

PROFESSIONAL
ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF
NEW
YORK
CITY



NEWSLETTER NO. 21
 NOVEMBER 1984

CONTENTS

Page

1. Minutes of the September Membership Meeting.....2
2. Copy of Letter from Congressman Weiss.....4
3. New York City Properties Nominated to the State Register and the National Register, and Those Determined Eligible for the National Register.....5
4. Agenda for the SAA Northeast Regional Conference.....7
5. Media Coverage of Archaeology.....8

The co-editors would like to thank Constance Campbell and Sharon Slowik for their help in preparing the Newsletter.

Material for inclusion in the PNYOC Newsletter should be sent to Anne-Marie Santwell and Diana diZerega Wall, Department of Anthropology, New York University, 25 Waverly Place, New York, New York, 10003.

TED WEISS

17th District
New York

Chairman
Subcommittee on
Intergovernmental
Relations and
Human Resources

2442 Rayburn Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
202/225-5635

Patricia S. Fleming
Administrative Assistant



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
October 15, 1984

Committees:
Foreign Affairs
Government Operations
Children, Youth and Families
National Commission
on Working Women
Executive Board Member,
Congressional Arts Caucus
Secretary, New York State
Congressional Delegation

Ms. Nan Rothschild, President
Department of Anthropology
Barnard College
New York, New York 10027

Dear Ms. Rothschild:

Thank you for contacting me about H.R. 3194, the Abandoned Shipwrecks Act of 1984. I share your commitment to historical preservation, and I appreciate knowing of your views on this important legislation to provide for the protection of historical shipwrecks.

The House of Representatives passed H.R. 3194 on September 10th. The purpose of this legislation is simply to clarify that States have a title to and regulatory authority over a certain class of abandoned shipwrecks on State lands. H.R. 3194 was subsequently referred to the Senate Energy and Commerce Committee for consideration where, unfortunately, the Senate failed to act on the bill due to the time constraints of the 98th Congress. At this point, I do expect the bill to be reintroduced and to receive more serious consideration in the 99th Congress. I will continue to support all efforts to have H.R. 3194 enacted into law.

I know that information about the past can be the most valuable item of extraction from shipwrecks, and tragically, this information tends to be lost when it is in the hands of persons who salvage only for gold and silver. H.R. 3194 will go a long way toward ending the loss of data and artifacts that are an integral part of our Nation's heritage. Future generations of Americans must have the opportunity to enjoy the knowledge provided through the study of archeological findings, and I am committed to protecting such precious opportunities.

I hope this legislative update proves helpful. Please don't hesitate to contact me again in the future should you have further comments or questions on this or any other issue of mutual concern.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ted Weiss".

TED WEISS
Member of Congress

TW: ar
District Offices

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4060 Broadway, New York City 10032 212/927-7726

131 Waverly Place, New York City 10011 212/620-3310

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Minutes of the General Meeting of PANYC held at New York University 19 September 1984

Secretary's Report: The minutes of the last general meeting were accepted.

Treasurer's Report: Reporting for Winter, Rothschild noted that there is a balance of ca \$958.00 and that Winter is negotiating for a NOW account.

President's Report: Rothschild reported on a meeting that she and the Executive Board had in July with Gene Norman of NYC Landmarks Commission. Norman seemed responsive to including archeology on NY State's Local Government procedures. The problem of archeological input into planning with the Parks Department was raised and Norman offered to bring the matter up with the Historic Houses Association as a means of rallying support in subsequent discussions with Stern of the Parks Dept. More recent discussions have shown that the HHA did not share Norman's enthusiasm. Rothschild will now write again to Stern. There was also a discussion of checking funding for some of these projects to see if the Parks Dept was violating federal legislation concerning archeological resources. Rothschild also reported that Fruaces Tavern had been renovating its steps and wanted an archeologist to monitor the proceedings. Joel Grossman had visited the site. However Landmarks approval for this renovation had not been obtained and the project is now in abeyance. The problem of local publicity favoring work on the Atlantic Avenue Tunnel was also discussed. Rothschild thanked Rutsch for initiating the Boring Conference and noted the excellence of the program. Rothschild prior to calling for Committee reports noted that there are 6 permanent committees: Curation, Research and Planning, Action, Public Program and Newsletter, Legislation.

Action Committee: The Action Committee is composed of Geismar, Rubinson, Silver and Herbert.

Curation and Research and Planning Committees Report: Rubinson noted that she had written the Superintendent of Floyd Bennett Field with suggestion for use. She noted also that construction funds would be needed to provide storage facilities at the site. Rothschild noted that most facilities would prefer artifacts that have been boxed, conserved and catalogued as well as some maintenance funds and suggested that perhaps such necessary costs be built into contracts. She noted that space at the New York State Museum is not now available and may not be free for two years. Rubinson noted that she would prefer to keep the materials local. Committee membership includes Baugher, Rubinson, Terry Klein and Geismar.

Legislation: Salwen again requested that the membership write Congress about the Shipwreck Bill (HR 3194). PANYC will send a telegram. Members of this committee include Salwen Vetter, Nurkin and Orgel.

Newsletter: Salwen noted that he xeroxed 75 copies of Newsletter #20. Sydne Marshall announced her retirement as editor and was thanked by Rothschild on behalf of the membership for her efforts. Cantwell and Wall agreed to serve as Co-editors and asked for volunteers in xeroxing the next issue.

Public Program: Alice Hudson Librarian of the Public Library's Map Room may speak at the next Public Program. Committee members include Geismar (ex-officio), Henn, Naar, and Salwen.

State Plan: Salwen reported that Paul Huey is currently working on the Dutch Hudson Valley unit. NYAC members have seen the State Plan Units and have made detailed comments for revisions and future planning. Salwen also noted that the SAA is planning a Northeast Regional Conference to last 3 days to discuss the status of archeology on a regional basis. He is the Northeast Co-ordinator and asked for expressions of

interest from the membership.

New Business: Rubinson and Herbert reported that they are planning a workshop dealing with issues of technology, archeology and history and will report on the development of the proposed workshop. Joel Klein announced that Manhattan's Trinity School was looking for speakers on archeological topics to address all ages and grades and asked for volunteers. Salwen announced that the new NYU joint doctoral program in History and Historical Archeology had just received a Challenge Grant. As part of the program there is a monthly Bridging Seminar held at NYU the first Wednesday of every month from 12-2 and PANYC members are invited to attend. Orgel reported that the Action Committee might be interested to know that work may be done to replace cribbing on a Brooklyn Waterfront structure. Geismar noted that there has been much media attention devoted to local archeology as well as some advertising of archeological services by contractors and she wondered what the impact these activities might have on archeology. There was a general and spirited discussion of business and archeological ethics. Rothschild then introduced Jeffrey Kalin who reported the appearance of an archeological site at Wave Hill during stabilization procedures. Rothschild and Baughner volunteered to make a site visit. The next PANYC meeting date was set for 14 November 1984.

