies. LPC will no longer be a possible lead agency but since they are the agency with technical expertise it is hoped that EAS will direct other city agencies to LPC for guidance. It is not at all clear how the new system will actually function. Under the OES the Project Data Statements (PDS) will be changed to an Environmental Assessment Statement (EAS) format. A draft issue of the EAS form will be issued 11/1/91 and the final issue of the form is scheduled for 12/1/91. There are to be no public hearings on the form but LPC has submitted text for the EAS. PANYC, or any member of PANYC, could ask to be "an interested party" for an opportunity to review and comment on the EAS form. Please contact Gary Dean for a copy of the draft issue.

A. M. Cantwell moved to adjourn the meeting, D. Wall seconded and the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted, Cece Kirkorian, Secretary 1991-1992

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

Dept. of Anthropology
Barnard College
Columbia University
New York, NY 10027

27 May 1991

Hon. Laurie Beckelman, Chair
New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission
225 Broadway, 23rd floor
New York, NY 10007

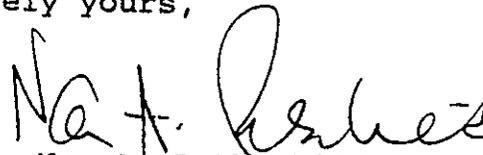
Dear Ms. Beckelman,

I am writing with respect to the archaeological evaluation to be conducted prior to proposed construction on the 250 Water Street Block. As I wrote to you previously, this may be the single most important block left in Manhattan in terms of its archaeological potential. It is crucial that the block be tested and any significant resources identified during the testing phase be salvaged before they are destroyed. It is equally essential that these procedures be carried out in accord with either the Landmarks Preservation Commissions guidelines, or those of Section 106, in order to make sure that adequate attention is paid to this critical project.

Please do whatever is necessary to have these procedures followed. If there is any way in which I, or any other member of PANYC, can be of assistance, we would be happy to do so.

Thank you again for your attention to this urgent request.

Sincerely yours,



Nan A. Rothschild
President, PANYC and
Associate Professor

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

7 June 1991

Dept. of Anthropology
Barnard College
Columbia University
New York, NY 10027

Mr. Don L. Klima, Director
Eastern Office of Project Review
Advisory Council for Historic Preservation
Old Post Office Building, room 809
1100 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Mr. Klima,

I am writing to you on behalf of the Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC) with respect to the Foley Square site(s) that are currently being developed by the General Services Administration for a new federal office building and courthouse. Archaeological testing being conducted by Edward Rutsch of Historic Conservation and Interpretation is currently underway on these blocks and we have several concerns about the procedures being followed and the extent of testing that is being allowed.

It is unclear, first of all, if the '106' process is being followed, in terms of the appropriate agencies being involved. The amount of testing, especially on the Broadway (office building) block has been restricted to one building lot, even though Mr. Rutsch had originally called for testing two other lots on the corner of Elk and Dunae Streets. There is currently a standing structure on one of these lots which will need to be taken down; if it could be taken down now, all testing could take place at one time, which would save time in the long run. It is clear that testing only one lot will not provide an adequate sample of the cultural remains.

So far on this block some very important material has been identified, including some human skeletal material which appears to date to the 18th century and which may derive from a "Negro Burying Place" identified in the documentary research as having been located in this portion of the block. There are also apparently intact 18th and 19th century deposits. Given this very important and highly sensitive material we feel that Mr. Rutsch must be allowed to test the other two lots, and to mitigate the site properly. The skeletal material should be identified and fully analyzed, using the techniques now available to assess diet and health.

The other (courthouse) block is very large, and there is again a question of whether an adequate sample is being tested. We think that this block should also be evaluated, perhaps when the testing phase is a bit further along.

We hope that the Advisory Council will intervene to make sure that the archaeological resources on these blocks are adequately treated. PANYC would like to participate as an interested party in any discussion about appropriate testing and mitigation. You may either contact me, or after 30 June, when I am in the field, Roselle Henn, of the Army Corps of Engineers, or Diana Wall of the South Street Seaport Museum will be available.

Thank you for your help with this sensitive and important matter.

Sincerely yours,

Nan A. Rothschild
PANyc President and
Associate Professor

cc: Hon. Orin Lehman, NYS DHP
Hon. Laurie Beckelman, NYC LPC
Mr. Daniel Pagano, NYC LPC
Mr. Edward Rutsch, HCI

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

Dept. of Anthropology
Barnard College
New York, NY 10027
5 November 1991

Mr. Larry Brandwein, Director
Brooklyn Public Library
Grand Army Plaza
Brooklyn, NY 11238

To the Director,

I am writing with reference to an exhibit on local history that recently appeared in your library. Some of the members of our organization saw the exhibit which included some objects recovered from underwater by Mr. Gene Ritter, a photographer and avocational archaeologist. While we appreciate your interest in local history and your willingness to create a display of these materials so that the public can see them, we have several concerns about the exhibit.

In the first place, the objects were apparently displayed without labels, or without any information as to their historic context. In the second place it is our understanding that Mr. Ritter is not a trained archaeologist and probably, according to the scope of work under which he was retained by the State of New York, should not have removed these objects from their location underwater.

We do not believe that he acted maliciously, but may have been ignorant as to the normal routine of this type of survey. We are also not interested in casting blame on the Library. We are writing to suggest that in future, if a similar opportunity arises, some thought should be given to getting assistance from a professional archaeologist. Had this been done, the exhibit undoubtedly would have been more informative, although that is not our major concern. What is most significant to us is people be discouraged from thinking that it is alright to simply pick up artifacts (from underwater, on the ground, or underground), and remove them from their meaningful context. This is an issue of public education.

