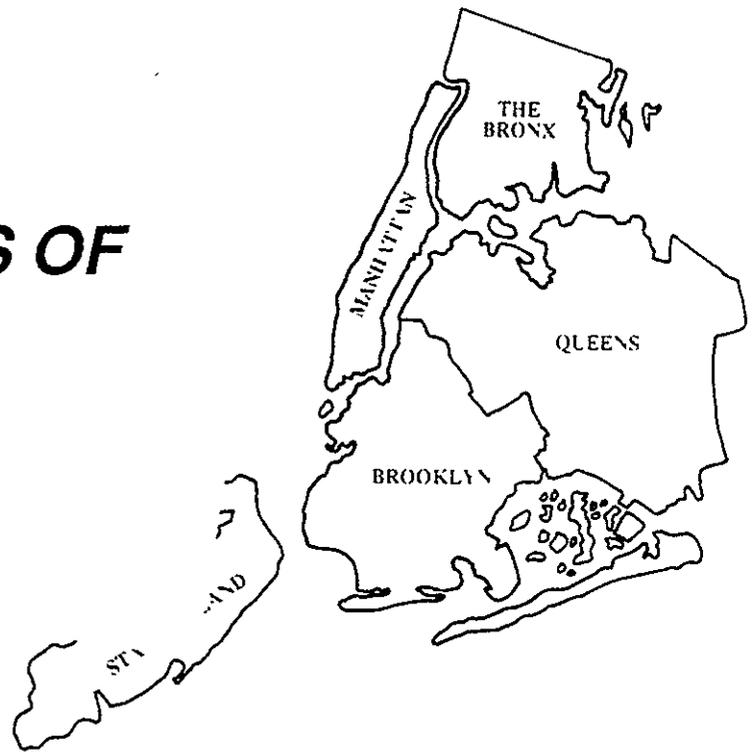


PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY



Newsletter No. 59

September 1992

CONTENTS

Minutes, General Membership Meeting, May 20, 1992.....	1
Correspondence.....	3
Newspaper articles/Burial Ground (selected).....	15
Announcements.....	31
Comic relief.....	33
Membership application.....	34

Material for the PANYC Newsletter may be sent to Rebecca Yamin, editor, John Milner Associates, Inc., 309 North Matlack Street, West Chester, PA 19380. To ensure inclusion in the next issue, please submit material at least 5 days prior to the next scheduled meeting.

NOTICE OF NEXT MEETING: 23 September 1992
Hunter College, Room 710
Executive Board: 6:15 PM
General Membership: 7:00 PM

Minutes of the PANYC General Membership Meeting 20 May 1992

President Joan Geismar called the meeting to order at 7:15 PM.

SECRETARY'S REPORT: The minutes of the 3/15/92 meeting were approved as amended.

TREASURER'S REPORT: Harris reported a balance of \$1916.40, after expenditures for the Salwen Award and for the Public Program. New York state and city sales tax returns were filed; no taxes are owed. Members who have not yet paid their 1992-3 dues are urged to do so.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT: Geismar requested that the PANYC Burial Ground Task Force Committee be added to the list of committees for the next meeting agenda. She then reported on PANYC correspondence, copies of which are in the newsletter. Following up on 3/15/92 discussion, Geismar wrote to Stephen McCarthy of Forest City Ratner Group stating PANYC's concern about the completion of the Metrotech Project and requesting information on the status of analysis and planned exhibition of archeological material from the site. As yet, there has been no response. Stone noted that McCarthy is no longer with Forest City; perhaps this is what is delaying a response. Pagano stated that the Mayor's office phoned Landmarks Preservation Commission in response to the cc on this letter. Geismar wrote to L. Beckelman of LPC requesting a meeting to discuss PANYC input in revisions to city legislation on environmental review and cultural resource management. She advised the membership that she and Cantwell will try to schedule this meeting for early June. Geismar and Rothschild wrote to City Councilman Wendell Foster, thanking him for his interest in developing and sponsoring new city legislation for the protection of archaeological and cultural resources. The PANYC Legislation Committee (Geismar, Henn, Rothschild, Pagano) is re-activated to draft a document detailing PANYC's recommendations for such legislation to be submitted to Councilman Foster. Stone volunteered to serve on the committee as well. Richard Hunter of the Hunter Group phoned to advise Geismar that his firm is conducting archeological testing in conjunction with the installation of the Donor Wall at Ellis Island. A backhoe trench placed in the area appears to have uncovered remains of Fort Gibson and a bulkhead. At his invitation, Geismar and Cantwell will visit the site on 5/21.

AWARD COMMITTEE: Cantwell announced that the recipient of the 1992-3 Salwen Award is Jean Howson of NYU for her paper, "The Archaeology of Eighteenth Century Health and Hygiene at the Sullivan Street Site, New York City."

MEMBERSHIP: The Executive Board proposed to the general membership that Linda Stone's membership be accepted and that Celia Berghoffen's application be accepted pending receipt of her statement of purpose. The membership so voted.

PANYC BURIAL GROUND TASK FORCE COMMITTEE: Committee members reported attending a number of meetings with GSA, the City Council, and interested community members. There was lively discussion regarding members' concerns with the progress of research, specifically the lack of an adequate research design, the impending management transition and questions of research continuity at both sites,

conditions of storage and preservation of excavated material, and financial problems (including lack of cash flow to cover purchase of equipment and staff salaries). Members were advised that the transfer of both projects to Milner Associates is imminent and that crucial staff, including Parrington as Field Director of the burial site, would remain. The question was raised whether Milner has been asked to submit a research design and, if so, would PANYC be able to review it. Henn noted that PANYC as an "interested party" has a formal status and therefore would be in a position to review. Wall expressed concern that PANYC be apprised of the progress of research on these two significant sites. Eisenberg suggested that a PANYC liaison to the projects be appointed. Pagano recommended that PANYC request weekly site visits and that Wall be designated as liaison. There also were questions regarding disposition of material and re-interment and community input, particularly on the part of the African-American community. According to Henn and Pagano, GSA has not involved community members, nor will they consider re-interment on site or redesign to avoid impact to unexcavated burials, as they claim a Congressional mandate for construction. The membership agreed that PANYC send a letter to the Advisory Council expressing its concerns and addressing the following specific points.

- 1) With the projected management changeover, PANYC is concerned that there be continuity in project staff and through the transition from field to laboratory. It was noted that Parrington will remain as Field Director at the burial site, and that there will be continuity in field personnel.
- 2) PANYC is concerned about future fieldwork at Four Points Site, storage conditions and preservation of the skeletal material, not yet processed and in storage in different localities, including the site trailer.
- 3) Community members have suggested that burials under the proposed pavilion area be preserved, perhaps through redesign of the pavilion. The suggestion was not pursued by GSA, who are opposed to leaving any of the burials in situ. PANYC requests that this issue be re-explored.
- 4) It is not apparent that GSA has consulted with interested parties, including both the African-American and the archaeological communities, regarding the disposition of skeletal material and artifacts from the excavations.
- 5) PANYC is interested that analysis take place in New York City and that a repository for the archaeological materials be located in the city.

PUBLIC PROGRAM: Geismar reported that the May 9 Public Program was a great success. 190 persons signed the attendance sheet and it is likely that attendance was considerably higher. She thanked the presenters for their participation. Geismar's letter thanking C. Barthelow of the Museum of the City of New York is in the May newsletter.

SPECIAL PUBLICATION: Cantwell reported that the Museum of the City of New York has agreed to act as distributor for the special publication. In the meantime, word processing of the document has been moving slowly since the volunteer who is doing it has taken on an additional commitment which cuts into his available time.

NEW BUSINESS: Pagano reported that the results of the workshop "Management of New York City's Archaeological Resources: A Vision for the 21st Century" will be forthcoming. There will be a second workshop held in September, tentatively 9/11 or 9/12/92. Wall reported that she and a local boat builder visited the Jersey City site of a PSE&G cable installation, where a ship find had been reported. The reported remains were not visible, as they had been either dug out or covered, but the boat builder noted that a piece of wood debris on the site appeared to be fragment from a flat-bottomed boat. Wall notified Richard McAllister of the Jersey City Mayor's Office. Newspaper accounts of these finds are reprinted in the May newsletter.

There being no further business, it was moved, seconded, and voted that the meeting be adjourned.

Respectfully submitted, Susan A. Dublin, Secretary 1992-1993

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

May 26, 1992

Ms. Ann Belkov
Superintendent
Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island
National Monument
Liberty Island, New York 10004

Dear Ann:

It was so very kind of you to meet with Anne-Marie Cantwell and me last Thursday. We want to thank you for your time and for listening to our plea regarding the possibility of exposing more of the Fort Gibson/sea wall and leaving it open to view. As you know, we consider this a unique opportunity for New Yorkers, and out of town visitors, to see New York history preserved in situ. Moreover, it would offer an clear and unprecedented example of how our topography has been altered over time. Whatever the outcome, we enjoyed meeting you and thank you for considering our request.

Sincerely,



Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D.
PANYC President 1992
40 East 83 Street
New York, New York 10028

UNBURIED TREASURE

19th-century fort unearthed on Ellis

By AL FRANK

The excavation of a 19th-century fort on Ellis Island was described yesterday as a significant historical discovery because it is only the third of America's original defenses to be found.

Just as many Americans can trace their ancestry through the former immigration station off Jersey City's waterfront, the roots of the nation's military installations can be found at the island's Ft. Gibson, explained Edward Bearss, chief historian of the National Park Service.

Bearss said about 40 such defenses were authorized by Congress in 1794 when the young United States of America was still being antagonized by Great Britain. Until six weeks ago, the only two thought to exist were Ft. McHenry in Baltimore and Ft. Mifflin near Philadelphia.

Below ground

Just as McHenry's and Mifflin's present structures represent additions constructed in preparation for the War of 1812, so are the stones of Ft. Gibson uncovered about three feet below the lawn at Ellis Island.

Finding the structure was significant because the park service believed it had been demolished a century ago to make way for the immigration center that processed 12 million newcomers between 1892 and 1954.

Similarly, the fort named for Col. James Gibson, a 33-year-old West Point graduate who died at the Battle of Ft. Erie in 1814, played a significant role at America's Gateway during the War of 1812, the historian said.

"This will add a wonderful new dimension to the story of Ellis Island," Bearss said as he toured the ruins now being excavated behind the Ellis Island Immigration Museum.

"It's unique," he continued. "It tells the whole plan for the defense of New York Harbor here."

Along with Castle Clinton at the foot of Manhattan, and Castle Williams across Upper New York Bay on Governors Island, "these forts evidently convinced the British they best stay away from America's number one city and America's number one port," he said.