Respectfully submitted,



Anne-Marie Cantwell, Secretary

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places;
Pending Nominations**

Nominations for the following properties being considered for listing in the National Register were received by the National Park Service before August 10, 1984. Pursuant to § 60.13 of 36 CFR Part 60 written comments concerning the significance of these properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation may be forwarded to the National Register, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20243. Written comments should be submitted by September 5, 1984.

Kings County

New York. Fort Greene Historic District (Boundary Increase). Roughly bounded by Ashland Pl., DeKalb Ave., Hanson Pl. and Oxford St. also Adelphi, Vanderbilt and Myrtle Aves.

New York. Buildings at 375-379 Flatbush Avenue and 185-187 Sterling Place. 375-379 Flatbush Ave., and 185-187 Sterling Pl.

New York County

New York. Ambrose (lightship). Pier 15, East River, Manhattan

New York. College of the City of New York. Bounded by Amsterdam Ave., St. Nicholas Terr., W. 138th, and W. 140th Sts.

New York. Film Center Building. 630 Ninth Ave.

New York. John A. Lynch (ferry boat). Pier 15, East River, Manhattan

New York. Lettie G. Howard-Mystic C (schooner). Pier 15, East River, Manhattan

New York. Mecca Temple. 131 W. 55th St.

New York. Rowhouses at 322-344 East 59th Street. 322-344 E. 59th St.

New York. Upper East Side Historic District. Roughly bounded by 3rd and 5th Aves., 59th and 79th Sts.

New York. Webster Hotel. 40 W. 45th St.

Queens County

New York. Sunnyside Gardens Historic District. Roughly bounded by Queens Blvd., 43rd and 52nd Sts., Barnett and Skiffman Aves.

NYS Register/August 15, 1984

PUBLIC NOTICE

Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

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

In accordance with subdivision (c) of section 427.4 of title 9 NYCRR notice is hereby given that the State Board for Historic Preservation acting through the Committee on the Registers will be considering nomination proposals for listing of properties on the State Register of Historic Places at a meeting to be held at 8:30 a.m., September 14, 1984, on the 20th floor of Agency Building 1, Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza, Albany.

The following properties will be considered:

1. Cohoes Company Head Gatehouse, Dam, and Headrace, Colonial vicinity, Albany and Saratoga Counties.
2. Lace House, Canaan, Columbia Co.
3. Livingston Memorial Chapel, Linlithgo, Columbia Co.
4. Scott Ice House, Stuyvesant, Columbia Co.
5. Hudson Multiple Resource Area, Columbia Co.
6. Ezra Clark House, Millerton vicinity, Dutchess Co.
7. Main Street Historic District Expansion, Genesee, Livingston Co.
8. Cazenovia Multiple Resource Area, Cazenovia, Madison Co.
9. Dodge Homestead, Port Washington, Nassau Co.
10. George Denton House, Flower Hill, Nassau Co.
11. Riverside Drive Viaduct, New York, New York Co.
12. Former Academy and Convent of the Sacred Heart Complex, New York, New York Co.
13. Minton's Playhouse, New York, New York Co.
14. Weaver Family Theme, Utica, Oneida Co.
15. Robinson Site, Town of Cicero, Onondaga Co.
16. Meadowcroft (former John Ellis Roosevelt Estate), Sayville, Suffolk Co.
17. Skidmore House, Northport, Suffolk Co.
18. Griffing Avenue Historic District, Riverhead, Suffolk Co.
19. Chestnut Street Historic District, Kingston, Ulster Co.

Comments may be submitted to Commissioner Lehman of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation; attention Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau, Bldg. 1, Empire State Plaza, Albany, NY, 12238, no later than Sept. 13, 1984.

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

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places;
Notification of Pending Nominations**

Nominations for the following properties being considered for listing in the National Register were received by the National Park Service before August 31, 1984. Pursuant to § 60.13 of 36 CFR Part 60 written comments concerning the significance of these properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation may be forwarded to the National Register, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20243.

Bronx County

New York, *Public School 17*, 190 Fordham St

New York County

New York, *Sofia Warehouse*, 43 W 61st St.

Federal Register / Vol. 49, No. 196 / Tuesday, October 9, 1984 / Notices

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places;
Notification of Pending Nominations**

Nominations for the following properties being considered for listing in the National Register were received by the National Park Service before September 28, 1984. Pursuant to § 60.13 of 36 CFR Part 60 written comments concerning the significance of these properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation may be forwarded to the National Register, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20243.

Queens County

Belle Harbor vicinity, *Riis, Jacob, Park Historic District (Boundary Increase)*, Beach Channel Dr.

Federal Register / Vol. 49, No. 173 / Wednesday, September 5, 1984 / Notices

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

The following districts have been determined to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places effective on this date. These state local historic districts were certified as substantially meeting National Register criteria for evaluation between 1976 and March 12, 1984. These determinations of eligibility are made under § 67.9(g) of 36 CFR Part 67, implementing the Tax Reform Act of 1976; the Revenue Act of 1978; the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980; and the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981. Additions to this will be published on an annual basis as part of the Annual Supplemental Listing of Historic Properties.

Bruce MacDougal,

Acting Chief of Registration, National Register of Historic Places.

Kings County

Brooklyn, *Fort Greene Historic District (CHD)*, Roughly bounded by Ft Greene Pl., Fulton St., Vanderbilt Ave., and Myrtle Ave.