Thank you for your assistance with this problem.

Sincerely yours,


Nan A. Rothschild
President, PANYC

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

Dept. of ANthropology
Barnard College
Columbia University
New York, NY 10027

5 November 1991

Lead Agency.

Mr. Gary Deane
Acting Director, OEC
52 Chambers St, room 315
New York, NY 10007

Office of Environmental Coordination

Dear Mr. Deane,

I am writing on behalf of New York's organization of professional archaeologists with reference to Executive Order 29 and Environmental Assessment Statements. In the first place, we would like to be kept informed (as an "interested party") as to the development of these procedures and receive information about impending studies filed with the Office of Environmental Coordination.

We also understand that a draft of the new EAS form is available. We would like to receive a copy so that our members may comment on it. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours, ,

Nan A. Rothschild

Nan A. Rothschild
President, PANYC

Dig Unearths Early Black Burial Ground



Joe Vericker/Photobureau Inc

Archeologists at work in a colonial-era cemetery for blacks that is now 20 feet beneath the New York City civic center in lower Manhattan. Among the artifacts

discovered, as shown in diagram below, are **A.** a grave; **B.** footstones marking a grave; **C.** a grave headstone, and **D.** cobblestones marking the edge of another grave.

By DAVID W. DUNLAP

Churning through the stillness of centuries, a trowel-by-trowel probe has yielded one of the oldest remnants of a black community in New York City — a colonial-era cemetery that was then at the most desolate edge of town and is now 20 feet below the civic center.

Thirteen bodies have already been exhumed by archeologists at a construction site at Broadway and Reade Street. It seems certain they are unearthing the "Negros Burial Ground," documented as early as 1755, which also served as a potter's field and as a graveyard for American prisoners during the Revolutionary War.

"I'm speculating that this is one of the few places where blacks got to practice

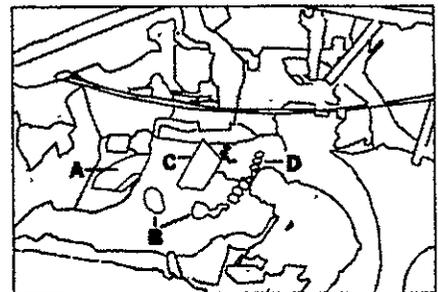
their community together and practice their religion together," said Ed Rutsch, the archeologist who is heading the dig. Slaves and free blacks alike were buried there.

"The mind-boggling thing about this site is that so many research areas have been opened," said Michael Parrington, an archeologist based in Mount Laurel, N.J., who is working with Mr. Rutsch.

Clues to Way of Living

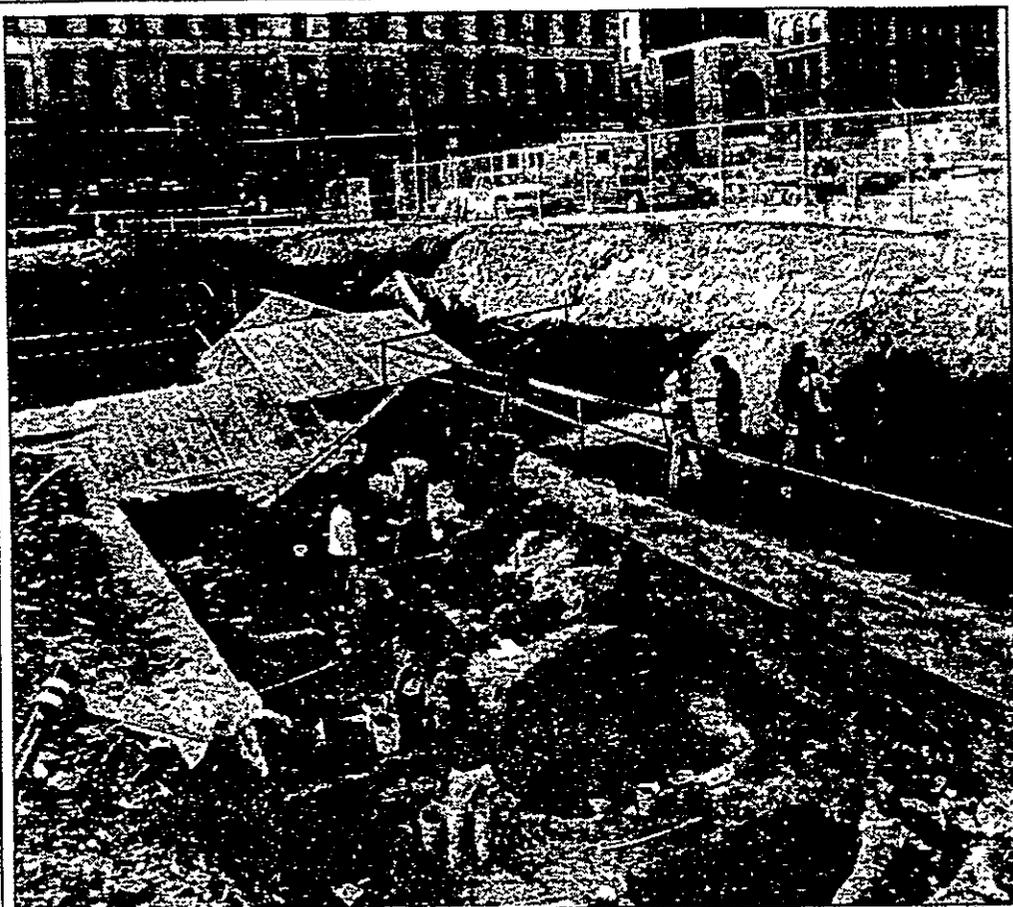
Although the burial ground was familiar to historians, there had been no way of telling how much of it — if any — survived to this day. The sheer magnitude of the find clearly delighted the archeologists in the field.