In all, more than 90 feet of Ft. Gibson's battery has been uncovered since The Star-Ledger originally reported the archeological find earlier this month.

While the British did not puncture the walls, museum contractors did.

Running through two walls are a concrete electrical conduit and a water pipe that Michael Adlerstein,



Edward Bearss, the National Park Service's chief historian, describes the layout of Ft. Gibson, only the third of America's original defenses to be found

"This will add a wonderful new dimension to the story of Ellis Island. It's unique. It tells the whole plan for the defense of New York Harbor here."

— Edward Bearss,
National Park Service

some 610,000 names submitted by donors to the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation Inc., which raised money to restore both landmarks.

Ann Belkov, park service superintendent of the Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island, said excavation is routine in any national park before projects are built to assure no historical artifacts are disturbed.

Hsu said the park service, in cooperation with the foundation, plans to use the excavation to help tell Ellis Island's extensive history.

Indian remains

The remains of two Indians, found beneath the Main Building in 1985, will be buried nearby while visitors will also see the fort excavation and the remains of the decontamination building, as well as viewing the donors' wall.

"So you'll have the complete sequence, from the prehistoric to the colonial to the Civil War to early immigration to our celebration of the immigrant," Hsu said.

The stone battery, built in 1808, took the place of the original wooden and earth works structure constructed in 1798, Bearss said.

Jonathan Williams of the Army Corps of Engineers, after whom Castle Williams was named, wanted Ft. Gibson also to be built as a circular, three-tiered complex, Bearss said.

But Ellis Island's substrata was not stable so the height was reduced and it was built in a semi-circular shape.

During the War of 1812, 182 artillerymen were stationed at Ft. Gibson, which bristled with 13 guns. By 1842, it was downgraded to "Battery Gibson," having yielded the title of fort to an Oklahoma installation.

Gibson saw service during the Civil War, but never fired a shot in anger.

Afterwards, New Jersey congressmen, fearing stored powder and ammunition posed a danger to Jersey City and Hoboken, lobbied for removal and the creation of the immigration station.

Climax for senior staffer

For Lynn Rakos of Trenton, senior archeologist for Hunter, the find was the climax of her five years with the firm.

Because documents suggested nothing would be found, Rakos said the team of archeologists was very excited when the first scoops of a backhoe scraped stone wall.

"It was like, wow, we have a stone wall and it is very well preserved," she said.

But there was another reason for excitement, Rakos noted. Most archeological discoveries, made during highway or commercial construction projects, are destroyed once they are documented.

Ft. Gibson's remains, however, will be preserved to provide the thousands who visit Ellis Island daily yet another vivid history lesson. "It's really neat, this whole progression of time in this one place," Rakos said.

HUNTER
RESEARCH, INC.

Cultural Resource Consultants

714 S. Clinton Ave.
Trenton, NJ 08611
Tel 609/695-0122
FAX 609/695-0147

Richard W. Hunter
President
Ian C. Burrow
Vice President

Joan Geismar, Ph.D.
President, PANyc
40 East 83rd Street
New York, NY 10028

Re: Fort Gibson, Ellis Island

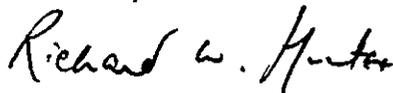
Dear Joan:

Please accept this letter as a sign of our appreciation for the critical role that you and Ann Marie Cantwell, as PANyc officers, played in bringing the attention of the National Park Service and the Ellis Island Foundation to the importance of the recently discovered remains of Fort Gibson on Ellis Island. Your prompt action in visiting Ann Belkov, Superintendent at Ellis Island, was decisive in causing all concerned to think of preserving and displaying the fort remains (as opposed to merely reburying them).

I am pleased to report that, at the present time, the design of the proposed new Wall of Honor is undergoing modification so that a 100 by 40-foot archaeological "window" containing a segment of the fort will be open to public view. As a result, the pre-immigration station military history of Ellis Island will now be interpreted in a tangible and visually dramatic fashion.

It is especially satisfying to see some important New York City archaeology being brought before the public in a constructive, positive and relatively non-controversial way. PANyc deserves considerable credit for helping to make this happen.

Best wishes,



Richard W. Hunter
President

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

June 30, 1992

The Honorable Laurie Beckelman
Commissioner
New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission
225 Broadway, 23rd Floor
New York, New York 10007

Dear Laurie:

On behalf of the Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC), I want to thank you for taking the time to meet with Anne-Marie Cantwell and me earlier this month. We were delighted to meet you, Merin Urban, and Daniel Pagano, and to confirm that we have similar aims. Although these may be difficult, and even chaotic, times for preservation and environmental issues, it is so encouraging to know that Landmarks is working so diligently to support what we deem important.

We look forward to working with you, and meeting with you again in the near future.

Sincerely,



Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D.

cc. Merin Urban, Executive Director, NYCLPC
Daniel Pagano, Urban Archaeologist, NYCLPC

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

August 12, 1992

J. Winthrop Aldrich
Special Assistant to the Commissioner
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
50 Wolfe Road
Albany, NY 12233

Dear Mr. Aldrich:

I am writing on behalf of the Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC) to alert you to a situation that comes under your purview, and, if true, is disquieting. Although PANYC is a New York City organization, the magnitude of this possible problem warrants comment.

Enclosed is part of an editorial from a magazine called INDIAN ARTIFACTS. In it, the Principal Investigator, Dr. Michael Gramley, is lauded for rewarding volunteers for their fieldwork by allowing them to keep artifacts they recover from a Native American contact period site, the Smoking Creek site, in Erie County near Buffalo, after they have been recorded. Again, according to the editorial, a study collection from only two excavation areas would go to the Rochester Museum.

If as presented, this could not possibly represent an approved mitigation plan. Moreover, it would be a step backwards for archaeology, flouting both federal and state guidelines and setting an unacceptable precedent regarding curation of artifacts. If Dr. Gramley were a member of the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA), which does not appear to be the case, his methods as presented in the editorial would undoubtedly warrant questioning by their ethics committee.

I do hope alerting you to this matter will prompt an investigation and, if warranted, action by DEC.

Sincerely,



Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D.
PANYC President
40 East 83 Street
New York, New York 10028
212 734-6512

enc.

cc. Julia Stokes, Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation
Bruce Fullem, Assistant Director, Field Services Bureau
Karen Hartgen, President, NYAC



nowhere in New Jersey
 ones at Great Egg Harbor Bay in
 Jersey have yielded evidence of
 the Late Woodland Period, between
 500 years ago, with some evidence
 on back as far as 1,000 B.P. Shell
 were known to exist on Bessieys
 work there indicates that there was
 a residential area nearby. Found
 shes and indications of tool produc-
 tion points (some 2,000 years old),
 pigments (some decorated with line
 and a pendant. Most of the stone
 was from northern sources. This
 site represents a summer seafood
 spot for many cultures over time.
 not been many coastal sites excu-
 w Jersey.

erved Rock
 apparently a lot of activity at
 k State Park, also known as The
 e of Kaskaskia and The Zimmer-
 le site is in Illinois, along the Illi-
 his may be because the site is in
 velociment. And there are those
 ish to see this area developed. If
 f them, for more information on
 lage, contact Dr. Charles Barziz,
 Illinois, 217-333-1708.

May Yield Artifacts 12,000

been discovered on federal land
 of the short article was so full of
 things of new laws, and ARPA
 things that I'll have to mention it
 if

ehistory
 g newspaper item concerning
 wa archeologists crossed my
 resting reading because there
 e usual derogatory remarks on
 mment the writer, one Elliot
 resenting a non-biased piece
 Also, comments of State
 ll Green were encouraging to
 he general public to become
 t's prehistoric past by joining
 eological Society (312) 335-
 it in Iowa; recent surface find
 ornstone blades near Mount
 e the known limits of the Red
 set of the Mississippi; discov-
 ed copper appear in the north-
 is state, well over 100 miles
 documented copper find; the
 e state's earliest domestic
 ar old pit-house, at a Louisa

County site; determination that the Indians
 were cultivating or raising such plants as
 marsh elder, wild barley, may grass, lamb's-
 quarters, knot weed and sunflowers. Pretty
 neat and more of this type of article is what is
 needed to keep archeology interesting and
 before the public eye. Tell Elliot Nusbaum if
 you see him to meet me in Owensboro. Maybe
 for once someone can tell the whole story,
 truthfully.

Ancient Pot Found in Alabama

It should happen to you or me! Two sixteen
 year old boys hiking up the side of a mountain
 in Jackson County, Alabama discovered a
 shell tempered pottery vessel of the Mississip-
 pian era. Pots of this type were used before
 the Chickasaw, Choctaw or Creek Indians in-
 habited the area and are generally assigned a
 date of c. A.D. 1,000-1,400. I assume the pot
 was complete.

Midden A, Strip M, Smokes Creek Site

A unique archeological excavation going on
 near Buffalo, New York under the direction of
 Principal Investigator Dr. Michael Granty.
 The Smoke's Creek Site is a site of the Erie
 Indians which dates to the early 1600s. Inves-
 tigation have revealed the presence of at
 least five longhouses. One of the overbank
 garbage middens has been sectioned off into
 a narrow strip of land, both dry screening through 1/4"
 mesh, and wet screening the rest through very
 fine screen. The people on this site were re-
 ceiving some white man trade goods, such as:
 limited variety of glass beads, brass kettles or
 parts thereof (some cut up into ornaments),
 and iron in various rough form. Various native
 industries are represented by finds in this
 dump, including: shell disc beads, clay ring-
 bowl pipes, flint triangle points, flint scrapers,
 clay pottery, animal teeth and bird bone
 beads. All materials recovered will be turned
 over to the Principal Investigator for cleaning
 and examination. After recording the finds,
 they will be RETURNED TO THE FINDER. Is
 this neat? Imagine the amount of archeology
 that could be done, FREE. If more projects
 were undertaken like this. On our first trip up,
 JoAnne, Ben and I were assigned Strip M, and
 so far have recovered 4 glass bead, 3 brass
 scraps, 6 broken triangles, 1 large scraper
 and numerous pottery shards. To date prob-
 ably less than 1/3 of the midden has been
 explored and it has already yielded several
 pipes (including one jarus of two-faced hu-
 man effigy pipe), approximately 100 beads,
 numerous brass scraps and/or tools, a good
 number of thin, well made Erie Triangles, bird
 bone beads (some with incising), bone awls,
 other scrap bone and hundreds of pottery
 sherds. To date no stone pipes are noted, nor

any sign that these people had or were using
 guns. More on this later, for it will be interest-
 ing to see what the overall assemblage from
 this garbage dump will be. All being done with
 volunteer labor at no cost, and it will be done in
 timely fashion. All this saves developers and,
 in the end, private citizens, money. I might add
 that finds from two of the sections will be
 turned over to Rochester Museum for curation
 as a study sample

OTHER ARCHEOLOGY?