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY
NORTHEAST REGIONAL CONFERENCE
November 29 - December 1, 1984
University Museum, Philadelphia

DRAFT AGENDA

- I. Introductory Session
- II. Review of Status of State and Federal Research and Planning
- III. Needs/Potentials for Continuing Organization of Data on
a Regional Basis
- IV. The Conduct of CRM Archaeology in the Regional Context
- V. Interactions Between Archaeology and Other Interests
- VI. Windup Session

PARTICIPANTS

Regional Coordinator	Bert Salwen, New York University
SAA Committee on Governmental Affairs	Albert Dekin, SUNY Binghamton
Federal Personnel	Frank McManamon, Nat. Pk. Service, North Atlantic Region Celia Orgel, Army Corps of Engineers, North Atlantic Division Stephanie Rodeffer, Nat. Pk. Service, Office of Cultural Programs
Clients/Environmental Firms	Mark Levine, Rosenman, Colin, Freund, Lewis and Cohen, New York Joel Klein, Envirosphere Company
Maine	David Sanger, Univ. of Main
Vermont	Giovanna Peebles, SHPO staff
Massachusetts	Mary Beaudry, Boston University Brona Simon, SHPO staff
Rhode Island	Pierre Morenon, Rhode Island College
Connecticut	Stephen Dyson, Wesleyan Universtiy
New York	William Engelbrecht, SUNY Buffalo Bruce Fullem, SHPO staff
New Jersey	Anne-Marie Cantwell, Rutgers Univ. Olga Chesler, SHPO staff
Pennsylvania	James Adovasio, Univ. of Pittsburgh
Delaware	Jay Custer, Univ. of Delaware
Maryland	Joseph Dent, Univ. of Maryland

*****If anyone has any comments or suggestions regarding the
content of this agenda, please contact Bert Salwen or Anne-

Marie Cantwell*****

"What are you looking for?" we asked

"Among other things, the wall," he said.

"What wall?"

"The wall Wall Street was named for."

"Oh," we said.

It had never occurred to us that Wall Street was named for a wall. But, then, we heard a lot of things for the first time during our talk with Mr. Rutsch. In two hours that were ostensibly spent discussing the dig (which must be finished in the next few weeks, so that an office tower can rise on the site), we learned that over half of all the agricultural products in the world, including tomatoes, potatoes, and tapioca, were first grown by Indians in the Americas, and that it wasn't until after the Second World War that a real highway, Route 3, was put through the Jersey Meadowlands, and that the staple of Barbadian cuisine is not papayas—it's salt cod. Mr. Rutsch is an impressive man, and the digressions are not rocks in his rhetorical river but tributaries, swelling and deepening what he has to say. Were he sterner, and in tweed, he would seem professorial, and for some years he did teach in a college. "Then something dawned on me," he said. "I don't like school. Teaching in one was better than going to one, but not a hell of a lot." Reflecting on Sam Schoenbaum and Edward Rutsch, we concluded that you never can tell about professors.

What Mr. Rutsch does like is digging. He excavated the remains of the old mills in Paterson, New Jersey, and of the upstate ironworks where they made the Parrot guns for the Civil War, and quite a few other sites. Business has improved in recent years, as a result of federal, state, and local requirements that new projects prepare environmental-impact statements that include descriptions of a site's cultural history. This particular site, which takes up most of the square block bounded by Wall, Pearl, Pine, and William Streets, lay at the northern edge of the Dutch city of New Amsterdam. The boundary was marked by the wall—a wooden fence, built in the sixteenth-thirties, largely with the proceeds from

Dig

WE sat in a construction trailer on a vacant lot at 60 Wall Street one morning last week listening as Edward Rutsch explained the archeological dig he is directing on the site.

a beer tax. It stood twelve feet high and was garrisoned at six points with cannon. Designed to prevent land attacks on the fort down at the Battery, it soon had to be raised two feet, because Indians persisted in vaulting over it. "One time, fifteen hundred braves came down and just walked around in the city—no one could do anything about it," Mr. Rutsch said. "The Indians had already driven the settlers out of Brooklyn, and there'd been the Peach War, up by Forty-second Street, when a farmer shot an Indian woman for stealing a peach. So the city was in real jeopardy any time the Indians got their act together."

In the late sixteen-hundreds, the British took over the city, and by 1700 they had torn down the rotting wall, mainly because, as the city grew, the land that the wall was on was becoming valuable. "If we found anything, it would probably be post-hole marks," Mr. Rutsch said. "They're the marks left in the soil where the logs, if they'd been left in place, would have rotted—or where if they'd been pulled out and filled with something else the soil would be discolored. We're looking for a stain in the earth. Maybe it's not here anymore. Even if it is, it won't look much like a wall. It's going to be kind of esoteric."

The land where the wall had been was divvied up by the British into twenty-five-foot lots, cheek by jowl

and inaccurately surveyed—the jags in the lot lines have lasted through the centuries. It was a fashionable block—one that Alexander Hamilton called home. Mr. Rutsch is hoping to find, buried under the debris of the last two centuries, the privies and wells of the early residents, which would have been dug deep. On the corner of Wall and Pearl Streets, there was a bolting mill, where flour was sifted through cloth. "New York had one of the first inspections of flour," Mr. Rutsch said. "All around the world, if a barrel of flour was stamped 'New York Inspected' people knew that it would be pure white and perfectly clean. It's only lately that we've started to realize that white flour may not be the best thing for you."

Mr. Rutsch led us outside to watch his assistants screening the dirt. Earlier in the morning, one had uncovered a French gunflint, of the type used during the Revolution. Now they were retrieving shards of pottery from someone's cellar. "We can date ceramics pretty well," Mr. Rutsch said. "These are earthenwares and stonewares from the time Europe started trading with China. The reason we call china 'china' is that when that stuff first showed up, Europeans were eating out of flowerpots. Just like what helped start the Renaissance was some guy seeing people in silk and saying, 'Hey! I'm tired of burlap.'"

NEW GLIMPSSES INTO THE PAST

BY MICHAEL NORMAN

We are flying north in the early morning haze, going upriver to Albany in search of the past. Manhattan's past. We need to know the past to know the present; but, in the way of all voyeurs, we are also

simply curious. We crave details — the daily scandals and disappointments, the quarrels over land and love, the petty, the ordinary, the source, unalloyed and accessible. You see, we are looking for patterns, links, the long, reassuring nexus.

"A people without history," said T. S. Elliot, "is not redeemed from time, for history is a pattern of timeless moments." We need redemption. We live in a new space and hear old voices.

Eager to make connections, we have been swept up in the new wave of urban archeology and antiquity. Again and again it seems that someone new is digging up the island of Manhattan and sifting the detritus of its beginnings. An 18th-century merchant ship is discovered 15 feet below Water Street; remnants of New York's first City Hall, Stadt Huys, turn up during construction of a sky-

scraper on Broad Street; in the heart of Sheridan Square volunteers search for evidence of an Indian settlement called Sappokanican.