Among the questions to which the cemetery may offer clues are these:



What was the child-morbidity rate among black New Yorkers in the 18th century? Were their diets meager or nourishing? Were broken bones and bad teeth cared for? Were blacks plagued by

Continued on Page B5



Michael Norcia

BURIAL SITE: The skeletal remains of 13 individuals have been found at this 240-year-old cemetery.

Historic black cemetery find stalls Fed tower

By MIGUEL GARCILAZO

Construction of a federal office tower is being held up while archaeologists armed with trowels and brushes excavate a Colonial burial ground for blacks in lower Manhattan.

So far, the skeletal remains of 13 individuals — most of them children — have been found in the 240-year-old cemetery at the northeast corner of Broadway and Reade Street.

The graveyard, referred to in old city documents as "the Negro Burial Ground," is at the north edge of a pre-Revolutionary potter's field that ran south to what is now City Hall.

Paupers, Revolutionary prisoners of war, and victims of contagious diseases were interred elsewhere in the cemetery — just beyond the northern boundary of Colonial New York.

"It's a major find," said Ed Rutsch, the archaeologist heading up the dig. He said the site is the only known

burial ground for blacks dating back to Colonial times.

The graveyard, in use from 1750 to 1790, was discovered during preparation of an environmental impact study for the 34-story, \$276-million federal office building planned for the site, according to William Diamond, regional head of the General Services Administration.

Over the past 200 years, five structures were built on the site — none large enough to disturb the graves below, Rutsch said.

The only artifacts found in the black graves so far have been three brass buttons from a British marine officer's tunic — which Diamond believes was worn by the servant of a British officer.

The dead were all buried in wooden coffins, heads to the west, with the coffins placed one on top of another.

After the remains are examined by forensic experts, a memorial service will be held and they will be re-interred, Diamond said.



Michael Norcia

SEARCH IS ON: A worker slowly removes dirt from around the walls at the downtown Manhattan site.

New York Dig Unearths Early Cemetery for Blacks

Continued From Page B1

rickets or tuberculosis? Did any African burial customs survive in the New World?

Much can already be inferred from its location, on the far side of the pallade that once bordered the city proper. "Two centuries ago," Mayor David N. Dinkins said yesterday, "not only could African-Americans not hope to govern New York City, they could not even hope to be buried within its boundaries."

The burial ground, which was closed in 1790, will be the site of a 34-story Federal office building. That construction will wait until the cemetery has been fully explored and documented.

"The size and scope expands with every shovel full," said Christopher F. McGratty, a partner in the Linpro Company, which is developing the project for the Federal Government. He said the excavation would probably delay completion of the 974,000-square-foot tower, which had been set for November 1994, and increase its cost, estimated at \$276 million.

Treating Remains With Dignity

"Our instruction to Mr. Rutsch is that the impotence of the find comes first," said William J. Diamond, regional administrator of the General Services Administration, under whose auspices the office building and a nearby courthouse are being constructed.

Further, Mr. Diamond said: "It is absolutely essential that the remains that were found on the site be treated with the utmost respect and dignity. We are committed to re-interment of these remains to an appropriate site."

A possible reburial site is Trinity Church Cemetery in Harlem. Mr. Diamond said there would be some kind of permanent exhibit in the lobby of the new building.

What has survived of the cemetery is a portion under the crook of an L-shaped alleyway, known as Republican Alley and Manhattan Alley, that divided the block bounded by Broadway, Reade, Duane and Elk Streets. Because there was no construction on the alley itself, the graves beneath were undisturbed.

So far, the skeletons have been tentatively identified as five adult men, one adult woman, four adults whose sex has not been determined, two children and an infant.

'A Certain Amount of Care'

"All were buried in coffins, most of which were hexagonal. That was surprising," Mr. Rutsch said. "We were expecting to find some only in shrouds. But it speaks of a certain amount of care." All were buried with their heads facing west, which Mr. Rutsch said was a Christian tradition.

Headstones marked some graves, although none were legibly inscribed. Some graves were marked by footstones, some outlined by cobblestones. Although the coffins have deteriorat-



"I'm speculating that this is one of the few places where blacks got to practice their community together and practice their religion together," said Ed

Rutsch, left, the archeologist who is heading the dig at a black cemetery in lower Manhattan. With him at the dig site yesterday was Vincent Bergos.

ed, their outlines are seen as stains in the soil, with coffin nails around the edges. While the shroud textiles have disintegrated, shroud pins survive. The skeletons themselves, Mr. Parrington said, have a "consistency not much different than the surrounding soil."

One of the first mysteries to be solved will be the case of a black man who was buried with four gilded brass buttons bearing the anchor-and-cable insignia of the British Marines.

After the remains are measured and photographed on the site, they are removed to Herbert H. Lehman College in the Bronx for study by a team of forensic anthropologists under Spencer Turkel.

