

8. Social and Cultural Information from
Gravestones: Long Island, New York, 1630-1800

Gaynell Stone
State University of New York at Stony Brook

Long Island is geographically located between New England and Mid-Atlantic spheres, was geographically influenced by the English and the "Dutch," and was ideologically complex. These natural and social forces are reflected in the material cultural record of Colonial gravestones, illustrated by slides.



Symposium on the

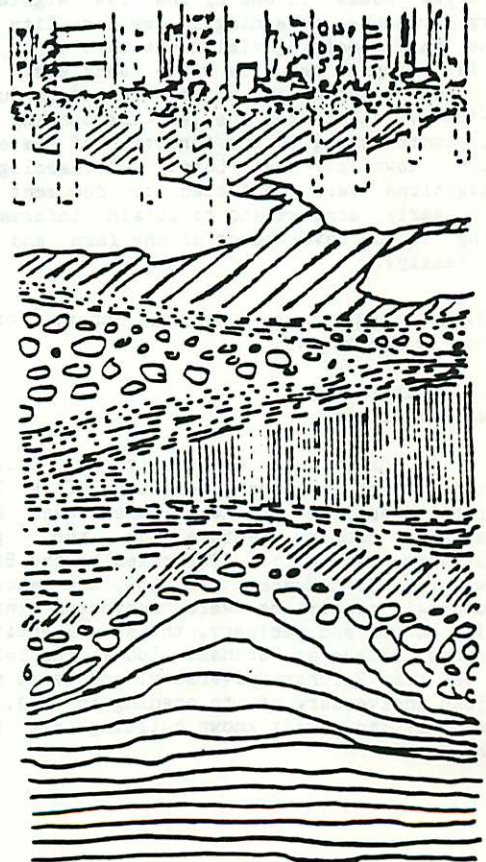
ARCHAEOLOGY of NEW YORK CITY

SEVENTH ANNUAL PANYC SYMPOSIUM

Presented by the Professional Archaeologists
of New York City
The Museum of the City of New York
103rd Street and Fifth Avenue

Saturday, 25 April 1987

open to the general public



We wish to thank all those who helped make this year's PANYC Symposium possible. We are particularly grateful to the Museum of the City of New York, and especially to Beverly Bartow, Pamela Eustis, and other members of the museum's staff, as well as to those who participated in the program and all those who attended.

The 1987 PANYC Symposium Committee
Celia Orgel, Chair
Terry Klein
Sydne Marshall

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A. ARCHAEOLOGY AROUND THE TOWN: UPDATES ON WORK DONE THROUGHOUT THE CITY

1. Buried History at the 1661 John Bowne House, Flushing, N.Y.

Lynn Ceci
Queens College-City University of New York

The Fall 1984 archaeological excavation of a trench for a gas line in the yard of the 1661 John Bowne House, Flushing, produced material evidence for the evolution of past Bowne family lifeways and changes to their residence. Though site strata were disturbed and the cultural debris no longer in primary contexts, analysis of ceramic and other artifacts offers clues to household patterns through the centuries as well as historic to modern deposition processes on this peripheral community of New York City.

2. Excavation at the 18th Century Christian Duryea House, East New York, Brooklyn

Frederick A. Winter
H. Arthur Bankoff
Brooklyn College-City University of New York

The Duryea House is one of the few eighteenth century farmhouses remaining in New York City and is the last remaining visible feature of a 100 acre farm complex begun by Dutch settlers. The first known owner of the house, Christian Duryea (1751-1830), cultivated the land surrounding the house, contributing to the formation of the early Brooklyn town of New Lots. Archaeological investigations were conducted to document the house's early context and to obtain information relating to the development of the farm and the Duryea family.

3. Excavations at the Rose Hill Manor, Fordham University, Bronx, N.Y.

Allan S. Gilbert
Fordham University

Rose Hill Manor was originally a colonial farmhouse owned by four generations of a Dutch immigrant family. It was taken over as a gentleman's country estate in the post-Revolutionary war period. Purchased by the Bishop of New York, John Hughes, in 1839, the manor and surrounding properties were converted into a Catholic school and seminary, the school entitled St. John's College at Fordham. Today, the college bears the name Fordham University, and as it nears the 150th anniversary of its opening in 1841, the remains of its oldest known building are being excavated.

4. Historical Archaeology as Heritage Advocacy

William Askins
City University of New York

Archaeologists interpret the past. This act of interpretation carries with it implications about the social reality we live in. The subjects chosen, the theoretical models developed, and the form of explanation presented can reinforce or contradict assumptions about race, class, personhood, and about the historical past. I will demonstrate how my own research on the 19th century Afro-American community of Sandy Ground on Staten Island is informed by a consciousness of the social implications of problem, model, and explanation.

B. LOOKING AT THE EVIDENCE: DOCUMENTS, SHELL MIDDENS, PIERS, AND GRAVESTONES

5. Documentation in an Archaeological Perspective: It's Not Always Dig We Must

Joan H. Geismar
Archaeological Consultant

Before digging in the ground, urban archaeologists dig in the archives and literature to determine if field investigation is warranted. Often, alternatives to digging are recommended. As an example, two development projects will be discussed where documentation indicated fascinating site histories, but no need for excavation. One is expected to be a model of cooperation between the developer and the site's archaeological and historical concerns; the other has proven less so.

6. Archaeology in Riverdale Park

Valerie DeCarlo
Wave Hill, Bronx, N.Y.

This presentation will describe the on-going archaeology project in Riverdale Park. The sites under investigation will be discussed but the focus will be a prehistoric shellfishing station. The excavation of this site will be described and a preliminary analysis of the findings will be offered. Finally, the long-term goals and programs-in-planning will be discussed. Slides will accompany the presentation.

7. Barges and Piersheds: The Archaeology of New York Harbor

Roselle E. Henn
Corps of Engineers, New York District

For more than ten years, the Corps has been studying New York's historic waterfront as part of the New York Harbor Collection and Removal of Drift Project. The Project has enabled archaeologists to investigate a wide variety of maritime and industrial cultural resources. This paper will use examples from Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Shooters Island to illustrate how these studies have contributed to our knowledge of the Port's history and economic growth.