We had thought at first to seek the past in an archeological excavation and had consulted with Ralph S. Solecki, an urban archeologist and professor of anthropology at Columbia University.

We asked Professor Solecki if he had been able to connect with the past in his city digs. He said he had tried, "really tried to capture it," but that it was still difficult, even late at night or in the early morning quiet in the streets. "You might be able to capture it in parts of Staten Island," he continued, "but when you stand in the shadow of a skyscraper, it's hard to imagine the farm that once was there."

Seeking something more explicit — memoranda rather than phantasms, perhaps — we are on our way to Albany to find an archivist with tallowy pages pressed between sheets of gauze.

The archivist has prepared for our arrival. He works in the New York State Museum, on the New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch. He sits at a cluttered desk in a windowless room on the 11th floor, translating the New Netherland archives of the Dutch West India Company. He is 45. He has been there for 10 years and may be there for 20 years more: There are 12,000 handwritten pages to translate — court records, company council minutes, patents, laws, wills — and the work goes slowly. The ventilation system gives him headaches.

His name is Charles T. Gehring, and he is the scholarly heir to a great body of records that document the earliest days of New Amsterdam, the island, Manhattan. He is a doctor of Germanic linguistics, a translator and editor of colonial documents.

The dry titles worry us. We go to lunch. His midday victuals include beer and raw onions. He lets it drop that he once baled hay for his keep.

(Continued on Page 160)

PAST

Continued from Page 100

We feel better about him now, but want to know more and look for an opening. We ask about the translator's lot. It seems a dull one, we say with deliberate provocation.

"Oh no," he begins, taking the bait. "Translation is a creative process. Most people think it's purely mechanical, but it's nothing like that at all. You're not just dealing with word-to-word transference, you're dealing with finding the correct equivalent, the correct situation or social level of speech. The trick is to do it as fairly as possible without interjecting your own personality in the process. You know the Italians have a saying: The translator is a traitor. They mean he is a traitor to the person who wrote the original. I try to be a traitor as little as possible."

The sluice gate is open now and autobiography comes rolling out. He grew up in Fort Plain in New York's Mohawk Valley, the son of an Italian-American mother and a German-American father. His maternal grandparents spoke Italian and he developed an interest in learning languages. In high school, Latin and French were offered, but "it was mostly girls who took the courses." The Dark Ages.

Our linguist, it seems, was seized by a "childhood dream to fly" and enrolled in the Virginia Military Institute as a precursor to West Point and flight training. After "one year of terror" at V.M.I., he switched to the University of West Virginia. A year later he became a flight cadet, only to discover that he had vertical double vision, which meant that at night he would probably have ended up landing his aircraft six feet under the runway instead of on it.

Out of money and out of the service, he worked for a while as a signalman for the New York Central Railroad. Then back to West Virginia to finish his bachelor's degree and to pick up a master's degree, then off to Germany on a Fulbright Fellowship to develop a dissertation on the mystics of the 13th century and their influence on the High German language.

We are at the University of Freiburg now, swimming in syntax and idiom. A class in Dutch suddenly strikes a chord, and the German mystics give way to New World colonists and a new Ph.D. topic: "The Dutch Language in Colonial New York: An Investigation of a Language in Decline and Its Relationship to Social Change."

Another fellowship is offered, and it is back to the States and Indiana University for a program in languages. We stop him here to ask the obvious.

"How many languages have I studied?" He pauses for a moment. "Let's see, there's Old Icelandic, Gothic, Old High German, Middle High German, Danish, Dutch, Swedish, Afrikaans, Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Old English, Middle English, Hittite, Hebrew and Sorbian." Sorbian?

"Low Sorbian, actually. An old West Slavic language. I got quite a few extremely cheap books on Sorbian from East Germany."

A job is offered at the State University of New York at Albany, but tenure is impossible and after six years it is the old story — out. So in the spring of 1974, this speaker of Low Sorbian takes a job as the curator-guide-janitor of a small 18th-century farmhouse museum in St. Johnsville, N.Y. While he is there, he decides to work up a little pamphlet on the role of local farmers during the American Revolution and travels to the New York State Museum in Albany to gather information.

The State Museum is, among other things, the repository of the New Netherland archives. Over the years four translators had worked on the Dutch manuscripts, the last in this line being A. J. F. van Laer, who gave up the work in 1911 after a fire destroyed some of the archives and damaged others. For 60 years no one seemed to be able to raise the money or to generate any interest in the translation project. Then, in 1974, Ralph De Groff, a trustee of the Holland Society of New York, managed to persuade the state government to allocate funds to renew the project for one year. And officials at the museum learned of an expert in 17th- and 18th-century Dutch language who might be willing to leave his job in a

farmhouse museum and take on the task of continuing the translations and the fund-raising.

Only 20 percent of the manuscripts had been translated since the work began in the 19th century, and the previous translators had been interested only in politics and extracted from the archives only those passages that were germane. What is more, their translations were never published. Our archivist has set out to publish the complete record, having translated another 20 percent so far, including in it all the social history of the island, the small anonymous voices that found their way into official records.

Ah yes, these are the voices we want to hear, the ones that will satisfy our impulse to make connections, our desire to be reassured. We are anxious to begin.

The archivist is sitting quietly this morning. History has revealed itself so slowly to him, he will not allow us to leap into it. We are given back-ground. We must be patient.

He warns that we will have to work hard at this. Court records and council minutes are not the kind of intimate personal papers and letters that easily yield a life. We must infer. We must get a sense of time.

It is the middle of the 17th century and the island, a port town, is under the influence of the Dutch West India Company. North of Wall Street is a wilderness. South of it, in homes with gabled roofs and gardens and orchards behind, live some 1,500 people. There is trouble with the English and with the Indians. Director General Peter Stuyvesant, able but ambitious, has problems with the budget and proposes one tax after another. Still, there is a sense in these documents that this is the center of the New World, the terminus of trade lines north and south, a busy place filled with opportunity. It may not be called New York yet, but it is, in every other sense, the city.

Are we ready, now? No, says the archivist. Not quite yet. We must understand the process, the "detective work," the long hours spent combing other sources. History does not wash up on the shore and settle at your feet. It is litter along the dunes. It must be gathered and pieced together. And even then, assembled in one place, it

does not yield its meaning easily. Here is the obscure line, the baffling allusion, the situation askew. "I've had some bad moments," he confesses, and hands us a bound reproduction of the manuscript.