Case Updates

Nothing new in the Art Gerber affair. Sen-
 tencing has been scheduled to fall close to the
 August Owensboro show, so nothing new to
 report on that.

Also nothing new to report in the Whitacre
 case, although an identical case has come to
 my attention, also in Indiana. What I saw was
 correspondence through the newspapers be-
 tween one Ruth A. Brinker, and one Cones-
 tance Sedler. The Sedler's had done just what
 the Whitacres did, bought land to excavate a
 site, to do it over a long period of time. As with
 the Whitacre's, the State of Indiana now tells
 the Sedler's what they can and cannot do.
 Ruth Brinker has figured prominently in the
 fight in Indiana to take away personal property
 rights. Ruth Brinker is in the same boat with
 Cheryl Ann Munson, Carl Davis and others
 who feel they will be the saviors of archeology
 by stopping everyone from participating. In-
 stead, they will be the major players in a
 nationwide revolt against archeology, and
 they will be directly responsible for the attacks
 on Constitutional Rights that many Americans
 now face.

Nothing new in the Oregon case where two
 couples were picked up on a public road near
 a site, and later charged, arrested, artifacts
 confiscated from homes, etc. Here again peo-
 ple's Constitutional Rights were abrogated in
 an effort by the state to prove a point.

In another case in Oregon, a man was con-
 victed of eight counts of mutilating and injuring
 Indian graves, plus additional charges, after
 digging into known Klamath Indian graves, on
 a reservation. Two others were convicted ear-
 lier in the same case. It's this kind of activity
 that unfortunately spreads down over us all,
 and it should stop.

A similar instance up in Connecticut, where
 archeologists are upset over disturbances at
 an on-going archeological excavation. Yes,
 this is to be deplored. Yet, the professional
 world would get a lot more sympathy from me,
 if we got a little more sympathy from them.

Other Cases

A sting operation and use of ARPA resulted
 in the arrest of an Arizona man for buying
 artifacts illegally taken from Zion National
 Park. The man was arrested in Las Vegas,
 Nevada, July 1981. He pleaded guilty to



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

The Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza
Agency Building 1, Albany, New York 12238

518-474-0456

September 3, 1992

Ms. Karen S. Hartgen
President
New York Archeological Council
27 Jordan Road
Troy, New York 12180

Joan H. Geismar
President
Professional Archeologists
of New York City
40 East 83rd Street
New York, New York 10028

Dear Karen and Joan:

This past week I received copies of your letters to the DEC regarding archeological work currently being conducted at the Smokes Creek site. I wanted to take this opportunity to provide you with some background regarding OPRHP's involvement with this project, and thank you for your support as concerns the archeological issues involved.

The Smokes Creek site, also known as the R. Haas No. 2 site (A029-21-0008), was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in 1990. At that time we strongly recommended site avoidance, or preparation of a professional archeological data retrieval program to mitigate impacts. We also indicated that our office should be consulted during the preparation of the data retrieval program (see attached letter dated April 27, 1990).

On May 21, 1992, DEC requested we review and evaluate a letter they received from Michael Gramly outlining his proposed work at this site. We responded to the DEC that the letter submitted could not be considered to be an adequate Stage III plan, and that such a plan should be submitted for review and approval by our office before archeological excavations began at the site (see attached letter dated June 11, 1992).

In early August we heard rumors, eventually confirmed, that archeological excavations were being conducted at the site under a plan that would give artifacts in lieu of payment to the fieldworkers. At that time we made numerous calls to DEC in order to notify them of the situation and encourage them to take action. The DEC responded by sending a letter to the property owner, informing him that he was jeopardizing his proposed project by allowing the excavations to proceed (see attached letter dated August 18, 1992). To date, we have received no additional information regarding the status of this issue.

We are continuing to encourage the DEC to take additional action regarding the concerns that have been expressed. The involvement and support of the professional archeological community has been, and will continue to be important in affecting an acceptable outcome. Thank you again for notifying the DEC of your objections and calling for action on their part.

I hope that you will let me know of any new information you obtain relevant to this ongoing situation. I will certainly do the same.

Sincerely,



Bruce Fullem,
Assistant Director
Field Services Bureau

BBF/RDK:gc

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

August 19, 1992

Mr. Gary Deane
Director
Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination
52 Chambers Street
Room 315
New York, New York 10007

Re: Proposed Environmental Assessment Statement
Form and Guidebook

Dear Mr. Deane:

The Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC) wish to comment on the above-referenced documents made available by your office. First, it is unfortunate that the comment period is so short (the documents have been available to us for just over a week) and in late August when professional commitments make many of our members and colleagues unavailable. However, we do have serious concerns and would like our statement added to the public record created by the forum to be held at 12:00 o'clock on Friday, August 21.

Primary among our concerns is that the proposed procedures allow judgments about the potential for archaeological resources to be made by those unqualified to do so. The nature of archaeological potential often makes it difficult, at best, to pinpoint areas of possible sensitivity: unlike wetland maps that define sensitive areas, or lists of buildings on the National Register or designated New York City landmarks, there is no comparable guide to help the uninitiated make determinations about potential archaeological sensitivity. Consequently, a professional assessment made on a case-by-case basis is needed to determine any potential. This is why the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission created a slot for an Urban Archaeologist to do environmental review. In the proposed procedures it would no longer be a requirement for applicants to consult with the Landmark's archaeologist or a qualified professional to assess a site's archaeological potential. This would be a definite step backward in protecting New York City's fragile archaeological resources. We therefore recommend that the EAS Form and guidelines (Pages 18-19 in the former, Section F pages 4-6 in the latter) substitute "must" for "may" or "may wish" regarding consultation with the Landmarks Preservation Commission, or a qualified professional, to determine archaeological sensitivity.

Also, it is disturbing that publication of EAS applications that come into your office occurs only on a quarterly basis. As we

discussed when we met on Monday, monthly rather than quarterly publication would allow for more timely appraisal of a site's archaeological potential.

Undoubtedly, it is not the intension of the new procedures to undermine existing standards for environmental review. However, New York City's invaluable and irreplaceable archaeological resources stand to suffer from the proposed procedures. As presented, they will allow the laws protecting archaeological resources to be circumvented or abused. This must not happen. If we could offer any advice or assistance in working out more appropriate procedures regarding archaeological assessment, please do not hesitate to contact our organization.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Joan H. Geismar". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D.
PANyc President
40 East 83 Street
New York, NY 10028
212 734-6512

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

9 July 1992

Prof. James Taylor
Dept. of Anthropology
Lehman College, CUNY
Bedford Park Blvd. West
Bronx, NY 10468

Dear Jim,

As we discussed with you during our visit to the Broadway Site on Tuesday afternoon, we have some concerns about the conservation of the skeletal material from the site. The fragility of the materials requires that they be stored in a temperature and humidity-controlled environment, and in acid-free and stable packing material. We strongly urge that a qualified conservator (either with a national reputation or a particular expertise in the conservation of bone) be asked to survey the materials and their environment, and make recommendations for their proper curation.

Carolyn Rose, Conservator at the Smithsonian, suggested three individuals who are qualified to do this work. One is Nancy Demyttenaere, at Peebles Island in Albany (518 237-8643), a second is Jessie Johnson, Univ. of Texas at Austin (512 471-6090), and the third is Lisa Mibok, formerly of Parks Canada, and now in Oberlin (216 775-1404). According to Ms. Rose, Johnson is the most junior, but has the most experience with the treatment of bone. She also feels that both of the others would be sensitive to the political ramifications of the situation.

Once again, let us repeat that we think you all are doing fascinating work. Please let us know if there is any other way that we can help you.

Sincerely,



Diana diZ. Wall



Nan A. Rothschild

for the PANYC Committee on the Foley Square sites

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

The Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC) heartily supports the proposed "Negro Burial Ground" and the Commons Historic District. We are deeply concerned, however, that the archaeological sites that are an integral part of the significance of this district are not being afforded protection in the designation.

While buildings such as City Hall, the Tweed Courthouse, and the Surrogate's court that give the proposed district both historical and architectural significance are standing structures, others, such as the two 18th century Almshouses, the jail, prison, and Revolutionary War barracks are now solely archaeological resources. This is also true of what is perhaps of greatest historical significance within the proposed district, the deeply buried African cemetery. We urge that these irreplaceable and unique archaeological resources that are major contributors to the proposed district's historic significance be explicitly given protection. Just as changes in standing structures in a designated district require permits, this should be required for any below ground disturbance in the designated area. We would applaud the decision to create an historic district that protects these identified sites, as well as those that may yet be unknown, that commemorate the history of New York City and its diverse population.

Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D.
PANYC President
40 East 83 Street
New York, New York 10028
212 734-6512

September 1, 1992

READ AT DESIGNATION HEARING AT CITY HALL, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1

CITY

Dinkins Seeks to Halt Work At Site of a Black Cemetery

By JAMES BARRON

Mayor David N. Dinkins has asked the Federal Government to "suspend all excavation and construction activities" on part of a 34-story office tower being built on the site of a colonial-era cemetery for black New Yorkers in lower Manhattan.

He also said Congress should designate the area a national historic district and transfer control of the burial ground from the Federal General Services Administration to the National Park Service or the Smithsonian Institution, which he maintained were "more equipped to handle it."

"Options for completing the building without further excavation must be examined," the Mayor said in a

A debate over a 34-story Federal building atop a colonial relic.

letter to the regional administrator of the G.S.A., which is in charge of construction at the cemetery site, between Broadway and Elk, Reade and Duane Streets. The Mayor also wrote to Representative Ted Weiss, a Manhattan Democrat, urging legislation to protect the burial ground.

The regional administrator of the General Services Administration, William J. Diamond, has said the \$276 million project would not endanger any remains or artifacts.

Mr. Diamond's office referred calls yesterday to a G.S.A. spokeswoman, Renee Miscione. She said the agency was preparing "a response which will address all of the concerns the Mayor has included in his letter." She said

the agency would not discuss the response until the Mayor received it.

Historians had long known of the Negroes Burial Ground, as it was called in the 18th century, but archeologists did not begin exploring it until last fall, when excavation on the new Federal building was ready to begin. By December, the Government, which wants to complete the building by the end of 1994, was considering speeding up the process so that construction could begin sooner than originally planned.

When that became public, Mr. Diamond renewed his commitment to a painstaking archeological process. The letter to Mr. Diamond that the Mayor released yesterday focused on excavations in the so-called Pavilion area at one corner of the lot that is to the side of the main tower.

