

**P**ROFESSIONAL  
**A**RCHAEOLOGISTS OF  
**N**EW  
**Y**ORK  
**C**ITY



NEWSLETTER NO. 33  
 MARCH, 1987

CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
Minutes, General Membership Meeting, January 21, 1987.....	1
PANyc Correspondence.....	3
Notices of Meetings and Symposia.....	10
Draft Standards for Archaeological Data Recovery.....	13
Report on Urban Workshop, SHA, Savannah.....	21
Media Clippings.....	26
PANyc Membership Application.....	32

Material for the PANyc Newsletter can be sent to Joan H. Geismar, acting editor, 40 East 83 Street, NY, NY 10028. To ensure inclusion in the next issue, please submit material at least one week prior to the next scheduled meeting.

Minutes of the PANYC General Membership Meeting  
CUNY Graduate Center, Room 1126,  
Wall called the meeting to order at 7:00

Secretary's Report: Cantwell motioned for the minutes of the November 18, 1986 meeting to be accepted, Henn seconded and the minutes were accepted.

Treasurer's Report: Winter reported the balance in PANYC account of \$1,166.64 as of this meeting with funds earning 4.95% last year. Reminder - renewals of membership dues for 1987 are due in March.

President's Report: 1) N.Y.C. Landmarks Commission proposal for 17 State Street mitigation was approved by Board of Standards and Appeals. Details include ceilings of \$200,000 for initial construction and \$100,000 per year in expenses for the Developer to build and maintain a public exhibit space whose basic theme will be the interpretation of New York City's history as revealed through archaeological artifacts. The Chairman of the New York City Landmarks Commission has the right to approve: the design and installation of the exhibit spaces; the design, content, and installation of the permanent exhibit, and the design and content of temporary exhibits; as well as selection of the operating entity or entities of the exhibit space; 2) PANYC members were again encouraged to write letters to Sylvia Deutsch, the recently appointed City Planning Commissioner, expressing concern over the apparent loop hole in the building permit application process that allowed destruction of archaeological resources at 17 State Street to occur; and 3) the position of Treasurer was clarified as a two year term of which Winter is serving second year.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Action: Rubinson noted that the 92nd St. Y has a lecture series on underwater treasure salvors. Henn noted that at the SHA mention was made that part of the archaeological collection of the Atochia will be sold on the open market. Klein and Rubinson will write letters to Barto Arnold (of ACUA) and the Y regarding PANYC's concern that ethical issues be addressed and that legitimate practitioners be sought regarding future excavation of underwater archaeological sites.

AIA Participation: Winter noted that a seven panel exhibition display is proposed for installation in the Marriot Marquis Hotel at the New York City AIA meeting. Panel topics include: what PANYC is, archaeological information on the five boroughs, and name recognition for contributors to the display production (firms that do contract work in N.Y.C.). Self guided walking tour brochures of Lower Manhattan and Greenwich Village as well as brochures on N.Y.C. Landmarks and Gravestone Survey Project will be available at the display.

Awards: Winter for Salwen indicated that the PANYC student prize shall be awarded annually (unless in the judgement of the awarding committee, no worthy papers are submitted) to the student who submits the best unpublished scholarly paper using as its primary source data generated by "cultural resource management" activities conducted in the City of New York. Definitions and explanations: 1. Student - college undergraduate or graduate students, enrolled in any institution of higher learning, regardless of its location; 2. Scholarly - criteria include the best treatment of serious research questions in history and/or anthropology; 3. Judges - PANYC President to appoint each year a panel of three PANYC members to act in this capacity; 4. Prize - initially a single \$100 prize with the option in future years to offer separate undergraduate and graduate prizes of possibly \$75 each; 5. Schedule - papers to be postmarked

by January 15th with prize to be awarded at the annual public meeting in the spring of the same year, to begin in 1988.

City Agency Policy: Meeting with Baugher at L.P.C. was requested.

Curation: No report.

Legislation: Wall for Salwen. Nurkin, Rubinson and Pagano prepared position statement for PANYC on the Abandoned Shipwreck Act S.2569 under consideration by Congress. Salwen learned at the most recent SHA conference that an earlier version of this bill will be re-introduced for consideration. PANYC will need to get the most recent version and number of the bill before a new position statement can be prepared.

Museum: Henn for Geismar. Geismar sent a letter to Robert Macdonald, Director of the Museum of the City of New York, requesting planning for a series of talks on archaeology.

Native American Affairs: Cantwell announced that the open meeting of this committee on December 16th at 7 P.M. at New York University was a great success with 18 PANYC members attending. A lively discussion covered all aspects of the reburial issue. Plans are in the works for another open meeting on a topic to be announced.

Newsletter: Orgel and Cantwell were thanked for photocopying the January Newsletter. Wall and Cantwell resigned from this committee to devote full attention to PANYC Special Publications. Rubinson motioned for a call of thanks from the membership for their outstanding work which was followed by applause. Volunteers were encouraged to step forward to assist with future production of the Newsletter.

Public Program: Wall for Orgel, reported that the revised date for the next public program at the Museum of the City of New York is set for Saturday, April 25, 1987. The program will provide information on the range, variety and geographic dispersion of archaeological resources in N.Y.C.

Research and Planning: Rubinson for T. Klein, reported on the December 12th workshop and discussion on "A Synthesis of Urban Archaeological Research" in preparation for the 1987 SHA meeting. A range of subjects were addressed. T. Klein will write a summary of workshop for PANYC Newsletter and Sue Henry will report on the workshop in the SHA newsletter. The proposed topic for next years program is "Analytical Methods in Urban Archaeology."

Standards: Pickman for Rothschild, standards were sent to government agencies and contract firms.

OLD BUSINESS: None.

NEW BUSINESS: 1) Cantwell noted that the most recent issue of "American Archaeology" was devoted to historic archaeology in New York City. It was proposed that copies be sold at the next SAA meeting in N.Y.C. J. Klein will examine possibility of purchasing this issue with a volume discount. 2) Winter noted that Alan Gilbert will speak on Rose Hill Manor, date, location and time to be announced. 3) Wall announced that the next NYAC meeting is January 31st. 4) Wall noted that SOPA has reopened the certification grandfather clause for historical and underwater archaeology categories until April 1987.

Membership: Dr. Leslie Eisenberg's application for PANYC membership was accepted.

Respectfully Submitted, Daniel N. Pagano, PANYC Secretary 1986/87

# PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

Comments Submitted at the DEC Public Hearings on the Draft  
Regulations Related to the 1986 Environmental Quality Bond Act,  
Titles 1, 3, 5, and 7  
New York City Police Department Headquarters, One Police Plaza,  
New York City  
17 February 1987

The members of the Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC) strongly endorse the adoption of the draft regulations related to the 1986 Environmental Quality Bond Act, Titles 1, 3, 5, and 7, as they relate to historic and archaeological properties. We think that the adoption of these regulations will in fact preserve, enhance, restore and improve the quality of the state's environment.

However, we would like to suggest a few revisions which, we feel, will strengthen the document. Our primary concern is that some of the wording used in Title 7 of the regulations tends to stress the natural value of a resource while omitting reference to its historic value as well. We are especially concerned about this omission, because one of the stated purposes of the legislation is to protect historic properties (see Regulatory Impact Statement, Legislative Objectives, page 1, paragraph 2). Examples of this wording, and our proposed changes, which are underlined, are:

- Summary of Express Terms, 6 NYCRR Part 591, Section 4, paragraph 2:

"Each of the priority ranking systems identifies the natural and historic resource value characteristics which will best achieve bond act objectives...."