Volume V, council minutes, 1652-1654, entry No. 15: "Whereas for a long time now we have received many complaints concerning the inconvenience to which the inhabit-

ants are subjected because they cannot get their grain ground or if ground, then improperly done; and for which reason the inhabitants are subjected to using curses and threats; and in order to prevent subsequent disorders . . . a suitable person will be appointed at a yearly salary to oversee the company's windmill . . ."

Even then, social history recorded long queues and epithets. Today there are the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, the bank at lunch hour, the opening of a new Woody Allen movie. History gives comfort. New Yorkers have been made to wait for more than 300 years.

Entry No. 18: "The surgeons request by petition that they alone be allowed to shave. The director and council respond that shaving is actually not in the domain of surgery, but is only an appendix to it; and that no one can be denied this service to himself or doing it out of friendship for another. . . . Whereas last summer two or three serious mistakes were made by the inexperience of some ships' barbers; therefore . . . such ships' barbers shall not dress any wound, bleed, or prescribe any drinks for anyone on land without the knowledge or special consent of the petitioners. . . ."

Now here is as clever a political conceit as was ever practiced at City Hall. The doctors, we can guess, became exercised when the ships' barbers began to siphon their trade, no doubt for a lower fee, and in retaliation they petitioned to put the ships' barbers out of business, at least on land. Special interests, city politics.

At entry No. 30 and again at No. 54, we meet Jacob Claessen, an apparently unsettled man who has lost control. First he claims that Jacob van Curier owes him 32 packs of beavers and will not pay his debt. Then he has trouble at home. "The plaintiff demands to know why his wife Aeltien Dirricksz, the reason why she will not live with him and remains away from him."

That has happened here? Was Jacob Claessen insufferable? Perhaps Aeltien grew weary of the place, of pigs roaming the streets, of malodorous tanneries and slaughterhouses and riotous taverns, of the Houdalager, or dog beater, who with his heavy rod disposed of strays and left the carcasses where they fell. Or did she, like so many stirred by this city, find in herself or in someone else a reason to change beds?

If Jacob Claessen was the victim, then his troubles were not over. "The director and the council having heard the parties and read the depositions, order that the plaintiff be held in confinement until the ships depart for the fatherland; in order to prevent any trouble." So there sits Jacob in jail, a cuckold, perhaps, or a brute with a heavy hand, punished either for his love or for his temper. Should we cry for this schlemiel, this latter-day Gimpel? O Aeltien, what have you done?

Or was Aeltien the victim, finally free? O Jacob, are you a fool of another kind, the unhappy Hondeslager of your household? Now we understand the translator's dilemma; the situation is clearly askew, and the manuscript offers no help. The entry does not specify who it was that finally sailed for home.

Further on in Volume V, there are two passing references to Jacob Steendam. We had hoped for more. Jacob Steendam was a poet, by these accounts, Manhattan's first. Dr. Gehring offers help, a slim volume entitled "New Amsterdam and Its People," by John H. Innes, a turn-of-the-century translator and an enthusiastic purveyor of local history.

Jacob Steendam lived at 26 Stone Street. "The love of adventure was strong within him," wrote Mr. Innes. He signed some of his verse with the pseudonym Noch Vaster, or "still firmer," which the biographer believes was "adopted from some fancied appositeness to his own name, Steendam signifying 'stone dam.'"

In the main, he wielded a rhapsodic pen:

*North and east two streams supplying,
Twixt the two my garden lying;
Here they pour into the sea,
Rich with fish, beyond degree.*

Or, in summation:

*Milk and honey flow;
Where the wholesome herbs freely
as thistles grow;
The land where Aaron's Rod its
buds doth show;
A very Eden!*

In this Eden, on the eve of Lent at the Feast of Bacchus, the Dutch played a game called "pulling the goose." The live animal, its head and neck greased and its limbs bound with rope, was suspended from a pole. The players, on horseback, would ride at it at full gallop and make a grab for the greased parts. The winner of this contest was the one who managed to hold on and separate the body from its limbs or the head and neck from the rest of the animal.

Entry No. 221: "... It has never been the custom in this country and it is considered completely frivolous, needless and disreputable by subjects and neighbors to celebrate such pagan and popish festivals and to introduce such bad customs into this country, even though, as the mayors and schepen claim, it may be tolerated in some places of our fatherland or winked at . . ."

There does not appear in modern times to be a single recorded case of pulling the goose, though often at night and on certain holidays, there is behavior in the city — considered frivolous, needless and disreputable — that is tolerated or winked at by the schepen, or aldermen, and everyone else.

At entry No. 370, we encounter Arent Janez, the provost marshal and, at first glance, a conscientious public official, who during the course of performing his duties was made to suffer abuse from one Sgt. Jurieen Laeken, who was put in irons for gambling during church service. The council, apparently impatient with the sergeant's chronic misbehavior and angered by his disrespect for the provost marshal, ordered the sergeant "to depart on the same ship which brought him here."

Ah, but like so many public officials after him, Arent Janez apparently did

not always keep to the narrow gate and straight way. Although there is no direct testimony in the records to document misbehavior, circumstances indicate that this particular public official might have succumbed to private desire. At entry No. 455, Mary de Truy, a tavern keeper, complained to the council that when she asked the provost marshal to pay his bar bill, "he responded, 'I'll give you the devil for your sick heart. Get out of here or I'll throw you out!' . . . Grabbing her by the arm, he kicked her outside and pinched her one arm between the doors, threatening to throw her in the hole if she refused to go away."

At this point, however, the matter seems to have been dropped. There is no resolution of the case in Volume V. Perhaps the council was preoccupied with English infiltrators, with drafting labor to rebuild the city's crumbling bulwarks or with making provisions to help widows and orphans. Or maybe it did not call the provost marshal to testify because it remembered that it had once charged Mary de Truy with prostitution, evidently in the tavern he liked to frequent.

"If an American of to-day could be transported back 250 years," wrote Mariana Van Rensselaer, a turn-of-the-century historian, in "The City and Its People" (chapter 14 of "The History of the City of New York in the Seventeenth Century," Volume I), "he would find himself more comfortably at home on Manhattan than anywhere else. In some of the English settlements, he would have the chance to exercise more direct political power, but in none excepting Rhode Island would he find as

much personal freedom, and in none at all a general mental attitude, a prevailing temper, as similar to the temper of the America of to-day."