The G.S.A. said 110 to 160 remains have been removed from the Pavilion area out of 410 bodies removed from the site in all. "The archeologists estimate another possible 200 burials may be found," Ms. Miscione said.

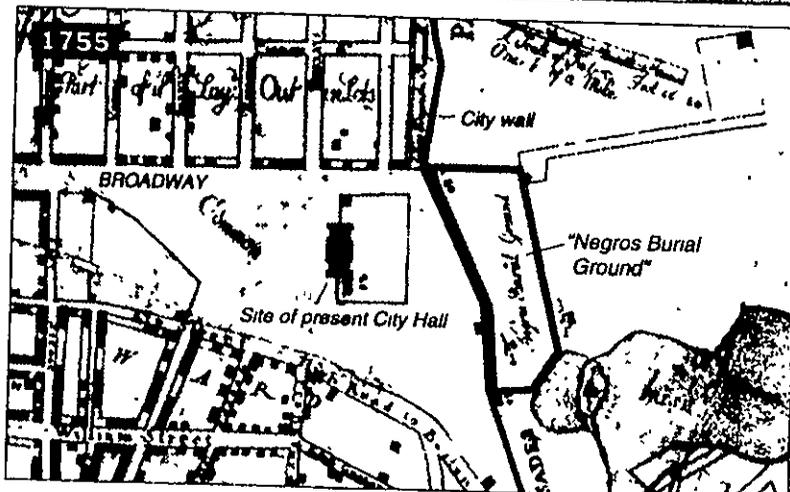
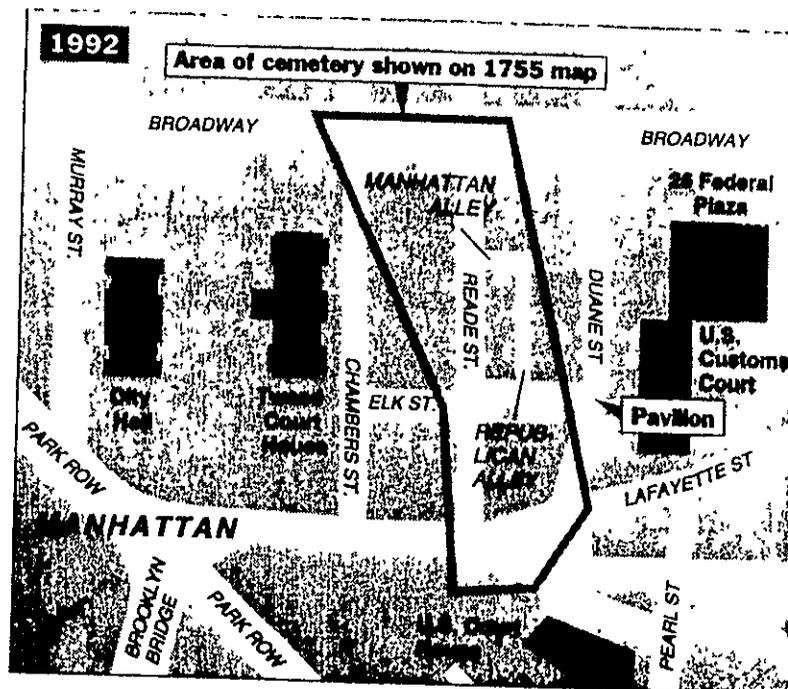
Concerns Raised by Mayor

The Mayor said in his letter that he was disturbed that excavation on the graveyard site and the disinterment of bodies found there were being carried out "without the benefit of an approved research design."

"No additional bodies should be exhumed," he said, "nor should excavation of that site continue."

Mr. Dinkins also said that his advisers had raised serious concerns about whether human remains and artifacts were being properly exhumed and cared for and that "current construction plans do not include provisions for an adequate memorial/museum or for reinterment of the human remains." In February, a concrete footing was poured on a corner of the site where as many as 20 graves might have been.

The Municipal Art Society has urged a halt to unnecessary excava-



The New York Times

The Mayor is concerned about proper exhumation of remains.

tion on the lot, particularly in the Pavilion area. Yesterday, Kent R. Barwick, the society's president, said the Mayor's "Dear Bill" letter to Mr. Diamond was "a very good letter."

"The Mayor's sentiments coincide

with our own," Mr. Barwick said. "It's important not just to black New Yorkers but to all New Yorkers — all Americans — and it's unthinkable that work could continue to go forward in this way."

Gravesite grievance

Dave raps feds over black burial ground

By JOEL SIEGEL

Daily News City Hall Bureau Chief

Mayor Dinkins yesterday demanded that the federal government stop exhuming skeletal remains from the old "Negroes Burial Ground" site near City Hall and temporarily halt some construction there.

Dinkins cited concerns about the handling of 410 remains and 1 million artifacts unearthed so far during the building of federal offices at Broadway and Reade St., and the lack of an approved research plan for the site of the 280-year-old graveyard.

"Excavation activities are jeopardizing the research process and are continuing actions that are deeply disturbing to many New Yorkers," Dinkins wrote the U.S. General Services Administration in a letter released yesterday.

Surprising find

The "Negroes Burial Ground" was used from 1712 to 1790. The number of remains unearthed has been a surprise to the GSA, because it believed years of building and rebuilding had erased most traces of the graveyard.

The debate over how to handle work on the site, permanently manage the remains and commemorate the grounds has become emotional.

Many blacks call it sacred ground. Activist Sonny Carson — who has called for reburial of remains on the site and involvement of more black archeologists — has warned of disruptive protests if the issue isn't resolved appropriately.

Dinkins said none of the 200 additional remains believed to be on the site should be exhumed, and "options for completing the building without further excavation must be examined."

In a separate letter, Dinkins urged Congress to strip GSA of its role in managing the artifacts, designate the site a national historic district, require a burial ground exhibit in the new building and allocate money to reinter the remains and build a me-

morial within the graveyard boundary.

The GSA would not say what its next step will be, preferring to wait until Dinkins receives a letter it sent yesterday. But it said in a statement that it has opposed reburial under the building, supporting instead reburial

"in the vicinity, within the precincts of the original burial ground, which extends beyond the construction site."

The office complex consists of a 34-story tower and a four-story pavilion. Exhumations beneath the tower site are complete, and construction has begun. Pavilion excava-

tions are incomplete.

The skeletal remains are being stored at Lehman College. The artifacts, ranging from buttons to tombstone chips, are at a house in New Jersey — a depository that members of the mayor's advisory committee on the site called totally inappropriate.

N.Y. NEWSDAY 7/21/92

Grave Concerns

By Michael H. Cottman

STAFF WRITER

Mayor David N. Dinkins has asked the federal General Services Administration to stop excavation in the 18th-century cemetery for black New Yorkers in lower Manhattan and is requesting that another federal agency oversee the archaeological search.

In a letter to the GSA's regional director, Dinkins said his recently appointed Advisory Council on Historic Preservation alerted him to significant errors by the GSA, the agency required by law to exhume the remains.

Dinkins said the council and the city archaeologist, Daniel Pagano, "raised serious concerns about the degree to which the human and artifactual remains are being properly exhumed and cared for."

Furthermore, the mayor wrote in his

Dinkins wants GSA off dig

letter to William Diamond, the "excavation activities currently underway in the Pavilion area are jeopardizing the research process and are continuing actions that are deeply disturbing to many New Yorkers."

A spokeswoman for Diamond, Renee Miscione, said the GSA would not comment on the letter until Diamond responds to the mayor directly.

Laurie Beckelman, chairwoman of the New York City Landmark Preservation Commission, said: "We as a commission have played a significant role in the last six months in trying to get the federal government to be sensitive to this issue. They have not been."

Dinkins said in the letter dated July 16 that the Smithsonian Institute or the National Parks Service should oversee the project. He is also requesting that the burial ground be designated as a national historic and archaeological site and that a "world-class museum" be established to record the history and culture of the 18th-Century black Americans.

Yesterday at City Hall, the mayor said: "We've got information that can be gleaned from those remains that's invaluable and if it isn't handled properly a lot will be lost for the future. The observations in the letters I think are valid and I stand by them, and if that's

to be interpreted that they didn't handle it properly, then so be it."

Called the "Negro Burial Ground," the cemetery holds the remains of freed blacks and slaves from the 1700s. A 34-story federal building is to be constructed on part of the burial ground — bordered by Broadway, Duane, Reade and Elk Streets. Work on the office tower was delayed as the remains were uncovered. A four-story pavilion adjoining the office building is planned for a smaller section of the site. To date, almost 410 burials and more than 1 million artifacts have been uncovered as archaeologists are trying to piece together the history of the city's early black settlers.

Dinkins Seeks to Halt Excavation at Cemetery for Blacks

By JAMES BARRON

Mayor David N. Dinkins has asked the Federal Government to "suspend all excavation and construction activities" on part of a 34-story office tower being built on the site of a colonial-era cemetery for black New Yorkers in lower Manhattan.

He also said Congress should designate the area a national historic district and transfer control of the burial ground from the Federal General Services Administration to the National Park Service or the Smithsonian Institution, which he maintained were "more equipped to handle it."

"Options for completing the building without further excavation must be examined," the Mayor said in a letter to the regional administrator of the G.S.A., which is in charge of construction at the cemetery site, between Broadway and Elk, Reade and Duane Streets. The Mayor also wrote to Representative Ted Weiss, a Manhattan Democrat, urging legislation to protect the burial ground.

The regional administrator of the General Services Administration, William J. Diamond, has said the \$276 million project would not endanger any remains or artifacts.

Preparing a Response

Mr. Diamond's office referred calls yesterday to a G.S.A. spokeswoman, Renee Miscione. She said the agency was preparing "a response which will address all of the concerns the Mayor has included in his letter." She said the agency would not discuss the response until the Mayor received it.

Historians had long known of the Negroes Burial Ground, as it was called in the 18th century, but archeologists did not begin exploring it until last fall, when excavation on the new Federal building was ready to begin. By December, the Government, which wants to complete the building by the end of 1994, was considering speeding up the process so that construction could begin sooner than originally planned.

When that became public, Mr. Diamond renewed his commitment to a painstaking archeological process. The letter to Mr. Diamond that the Mayor released yesterday focused on excavations in the so-called Pavilion area at one corner of the lot that is to the side of the main tower.

The G.S.A. said 110 to 160 remains have been removed from the Pavilion area out of 410 bodies removed from the site in all. "The archeologists

A debate over a 34-story Federal building atop a colonial relic.

estimate another possible 200 burials may be found," Ms. Miscione said.