- Procedures for the Selection, Review, Approval and Funding of State Projects, Part 591, Section 6, page 75,

paragraph 1: "In making the final determination the commissioner may take into account, in addition to the natural and historic resource value of the proposal...."

paragraph 3: "(2) the extent to which the project's location contributes to the geographical balance of the availability of the diversity of natural and historic resource values...."

paragraph 7: "(6) the cost in relation to the natural and historic resource value of the proposed project...."

There may be other instances of this omission in the wording

which we have inadvertently overlooked.

In addition, we propose a few other changes:

- Procedures for the Selection, Review, Approval and Funding of State Projects, Part 591.4.j.3, on rating the diversity values of properties of unique character, pp. 49-50. We urge that another sub-section be added to read:

(vi) Additional consideration should be given for each historic and/or prehistoric manifestation which has been recorded on the property, to a maximum of 15; (with a rating of 5 for each manifestation)

- Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement Regulations (#P0009900-36), page 6, paragraph 3:

"The construction of trailways and waterway access points and parking lots may cause some temporary erosion, siltation and turbidity problems in nearby streams during their development and may also permanently adversely affect the integrity of historic and archaeological resources.

We strongly urge that these proposed changes be made before these regulations are adopted.

In conclusion, we would like to reiterate our enthusiastic support for these new regulations, and to offer our help in any appropriate way.

Diana diZerega Wall  
PANYC President

Bert Salwen  
PANYC Executive Board

Department of Anthropology  
New York University  
25 Waverly Place  
New York, N. Y. 10003

# PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

Comments submitted at the DPRHP Public Hearings on the Draft  
Regulations Related to the 1986 Environmental Quality Bond Act,  
Title 9

Graduate Center, City University, 33 West 42nd Street.  
New York City  
25 February 1987

The members of the Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC) strongly support the adoption of the DPRHP regulations related to the 1986 Environmental Quality Bond Act, Title 9 (Subchapter N, Chapter I of Subtitle 1 of Title 9 NYCRR). We think that this program of grants-in-aid to municipalities and not-for-profit corporations for historic preservation, municipal park and urban cultural park projects will enhance the quality of life in the State immeasurably.

However, we would like to suggest a few revisions which, we think, will strengthen the document. Our primary concern is that archaeological sites (which make up an important component of many of the state's historic properties) be more explicitly covered by these regulations. Examples of the wording in these regulations and our proposed changes, which are underlined, are:

- Definition of Terms, Section 435.2

Section 435.2.e, page 3: "Historic property shall mean a district, archaeological site, building, structure...."

Section 435.2.h, page 3: "New construction is allowable when such construction is compatible with the historic, archaeological, and architectural character of UCP resources..."

Section 435.2.n, page 4: "Preservation shall mean the act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a historic property and its associated archaeological deposits."

Section 435.2.r, page 7: "...while preserving those portions or features of the property which are significant to its historic, architectural, archaeological and cultural values."

Section 435.2.y, page 8: "...for the preservation, interpretation, development, and use of cultural, historic, archaeological, natural, and architectural resources of an urban cultural park."

-Eligible Projects, Section 436.2.b, page 17: "Examples of such activities include the preparation of of pre-development plans."

specifications and cost estimates; feasibility studies; historic structure and archaeological reports; preparation of construction documents..."

In addition, we are also concerned about the restriction of the coverage of the regulations to properties already listed on the National or State Registers. Therefore, we urge that coverage be extended to properties that are eligible for listing as well, so that as-yet-unevaluated properties that are of extreme historic importance and are threatened with immediate destruction can be included in the program. Examples of the wording on this issue, and our proposed changes, which are underlined, are:

- Definition of Terms, Section 435.2.e, page 3: "Historic property shall mean a district, archaeological site, building, structure or object listed in, or eligible for listing in the National or State Registers of Historic Places.

- Eligible Projects, Section 436.2 page 15, paragraph 1: "Properties proposed for acquisition or development must be individually listed on or eligible for listing on the National or State Registers of Historic Places..."

Section 436.2.a, page 15: "Acquisition projects. A property listed on or eligible for listing on the National or State Register of Historic Places may be acquired by a not-for-profit corporation."

There may be other instances of both of these omissions in the wording of the regulations which we have inadvertantly overlooked.

We strongly urge that these proposed changes be made before these regulations are adopted.

In conclusion, we would like to reiterate our enthusiastic support for these new regulations, and to offer our help in any appropriate way.

Diana diZerega Wall  
FANYC President

Hert Salwen  
FANYC Executive Board

Department of Anthropology  
New York University  
25 Waverly Place  
New York, N. Y. 10003

# PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

---

411 East 70th St.  
New York, N.Y. 10021  
16 March 1987

The Honorable Sylvia Deutsch  
Chairperson, Department of City Planning  
2 Lafayette Street  
New York, New York 10007

Dear Chairperson Deutsch,

The members of the Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC) enthusiastically commend the decision made by the Board of Standards and Appeals during your period of tenure as chairperson there on the "mitigation" for the destruction of potential archaeological deposits at 17 State Street in lower Manhattan. However, we are deeply concerned that the situation that permitted the destruction of these deposits be prevented from reoccurring.

As I am sure you remember, the developer of this site applied for a discretionary permit and therefore the project was subject to environmental review under the CEQR process. As part of this review procedure, the Landmarks Preservation Commission identified the site as having the potential for containing archaeological deposits significant to the cultural heritage of New York. An archaeologist, Dr. Joan Geismar, was hired by the developer to conduct a preliminary study of the site. Her study documented that in fact part of the property had definite potential for containing important archaeological deposits. However, while this project was under review and before Geismar had even begun her study, the developer applied for and received a permit from the Department of Buildings to build an as-of-right building on the property. Operating under this permit, excavation for the foundation of the proposed building was begun and thus the potential archaeological deposits on the site were destroyed.

A procedure must be established whereby the Department of Buildings is notified both by its fellow City agencies and by the applicant that a project is under environmental review, so that an as-of-right permit will not be automatically issued. We strongly urge that the representatives of the Department of City

Planning, the Department of Buildings, the Landmarks Preservation Commission, and other relevant city agencies work out an effective procedure to deal with this problem. The existence of this loophole threatens the cultural heritage of New York City as well as the CEQR process as a whole.

Sincerely yours,

Diana diZerega Wall  
PANyc President

cc Philip Hess, Esq.  
Mr. Joseph Ketas  
Hon. Gene A. Norman  
Ms. Lenore Norman  
Hon. Charles M. Smith, Jr., R.A.

# PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

February 9, 1987

Director of Programs  
92nd Street YMHA  
1395 Lexington Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10028

Dear Director of Programs:

The Professional Archaeologists of New York City noted with dismay the program called Up From the Depths which the Y is offering in February and March. Rather than emphasizing the educational aspects of underwater archaeology, the series focuses on treasure hunting underseas. There are many scholars who are experts in underwater archaeology, several of them based in the Institute of Underwater Archaeology at Texas A&M, who can well communicate both the "romance" and informational rewards of excavating underwater shipwrecks. An exciting and informative program could have been organized with such speakers.

As the enclosed New York Times editorial notes, publicity about rich wrecks simply encourages looting of underwater historic sites. We believe that it is inappropriate for an "educational" series to be a forum for ~~flavors~~ <sup>fly</sup>, since it can further encourage such destruction.

→  
corrected  
in original  
(ed.)