We are headed south now, back through the haze toward the city. We have left the archivist to his pages. He has shown us how to find our timeless moments and in them a redemption from time. In the streets of the city we shall hear the old voices, but now they will sound familiar to us. We are convinced that the character of old New York cannot be captured completely in the crumbling masonry of some Dutchman's chamber. We need more than archeology; we need to hear the noise in the silent page, to smell the streets in the reading room. The past reads well. ■

Indians Search for Remains of Leader

Special to The New York Times

CONCORD, N.H., Oct. 8 — At the request of an Indian religious leader, Gov. John H. Sununu is asking the French authorities to find the remains of a 17th-century Indian chief sent to a Paris museum in the 1820's and return them to New Hampshire.

A spokesman for the Governor's office said the request would go through the French consul general in Boston.

The request originated with the Rev. Beverly Bolding of Goffstown, also known as Shaman Pee Mee, minister of the Native American Mother Earth Indian Church in Goffstown. Miss Bolding says that as shaman she represents some 1,200 people of American Indian ancestry in New Hampshire. She petitioned the Governor to ask French authorities to help obtain the chief's remains for reburial in New Hampshire.

Miss Bolding also asked the Governor's office several months ago to designate land somewhere in the state as a "reburial ground" for Indian remains that are uncovered in archeological or other excavations.

Chief of Penacook Confederacy

The Indian leader whose remains are being sought from France was Passaconaway, the overall chief of the Penacook Confederacy of Algonquin tribes in the Northeast. He lived from about 1575 to 1665, and was buried on Cartagena Island in the Merrimack River, just south of Manchester.

In 1821 two Bedford archeologists, Peter Woodbury and Freeman Riddle, excavated the burial spot and sent the remains to the Museum of Natural His-

tory in Paris, according to the Governor's office. In 1928 inquiries about the bones suggested they were still at the museum, according to representatives of the Indian community in New Hampshire.

John Gifford, of the Governor's Office of Citizens Service in Concord, said Friday that previous efforts by Indian representatives to locate the remains "never got a response from anyone." He said that Federal authorities told Indian leaders here to ask the state government for aid.

Governor Sununu's office is preparing legislation to deal with the remains of Indians uncovered in construction or archeological excavations. "The native Americans understand the value of archeological study," Mr. Gifford said. "They simply would like a time limit placed on that study so that eventually the remains could be sent to a reburial plot."

Prospective Reburial Site

The Governor has located a prospective site for reburials in northern New Hampshire, but has not yet notified the town officials there.

The property, about 5.5 acres, has be- longed to the state's Department of Resources and Economic Development for many years. Ownership has been shifted to the state's highway division, which is now investigating the title.

"We want to be able to assure the Indians they have a clear title to the land; that there will be no troubles and that it may be used as a reburial plot in perpetuity," Mr. Gifford said.

"The idea is to rebury the remains of those Indians from the past, not to use

the land as a burial plot for contemporary persons of Indian ancestry," he said.

Evidence gathered by the New Hampshire Archeological Society indicates that the state had been home to Indian people ever since nomadic Indians first migrated into northeastern North America on the heels of caribou and mammoth herds, perhaps as early as 12,000 years ago.

Chief Counseled Peace

A mysterious disease and the encroaching European population in the 17th and 18th centuries ultimately destroyed a unified American Indian civilization. Chief Passaconaway was one of the few remaining native American leaders in this period.

Toward the end of his life, according to Dr. Thaddeus M. Piotrowski, professor of sociology and anthropology at Merrimack Valley College, the chief counseled the Penacooks to accommodate the encroaching settlements of the Europeans.

He said, in part: "The oak will soon break before the whirlwind. It shivers and shakes even now; soon its trunk will be prostrate. The ant and the worm will sport upon it. Then think, my children of what I say. I commune with the Great Spirit. He whispers to me now, saying, 'Tell your people, peace. Peace is the only hope of your race.'"

He continued: "We are few and powerless before them. We must bend before the storm. The wind blows hard. The old oak trembles. Its branches are gone. Its sap is frozen. It bends. It falls."

Indian Village Is Unearthed

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 29 (UPI) — Archeologists digging at a suburban construction site have unearthed the remains of an Indian village believed to be more than 3,000 years old.

Indian history experts say the remains of the "Lost Village of Encino" is only the third such find in Los Angeles County in the last 30 years.

Nancy Whitney-Desautels, an archeologist from Huntington Beach who led a 75-member excavation team, told reporters the discovery was made in July. The announcement was withheld until earlier this month to protect the site from vandals until excavation at the site was completed.

Scientists said they were convinced

that the site is the Gabrielino village described by the Spanish explorer-priest Gaspar de Portola in 1780 when he was camped near what is now Los Encinos Park.

"We have found from the discovery that these people were basically hunters and gatherers," Dr. Whitney-Desautels said. "The artifacts have extreme historical value, but no monetary value in terms of the commercial market."

The Indian community had been referred to as the "Lost Village" because researchers previously were unable to pinpoint its location because of incorrect Spanish maps, documents and Indian baptismal records.

Artifacts lost at Conference House?

An unexcused number of archaeological treasures may have been lost or damaged last year as a result of the break down of bureaucracy that governs the Staten Island Conference House landmark.

The archaeological loss occurred as a result of two construction projects at the 1650 structure. In August of 1983 the Conference House Association contracted to dig an unauthorized 400-foot long trench with a backhoe that was described by a Landmarks Preservation Commission representative as "a major destruction of archaeological resources." Later, during an authorized construction project, an unexcused stone formation went uninvestigated.

Sherene Baugher, urban archaeologist for the Landmarks Preservation Commission and member of the Conference House

Board, estimates that over 7,000 archaeological artifacts may have been destroyed when the Conference House Board contracted to have a trench dug for the installation of drainage pipe that caused the irretrievable losses of archaeological information. In the past few years the historical grounds has been known to be rich in archaeological treasures. Artifacts found at the site include a 17th century gold coin, wine glasses and dishware.

In August of 1983, Baugher said, a trench that was 400 feet long, 8 feet wide and as deep as 9 feet was dug with a backhoe for the installation of a 4 inch diameter drainage pipe. "The trench should have been hand dug. The problem with archaeology is that you only get one chance, you can never go back and re-create the area. The information is destroyed," said Baugher.



Midway between the Conference House and the former Hylan Boulevard, a stone formation was uncovered during the December 1983 construction project.

Joseph Bresman, director of planning and preservation for the Department of Parks and Recreation, also said the construction was unauthorized. In September 1983, officials from the Dept. of Parks, the Landmarks Commission and the Conference House Board met to investigate the illegal digging. Baugher said "as far as I know, no action was taken."