Historians have long been aware of the burial place, which is shown in a 1755 map called the Maerschalck Plan. One vivid and disturbing account was written in 1865 by David T. Valentine for the Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York:

"Though within convenient distance from the city, the locality was unattractive and desolate, so that by permission the slave population were allowed to inter their dead there.

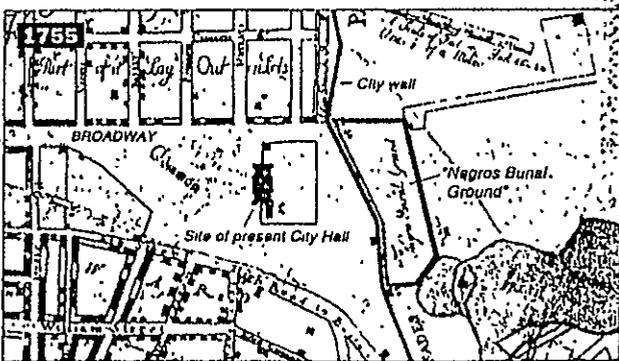
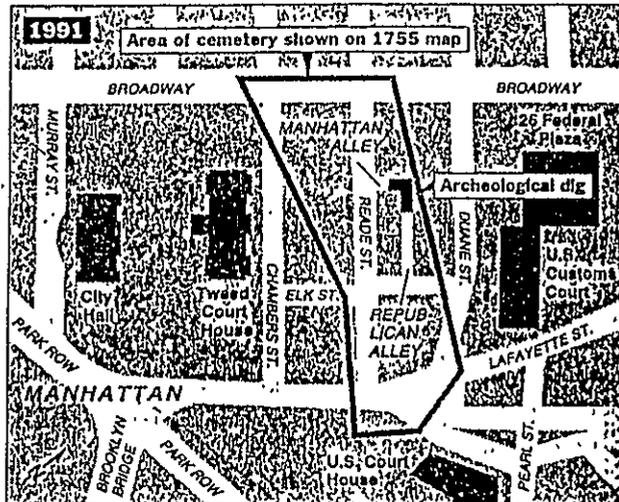
"Many of them were native Africans, imported hither in slave ships, and retaining their native superstitions and burial customs, among which was that of burying by night, with various

nummerles and outcries. This custom was finally prohibited by the authorities from its dangerous and exciting tendencies among the blacks.

"So little seems to have been thought of the race that not even a dedication of their burial-place was made by the church authorities, or any others who

might reasonably be supposed to have an interest in such a matter."

Yesterday, Mayor Dinkins said: "If the honorable intentions announced today lead to the honorable actions we expect, we can help erase the dishonor the city brought upon itself two centuries ago."



Lower map from "The Iconography of Manhattan Island" by J. N. Phelps Stokes (Robert H. Dood, 1918). A 1755 map of lower Manhattan shows the cemetery for blacks that was discovered during excavation for a 34-story Federal office building.

Excavation Finds Burial Ground Of City's 1st Blacks

By Karen Freifeld
STAFF WRITER

Archaeologists have discovered the skeletal remains of at least fourteen 18th-Century New Yorkers under a parking lot in lower Manhattan.

The remains are part of what they say is the nation's first urban, pre-Revolutionary black cemetery to be excavated, though not all those buried there were black.

"This was an early Potter's Field," said chief archeologist Ed Rutsch, who identified the site in historical documents two years ago and is overseeing the dig. "But it was always known as a Negro burial ground."

Rutsch and his colleagues were hired by the federal government earlier this year to excavate the site, on Broadway between Duane and Reade Streets, before construction of a \$276-million Federal Office Building began.

The first remains were found in June, Rutsch said, but the excavation was closed for safety reasons.

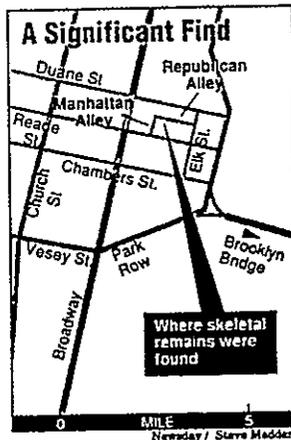
Last week, the remains of the first three bodies were removed from the site, and this week, another five. At least a half dozen more bodies have been found, he said.

In total, 25 grave pits have been discovered, with signs the bodies are stacked at least three or four deep, said Mike Parrington, who is directing the dig. The skeletons have been moved to Lehman College for further study.

The skeletons exhumed so far were buried in coffins (12 hexagonally shaped, one rectangular), though most of the wood has rotted away. Some were buried with shrouds. ("We know that because we found shroud pins," said Parrington.) Some have rectangular headstones, though there are no legible names or dates on them. All were buried on their backs with their heads facing west, what Rutsch said is an early Christian practice "because we go to the west to go to heaven."

One was found with four buttons embossed with a symbol identified as those used on a British Marine officer's topcoat during the Revolutionary War.

The find has delayed construction of the 34-story federal office tower, once expected to be completed in 1994, though officials would not say how long. "The job is not coming to a halt, but it will have to give way to the importance of the archeological find," said William Diamond, regional administrator of the U.S. General Services Administration.



Archeological workers at the dig at Reade Street and Broadway in Manhattan. *Newspaper / Omar Muhammad*

'Dem dry bones' get belated respect One of the oldest Black cemeteries discovered

By MEL TAPLEY

Arts & Entertainment Editor

"Dem bones, dem bones, dem dry bones" was the mournful lament of an old spiritual emanating from the horrendous days of slavery in America.