Sincerely yours,

Karen S. Rubinson, Ph.D.  
Chair, Action Committee

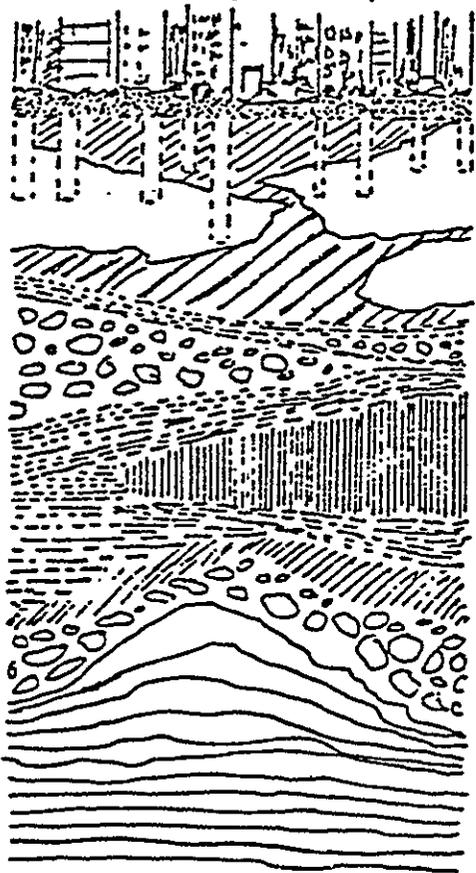
c/o Key Perspectives  
250 West 100th Street  
New York, N.Y. 10025



*Symposium on the*

# ARCHAEOLOGY of NEW YORK CITY

*open to the general public*



An afternoon of slides and discussions of  
archaeology's contribution to understanding our city

Seventh Annual Symposium sponsored by  
Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC)  
in association with The Museum of the City of New York

**SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1987**  
**1:00—4:00 P.M. ADMISSION FREE**  
**THE MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK**  
**FIFTH AVENUE AT 103 STREET**

PANYC is an organization of local professional archaeologists concerned  
with discovering and conserving our cultural heritage



# ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA · New York Society

The AIA's Blumengarten Lecture in Urban Archaeology

The New York Society of the Archaeological Institute of America,  
in conjunction with the Departments of Anthropology and Classics  
of New York University invite you to a lecture

"Excavations at the Rosehill Manor, Bronx, New York"

by Dr. Allan Gilbert, Fordham University

Wednesday, April 8

6:00 p.m.

Room 300, Main Building

NYU, Washington Square Campus

(the corner of University Place and Waverly Place)

New York University alumni and interested Greenwich Villagers are invited to a symposium and luncheon at which urban archaeologists will describe recent researches into the historic past of New York City's first suburb.

This will be the first public presentation of results of the New York University Anthropology Department's Greenwich Village archaeology project.

The symposium will take place on

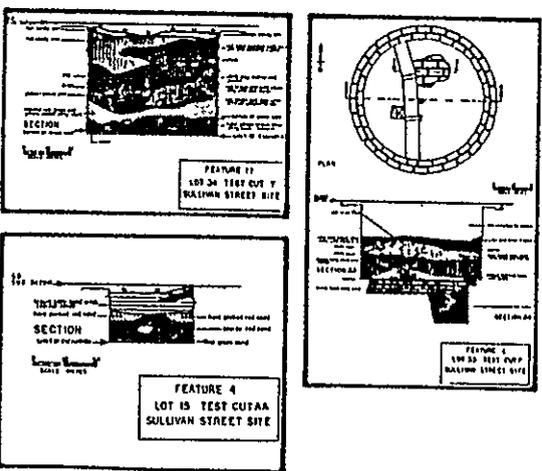
SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1987

from 9:30 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.

at La Maison Française  
16 Washington Mews

followed by a luncheon and exhibition of artifacts from Greenwich Village archaeological sites.

CONTRIBUTION: \$20 per person.



drawings by Jo Goklberg

### THE PROGRAM

WELCOME. Annette Weiner, David B. Kriser Professor and Chair, Department of Anthropology, New York University.

NEW YORK CITY ARCHAEOLOGY: AN OVERVIEW. Bert Salwen, Professor of Anthropology, New York University.

THE HISTORY OF GREENWICH VILLAGE. Barbara Balliet, New York University.

ARCHAEOLOGY AT SHERIDAN SQUARE. Anne-Marie Cantwell, Professor of Anthropology, Rutgers University; Research Associate, New York University.

THE SULLIVAN STREET SITE: HISTORY. Rebecca Yamin, New York University.

THE SULLIVAN STREET SITE: EXCAVATIONS. Arnold Pickman, New York University.

THE SULLIVAN STREET SITE: ASPECTS OF 19th-CENTURY LIFE.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE. Jean Howson, New York University.

LOOKING AT DIET THROUGH FOOD REMAINS. Stephanie Rippel-Erikson, faunal analyst, Long Island Archaeological Project.

SETTING THE TABLE: THE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGES. Deborah Crichton, New York University.

ARCHAEOLOGY'S CONTRIBUTION TO UNDERSTANDING THE RECENT PAST: THE GREENWICH VILLAGE BACKYARD PROJECT. Diana Wall, New York University.

Reservations are required for the symposium and luncheon. Please complete the enclosed registration card and return it to the Department of Anthropology by April 1, 1987. The contribution of \$20 per person, in a check made payable to New York University, must be enclosed with the card.



The suggested report standards reproduced here were drafted by the PANYC Standards Committee (N. Rothschild, Chair, E. Boesch, S. Dublin, and A. Pickman) and accepted for a one-year trial period by the general membership in November, 1986. These guidelines are intended as a draft of recommended performance standards and will be open to revision following the trial period. Copies have been distributed to relevant New York City and State agencies and the members of PANYC.

---

Editor

STANDARDS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY

DRAFT

Submitted by PANYC, Dec. 1986

### Section One: Research Design and Fieldwork:

A research design for the mitigation of an archaeological site should allow for the broadest range of archaeological and historical questions at that site. Data recovery should be as complete as possible. It should be tailored to the research potential of the specific site being excavated, and, to the degree possible, to future archaeological research. This is especially critical in the mitigation phase because, in most cases, there will not be further access to the site.

A research design is an integral part of any archaeological endeavor. A mitigation report should contain a complete description of the research design utilized, and any research questions addressed, as well as the rationale for the particular approach taken in the field and subsequent stages of work.

The research design should reflect a knowledge of the existing data base and research questions considered important at both the local and regional level. A site report should contain sufficient information about this existing data base to make the rationale for the selection of a particular methodological strategy apparent to the reader. This information must include (but is not limited to): previous archaeological research in the area; archival, documentary, and historic information; oral history, if available; cartographic information; and physical characteristics of the study area.

The mitigation report should precisely outline those factors which influence methodological decisions, such as those that determined

sample size and sampling strategy. It should also explain how coverage of different deposit types and temporal periods was decided upon. Any additions or modifications to the planned excavation strategy which were developed during the course of excavation should be explained also. The report should document field procedures covering excavation and data collection techniques, and laboratory and analytic procedures, including:

1. Artifact retrieval procedures (e.g. excavation unit size and location, screen mesh size, wet vs. dry screening, tools used, etc.), including practices and rationale for collecting some artifacts and not others.
2. The sampling strategy utilized, with an explanation of the rationale for the placement of each excavation unit.
3. Stratigraphic information, such as whether arbitrary or natural strata were used, and if arbitrary, how thick.
4. Methods for recording horizontal and vertical provenience for artifacts and features.
5. Mapping techniques for the site as a whole.
6. A detailed description of specialized procedures, such as flotation, or the collection of radiocarbon samples.
7. Field cataloging procedures (e.g. accession system, field provenience recording system, etc.).
8. A description of laboratory procedures, describing artifact processing, decisions made as to differential handling of certain classes of material (re: washing, numbering, etc.), method and place of storage.
9. An account of the classificatory scheme applied to artifacts recovered during excavation, and how chronology (e.g. the period(s) of use of the site) was assessed.