The Conference House Association leases the building and property from the Dept. of Parks for \$1 a year, employs the caretaker and maintains the historic landmark. August Fietkah, president of the association, (who was not president in August of 1983) said the association "had consent of the Dept of Parks. It is to my understanding that not a single artifact was found in December 1983 nor in August 1983."

Shirley Zavín, historic preservationist for the Landmarks Preservation Commission, said the trench was "a major destruction of archaeological resources. The situation depresses me greatly from the viewpoint of a historic preservationist, history, and my love for Staten Island ... it just hurts," Zavín said.

Nan Rotchschild, president of the Professional Archaeologists of New York City, said a number of letters were sent to the Dept. of Parks and Recreation, Parks Commissioner Henry Stern and former Commissioner Gordon Davis concerning the Conference House and archaeology on Staten Island. "We realize that Parks is underfunded and over-committed, but it is neglecting an important part of their responsibility by allowing the destruction or even

promoting the destruction of our present historical sites,"

said Rotchschild. Professional archaeologists in the metropolitan area formed PANYC five years ago to help prevent the destruction of the city's historical resources by providing a communication medium between public agencies and the general public. Stern has not responded to any of the group's letters.

The Dept. of Parks contracted the removal of the most extreme 700 feet of Hylan Blvd. adjacent to the Conference House and an asphalt sidewalk on the property. The construction included the installation of a berm in place of the boulevard. Construction began last December. According to the construction contract, work must stop if artifacts are uncovered during the construction. An investigation should have taken place to study artifacts, how they were uncovered and the possibility of illegal excavations.

Last December, Conference House caretaker Jay Lauro recovered two hand-cut stones after he witnessed the uncovering of a stone formation by a backhoe which was owned and operated by the construction company contracted by the Parks Department. The backhoe was almost lost in the trench shortly after the machine hit the stone formation, which caused the pit to fill with water. The backhoe operator immediately refilled the trench.

"When the backhoe hit the stones you could feel the ground shaking. It looked like an arch of 400 to 500 hand-cut stones in an interlocking formation. When I told the contractor, the Conference House Association Board, an archaeologist and Parks nobody cared. Nobody thought it was important enough to warrant an investigation. As far as Parks is concerned, no ghosts ... no tunnels," said Lauro.

There have been rumors of tunnels under

the landmark used by the British as an upland escape from the harbor. However, there is little concrete evidence of a tunnel.

The most recent issue of the "Conference House Quarterly" newsletter published by the Conference House Association carried an excerpt from a letter written by Col. W.P. Uhler, a former Tottenville resident. He wrote that he played in the tunnels as a child. Uhler, now retired and living in Florida, states that in 1930, "men came down and proceeded to brick up the entrance to the old tunnel ... the surface that now shows, at the former tunnel entrance,

would match the overall interior surfaces of the basement."

Lauro said that he informed the contractor Doyle and Baldante Inc. hoping that someone would investigate the stone formation. "According to the project plan which is part of the contract, if, in the course of work, any artifacts are uncovered, work is to cease immediately," said Adrian Benepe, public information officer for Commissioner Stern. At no time during the construction did the project stop for an archaeological investigation. Doyle and Baldante Inc. which was the low bidder for the \$198,422 contract, could not be reached for comment.

There is some confusion over why digging occurred when the project was intended to be a fill project (adding soil to the landscape) rather than moving any soil around. Baugher said an archaeological investigation prior to construction was not necessary because it was a fill project. For this reason, it was approved as having "no negative impact" on the archaeological information below the ground.

News Producer Paul Shukovsky from an upstate New York television station toured the building and grounds a week after the stone formation was uncovered in mid-December. Shukovsky

Artifacts lost at Conference House?

continued

said that the caretaker told him colorful stories of prisoners chained to the walls of an alleged underground tunnel. "He said that he just uncovered a tunnel. I thought the caretaker was doing the digging. But, when I asked where he got the backhoe, he said that construction was going on near the area and the operator helped him uncover a tunnel. The caretaker suspected that there were a number of tunnels leading to the main building. He also said that digging for one of those tunnels was in an American Indian burial ground on the other side of the boulevard," said Shukovsky.

There is, in fact, an American Indian burial ground near the Conference House. The Ward's Point Conservation Area is considered one of the largest American Indian burial grounds in the Northeast. Ward's Point is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is therefore protected by

regulation. The biggest concern about Ward's Point is that people have been looting the Indian graves at the prehistoric site," said Baugher. "Anyone who is digging and knows that it is a nationally registered site, should know better," said Zavin.

Fietkah did not take action when he was informed about the stone formation. He said he "heard about some stones," but did not think they had any archaeological significance. When asked by a Register reporter, how he could make that evaluation, Fietkah said, "stones ... they are not artifacts."

Lauro said that he mentioned the stone formation to a Dept. of Parks representative monitoring the site. Ginger Dawson, Dept. of Parks assistant landscape architect, does not recall Lauro informing her of a stone formation.

"He has shown me numerous things ... bottles ... spoons ..." Dawson said that she did not report any of the objects brought to her attention because she did not believe they were artifacts. Asked if she was qualified to evaluate whether or not something was an artifact, Dawson said, "I am not qualified." She added that "if something was found, I would be responsible to report it to the archaeologist. Someone would have to say it was an artifact (before she would report it). If he felt strongly about it and expressed it strongly enough, I would have pursued the proper channels. No reports were filed, apparently nothing was found," Dawson said.

Dawson's superior, Arnold Greenberg, Dept. of Parks borough supervisor for Staten Island construction, said, "I do not recall hearing anything of that nature (artifacts) or anyone searching for so-called 'goodies.'" Greenberg explained that the removal of the latter portion of Hylan Blvd. was an interim measure to correct a safety hazard to drivers and enhance the beauty of the property, before a sewer line is put in along Satterlee Street.

Lauro said that he mentioned the stone formation to Baugher last December but no action was taken. Lauro said that Baugher told him in a recent telephone conversation that the stones "were nothing to worry about." Lauro said that Baugher had never examined the stones.

Donald Plotts, deputy director of Landmarks, said that Baugher acted in a professional manner. "She should be able to make a professional determination on the telephone," he said.

Baugher denies that Lauro told her about the stone formation last December. She said that

it was not until April of 1984 that she learned of the stone formation. "They should have informed Capital Construction or me. I should have been informed when it happened. It should have been investigated. There is no point in digging it up now that the area is covered. A formal dig should be done," said Baugher.