"Dem bones" are a present-day concern as federal bulldozers prepare to start excavating at Duane Street and Broadway in downtown Manhattan. Historians and archeologists claim this area was once a burial ground for Blacks.

According to one scholar, Christopher Moore, former news editor for the National Black Network, this site could be one of the oldest Black cemeteries discovered in America.

"Most of our slave history was in the South," says Moore, "but this (cemetery) could be the most complete find in colonial slave history."

Evidence unearthed

Evidence of this 17th-century cemetery came to light when the excavators unearthed the base of a headstone in an upright position.

Rumors started to circulate that the project managers were keeping quiet about the find. "Yeah," said one source, with a twinkle in his eye, "they were afraid that Rev. Al Sharpton or the NAACP might get wind of it and start picketing the place."

Whether they were trying to play it low key about the possibility of having located this early

Black cemetery or not, they dispatched a team of archeologists to investigate. Simultaneously they announced postponement of construction.

Mayor David Dinkins, who has been frustrated by many federal government actions, said, "I am pleased by the government's decision to postpone construction. The burial ground contains human remains which ought to be treated and relocated with the utmost respect and care."

Important to all New Yorkers

"Moreover," he said, "the archeological team has uncovered artifacts and information of immeasurable historical and cultural value not just to African-Americans but to all New Yorkers. And it is important that we treat it with the care that is due."

And respect is certainly warranted.

The mayor pointed out that two centuries ago "not only could African-Americans not hope to govern New York City, they could not even hope to be buried within its boundaries. Because the city forbade African-Americans from reposing in Trinity Church cemetery, African-Americans were interred in unmarked graves on a plot of land just north of the city limits at Chambers Street."

Ironically, just as today's so-called underclass is allowed to share in the American Dream of home ownership when the neigh-

(Continued on Page 41)

'Dem dry bones'

(Continued from Page 3)

neighborhood is run down, back in the 1600s similar generous opportunities arose.

Farm grants

Moore's research reveals that in 1644, in Manhattan, 11 slaves were freed and each given a farm grant.

Why? Whites had abandoned the land.

This was the era of the Dutch and Indian Wars, and so the White settlers withdrew. Governor Willem Kient had granted "partial freedom" to these 11 Blacks and their wives, although their children remained slaves.

"From 14th Street to the U.S. Courthouse," says Moore, "was known as Negroes Land — which included what is now Chinatown, Little Italy, SoHo and Greenwich Village."

Since this area was also farmland, these Blacks and their families, who were given the farm grants, found that not only were they a buffer between the Indians and the whites, they were relied on to supply the New Amsterdam colony with food.

Owned 100 city blocks

Thumbing through the dusty archives and historic documents, Moore discovered evidence that these former slaves acquired over 100 square city blocks between 34th Street and Chambers Street.

Records show that among those who became rather affluent was Susan Anthony Roberts, who reportedly owned land south of Wall Street, including the acreage now comprising Washington Square Park and all of New York University's widespread domain.

Another astute Black entrepreneur, Simon Congo, owned 40 acres that included Union Square Park.

Among the other Black landed gentry was Dr. Lucas Peters, New York's first Black medico and the son of freedman Peter Santome, and Solomon Peters.

Snatched back

Less than 100 years later, after 1712, all of this land had been acquired or taken back by Whites. One observer noted, "Once they took care of the Indians and ended the war they proceeded to take care of the Blacks. They bought Manhattan from the Indians for some beads and trinkets. The Blacks didn't even get that."

"Dem bones," which the spiritual describes anatomically as the foot bone being connected with the ankle bone and the ankle bone "connekid" with the leg bone, etc., also were democratically lumped together.

The Valentine manual, a 19th-century account, says: "Beyond the commons lay what in the earliest settlement of the town had been appropriated as a burial place for negroes; slaves and free. It was a desolate, unappropriated spot descending with a gentle declivity towards a ravine which led to the Kalkhock pond. The negroes in the city were, both in Dutch and English colonial times, a proscribed and detested race, having nothing in common with the whites..."

"So little seems to have been thought of the race that not even a dedication of their burial place was made by the church authorities, or any others who might reasonably be supported to have an interest in such a matter."

'Negro Conspiracy'

Planted along with "solid citizens" like Mrs. Robert or Dr. Lucas in the burying ground were the Blacks who were accused and executed as being part of New York's so-called "Negro Conspiracy." This, the prosecutors claimed, was a "great Negro plot" to burn the city and kill the Whites. In the spring and summer of 1741, 13 Black men were burned at the stake and 21 more hanged. Four whites were hanged as conspirators.

Even before Horace Carter and his Pieterse Historical Society could appoint a committee to apply for landmark status for the Black burial ground, Mayor Dinkins said when the archeologists completed their work remains should be re-interred properly and with respect and that an appropriate permanent memorial established as part of the new building.



WILLIE ANDERSON DAILY NEWS

UNDERGROUND

HE'S NOT EXACTLY a wild and crazy guy, but Dan Pagano likes to joke about his job. "I dig New York," quips the city's official archeologist.

To be accurate, Pagano lets others dig after making sure ancient remains won't be lost or destroyed by construction. He checks 30 sites a month for archeological potential and compares his job with that of a detective.

Pagano, 33, a graduate of the New York University anthropology and museum studies program, works for the city Landmarks Preservation Commission. He begins investigating an area when developers propose a new use for a site.

He starts by examining historical records and maps of campsites and colonial villages. Positive findings can lead to test borings. If artifacts appear, the developer must hire an archeologist to dig them up.