## Section Two: Analysis of Data

The objective of the analysis section should be to provide the reader with an account of the conduct of the excavations, and a basic interpretation of the use of the site over time. (On large urban sites it may prove useful to treat each building lot as a "site" for these purposes.)

Any additions or modifications to the planned excavation strategy which were developed during the course of excavation should be explained in this section of the report. Similarly, decisions made after fieldwork as to whether or not to analyze all classes of material excavated should also be reported.

The discussion of excavations should describe the stratigraphy in detail, including types of soils and depths at which they were encountered. Depending on the nature of the site it may be useful to treat individual excavation units separately, or to discuss common deposits located in more than one unit together. The rationale for treating disparate strata as unified or separate deposits should be presented.

While a report may contain sections devoted exclusively to the description of artifacts, the analytic section should include a discussion of the general nature of the artifacts/ecofacts recovered from each deposit, including temporally/culturally diagnostic characteristics (e.g. mean ceramic dates, termini post quem, projectile point types--as appropriate) and functional typologies which are applicable to the interpretation of the deposits. This discussion should be integrated with the stratigraphic description to

the extent necessary to provide an interpretation of results. For historic period sites, the documentary research should be integrated into this section, where it is relevant.

The nature of a given site and excavation will affect the amount of interpretation possible. However, the goal of the analysis section goes beyond the description of the sequence of soil color/texture changes to the human behavior associated with strata. This provides basic data for the site-wide interpretations described in the next section.

### Section Three: Site Interpretation

Overall site interpretation should bring together all classes of information available to provide an account of history and culture history for this particular piece of land and the people who occupied or used it. This cultural history should encompass major events, such as occupation and/or building sequences, the interpretation of features, the taphonomy of deposits, and an interpretation of activities carried out on the site. Stratigraphic interpretations should extend to the widest areal extent possible, whether lot-wide or site-wide. All classes of data analyzed (e.g., faunal, floral, geological or geomorphological, architectural) should be integrated into this interpretive section.

Previous applicable work should be incorporated into the analysis of the site. This includes both regional and local work that has

direct bearing on the site or culture in question, as well as work from farther afield. It also includes both theoretical and descriptive archaeological works, as well as relevant information from other disciplines.

The importance of the site and its contribution to the general body of archaeological knowledge should be stated. This may consist of a relatively limited contribution to a particular regional or local cultural sequence or historic period, or it may have broader theoretical implications. The report should include any recommendations for further research and analysis of material from the site, treatment or conservation of the site (if the site has not been completely destroyed), curation of the artifacts, and public exhibit of the artifacts or interpretation of the site.

N. B. It is important to note that while all the above components are essential elements in the mitigation report, it is up to the individual archaeologist to organize the components in whatever manner s/he thinks appropriate. The organization outlined here is only a suggestion.

#### Section Four: Appendices and Tabulations

Every report of site mitigation must contain the following:

1. An area map, and a site map, showing the location of test units, architectural structures, and other features noted in the text. These maps should have scales and north arrows, and the site map should indicate elevations at appropriate points.
2. At least one profile from each test unit excavated, with more if appropriate, and plan views as needed to show the extent of features and variation in stratigraphy. Test units found to be completely disturbed need not be included.
3. Photographs of the site, if these provide significant information not obtainable from the map, and photographs or drawings of distinctive artifacts.
4. Copies of important historic maps mentioned in text.
5. Tabulations of all artifact (and ecofact) classes recovered, and their distribution among stratigraphic units. Artifact identifications, for temporally or culturally diagnostic material, should facilitate comparisons with other material included in the literature (e.g. Wading River stemmed point, annular pearlware, #4 bore pipe stem, utilized flake). Samples which allow for the analysis of flora, fauna, and soils must be taken during excavation, using standard techniques. Identifications, for at least a sample of appropriate deposits, should be made to the lowest taxonomic level possible.

6. A bibliography, listing all written works, site files, maps and other primary documents used, and for the latter three categories, the location of repositories. Any oral history used should also be documented in a similar manner.
7. The names and affiliations of all archaeologists who contributed to the report, and names, affiliations, and a summary of qualifications for expert contributors.
8. The name of the client for whom the work was done.
9. The location of the repository where artifacts are stored, and the format for data storage.
10. The legislation under which the work was performed, and the time allotted for work.
11. Copies of the scope of work, any memoranda of agreement, or other written material governing work performance.

The following is a copy of the "Urban Archaeology Forum" which will appear in the next issue of the Society for Historical Archaeology's Newsletter. The "Urban Archaeology Forum" is written by Susan L. Henry, Historical Archaeologist, Fairfax County, Virginia. This Forum discussion is of particular interest in that it presents a summary of the Urban Archaeology Workshop held at the January, 1987, meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology in Savannah, Georgia. Several PANYC members participated (Joan Geismar, Terry Klein, and Diana Wall), and Bert Salwen served as one of the two workshop discussants.

Terry H. Klein  
Research and Planning Committee

#### URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY FORUM

##### Group Name Change

Those of us who share a common interest in urban archaeology, and in issues associated with doing archaeology in an urban setting, have been calling our informal organization the "Committee for City Archaeology." The establishment of a "committee" within SHA, however, has very specific functional and legal ramifications that we do not intend (see the December 1986 issue of the Newsletter, page 1). So that there will be no confusion, we are now calling ourselves the URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP, but with no change in our goal of sharing information about urban archaeology.

##### SHA Urban Workshop in Savannah

On Wednesday afternoon, January 7, a workshop was held on "A Synthesis of Urban Archaeological Research." Organized into three discussion teams, covering the research topics of (1) consumer behavior/socio-economic status, (2) urban subsistence patterns, and (3) urban geography, 18 participants evaluated and manipulated standardized data sets that they provided from their respective cities. These cities included Alexandria, Va.; Baltimore; Boston; Charleston, SC; El Paso; New York City; Philadelphia; Phoenix; Pittsburgh; Santa Clara, Calif.; Toronto, Canada; Washington, DC; and Wilmington, Del. Two commentators, Bert Salwen, NYU, and Timothy Crimmons, historian with Georgia State University, observed and commented on all team discussions. Following these team discussion, each team presented a summary of its results.

Team #1, Consumer Behavior/Socio-economic Status. Team #1 analyzed data from Miller's economic scaling of ceramics, a relative value ranking of ceramics, economic scaling of meat, a relative ranking of meat, and an evaluation of ceramic vessel function. Data were lumped by status into low, medium, and high levels, based on occupation, ethnicity, and income

information, regardless of time period or city from which the data were derived. The data were also subdivided into five time periods (1780-1820, 1820-1860, 1860-1880, 1880-1900, 1900-1920). Team #1 found that in lumping status, but not controlling for time, there was a wide range in economic scaling results and that there was no correlation between ceramic economic scaling and status level. This same result was found when comparing status and the ranking of ceramics and meat. Over time, however, economic scaling and ranking figures increased. It was interesting to note that the figures for Chinese households in El Paso all clustered together. The evaluation of vessel function showed no correlation with status. It appeared that time was a factor, as was the question of data set comparability. Time appears to be a critical variable, and may be related to changes in manufacturing technology and changes in household purchase decisions. Team #1 recommended that as many variables as possible be considered simultaneously, and that since the definitions of socio-economic groups are so variable, purely economic hierarchies be considered instead. Alternatively, the variables used in developing status level groupings should be explained very explicitly.