Baugher did not file any reports nor study the recovered stones. She said her "nothing to worry about" assessment was made

because she did not know that any construction would be done on land-marked property. "I was not aware that the feature was on land-marked property. I thought it was in the road bed. Lauro told me that in the middle of Hylan Boulevard he found a well. The contractor found some bricks that may have been a well."

The Hylan Boulevard construction project that began in December of 1983 was completed two weeks ago and is awaiting final inspections by representatives from the Dept. of Parks Construction Division, Maintenance and Operations and the contractor.

Landmarks' Deputy Director Plotts believes "Parks should do a report taking statements concerning what was uncovered, in December of 1983, for future archaeological work at the site."

Technology Aids Archeologists in Manhattan Dig

By ROBERT D. McFADDEN
 Using high-technology devices for the first time in an urban dig, archeologists working amid the skyscrapers of lower Manhattan have unearthed a huge trove of artifacts from the 17th-century, early Dutch period, when settlers traded with Indians and fought with pirates.

The dig — a last-chance excavation on what is soon to be the site of a new office tower, at the northeast corner of Pearl and Whitehall Streets — uncovered a warehouse of the Dutch West India Company and about 43,000 artifacts ranging from goblets and swords to games and Indian pottery.

"Never has so much material been found from this time period," said Dr. Sherene Baugher, the city's archeologist. She was referring to the period from 1624, when the Dutch first settled New Amsterdam, to 1664, when the British took over and renamed the city New York.

"The preservation level is much higher than we expected," Dr. Joel Grossman, director of the dig, said at a news conference at the Trinity Place offices of Greenhouse Consultants Inc., which excavated the site beside what was once the shoreline of lower Manhattan but now, because of landfills, is several blocks inland.

It's a little bit mind-boggling to find

these exotic artifacts are preserved so well under Wall Street, or in the financial district," he added.

Dr. Grossman led a team of 70 archeologists and technicians in the dig last winter. Greenhouse Consultants, a private organization, was hired for the job by HRO International Ltd., the developer planning to erect a tower known as the Broad Financial Center on the site. The city's Landmarks Preservation Commission supervised the dig.

Special Permits

Since 1979, developers who need special permits to build on parts of the city that may contain important artifacts have been required to pay for archeological digs. Seven such digs have been completed since then, Dr. Baugher said.

Among the futuristic devices used to unearth and interpret the past were infrared and three-dimensional cameras and computers to record and analyze the findings. A three-dimensional digitizer, for example, uses the remains of a broken pot to project what the whole piece must have looked like.

Dr. Grossman said the technology had enabled the team to make the sur-

vey faster and cheaper despite difficulties that included rain and snow, a street that erupted with a broken sewer pipe and a plague of rats.

Dr. Baugher said, however, that the project, which was conducted from October through January, was completed in about the same time as others of its kind in Manhattan. The value of the high technology used in the dig, she said, remains to be evaluated.

Both archeologists were enthusiastic about the findings; a total of 43,315 artifacts, including 21,000 from the 17th century. These included pewter pieces, bottles, Delft chinaware, German glass, roof and decorative tiles, pipe fragments and a board game with marbles that were used to play it. One of the oldest pieces was a Dutch token, or coin, dated 1650, more than three decades before the Dutch settlement here.

Besides the warehouse on the site, the team found a "strange, vaulted structure" whose purpose was unknown, Dr. Baugher said. It was moved and will eventually be on display. It and the rest of the artifacts belong to HRO International, which plans to donate them to museums.

Gold From Treasure Ship Leads to Court Dispute

By WILLIAM ROBBINS
 Special to The New York Times

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 22 — Sunken treasure, the booty of 18th-century sea battles, has spawned a new fight, a contest in Federal District Court here over the rights to what some say may amount to millions of dollars worth of gold.

The case is a suit focusing on an old treasure map as well as the gold, which a salvager and his company have started retrieving in gleaming Spanish doubloons and old British guineas as well as other artifacts.

On one side is the salvager, a treasure hunter from Miami named Harvey Harrington, and the company he heads,

Sub-Sal Inc. On July 30, Mr. Harrington reported that his company had discovered the wreck of the long-sought British sloop of war De Braak. This week, at a news conference, he displayed trophies of the find, 60 gold coins and a gold ring with an inscription indicating ownership by the De Braak's captain, James Drew, who went down with his ship off the Delaware coast 186 years ago.

Double-Cross Claimed in Suit

On the other side are four men and their company, Worldwide Salvage, that they say they formed in partnership with Mr. Harrington to search for the De Braak's treasure. They are suing Mr. Harrington and Sub-Sal in an

action that escaped public attention until after this week's news conference.

The Worldwide group contends the treasure should be theirs and would have been except for an artful double-cross.

Nonsense, the defendants have responded. In court papers they describe the Worldwide group as disgruntled prospective investors who procrastinated too long when offered a chance at a share in the venture.

The suit, filed here Sept. 7, asks that Mr. Harrington and Sub-Sal be compelled to give up any profits from the operation and to pay punitive damages as well as the Worldwide group's legal costs.

A request for a temporary restraining order to restrict the salvage operations was denied a week later by the court's chief judge, Walter M. Stapleton, but the judge ordered proceedings continued on another motion by the Worldwide group, for a preliminary injunction seeking similar court action.

The group charged in a complaint filed in the case that Mr. Harrington had entered into an oral agreement for a partnership to search for the treasure with the four members of the Worldwide group who brought the suit. Two of them, the complaint said, were responsible for raising funds for the venture and were prepared to do so.

Map Seen as Key to Dispute

Meanwhile, the four charge, Mr. Harrington took a map provided by one of the men, Richard Wilson, who participated in a 1935 venture that, they contend, found relics of the lost ship. The suit says that Mr. Harrington found other backers without informing the four members of the Worldwide group, formed Sub-Sal and found the lost ship.

The treasure, the four say, was found near a spot marked on Mr. Wilson's map.

Mr. Harrington and Sub-Sal have responded that the four plaintiffs were among many prospective investors to whom the treasure was offered. No papers were signed and no funds were raised or advanced by the four people who have brought the suit, the Sub-Sal group says.

Besides, the group says, Mr. Wilson's map marked a spot at some distance from the area of the discovery. No date has been set for trial.

LAST BUT NOT
LEAST...



"Anthropologists! Anthropologists!"



"We got it! We got the pyramid contract!"