Former outhouse locations are among the treasure troves of artifacts, Pagano says. That's because they were used to store garbage after the invention of indoor

Sunday Daily News July 7, 1991

VEGETABLE POST QUEM

about comparing artefacts with patterns of behaviour. In 1971 two of his students decided to study rubbish in different neighbourhoods of Tucson, to see what could be learnt from the contents of people's bins. Mr Rathje, inspired, spent the next 16 years raking through rubbish.

He discovered that people wasted far more than they claimed. Even in the land of the kitchen-sink waste-disposal unit, 10-20% of fresh food is thrown away. When a national beef shortage struck in 1973, the amount of beef in Tucson's rubbish bins trebled. Why? Panic buying, says Mr Rathje. People bought cheap cuts which they did not know how to cook, and they bought so much that some went bad. From rubbish bins, Mr Rathje also found that people buy less healthy food than they claim, and that there are few truly healthy eaters. "With the high-grain bread wrappers, we usually find the remains of gooey pastries," he reports gloomily.

Mr Rathje's delvings have now moved

from bin to tip. In spite of much political wrangling over the need to reduce the amount of rubbish going into America's landfills, nobody knew what the landfills contained. Mr Rathje's excavations have produced some surprises

Most Americans, he points out, believe that landfills are crammed with polystyrene, fast-food packaging and disposable nappies. Not so. Polystyrene accounts for 0.33% of the volume of a typical landfill; fast-food packaging for 0.25% and disposable nappies for 1.8%. All plastics account for some 12% of landfill waste. In contrast, paper is the fastest-growing component of American landfills, taking up roughly half the space. Telephone directories bulk especially large. Building waste—rarely mentioned by campaigning environmentalists—accounts for a further 20% of landfill space.

Worse, the rubbish in modern landfills hardly rots. They are too well-sealed and so too dry. When, in 1987, Mr Rathje excavated

AMERICAN SURVEY

Fresh Kills landfill in New York city, he found, he says, a 1982 head of lettuce that looked better than many do after a week in the refrigerator. Dating such debris is made easier by well-preserved newspapers. In other words, what is popularly thought of as biodegradable is usually well-preserved. Why promote biodegradable plastics made with corn starch, asks Mr Rathje? If the bugs in a landfill will not eat corn on the cob, they won't eat corn starch in plastics.

American companies spend much time and money searching for legal ways to dispose of their hazardous waste. Mr Rathje's dirt-digging has turned up lots of hazardous waste from city rubbish bins. "If you bought fingernail polish in 55-gallon drums, you couldn't throw it away in a regular American rubbish tip," he points out. "We get 570,000 bottles of fingernail polish every year in Tucson. When we dig it up 30 years later, you can still unscrew the cap and paint your nails with it."

against China America runs an \$8 billion trade deficit with China. Mrs Hills's people have instigated trade-retaliation proceedings against what they say is inadequate access to Chinese markets and feeble protection of intellectual-property rights. This stand is at odds with the president's apparent love affair with China. Last Sunday the administration received, in Chinese, the response to Mrs Hills's demand for greater market access. The State Department ran off a quick translation and pronounced itself encouraged. The trade representative, typically, is inclined to keep up the pressure.

The environment Muck-raking

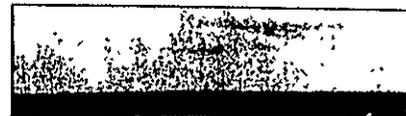
BILL RATHJE, an archaeologist, stopped digging up ancient Mayan burial mounds 20 years ago. Now he excavates rubbish dumps. He is about to set off from the University of Arizona for Toronto, to dig up three landfills there. The attraction of Toronto's rubbish is that the city has run a curbside recycling scheme for several years. Mr Rathje wants to discover how much separated rubbish ended up not recycled, but on the same heap as everything else.

Archaeology, explains Mr Rathje, is

Divine porpoise

WASHINGTON DC

LAST month Mexico's president, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, got animal religion. He announced plans to open a Mexican turtle museum. He promised money for the Cousteau Society of Mexico, which



restrictions or penalties on foreign countries, from imported elephant tusks to last year's Montreal protocol on the ozone layer.

Sensing trouble in Congress, Robert Mosbacher, the commerce secretary, squeezed a promise out of the Mexican government not to press the committee

The Economist 5 Oct 1991

NEW YORK STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

CALL FOR PAPERS

1992 ANNUAL MEETING

The Louis A. Brennan Lower Hudson Chapter is hosting the 1992 Annual Meeting of the New York State Archaeological Association at the Eddy Farm Resort Hotel in Sparrow Bush, New York on April 24, 25 and 26, 1992. The 1992 conference will consist of paper sessions on Saturday morning and afternoon and on Sunday morning. The Eddy Farm Hotel, a historic 19th century structure situated in a magnificent scenic area with reasonably priced accommodations, will once again serve as the conference headquarters.

NYSAA members are invited to submit abstracts for papers on any subject of interest to prehistoric or historic archaeology. Presentations should not exceed 20 minutes in length; a Kodak slide projector and a screen will be provided. Presenters are urged to use illustrative material. Abstracts must be received by March 1, 1992 for consideration and program listing.

Send abstracts to:

Edward J. Lenik, Program Chair
c/o Sheffield Archaeological Consultants
P.O. Box 437, 24 High Street
Butler, N.J. 07405-0437
Telephone: (201)492-8525 (Days)

ARCHEOLOGIST

Ebasco Environmental, a leading environmental consulting firm which is a division of Ebasco Services Incorporated, currently has an outstanding opportunity available for an Archeologist in our Cultural Resources Group.