Team #2, Urban Subsistence Patterns. The act of data standardization raised major methodological questions that inhibited an evaluation of the data sets. These questions centered on comparability issues of data collection techniques and data organization. For example, were all the flotation samples done in the same way? Are the faunal materials organized by MNI or by meat cut? Additionally, issues concerning which data sets are appropriate for answering which kinds of subsistence questions need to be resolved. For example, are meat cut data or MNI, biomass, and kill ratio data more appropriate for answering questions of producer (i.e., livestock industry) behavior or consumer (i.e., household) behavior in a market economy? It was

noted that a variety of factors affect the data recovered archaeologically, including household size, site function, deposition, food preparation, time and place, degree of urbanization, attitudes toward what constitutes "food", and availability in the market. Until these issues are resolved, data syntheses are problematical. An attempt was made, however, to determine at a very general level, whether the faunal data elicited any patterns. Charted by type of meat, city, and time (pre- and post-1850), the data suggest that there may be regional differences in preferences for different types of meat, but no other patterns were observed. Team #2 recommended that an evaluation of the problems raised during the discussions be continued; that guidelines be established for data collection and analysis, especially in documentary studies of diet and foodways; and that explicit explanations of collection and analytical techniques be included in all reports.

Team #3. Urban Geography. There are three reasons why archaeologists study cultural geography: (1) for predictive modeling in CRM activities, (2) to understand the city for research purposes, and (3) to interpret archaeological sites in contexts of the larger whole. An archaeological perspective, however, adds little to an understanding of cultural geography, since the questions of archaeology are not the questions of cultural geography, although the same sources are often used. The contributions archaeology does make include information about individuals, which adds material texture to the history of a city, about infrastructure, about changing household/lot landscapes, and about changes in the physical landscape of a city. There are problems, however, in relating specific groups of artifacts to the small focus of an individual household or family, especially when there is high mobility on the lot. It is easier to relate documentary data and artifactual data to the larger focus of the community. Team #3 recommended that since archaeologists and geographers

use different measures and aggregating techniques, an evaluation of sources and methods, including a mapping approach, needs to be undertaken.

Comments by Bert Salwen. It's a sign of the healthy state of historical archaeology that archaeologists from all over the country can standardize their data and come together to discuss syntheses. A number of methodological and theoretical questions have been raised during these discussions. The methodological question of comparability arises because historical archaeology is at a new stage in its growth. Can we compare different kinds of features, different kinds of artifacts, different measures of artifacts? The important thing is to be explicit about the methods that are used. On a theoretical level, everyone seems to agree that the search for material culture signatures of status is not productive; documentary data are more informative. Artifacts, however, are valuable in telling us how people lived. The question of scale is important. We began studying individual household lots, and when we realized that we couldn't understand them at that scale, we looked for comparisons on a larger scale. Making these comparisons, however, requires a feedback loop to the individual lot. It is therefore necessary to determine what the appropriate scale is for our research. Of great importance is the feedback between material culture and documents. The major contribution of material culture studies is that patterns are found that raise questions that take us to the documents, which will raise new questions.

Comments by Tim Crimmons. Historians are interested in urbanism as a phenomenon within a national, regional, or specific focus. Our quest should be "what can archaeology tell us about this specific city" (rather than "city" in general). It is on this level that archaeological data are most interesting. Archaeologists are asking questions that historians are paying little attention to -- questions of everyday life. Archaeologists should work more closely with

historians: "take a historian to lunch" and encourage student research to generate additional studies for local contextual information. Historians and archaeologists will continue to gather masses of data. We need to decide quickly the utility of it all. For example, how will it help the public understand their locale?

Conclusions. All workshop participants agreed that, in spite of variable concrete results, it is important to continue these synthesizing and methodological discussions. Plans are already underway for similar discussions in various regions and for the 1988 SHA meeting in Reno. One of the goals of the workshop was to make the results available to all who wanted them. An expanded version of the summary information presented here is being prepared, hopefully to be available in three to four months. If you would like a copy, please write Sue Henry at the address below. There will be no cost for this summary, but if copies of the data sets are desired, there will be a charge to reimburse xeroxing costs (there are several hundred pages for each team).

#### Future Urban Columns

The December issue of this column did not appear because there were no contributions from urban archaeologists. The purpose of this column is to provide a vehicle for increased communication among those of us doing archaeology in urban settings. So that this column can continue to serve this purpose, rather than be an outlet for Sue Henry to write whatever she likes, please send information you would like to share (typed, please) about 14 days prior to the general Newsletter deadline, to Susan L. Henry, Urban Archaeology Forum, Heritage Resources Branch, 2255 Annandale Road, Falls Church, Virginia 22042.

NEW YORK POST, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1987

# B'KLYN EYES WALL ST. TROLLEY

By JANE MCCARTHY

WEARY Brooklyn straphangers, be jolly — you may one day be riding a trolley to work.

It would take you on a half-mile ride through an ancient tunnel to the Brooklyn waterfront, where you would hop a ferry for a pleasant ride across the East River to Pier 11 on Wall Street.

If the trolley sounds like a folly, you obviously haven't heard of a guy named Bob Diamond, who's eager to restore a mode of transportation the city hasn't used in about 50 years.

Diamond, a member of the Brooklyn Historic Railway Assn. discovered an abandoned half-mile-long Long Island Rail Road tunnel through sheer bulldog tenacity.

Seven years ago, he heard it mentioned on a radio program and decided to research it. City agencies told the engineering student there was no such tunnel, and that if there were, it would be filled with rats and poison gas.

But Diamond kept digging, and found out that the tunnel had been completed in 1844 and was used in 1911 by smugglers and bootleggers. He finally obtained tunnel blueprints.

Then — using mountaineering cable and gas sensors borrowed from Brooklyn Union Gas — he found the tunnel buried under

**Ancient tunnel to take cars to ferry**

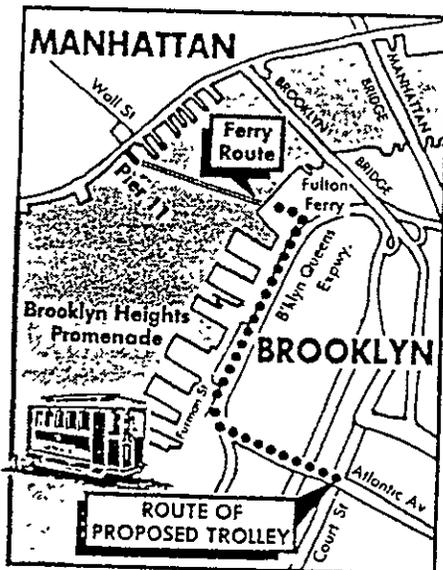
70 feet of dirt. The granite-walled tunnel, adorned with graceful brick arches, runs from Court St. at Atlantic Avenue north along Furman St. under the Brooklyn Heights promenade.

Fixing it up would be a breeze.

Total cost: \$5 million, which Diamond's group is requesting in payments from the city over the next two years.

Upon completion, three-car trolley trains running at 10-minute intervals would bring 4000 people per hour to the ferry landing, where they would hop the boat.