The Mayor said in his letter that he was disturbed that excavation on the graveyard site and the disinterment of bodies found there were being carried out "without the benefit of an approved research design."

"No additional bodies should be exhumed," he said, "nor should excavation of that site continue."

Mr. Dinkins also said that his ad-

visers had raised serious concerns about whether human remains and artifacts were being properly exhumed and cared for and that "current construction plans do not include provisions for an adequate memorial/museum or for reinterment of the human remains." In February, a concrete footing was poured on a corner of the site where as many as 20 graves might have been.

The Municipal Art Society has urged a halt to unnecessary excavation on the lot, particularly in the Pavilion area. Yesterday, Kent R. Barwick, the society's president, said the Mayor's "Dear Bill" letter to Mr. Diamond was "a very good letter."

"The Mayor's sentiments coincide with our own," Mr. Barwick said. "It's important not just to black New Yorkers but to all New Yorkers — all Americans — and it's unthinkable that work could continue to go forward in this way."

27 July '92

New York Newsday

EDITORIALS



Manhattan's 18th-century burial ground

Research, Yes Desecration, No

Twenty feet below street level in the heart of lower Manhattan lies an extraordinary archaeological site: an 18th-century burial ground, where as many as 20,000 African slaves and freed men and women were buried between 1712 and 1792. Historians had long known about the cemetery's existence. But until archeologists began exploring the site — the future home of two new federal buildings — no one realized how much of colonial America's history awaited the shovels. Each day it becomes clearer that the layers of earth beneath Broadway between Duane and Reade Streets could turn out to be one of the most important historic sites in North America.

Unfortunately, as Mayor David Dinkins has correctly observed, the federal government isn't managing the burial ground in a way that adequately recognizes its importance to America's history. So Dinkins has asked the General Services Administration to temporarily stop any further excavation.

Dinkins is justifiably concerned. The archeologists hired by GSA are conducting the dig without an approved research design — a plan that ought to guide the work on any major archeological site. It's the equivalent of an ar-

chitect's blueprint. In his July 16 letter, he also asked GSA to consider altering construction plans for one of the buildings to avoid destroying the rest of the burial ground.

That's a reasonable and appropriate request. Archeologists believe that the Broadway site — which is just a small part of the original burial ground — is the largest and oldest African-American cemetery in North America. The site is especially important because so little is known about the actual lives of blacks in the 1700s in New York.

There are broader issues, too. Dinkins and the GSA agree that the skeletal remains must be interred again after they've been studied. But where? On the site? Elsewhere?

How should these long-forgotten people be memorialized? Dinkins believes there must be a memorial and a museum. He's absolutely right. But no one has decided where such edifices should be located.

But first things first. GSA ought to halt all archeological work until it has an appropriate research design. So far, the 50 archeologists working here have discovered a wealth of material: the remains of 400 individuals and hundreds of thousands of artifacts, broken pottery shards, shroud pins and burial beads. But according to city archeologist Daniel Paganano, "what's been excavated is in danger; it's not properly catalogued and handled. He's appalled that the artifacts unearthed "have been sitting in paper bags for a year."

Properly handled, this material could provide invaluable information about African-American life in the 1700s. What were their physical and social conditions? What diseases did they suffer from? How did their cultural traditions evolve in the New World? As physical anthropologist Michael Blakey points out, skeletal remains could "provide a baseline of the biology of the African-American people. Because for many this is where the African-American experience began."

GSA should honor Dinkins' requests. Until a research design is in place — and the other questions about the fate of this remarkable site are answered — there should be no more excavation by the GSA's archeologists.

NY NEWSDAY 28 JULY '92

CITY

Burial Site Bungled, Dinkins Tells Panel

By Michael H. Cottman

STAFF WRITER

Mayor David N. Dinkins told a congressional subcommittee yesterday that the management of an 18th-Century cemetery for blacks should be taken away from the General Services Administration because the federal agency has mishandled the project.

Dinkins told the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds that the GSA had promised to detail how they were going to deal with and study the remains unearthed at the Negro Burial Ground by last January. He said, however, that the plan still has not appeared and "the future of the sacred grounds is now in jeopardy."

"The memory and legacy of our African pioneers deserve better," he said at the Manhattan hearing.

The GSA is required by law to manage the removal of remains and artifacts from the site at Broadway and Reade Street in lower Manhattan because it is

constructing a 34-story building on part of the site.

Dinkins said he is not opposed to the construction, but wants the management of the burial ground transferred to the Smithsonian Institution or the National Park Service.

He also told the subcommittee that the remains should be reinterred, and a memorial established somewhere on the site of the burial ground. Archaeologists have uncovered 410 burials and more than 1 million artifacts.

After the subcommittee session, Rep. Gus Savage (D-Ill.), chairman of the panel, said he may not approve any other GSA building projects until the issue has been resolved. He also said GSA regional administrator William Diamond was "arrogant" and "disrespected" all blacks in New York City.

Likening the controversy to the Holocaust, Savage said: "If this were a Jewish burial ground they would not be around here picking over these bones."

U.S. Permanently Halts Digging at Cemetery Site

Future to Be Decided by Advisory Panel

By ALAN FINDER

Federal officials said yesterday that they had permanently halted excavation where a 34-story office tower is being constructed over a colonial-era cemetery for black New Yorkers. The future of the site will be decided by a national advisory panel that the officials said they would create with Mayor David N. Dinkins.

After meeting with the Mayor at Gracie Mansion, the head of the Federal General Services Administration, Richard G. Austin, said that the disputed portion of the construction site — called the pavilion — might become a museum honoring the black New Yorkers who were buried there. Some community leaders and local elected officials have proposed such a museum in recent months.

The decision to stop work in a corner of the site that is to become a Federal office building in lower Manhattan will not affect construction of the main tower, Mr. Austin said.

"We're trying to work with the community," Mr. Austin said. He said he would join with Mr. Dinkins and Representative Gus Savage, an Illinois Democrat who also attended the meeting, to try to have the burial ground designated as a national historic site and to have the Smithsonian Institution take jurisdiction over the site. Last week, the Mayor proposed both the designation and the takeover.

Pressure From Officials

Mr. Austin's comments represented a complete reversal by his agency, which until Wednesday had rejected efforts by the Mayor and many black community leaders and elected officials to suspend the excavations and disinterment of bodies found at the construction site. The black leaders contended that the disinterments were being conducted without appropriate safeguards or an approved research design, and some criticized what they called insensitive treatment by the Federal agency of a significant artifact of black history.

In the last two weeks, Mr. Dinkins and other elected officials, including members of New York City's Congressional delegation and members of the Congressional Black Caucus, stepped up the pressure on the General Services Administration.

The agency's regional administrator, William J. Diamond, rejected the Mayor's request to suspend the excavations late last week. But on Monday, the House Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds, which is headed by Mr. Savage, held a hearing on the burial grounds in New York on Monday. After meeting with Mr. Savage and three other members of Congress on Wednesday, Mr. Austin announced that the G.S.A. would halt the excavations in the pavilion area.

At a news conference at Gracie Mansion yesterday, Mr. Savage described as "extremely significant" Mr. Austin's agreement to set up a national committee with Mr. Dinkins to decide what should be done with the site.

'Respect the Peace'

"So often African-Americans have their peace in life disturbed by government," Mr. Savage said. "Here at least government will respect the peace of African-Americans in our burials. And as Aretha Franklin said, what this all is about is a little R-E-S-P-E-C-T. That's what we have achieved here today."

The pavilion was originally designed to include a child-care center, an auditorium and a pedestrian gallery, said Renee Miscione, a G.S.A. spokeswoman. If it is decided not to build the pavilion as designed — which Mr. Austin suggested was likely — it would cost about \$35 million to reconfigure the complex, Mr. Austin said.

But since it would have cost \$52 million to build the pavilion as designed, it is impossible to know whether the Federal agency will ultimately save or lose money if the pavilion's plans are altered. The overall cost of the construction, including the office tower, is estimated at \$276 million.

Historians have long known of the existence of the burial ground, but archeologists did not begin exploring it until last fall, when excavation on the new office tower was about to begin. So far, the remains of about 410 people have been removed, with more than 100 coming from the pavilion area. An additional 200 remains may be on the site.

As many as 20,000 remains of black and white New Yorkers of the 17th and 18th centuries may be spread deep underground beneath the streets and buildings in the broad area just north of City Hall, city and Federal officials said. "So this may be just the tip of the iceberg," Mr. Austin said.

NY DAILY NEWS/31 July 1992

**Burial site
job delay
costs 35M**

The suspended building and excavation on the site of the old Negro Burial Ground in lower Manhattan have forced the federal government to absorb an estimated \$35 million in costs, officials with the General Services Administration said yesterday.

The officials said that calculated in the \$35 million was the planned tower's redesign and other construction costs.

But GSA Administrator Richard Austin said the indefinite delay of the project and its costs would be worth it because of the importance of the burial site.

"This will be an historic landmark someday," he said.

Austin ordered work stopped on a pavilion leading to the 34-floor tower Wednesday after months of community opposition.

NY NEWSDAY 31 JULY 1992

Cemetery Landmark?

By Vivienne Walt
STAFF WRITER

Switch on burial ground

In a striking reversal, federal officials said yesterday that they would try to secure national landmark status for the 18th-Century Negro Burial Ground in lower Manhattan.

After meeting with Mayor David N. Dinkins at Grace Mansion, General Services Administrator Richard G. Austin told reporters that officials will study how to proceed at the site. He said, however, that if officials abandon the now-suspended pavilion project, the agency would swallow most of the \$35 million it has spent so far.

"We have spent a good portion of it on the value of the land and the cost of the work done to date," said Alan Greenberg, project executive for the pavilion and the 34-story federal office building being built next door. The rest would be the cost of terminating the contracts or the work already in progress, such as stone-cutting.

If the project continues, he said, it will cost \$52 million to finish the pavilion and build a museum to black

Americans, including reintering the human remains on the site, Austin said. The pavilion would house a garage, day-care center and a gymnasium.

Austin said a national advisory committee, to be appointed soon, would decide how to handle the excavation, bringing together "all the diverse groups . . . to create a sense of community, a sense of oneness." He and Rep. Gus Savage (D-Ill.) would ask the National Park Service to declare the site a

historic landmark, Austin said.

Yesterday's agreement allows the agency to finish building a 34-floor office tower while halting construction on the adjacent pavilion. Officials said Wednesday that they had suspended the excavation or remains on the pavilion site and had halted construction around them.

Yesterday's harmony was in marked contrast to months of arguments between federal and city officials over what archaeologists think could be the most significant find associated with blacks in America in many years.