The successful candidate should have a Master's degree in Anthropology/Archeology; a Ph.D is preferred. State or Federal agency experience desirable, but not necessary. Duties will include working as part of a multi-disciplinary team preparing EIS and EA documents for government and private industry, as well as supervising limited field work and assisting in proposal preparation.

We offer excellent growth opportunities and potential for advancement, as well as competitive salaries and a comprehensive benefits package. Please send resume, with salary requirements, to: Christine M. Sullivan, Ebasco Services Incorporated, 160 Chubb Ave., Lyndhurst, New Jersey 07071. An equal opportunity employer m/f/h/v.

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Sample Cover Letter for Journal Manuscript Resubmissions

Dear Journal Editor, It's Me Again

by Roy F. Baumeister

Dear Sir, Madame, or Other:

Enclosed is our latest version of Ms # 85-02-22-RRRRR, that is, the re-re-re-revised revision of our paper. Choke on it. We have again rewritten the entire manuscript from start to finish. We even changed the goddam running head! Hopefully we have suffered enough by now to satisfy even you and your bloodthirsty reviewers.

I shall skip the usual point-by-point description of every single change we made in response to the critiques. After all, it is fairly clear that your reviewers are less interested in details of scientific procedure than in working out their personality problems and sexual frustrations by seeking some kind of demented glee in the sadistic and arbitrary exercise of tyrannical power over hapless authors like ourselves who happen to fall into their clutches. We do understand that, in view of the misanthropic psychopaths you have on your editorial board, you need to keep sending them papers, for if they weren't reviewing manuscripts they'd probably be out mugging old ladies or clubbing baby seals to death. Still, from this batch of reviewers, C was clearly the most hostile, and we request that you not ask him or her to review this revision. Indeed, we have mailed letter bombs to four or five people we suspected of being reviewer C, so if you send the manuscript back to them the review process could be unduly delayed.

Some of the reviewers' comments we couldn't do anything about. For example, if (as reviewer C suggested) several of my recent ancestors were indeed drawn from other species, it is too late to change that. Other suggestions were implemented, however, and the paper has improved and benefited. Thus, you suggested

that we shorten the manuscript by 5 pages, and we were able to accomplish this very effectively by altering the margins and printing the paper in a different font with a smaller typeface. We agree with you that the paper is much better this way.

One perplexing problem was dealing with suggestions #13-28 by Reviewer B. As you may recall (that is, if you even bother reading the reviews before doing your decision letter), that reviewer listed 16 works that he/she felt we should cite in this paper. These were on a variety of different topics, none of which had any relevance to our work that we could see. Indeed, one was an essay on the Spanish-American War from a high school literary magazine. The only common thread was that all 16 were by the same author, presumably someone whom Reviewer B greatly admires and feels should be more widely cited. To handle this, we have modified the Introduction and added, after the review of relevant literature, a subsection entitled "Review of Irrelevant Literature" that discusses these articles and also duly addresses some of the more asinine suggestions in the other reviews.

We hope that you will be pleased with this revision and will finally recognize how urgently deserving of publication this work is. If not, then you are an unscrupulous, depraved monster with no shred of human decency. You ought to be in a cage. May whatever heritage you come from be the butt of the next round of ethnic jokes. If you do accept it, however, we wish to thank you for your patience and wisdom throughout this process and to express our appreciation of your scholarly insights. To repay you,

we would be happy to review some manuscripts for you; please send us the next manuscript that any of these reviewers submits to your journal.

Assuming you accept this paper, we would also like to add a footnote acknowledging your help with this manuscript and to point out that we liked the paper much better the way we originally wrote it but you held the editorial shotgun to our heads and forced us chop, reshuffle, restate, hedge, expand, shorten, and in general convert a meaty paper into stir-fried vegetables. We couldn't, or wouldn't, have done it without your input.

Sincerely,

DIALOGUE is published twice per year by the Society for Personality and Social Psychology. Contributions are very welcome and are subject to editing, esp. for brevity. Normal editorial address is R. Baumeister & D. Tice, Dept. of Psychology, Case Western Reserve U., Cleveland, OH 44106.

The spring 1991 issue will have Todd Heatherton as guest editor (see story on front page), so submit all material to him. SPSP members are welcome to contact him about possible contributions. Views and opinions, including editorial statements, do not represent official views of SPSP.

For advertising, contact Martin Chemers, Dept. of Psychology, Claremont McKenna College, Claremont CA 91711. Ads and copy material must be received at the editor's office by the issue deadline: March 15 for spring issue, Oct. 1 for fall issue. Ads cost \$250 for half page, \$400 for full page. Job ads cost \$1/word or \$50.