Total commuting time: 15 minutes, Diamond says, for a cost of about \$3.



New York Post Victoria Frischer

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1987

## New York Takes Photos of Itself for Posterity

By WILLIAM R. GREER

In the last four and a half years, photographers employed by the City Finance Department have walked down every street, stood on every corner and photographed every building in the city's five boroughs, as well as every vacant lot where a building once stood or may one day stand.

Their work, which has produced 891,412 photographs — a record of the city as it looks today — was started simply to provide information for use in assessing property taxes. The bulk of the work was completed in December, and the project has produced the most extensive architectural record of the city to date. It covers a half century of change since the Works Progress Administration photographed the city's buildings for the tax department between 1937 and 1940, the only other time such a project was undertaken.

Historians, architects and preser-

vationists say the photographs, by freezing in time the face of the city, will provide a record for the future of how New Yorkers lived in the early 1980's and will help the City Landmarks Preservation Commission find the buildings that it believes are worth preserving.

"This is a large city, of over 300 square miles," said Elliot Willensky, vice chairman of the Landmarks Commission and a co-author of the "American Institute of Architects' Guide to New York City." "Even for those of us who have seen much more of the city than anyone else sees professionally, we are still stumbling across new things to evaluate."

As he canvassed the city taking photographs, thousands of them in a week, Harry Spruyt, one member of the team, said he would suddenly find himself standing in front of a structure of uncommon beauty. "We would see these things and say this is not by any normal architect," he recalled as he photographed some buildings in Queens last Friday.

The Finance Department has produced the photographs — covering the total number of taxable real estate lots in all five boroughs — since it first sent out 6 photographers in August 1982. Mr. Spruyt and about

Continued

# New York Takes Photos of Itself for Posterity

Continued

25 other photographers are now catching up on the buildings that have changed since they were photographed and replacing photographs that did not turn out.

By March of next year, the Finance Department plans to have all the photographs stored on laser videodisks. If the purchase of the videodisk system is approved by the City Office of Management and Budget, tax assessors, historians and anyone else will be able to walk into any borough tax assessor's office, punch an address into a computer terminal and, at no charge, see the image of a building on a monitor, according to James E. Rheingrover, the Finance Department's deputy director of appraisal research. The assessed value and much of the information on which it is based will also be on screen.

Tax assessors will, at least at first, monitor the public's access to the information, Mr. Rheingrover said. For tax collectors, the new computer-aided system of tax assessment means being able to keep the assessed value of city properties more up to date, he said.

The Finance Department already credits the project in part with enabling it to increase the total assessed value of property in the city by \$5.392 billion for the 1988 fiscal year; if tax rates remain the same, this would mean an additional \$470 million in revenues for the city in the 1988 year, according to the department.

Mr. Block and Mr. Rheingrover said they did not know how to determine the cost of the project. It cost about \$99,000 just to make prints from the film. The photographers are paid by the hour, under the department's operating budget.

Since the W.P.A. created the current property record card system for keeping track of assessed values — clipping to each card a 1½-by-3-inch black-and-white photograph — the records have fallen drastically out of date, according to William K. Block, the department's deputy commissioner. Mr. Rheingrover estimated that the most recent photograph on 75 percent of the property cards is the one made by the W.P.A.

Because many assessments did not keep up with the market values, "over the years a tremendous amount of inequity had crept into the system," Mr. Block said. The department undertook its conversion to computer technology and the new photographic record to correct that.

The city plans to update the laser videodisks and keep the old ones — which are supposed to last 300 years — so the new photographic system will provide city historians with what Mr. Willensky called "an archive of this civilization."

The change since the W.P.A. photographs were taken has been dramatic. The city has been transected by major highways, such as the Cross Bronx Expressway and the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway, and the size and density of buildings has shifted.

Areas that were swamps on Staten Island in the 1930's are now covered with flourishing residential and commercial developments. In parts of the Bronx and Harlem, on the other hand, blocks of middle-class row houses and apartment buildings are now empty.

"Manhattan was far more low-rise, with a scattering of major high-rise," Mr. Block said. "Now, of course, it's increasingly concrete canyons."

"There are vast parts of Brooklyn and Queens that are really unchanged," Mr. Rheingrover said. "When you get farther out into parts like Canarsie, where you had vacant farmland, you now have row after row of attached houses."

The photographers are an eclectic group that has included former professional basketball players, a few Ph.D.'s, a doctor of veterinary medicine, engineers and actors. They have no office and, since they started shooting in August 1982, they have met early in the morning when the light is good at a McDonald's nearest the buildings they plan to photograph.

They use 35-millimeter Nikon cameras with 28-millimeter lenses and 400 A.S.A. color print film. They set the camera at its maximum depth of field, aim and shoot; this assures that the tax lot number held a foot or so in front of the camera is in focus, as well as the building.

No photographer has been robbed on the job. One, Michael Stefenson, a 6-foot 4-inch former driver for the United Parcel Service, said some men who appeared to be selling drugs threw a bottle at him while he was walking on a street in Harlem with his camera. One photographer was hit by a runaway trailer.

Some photographers had some architectural or design background, but most did not. Their view of the city has been shaped by their need to find streets on maps and locate structures not by their street numbers but by pacing off their precise position. When they describe their work, it is with pride.

After meeting at the McDonald's at Willis Avenue and Bruckner Boulevard in the Bronx last Friday morning, Mr. Stefenson and Mr. Spruyt headed to Ridgewood, Queens. Mr. Spruyt drove and shot the pictures; Mr. Stefenson navigated.

"I shot the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange and the Metropolitan Museum of Art," said Mr. Stefenson, who was raised in Stuyvesant Town in Manhattan and studied acupuncture and Zen Buddhism in Mexico.

"I always experience a sense of awe in Manhattan," he said. "There's a grandeur there. It's almost like the Emerald City. Here in Queens, I don't feel anything special. It could be Cincinnati."

Mr. Spruyt, who graduated from the Pratt Institute and the Rhode Island School of Design, said he preferred Staten Island. There, he said, "I have walked for five, seven miles in a day where there were no buildings."

"It is so un-citylike," he said. "You can get lost in the woods."

## Du Bois Yard Yields Clues To Lives of Blacks in U.S.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Feb. 27 (AP) — Plates and shoelaces from the backyard of the home of the civil rights pioneer W. E. B. Du Bois may yield clues to the lives of blacks in the Berkshires before the Civil War, an archeologist says.

The archeologist, Robert Paynter, a professor at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, said he was sifting through the property for hints of the daily existence of people who may have lived there 150 years before Du Bois's death in 1963.

Du Bois was a founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a leader in the Pan-African movement. Although he described his upbringing in his autobiography, little is known about his ancestors and other black families who lived in the Berkshire Hills after the Revolutionary War.

"When you start dealing with anonymous people who don't write long and detailed diaries or leave lots of properties to descendants, you have to weave together information from objects and sparse documents," Mr. Paynter said.

Homer Meade, a researcher in Afro-American studies, said some families came here with Dutch settlers from the Hudson Valley and others were escaped slaves who hid in the hills. Mr. Meade said Mr. Paynter's study

would reveal "the line of strength leading not just to Du Bois but to many families still in the area who were around just as long and who are just as important in their own ways."

For the last two summers, Mr. Paynter has led student teams on excavations at the site, now a National Historic Landmark. The teams used seismic and surveying devices to examine the ground before digging.

The digging has turned up so many broken plates that Mr. Paynter speculated that the family might have worked as caterers to wealthy white New York families who spent vacations in western Massachusetts.