Dave to feds: Halt work at 1700s black burial ground

By DAVID SEIFMAN
City Hall Bureau Chief

Mayor Dinkins called on the federal government yesterday to stop construction on part of a \$276 million downtown office building on the site of a black cemetery from the 1700s.

The mayor conceded that his demand — to halt all further excavation of human remains — would require a redesign of the project.

In a sharply worded letter to the General Services Administration, Dinkins said invaluable historical artifacts with great emotional significance for African-Americans are being lost through careless digging at the site near City Hall.

"Excavation activities currently under way in the Pavilion area are jeopardizing the research process and are continuing actions that are deeply disturbing to many New Yorkers," Dinkins told GSA regional director William Diamond.

Dinkins said he would ask Congress to transfer responsibility for the site from GSA to either the Smithsonian Institution or the National Park Service.

The mayor also said he wants the human remains reinterred and for there to be a memorial monument, a permanent exhibition inside the new federal office tower and a "world class" museum of the history and culture of 18th century black New Yorkers.

Dinkins' letters to the GSA and Rep. Ted Weiss follow months of intense debate over the site, which has become virtually sacred ground to black New Yorkers anxious to preserve a part of their lost heritage.

Several black leaders — including activist Sonny Carson — have blasted the GSA as insensitive.

In February, as many as 20 graves were uprooted by construction workers using a backhoe — after federal officials had offered assurances that extreme care would be used in handling the Colonial-era graves of slaves and freed blacks.

The remains of more than 400 people, evidence of 410 burials and a million artifacts have been uncovered at the old cemetery, which operated from 1712 to 1790 on land that was deliberately located just beyond what were the city limits.

Archaeologists estimate another 200 graves may be found. Skeletal remains are being stored at Lehman College in The Bronx.

The project site is bounded by Broadway and Elk, Reade and Duane streets.



New York Post: Dan Brumac

HISTORY UNLARTHED: Archaeologists act to preserve a skeleton (above) and carefully remove dirt from walls (below) at Colonial-era black cemetery near City Hall late last year.



NEW YORK TIMES JULY 24, 1992

U.S. Rejects Dinkins's Plea for Old Burial Site

By JAMES BARRON

The Federal Government has rejected Mayor David N. Dinkins's request to stop excavation on part of the site of a 34-story office tower being built over a Colonial-era cemetery for black New Yorkers in lower Manhattan.

The regional head of the General Services Administration, William J. Diamond, told the Mayor that to stop the project now "would jeopardize the fragile human remains which are no longer sealed" under layers of earth deep below the street.

400 Remains Taken

The Mayor, who made the request in a letter to Mr. Diamond that City Hall made public earlier in the week, disputed Mr. Diamond's contention yesterday, saying any danger to remains that have not been disinterred could be eliminated by a new layer of dirt. Mr. Dinkins also accused the agency of pressing ahead with excavation in violation of an agreement worked out in January with the city's

Landmarks Preservation Commission and the Federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

"That was not to have taken place," the Mayor said of the continued removal of remains. "That was not the agreement." The agency says that about 400 remains have been taken from the site, 300 from beneath where the main portion of the building will be and 100 from beneath a planned pavilion at one corner.

The Mayor refused yesterday to be drawn into speculation on what he might do if the General Services Administration does not stop work at the cemetery site, between Broadway and Elk, Reade and Duane streets. "Let's see what he says," the Mayor said, referring to Mr. Diamond.

Mr. Dinkins said that the agreement required Mr. Diamond's agency to file an archeological research plan by Jan. 10. "Not only is this plan six months overdue," the Mayor said yesterday in a second letter to Mr. Diamond, "but you now inform me that its completion will require yet another three months."

But Mr. Diamond's letter said that the project was in compliance with the agreement.

"Therefore," he said, "there is no

basis for discontinuance of ongoing excavations."

He also said that to stop work would not be cost-effective. "Work cannot be suspended for any appreciable amount of time without major design and construction changes to the work in progress," Mr. Diamond said. "The loss to the Government in relinquishing the pavilion site is presently estimated to be in excess of \$30 million."

Dinkins demands halt to digging at burial ground

NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS July 25, 1992

By J. ZAMGBA BROWNE
Amsterdam News Staff

Mayor Dinkins is apparently prepared to do battle with Uncle Sam over the controversial 17th-century Negro Burial Ground site, located a stone's throw away from City Hall. He has demanded that the Bush administration stop digging up skeletal remains of his ancestors.

The federal government is presently erecting a 34-story, multi-million-dollar office building at

the site, located some 50 yards east of Broadway, between Duane and Reade Streets. Since excavation for the construction began last October, close to 500 skeletal remains have been unearthed and stored at Lehman College.

Dinkins is seeking congressional legislation that would designate the Burial Ground a national historic and archeological district. He wants the bill to also consider designation of the building as a national historic site.

In addition, the mayor has called for appropriate funding for reinterment of the human remains and installation of a suitable memorial monument in the burial ground area. Also he recommends design of a permanent interpretative exhibition to be located in the newly constructed federal building.

In a letter to William J. Diamond, GSA regional director, Dinkins pointed out that plans to

(Continued on Page 14)

enhance New York's civic center with a Living Memorial to the Holocaust Museum, led him to consider the possibility of creating a museum honoring the history of African-Americans.

Archeologists have been working in a pit more than 20 feet below street level, under a roof of translucent plastic sheets, surrounded by the rumbling tumult of backhoes excavating the site.

Remains of more than 100 infants have been found. Many died before the age of six months and were buried in coffins 12 to 18 inches long. Fifteen older children have also been discovered. Most adults had died in their 30s but had dental profiles of people in their 90s.

The long forgotten cemetery was the final resting place for Black New Yorkers, who were banned from other public graveyards, from the mid to late 1700s.

Dinkins has appointed an advisory committee, chaired by Howard Dodson, head of the Schomburg Museum, to review all issues and concerns relevant to the historic Negro Burial Ground.

Dinkins said a very thorough research and thoughtful recommendation by the committee helped to convince him that congressional action is necessary to ensure that this significant resource is treated appropriately.

(Next week's Amsterdam News will feature an exclusive interview

Work is halted at N.Y. burial ground

PHILA. INQUIRER July 30, 1992

By Andrew Maykuth
INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

NEW YORK — The federal government yesterday halted the removal of skeletal remains from an 18th-century slave burial ground, interrupting construction of an office tower that had been sharply criticized by the city's black leaders.

Richard G. Austin, administrator of the General Services Administration, ordered excavation to stop at the old Negro Burial Ground, where archaeologists have removed the skeletons since October.

The order also halts construction of a four-story annex to a \$276 million office building on

Broadway in Lower Manhattan, where the remains were discovered deep below the surface. Archaeologists believe that several hundred more skeletons remain on the construction site.

The archaeological work is being undertaken by John Milner Associates Inc. of Philadelphia.

Austin's order was issued two days after a congressional subcommittee held hearings at which black leaders, including Mayor David N. Dinkins, accused the government of bungling the project.

"The memory and legacy of our African pioneers deserve better," Dinkins said Monday at the hearing

of the House subcommittee on public buildings and grounds.

The GSA had sought to accelerate the removal of the bones to get on with construction of the office building between Duane and Reade Streets. The agency had not made final plans on how it would handle the remains after they were studied by anthropologists.

Dinkins and other African American leaders insist that the government build a memorial and rebury the remains on the site of the burial ground, which covered several acres in the 1700s before it was buried and forgotten.

Howard U. Skeleton Collection Gets Grant

National Science Foundation Provides \$147,236 to Support Preservation and Study

By Brooke A. Masters
Washington Post Staff Writer

"Look, here's one with a fused hip," Michael L. Blakey said, as he pulled open drawer No. 53 and retrieved a piece of the skeleton inside. "I remember him. Let's take a look."

Blakey, an associate professor of anthropology at Howard University, walked from the cabinet of numbered drawers to pull out the biographical records of a 44-year-old South Carolina laborer and a photograph showing a man with a leg stuck permanently askew.

No. 53 and 736 other skeletons—left over from Howard Medical School dissections between 1932 and 1969—make up a nearly unique research collection. The National Science Foundation awarded the university a \$147,236 grant to preserve and study it.

The bones, which were moldering in the basement of a university building until Blakey began trying to rescue them in 1984, will be cleaned and stored in a renovated four-room laboratory in Howard's Douglass Hall.

The collection is the third-largest assembly of skeletons in the nation, and the detailed demographic information available on each individual makes it fertile territory for anthropologists seeking to match skeletal data with personal history.

"There are tens of thousands of skeletons in museums in the United States. But if you ask how many [collections] are large enough [samples] to do studies where you have detailed information about who they were, the answer is two," said John



PHOTOS BY MARY LOU FOY—THE WASHINGTON POST

Michael L. Blakey with one of the skulls from Howard University's extensive collection of skeletons. At right, the cranial height of a skull is measured.

Yellen, who directs the \$550,000 systematic anthropological collections program for the foundation.

Biological anthropologists—who study human biology on a population-wide, rather than individual, scale—use skeleton collections to establish standards, for such characteristics as height, weight and bone development. Archaeologists rely on present-day skeletons for comparison with ancient bones, said Michael Fluharty, a science foundation spokesman.

The Howard skeletons are particularly valuable to researchers seeking to study African Americans, Blakey said. Unlike the larger and largely white Smithsonian Institution and Cleveland Museum of Natural History collections—1,600 and 2,600 individuals, respectively—

three-quarters of the Howard skeletons are from African Americans.

"We can learn a great deal about how the social and economic conditions that these mostly poor and African American people experienced affected their biology—growth and development, diet, disease," Blakey said. He added that he hopes eventually to use computer equipment to help reconstruct the skeletons.

Howard anatomy professor W. Montague Cobb, who died in 1990, amassed the skeleton collection—from the cadavers his students dissected—with just such goals in mind.

"For most of Cobb's career, there was a great deal of science that was demeaning to Americans of African descent. . . . Cobb built up his laboratory and collection to allow those of

us here at Howard to make a contribution from our own perspective," Blakey said. "His point of view clearly pointed to human equality."

The bodies, which included 17- to 106-year-olds born as long ago as 1850, came mostly from area coroners' offices—with permission of family members when they could be found. Some were people who had willed their bodies to science.

Collected in metal cabinets with drawers so small that the bones bang against one another and are at risk of long-term damage, Cobb's stockpile was largely forgotten after his 1973 retirement from Howard. Blakey rediscovered the estimated 150,000 bones about 10 years later.

"They were in the basement of the Adams building, getting dripped on, in rotting wooden crates, some with trash mixed in," Blakey said. "There are missing skulls. That's what happens when a collection is not secured. Medical students are running around down there. I know what medical students do."