Buzzword Bingo

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SSHA 1991, New Orleans

OPPORTUNITY COST	SOCIO- HISTORICAL	POST OR (POST)	SOCIAL REPRODUCTION	THE DYNAMICS OF
REPRESENTATIVE	CULT OF DOMESTICITY	STEPWISE	SEMIOTICS	POLITICIZE
NEW WOMAN	NATURAL INCREASE		NEO-LOCALITY	INDIVIDUAL- LEVEL
SOCIAL MOBILITY	CONJUNCTURE	IMPUTATION	LONGITUDINAL	VALORIZE
QUALITATIVE	GENDER CONSTRUCTION	OSCULATORY INTERPOLATION	WORKERIST	LOG-LINEAR

RULES

1. YOU MAY MARK A SQUARE WHENEVER YOU HEAR A GIVEN BUZZWORD MENTIONED DURING THE PRESENTATION OF A PAPER OR COMMENT. (IN FAIRNESS, WE CANNOT ACCEPT BUZZWORDS THAT COME UP IN OPEN DISCUSSION, SINCE THIS MIGHT ENCOURAGE THEIR USE BY THE UNSCRUPULOUS BINGO PLAYER.)
2. WHEN YOU HEAR A BUZZWORD ON YOUR CARD, SIMPLY JOT DOWN THE SESSION CODE (E.G., 2H OR 7J) IN THE APPROPRIATE BINGO SPACE.
3. YOU CAN FILL IN THE FREE SPACE IN THE CENTER IF YOU ATTEND AN ENTIRE SESSION WITHOUT HEARING A SINGLE BUZZWORD.
4. DO NOT, WE REPEAT, DO NOT, SHOUT "BINGO!" IN THE MIDDLE OF A SESSION WHEN YOU COMPLETE YOUR CARD. (JUST THINK HOW YOU'D FEEL IF IT WAS YOUR FAVORITE BUZZWORD.)
5. TURN IN WINNING CARDS AT THE SATURDAY EVENING RECEPTION. WINNING CARDS ARE: FIVE ACROSS, DOWN OR DIAGONALLY; FOUR CORNERS OR "POSTAGE STAMP" (BLOCK OF FOUR).

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Buzzword Bingo

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MARGINALITY	RETURN MIGRATION	CLUSTER ANALYSIS	REVOLUTIONARY CONSCIOUSNESS	METATHEORETICAL
FUNCTIONALIST	ALTERITY	CONTESTED	POLITICIZE	DECREMENT
REPRESSION	MODEL ASSUMPTIONS		POST STRUCTURALISM	HOUSEHOLD DYNAMICS
AFFINAL	PUSH-PULL FACTOR	CONTROL	PATRIARCHAL	SOCIO- CULTURAL
STOCHASTIC	SOCIO- HISTORICAL	WHIPPLE'S INDEX	ACCULTURATION	CRITICAL LIFE SITUATIONS

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CORPORATE SPONSOR: SOCIAL HISTORY RESEARCH LAB, U OF MN.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1991

What Europe Ate Before Columbus Sailed

Quail Stuffed With Pomegranate

Total time:
1 hour plus marinating

- 2 cups dry white wine
- 3 tablespoons honey
- 3 tablespoons chopped fresh mint leaves
- 8 crushed dry sage leaves
- Salt and freshly ground black pepper to taste
- 2 large pomegranates
- 8 quails
- 16 thin slices pancetta
- 5 tablespoons lard or olive oil.

1. Combine the wine, honey, mint and sage in a large bowl and season with salt and pepper to taste. Peel the pomegranates and carefully remove the seeds by breaking the pomegranates into sections.

2. Place the pomegranate seeds and the quails in the wine mixture. Let marinate in the refrigerator, 2 to 4 hours.

3. Remove the quails from the marinade and pat dry. Drain the seeds out of the marinade. Reserve $\frac{1}{3}$ cup of the seeds and stuff the quails with the rest. Reserve the marinade.

4. Truss the quails and wrap each in two slices of pancetta.

5. Preheat the oven to 375 degrees.

6. In a large ovenproof skillet, heat the lard or oil and quickly brown the quails. Place them in the oven and bake 6 to 8 minutes.

7. Remove the quails from the oven and transfer them to a serving platter. Deglaze the pan with the reserved marinade over high heat, stir in the reserved pomegranate seeds, pour over the quails and serve.

Yield: 4 servings.

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Membership in PANYC is open to any professional archaeologist who subscribes to the purpose of the organization and who meets the following criteria for education, training and professional activity.

- a. Applicants must have been awarded an advanced degree such as an M.A., M.S., M.Phil., Ph.D., D.Sc., or official A.B.D., from an accredited institution in archaeology, anthropology, history, classics or other germane discipline with a specialization in archaeology.
- b. Applicants must have had at least six weeks of professionally supervised archaeological field training and at least four weeks of supervised laboratory analysis and/or curation experience. Requirements for both field and laboratory analysis will be considered to have been met by attendance at an archaeological field school which meets the guidelines set forth by the Society for Professional Archaeologists.
- c. Applicants must demonstrate professional experience in one or more areas of archaeological activity, such as: field research and excavation, research on archaeological collections, archival research, administration of units within public or private agencies oriented toward archaeological research, conduct of cultural resource management studies for public agencies, or teaching with an emphasis on archaeological topics. Applicants meeting the education and training criteria and having other professional interests related to archaeology will be considered on a case by case basis.
- d. All prospective applicants must be approved by a majority of members present at a regularly scheduled meeting of the general membership. All members receive the Newsletter and other PANYC publications.

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

If you are interested in joining PANYC or if you would like to subscribe to the PANYC Newsletter, please complete the form below and return it to Anne E. Donadeo, PANYC Secretary, 820 West End Avenue, #11E, New York, New York, 10025.

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Please indicate preferred mailing address and check below as appropriate.

I wish to apply for membership to PANYC _____
(Enclose documentation for a-c above.)

I wish to subscribe to the PANYC Newsletter _____

Membership dues are \$15 and Newsletter Subscriptions are \$10.
Additional donations are welcome and would be greatly appreciated.

Amount of additional donation to PANYC _____