Du Bois's great-grandfather, Tom Burghardt, probably came to the Berkshires with a Dutch family, Mr. Paynter said. Burghardt was freed from slavery in the 1780's because he fought in the Revolutionary War.

W. E. B. Du Bois was born in the village of Great Barrington in 1868, and died in self-exile in Ghana. He was given the house for his 60th birthday by friends, who included Clarence Darrow, the lawyer.

Du Bois later sold the house because he could not afford to keep it up, and the property was eventually turned over to the Du Bois Foundation, which dedicated it as a memorial park in 1969.

THE NEW YORK TIMES THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1967

## Traces of Free Blacks in Florida Uncovered in a Colonial Fort

By JON NORDHEIMER

Special to The New York Times

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 25 — By the side of a twisting creek in a salt marsh just north of St. Augustine, an archeological team from the University of Florida has unearthed what is believed to be the timeworn remains of the oldest settlement of free blacks in America.

For more than two centuries mud and soil covered the rotting timbers of Fort Mose, a fortification defended by runaway slaves from the British colonies who found sanctuary in Florida under the protection of the Spanish kings.

But also buried with Fort Mose since it was abandoned in 1763 was a nearly lost chapter of black history, a chapter of courage and epic struggle by the first blacks in colonial America to break free from slavery and find a measure of self-sufficiency and self-determination, historians say.

Citing the untapped but rich black social history of St. Augustine and the role it played more than a century before the Emancipation Proclamation, State Representative Bill Clark, a black legislator from Fort Lauderdale, said, "For blacks and Hispanics, in particular, the site is going to provide a significant look at our cultural heritage."

### Passage From the Carolinas

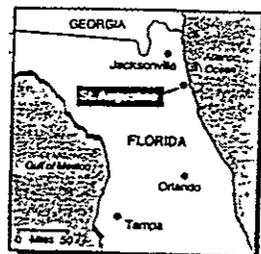
Long before slaves followed a northward underground railroad out of the South, their forebearers risked hardship and death to find passage from the Carolinas to the promise of freedom in Spanish colony.

There, on the muddy banks of the North River two miles from the heart of St. Augustine, the runaway slaves had the first taste of being masters of their own fate.

"In terms of history and black culture, I believe this find is very important," said Kathleen Deagan, curator of the Florida State Museum at the University of Florida and leader of the team that is excavating the site.

"It is evidence of black contribution to colonial life outside of the realm of servitude," she said today as she picked her way through a thicket where staff archeologists and graduate students worked in several excavation trenches.

"Fort Mose is a symbol of black free-



Associated Press, The New York Times/Feb. 26, 1967

Kathleen Deagan, curator of the Florida State Museum, instructing a student working at the site in Fort Mose, north of St. Augustine, Fla., that is believed to be the remains of the oldest settlement of free blacks in America.

dom in colonial America and that's an image we don't get much of in the history books."

So far, the team has uncovered parts of the fort's defensive system, including a moat, earthen walls, and posts that were probably parts of an interior blockhouse and watch tower, Dr. Deagan said.

She said there was little doubt that what the team has found is indeed the ruins of Fort Mose. A news conference was scheduled at the site Thursday to announce the discovery and describe its features.

The project is financed for the remainder of this year by a \$100,000 grant from the state.

### Site Long Unrecognized

The grant was obtained after Representative Clark complained that "a site so historically important has gone virtually unrecognized all these years."

Dr. Deagan estimated it would be months before the excavation proceeded to a point where the anthropological payoff at the site can be assessed. "It may be we may find only traces of a rugged frontier outpost similar to many others," she said. "But we are hoping for artifacts or details that may reveal echoes of Africa, from such things as basketry, architecture

and personal items."

Based on 18th-century documents found in archives in Spain and the Caribbean, researchers have long been aware of a garrison defended by freed blacks near St. Augustine. Garrison members were described by contemporaries as ferocious fighters, many of whom won their full freedom by their spirited defense of St. Augustine against marauding British raiding parties.

A surviving 18th-century map describes the fort's simple square design and battlements. It also sets position toward the city and its principal stone castle, Castillo San Marcos, now a national monument that draws long lines of tourists each year to St. Augustine, on the northeastern Florida coast.

### Exact Site Was a Mystery

But the exact location of Fort Mose — its original Spanish name was Gracia Real Santa Teresa de Mose — remained a mystery until now. Part of the problem in locating it was that in the 223 years since the fort and its adjacent village were last inhabited by some 100 free blacks, the surrounding terrain has been changed by nature and man.

What were once fertile fields used to

grow food crops are now a grass-covered salt marsh of mud and ponds. But the fortification, with its cannons and watchtower defending St. Augustine's north flank from attack, was constructed on a slight hill that rose above the fields. That area is now a marsh island, and it was here that Dr. Deagan and her team, financed by a grant from the state, began digging early last month.

Guided by details from the old map, workers carefully opened shallow trenches at several selected locations, predicting that each site should produce a different feature of the fort, such as its moat, wall and interior compound structures, Dr. Deagan said.

"So far, we have found everything exactly in the place we expected to find them," she said.

Peter Wood, associate professor of history at Duke University and author of "Black Majority," a book on colonial slavery in the Carolinas, greeted word of the discovery with enthusiasm.

"There's a good bit of renewed interest in trying to understand the complicated history of colonial Florida and how its history is tied to the history of the Southeast," he said in a telephone interview.

Spain and the English colonies fought

many skirmishes along the Florida border in the century that preceded the American Revolution.

Tensions mounted in the first half of the 18th century when Spain became alarmed by the growth of the English colony on the coast of what is now South Carolina and its potential threat to Florida. Between 1720 and 1740, the slave population there nearly doubled, to 39,000.

In a move that was probably more cynical than moral, slave-holding Spain offered sanctuary to English slaves who could find their way to St. Augustine and who would convert to Roman Catholicism.

The aim, Dr. Wood asserted, was to destabilize the Carolina colony at a time when slaves outnumbered whites there, and when the large numbers of recently arrived slaves were not yet broken in spirit.

"The Spanish saw a great opportunity to spread dissension among the slaves with the lure of freedom," the historian said.

This strategy directly contributed to a slave uprising near the Stono River outside Charleston, called the Stono Rebellion, Dr. Wood said.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1987

# Spanish Fort Is Excavated in Florida

**P**ENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 2 (AP) — Archaeologists at work at the Pensacola Naval Air Station are digging through what they believe may be the remains of a 17th century Spanish fort, part of the first European settlement in what is now the United States.

They have found hand-forged nails, musketballs, brass buttons and buckles, hand-painted Spanish ceramics

and a building foundation made from seashells.

"This could be the foundation of Fort San Carlos De Austria, the first Spanish fort built in the settlement in 1698," said Neil Robison, an archaeologist for the Army Corps of Engineers.

But he cautioned that is "only a hypothesis until we can excavate more features."

In 1559, Pensacola, on the western

end of the Florida panhandle, was the site of the first European settlement in what is now the United States. But the Spanish settlers, battered by storms and torn by internal bickering, abandoned it after a couple of years.

More than 100 years later Pensacola was permanently settled.

Norman Simon, curator of the Pensacola Historic Museum, said the French army burned the first fort

and everything in the settlement except three buildings in 1719.

Spain later regained control of Pensacola through a treaty, but moved the settlement to Santa Rosa Island, which was easier to defend. Later, the Spanish later moved to what now is downtown Pensacola.