Howard spent \$9,000 during the 1987-88 school year to clean and store 190 skeletons. The science foundation grant will be used to buy new cabinets—with larger drawers—for the entire collection, upgrade the computer index of demographic information and to set up a laboratory where researchers and students can work with the bones.

All the new attention to the collection does pose one additional problem. "If a family member knows that one of these individuals is their ancestor and wants to claim it, we need to establish a process that would make that possible," Blakey said.

Let those in African American graveyards rest in peace

By **DAVID S. ROTENSTEIN**

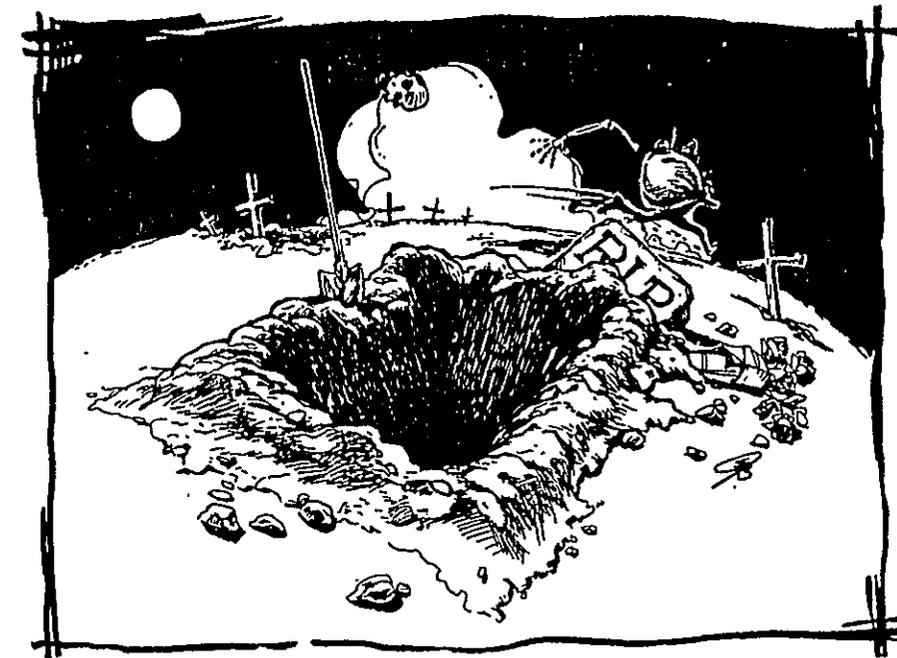
The indignity of slavery and economic discrimination against African Americans is a blemish on our past. Some might argue that archaeology helps to shed light on misunderstood and obscured parts of history like the social behavior of enslaved African Americans or their descendants. But when disenfranchisement follows a person through life and into the grave only to re-emerge under the guise of archaeology some cen-

Chances are, if your ancestors were poor their remains are open for grave-robbing archaeologists.

ture or two later, who's to say where scientific propriety ends and desecration begins?

These sentiments were echoed by Rep. Gus Savage (D, Ill.) after the excavation of a colonial-era slave cemetery in New York City was halted by the federal government last Thursday.

"So often, African Americans have their peace in life disturbed by government," Savage told reporters last week after the General Services Administration responded to outrage from African Americans and announced its decision to stop archaeological excavations at the construction site of a proposed office on Broadway in Lower Manhat-



For The Inquirer / ERIC J. BATTLE

ten Hearings by a special advisory committee are expected to debate the future of the project.

Chances are, if your ancestors were poor — slaves, tenant farmers or textile-mill workers — their final resting place and skeletal remains are fair game for grave robbers disguised as archaeologists. If your ancestors were African American or Native American, the likelihood of them being excavated is greater than if they came from middle class

white backgrounds.

Poverty and racial bias — combined with the decay and neglect of cemeteries lacking those ornate marble monuments marking the graves of the elite — can eradicate the modest memorials erected by the poor for their loved ones. Like the people buried in them, the cemeteries of the poor are lost and forgotten.

In 1990, Congress debated several bills dealing with the repatriation of Native American skeletal re-

plains. "But that federal law deals only with Native Americans."

Larsen, who has worked with the skeletal remains of Native Americans, African Americans and whites, suggests that there isn't any real bias toward the excavation of any one racial or ethnic group.

But Theresa Singleton, an archaeologist with the National Museum of American History at the Smithsonian Institution, points out that there potentially might be a greater number of African American graves excavated, compared to other groups, because of historical biases.

"It's largely because graves of African Americans are unmarked and in many cases undocumented," notes Singleton. "I just don't think it's the intent of archaeologists to say, 'OK, let's go dig up African American burials (graves) and not dig white American burials.'"

One of only a handful of archaeologists of African American descent, Singleton specializes in the archaeology of plantations and other slavery-related sites in the Southeastern United States. She suggests that economic inequalities, rather than racial differences, account for many African American cemeteries going unmarked and undocumented.

"I think it's more economic-based because the cemeteries of the elite are marked, well-identified and preserved," Singleton notes. "I don't think it's a black and white thing. I would say the discrimination is based on class."

Many African American cemeteries are excavated because of federal laws requiring archaeological studies prior to certain federally funded construction projects. Roads, reservoirs and even office buildings like the recently reported project in Man-

hattan all have displaced the graves of African Americans and others.

But as Singleton points out, "I guess disenfranchised groups are getting more attention. These poor people, black or white, are in the cemeteries that are getting excavated."

Nearly 150 African American graves from the First African Baptist Church were excavated in 1983 due to construction of the Vine Street Expressway in Philadelphia. In Southwest Arkansas, 79 black graves were excavated in 1982 by the Arkansas Archaeological Survey to make way for construction along the Red River.

After a cemetery is identified by archaeologists, the agency sponsoring the project must decide on a way to deal with the find. This might involve selecting a different alternative or location for the project, its outright cancellation or excavation of the site.

Singleton stresses that while she doesn't believe there's any conscious bias on behalf of the archaeologists to dig African American cemeteries, "I wonder if that (bias) does occur on some decision-making level. I don't know."

Says Larsen, "Most states, if not all, have some sort of legislation dealing with human remains regardless of who they are."

But most state laws, like their federal counterparts, are designed to protect Native Americans because of passionate Indian-rights lobbying. Perhaps now, with the outrage in New York, the same might be forthcoming for African Americans.

David S. Rotenstein is working on his doctorate in folklore at the University of Pennsylvania.

Black activists demand burial ground artifacts

AMSTERDAM NEWS AUG. 22, 1992

By HERB BOYD

Special to the AmNews

A group of noted community activists are demanding that the million-plus artifacts exhumed from the Black ancestral burial ground in Lower Manhattan be returned to the Black community. The artifacts include military uniforms, rings, buttons, coins, necklaces, bracelets, burial shrouds and countless other items of immeasurable value.

"We are demanding that they return these artifacts plundered from the gravesites," Sonny Carson said in a recent interview with the *AmNews*. "We are not sure where these artifacts are being held, but we want them all back. They belong to our ancestors."

According to a report in the *Daily News* on Tuesday, a spokesperson for the Government Services Administration (GSA) said the artifacts were in the hands of an expert conservator, Gary McGowan, who is in charge of

"cleaning and stabilizing" them.

"I hope they are doing a better job taking care of them than Lehman College was doing with the skeletal remains," said Elombe Brath, who was among some 10 others recently proposed by Mayor David Dinkins to serve on a steering committee for the burial ground. "Before we applied pressure on them at the college, the bones there were decomposing because there were no humidifiers in the room."

On a WLIB broadcast Tuesday afternoon, State Senator David Paterson, who has been a prominent force in the burial ground controversy, told listeners that during a recent visit to Lehman College, he discovered there was no air conditioning in the rooms and that many of the skeletal remains, which had been wrapped in newspapers, were adulterated by printer's ink.

Carson and other activists are

(Continued on Page 8)

Burial ground artifacts

(Continued from Page 1)

also demanding reparations for the property expropriated from the hundreds of Black landowners who settled in the area. Carson said he has also been recently informed that during the construction of the nearby Federal Plaza Building, there were also a large cache of skeletal remains uncovered, but the bones were thrown away.

This Saturday at the ancestral burial ground in Lower Manhattan, a number of noted artists and speakers will gather in A Day of Tribute. Such performers and artists as Ras Baraka, Heavy D, X Clan, Africa Bamba and the Real Roxanne will link their voices with Elombe Brath, Sonny Carson, Amiri Baraka, Jamail Alamin (H.

Rap Brown), Professors James Small and Leonard Jeffries, Father Lawrence Lucas, Alderman Michael McGee of Milwaukee, Viola Plummer and Prince Asiel Ben Israel of Chicago.

"This situation has national and international ramifications," Carson insisted; "it cannot be relegated to a local issue." He observed that he was not satisfied with Mayor Dinkins' proposed committee on the burial ground, asserting that, except for Elombe Brath, it lacked young, vigorous and progressive representation from the Black community.

"In a few days we will be calling a meeting to form our own watchdog committee," Carson said, "one that will be more reflective of our

own interests and demands."

Other African-Americans on the mayor's committee include Howard Dodson, chief of the Schomburg Center, who will chair the committee, Dr. Michael Blakey, a professor of anthropology at Howard University, who has been involved with the burial ground issue almost from the start, Professor John Henrik Clarke, musician Noel Pointer, Joan Maynard of the Weeksville Preservation Project, architect Max Bond, Pastor Susan Johnson Cook of Mariner's Temple Baptist Church, Rev. Herb Daughtry of House of the Lord Church in Brooklyn, William Howard of the New York Theological Seminary and U.S. Rep. Charles Rangel.

Gus Savage: the ancestral burial ground should be covered only by 'dirt and sunshine'

By HERB BOYD
Special to the AmNews

For its third annual convention and banquet last Friday at Harvest Manor in Brooklyn, the United African Movement (UAM) assembled an unbeatable combination: baked chicken, an easy listening jazz ensemble and U.S. Rep. Gus Savage.

While the 200 or more in the audience wrapped their jaws and paws around succulent chicken dinners, the ensemble — Willene Barton (tenor sax), Frank Spooner (piano), Eric Lemon (bass) and Mike Flythe (drums) — ripped into some mellow jazz standards and a few funky blues numbers.

They soon relinquished the stage to vocalist Ann Sinclair and pianist Thom Bridwell, who offered a gospel-tinged homage to the keynote speaker.

The eminent historian John Henrik Clarke was on hand to introduce Gus Savage, and he did it without a windy buildup. "You don't need a speech to introduce the speaker," Clarke quipped, "so I won't take too long in my re-

marks." And true to his word, he kept his remarks brief, bringing Savage to the dais "before the baptist preacher got the best of me," Clarke chuckled.

Savage, who was in town two weeks ago to chair a hearing on the crisis of the "Negro" Burial Ground, began his speech by commenting on that situation.

Construction ceased forever

"For those of you who may not know, excavation has ceased forever on the burial site," Savage announced; "there will be no further construction on that site unless the people will it." Savage, for 12 years a representative from Chicago's Southside and recently unseated by Melvin Reynolds, proposed five things he would like to see done as discussion surrounding the burial ground continues.

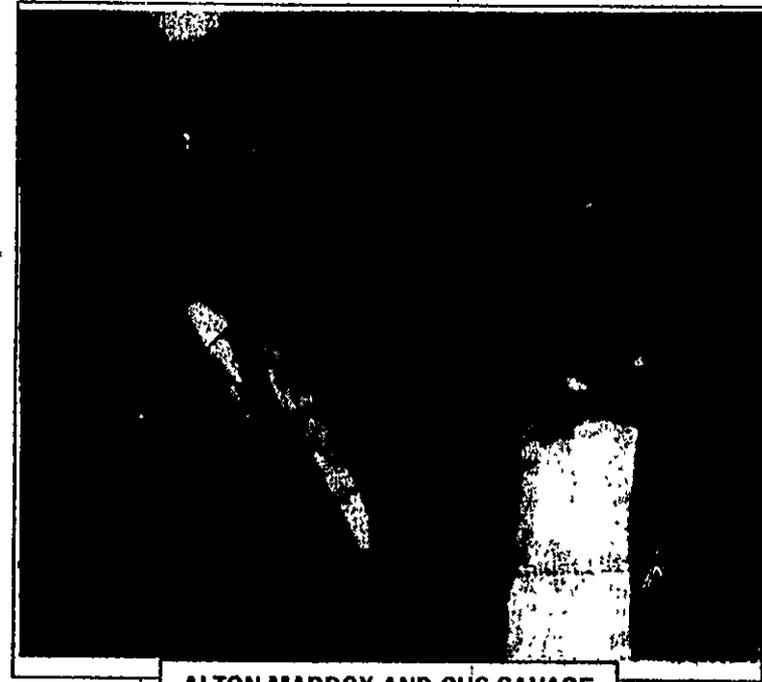
"I would like to see an advisory board composed of concerned citizens," he began. "And I don't mean a board like the Landmark Commission with only one African-American on it. This board should be controlled by African-Americans."

He also proposed that the site be ceded national landmark status, that a research design be developed and "not by the all-White Milner and Company," that the Government Service Administration give up overseeing the project and that a memorial be constructed at the site.

"But not on top of the graves," Savage demanded. "The graves should be covered by only dirt and sunshine, just like the burial sites of the Jews and Native Americans."

During the rest of his speech, the feisty congressman elaborated on "Rebuilding the Black Community," a theme set forth earlier by UAM chairman Attorney Alton Maddox. Citing an article from the *AmNews*, Savage read where Rep. Floyd Flake was outraged by a \$12 billion aid package to bail out the former Soviet Union, while a \$10 billion program to aid U.S. cities was denied.

"Will my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus be as courageous when the vote comes up on the \$10 billion aid package for Israel?" Savage questioned.



ALTON MADDOX AND GUS SAVAGE

Savage was deeply disturbed to learn that such Jewish politicians as Susan Alter and Stephen Solarz were seeking office in districts where people of color are the majority. "It seems Jews can run for office in Black neighborhoods, but Blacks can't run in Jewish communities," he noted.

"Jews represent only three percent of the population in this coun-

try, but there are 33 Jews in the House and eight in the Senate. We represent 12 percent of the population, and there are only 12 Blacks in Congress. There are four times as many Blacks as there are Jews in America, yet they have almost twice as many representatives in Congress. And now they want to take two additional seats at our expense," he added.

MCNY QUARTERLY

MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK • VOLUME SEVEN • NUMBER ONE • FALL 1992

NOVEMBER

8

Sunday 2:00 pm

PANYC: UNCOVERING NEW YORK CITY

Join the Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC) on three Sundays, November 8, 15, and 22, as they discuss recent digs and analyze New York City's archaeology.

November 8 program:

Uniquely New York: 17th Century Life
Meta F. Janowitz, ceramic analyst, discusses data drawn from genre paintings and lower Manhattan sites revealing that although seventeenth-century New Yorkers had diverse European origins, the archaeological record shows that they were creating a new, uniquely "New York" way of life.

Plantation Archaeology in New York City: The Van Cortlandt Manor
Fred Winter, professor at Brooklyn College, discusses recent excavations that have revealed aspects of slave life at an eighteenth-century manor house.
Free with admission contribution

15

Sunday 2:00 pm

PANYC: UNCOVERING NEW YORK CITY

New York City: Melting Pot or Cultural Stew?

How important was ethnic origin to early New Yorkers? Nan Rothschild, professor at Barnard College, discusses evidence of the persistence and expression of ethnic identity revealed in archaeological excavations.

Tea Cups & Dinner: An Archaeological Perspective on 19th-Century New York City Women

Preservationist Diana dZ. Wall discusses what ceramic sherds from dinner plates and tea cups reveal to archaeologists about the experience of women in New York City in the last century.
Free with admission contribution

22

Sunday 2:00 pm

PANYC: UNCOVERING NEW YORK CITY

Trash or Treasure:

An Archaeologist Looks at 18th and 19th Century Garbage

Garbage, the bane of urban life, is viewed by archaeologists as a potential treasure trove that reveals what life in the City was like in the past. Joan H. Geismar, urban archaeologist, discusses her findings from sites in lower Manhattan, Greenwich Village, and Brooklyn.

Ethical Concerns of a Conservationist

Gary McGowan, archaeologist/conservationist, looks at preservation of New York City artifacts.

Free with admission contribution



SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL ARCHEOLOGY

ROEBLING CHAPTER
Greater New York Area

presents the

TWELFTH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM ON INDUSTRIAL ARCHEOLOGY IN THE NEW YORK - NEW JERSEY AREA

*Co-sponsored by the Drew University Anthropology Department
and the Office of New Jersey Heritage*

**SATURDAY, October 3, 1992
10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.**

Drew University - Madison, New Jersey

Registration: \$12 (includes lunch if you register in advance)

ILLUSTRATED PRESENTATIONS

MENDHAM, NJ'S WATERPOWERED INDUSTRIAL SITES
Bierce Riley, President, Roebling Chapter SIA

BIOGRAPHY OF AN ENTERPRISE: THE BOTANY MILLS, PASSAIC, NJ
Joan Geismar, Consulting Archeologist

PHOTO DOCUMENTATION OF BETHLEHEM STEEL'S FORGING DIVISION
Joseph Elliott, Muhlenberg College

**THE BOATMEN'S HORN: A VIDEO OF LIFE AND WORK
ON THE DELAWARE AND THE LEHIGH CANALS**
Lance Metz and Vincent Monello, Hugh Moore Park Museums

THE ELECTRIFICATION OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, 1906-1986
Gerry Weinstein, Photo Recording Associates

**PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF FREIGHT AND PASSENGER CARS
AT THE RAILROAD MUSEUM OF NEW ENGLAND**
Howard Pincus, Railroad Museum of New England

**GOING UNDERGROUND: AN INDUSTRY'S ADAPTATION TO URBANIZATION
A BROOKLYN ROPEWALK FROM CIRCA 1835**
Cecce Kirkorian, Betsy Kacms, Robert Stewart: Historic Perspectives, Inc.

THE PALEO-INDUSTRIAL PERIOD: 17TH CENTURY SITES IN MANHATTAN
Edward Rutach, Historic Conservation & Interpretation

LOCATION: DREW UNIVERSITY HALL OF SCIENCES AUDITORIUM - SEE OVER
Come at 9:30 A.M. for coffee and pastry; symposium starts at 10 A.M. sharp.

REGISTRATION: detach and fill in the form below and send it with \$12 fee (make check payable to Roebling Chapter SIA) to:

Charles Scott, RCSIA Treasurer, 601 Park St. #5F, Bordentown, NJ 08505
(If your name and address are already on the other side of this form, simply add the affiliation you want to appear on your name badge.)

STUDENTS: College and high school students may register for \$4 at the door but must show current I.D.; this student rate does NOT include lunch.

You will not receive confirmation; pick up badge at door, so:
SAVE THIS FLYER - PIN IT UP AS YOUR REMINDER - DIRECTIONS ARE ON BACK
Questions? Call Symposium Coordinator Thomas Flagg at 212-420-5155, weekdays.

Name _____ Affiliation _____
(optional)
Mailing Address _____



**OKAY. SO THE
MEETING DIDN'T
GO TOO WELL.**

REQUOTED--

"A generic book review: This is an OK book. Parts of it are pretty good. There are parts that could have been better. There are some parts that would have been much better if I had written them because I am really an expert while the author is just learning. You could read this book, if such things interest you, or not, if they don't. It's really up to you. Books these days aren't cheap, but this one is not overpriced by much."

Borrowed from the Newsletter of the History and Politics Section of the APSA, p. 5.

Borrowed again from the SSHA news

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Membership in PANYC is open to any professional archaeologist who subscribes to the organization's purpose and meets the following criteria:

A. Applicants must hold an advanced degree (M.A., M.S., M.Phil., Ph.D., B.Sc., or official A.B.D.) from an accredited institution in archaeology, anthropology, history, classical studies, or other germane discipline with a specialization in archaeology.

B. At least six weeks of professionally supervised archaeological field training and four weeks of supervised laboratory analysis and/or curation experience are required. Requirements for field and laboratory analysis may be met by attendance at an archaeological field school which meets the guidelines set by the Society for Professional Archaeologists (SOPA).

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 an individual basis.

D. Applicants must be approved by a majority of members present at a regularly scheduled meeting of the general membership. Members receive the Newsletter and other PANYC publications.

E. Applicants should submit a statement of purpose that includes their interest in New York City archaeology. Members of PANYC have a commitment to protect and preserve the city's archaeological resources and to support research and encourage publication of information recovered from those resources. Members will not engage in illegal or unethical conduct involving archaeological matters. PANYC is not an accrediting organization and is not to be used as such.

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

If you are interested in joining PANYC or would like to subscribe to the Newsletter, please complete the form below and return it to: Susan Dublin, PANYC Sec., Dept of Anthro. Suny Purchase, 735 Anderson Hill Rd. Purchase, N.Y. 10577

NAME

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Please indicate preferred mailing address and check below as appropriate.

I wish to apply for membership in PANYC (Dues \$15)-----

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

Additional donation to PANYC----

Signature