Artifacts from the downtown site, dating to 1752, were found last year during excavations for a sidewalk and street repair project. Archaeologists believe that site, containing shards of china, wine bottles, beef bones, straight pins and other artifacts, once was an 18th-century trash heap.

Archeologists realized the Navy base might be the site of the older fort during excavations for underground wiring.

The building foundation is considered the most significant find. It is composed of oyster and clam shells mixed with lime and sand to form a crude concrete, Mr. Robison said.

Archaeologists have determined the artifacts were from the early 1700's, said Margaret Flowers, a spokesman for the Navy.

The dig won't stop the electrical installation.

"Our job is to excavate ahead of the electricians," said Mr. Robison. "We are trying to preserve what is in the trench or excavate it."

THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1987

# Indians: Past, Present and Future

It's not hard to understand why officials of the Museum of the American Indian are annoyed with Rosemary Richmond. Just as they are about to consummate delicate negotiations to acquire the old United States Custom House for the museum, she demands space in it for her American Indian Community House.

The demand may be embarrassing to those who thought they were serving the Indian heritage by fighting for the exquisite Custom House building. But Ms. Richmond is worth heeding.

The Community House is the primary social service agency for New York City's 14,000 native Americans. Ms. Richmond wrote recently to Representative Morris Udall of Arizona, the House sponsor of legislation to approve the Custom House transfer. She argued that if the Federal Government was prepared to give a valuable building to an organization that isn't even Indian-controlled for the display of Indian artifacts, it ought to reserve space for her agency's job training, housing and other programs.

Indian museum officials reacted with annoyance. Their magnificent collection of more than a million artifacts is divided among three inadequate locations. Less than 10 percent can be displayed in the main facility in Harlem. They have been searching a dozen years for new quarters. The plan to ac-

quire the Custom House has been in the works two years, and its fragility was reflected in the speed with which Roland Force, the museum director, has agreed to a demand by Senator Moynihan to maintain the Harlem facility as a satellite.

The plan previously won the cooperation of Barber Conable, the World Bank president and a member of the museum's board; H. Ross Perot, the Texas billionaire; David Rockefeller, and, not least, President Reagan. That's heavy clout, the kind that Ms. Richmond and the American Indian Community House can only dream about.

More than obtaining space in the Custom House, she hoped to call attention to the needs of living American Indians. Unemployment among them in the city is more than 40 percent, she said, and there isn't even an arrangement for worthy candidates to be employed at the Museum of the American Indian. While the Federal Government prepares to give away a \$200 million building to the museum, it has cut her agency's support to about \$1.3 million, half the level of a decade ago.

The Museum of the American Indian belongs in the Custom House — all of it. But those who have shown such interest in the Indian past can do the same for the Indian present and future by helping give the Community House a proper home and ample support.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1987

## Where the Titanic Belongs

A Texas oilman in cahoots with a French Government research institute plans a return to the Titanic for treasure and live TV. Picking over shipwrecks in international waters is legal, but these remains need care and control.

The Titanic was the latest in luxury and engineering, supposedly unsinkable, until that famous collision with an iceberg. No other ship so fascinates adventurers, historians, sociologists, nostalgia buffs and all who love sea stories. Jack Grimm, the oilman, tried to find her before Robert Ballard of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute succeeded in 1985. To foil plunderers, Dr. Ballard won't say where she is. But the French were there with him, and seem to want to go back.

Last year Congress called for a treaty to make the wreck a marine memorial, and asked that, meanwhile, no one "alter, disturb or salvage" any part of it. The British owners consider this a typical Yankee intrusion, and other governments seem

uninterested. Mr. Grimm testified against the bill.

A French research submarine would make the return. The TV part includes opening the safe, though records indicate it was emptied as the ship sank. Mr. Grimm also promises relics for museums, but may be thwarted. Under salvage law, the ship's owners can claim what comes up.

What's wrong with exploring the Titanic? Why should these remains be different from all the other shipwrecks that have been salvaged since man first sailed? There's a sentimental case for leaving this wreckage alone but there's also a stronger case for preserving a historic site.

The hull is too broken to move. As for the machinery, the world knows what went wrong. And as for lesser relics, the Titanic's champagne bottles aren't moon dust. Even though the location is now known, to a few, that's no reason to change it. The right place for the Titanic's remains is right where they are — silent and mysterious on the ocean floor.

NEWSWEEK, FEBRUARY 23, 1987

## Pompeii: A New Eruption

### Controversy flares over a proposed highway

If you think about it, Pompeii would be an ideal spot for a luxury housing development. The location is certainly prestigious, the mountain view impressive, the cultural attractions beyond compare. All you'd need would be a tony name for the complex, something like The Lava House or The Vesuvian.

That would never be allowed to happen, of course. But you'd almost believe the bulldozers were already rolling, judging from the outcry over a proposal by the city fathers of modern Pompeii. Groping for a way to alleviate downtown traffic snarls, city officials recently approved a plan to build a four-lane divided highway near the ruins that would siphon off much of the inner-city congestion. But that's not all it would do. As it is planned, the highway would come within a few feet of Pompeii's ancient marble Amphitheater and Palaestra (gymnasium), and it would run right through the middle of the unexcavated necropolis, which is believed to contain a wealth of Roman relics. Several prominent archeologists maintain that the treasures of the necropolis could be lost forever if the highway is built, and others charge that traffic vibration and pollution will weaken the ancient stone of the ruins. "We will do everything we can to stop this insanity," says Antonio Iannello, head of an ecology group known as Italia Nostra (Our Italy). "Pompeii is not New York."

City officials insist that their project will not cause any damage to ancient Pompeii. "We're not unaware of the ruins,"

says Pompeii's Mayor Nunzio Machetti, "and we would never destroy our precious archeological patrimony." Supporters of the highway are counting on the fact that many citizens do not seem overly concerned about the potential impact of the road on the ruins, since by and large the people of Pompeii do not benefit very much from the tourist trade; fewer than 10 percent of the 1.2 million yearly visitors to the ancient site bother to stop at the modern city. "If some of the tourists had to live here all year long," says Pompeii resident Carmelo Rossi, "they'd be upset about the traffic, too."

**Bitterly opposed:** Nonetheless, proponents have left nothing to chance, sweetening the deal to win over as many doubters as possible. As part of the project, they have earmarked \$21 million for a special Pompeii library, as well as an additional \$26 million for restoration work at the old city. (Only 110 of Pompeii's 179 acres have been restored.)

\*As it happens, archeologists recently began re-excavating the Villa of the Papyri—the site of what was once a huge palace in the nearby town of Herculaneum. Scientists believe that the villa may contain some undiscovered literary and art treasures of the Roman period.

The extra money has managed to persuade Fausto Zevi, a former director of the excavations at Pompeii, to throw his support behind the highway. But the current director, Baldassare Conticello, is bitterly opposed and is fighting to prevent the project from going ahead. Among those groups that have voiced the greatest hostility is the local Communist Party, which opposes Mayor Machetti's Christian Democrats. "Why run this risk to the ruins?" asks Communist city council member Sergio Staiano. "[The city does] have a traffic problem, but it is not that serious."

Despite the concerns of those who care about history, the chances are that the plan will go through, since it has already been approved by a regional council. About the only remaining obstacle is the financing. The local government has appealed to Rome for a subsidy, and opponents are hoping to make a last-ditch effort to block such a grant. So far, authorities in Rome have shied away from a decision, issuing only vague assurances that if the ruins are threatened, they will "intervene immediately." But the highway, once started, may be difficult to stop: nearly 2,000 years after Vesuvius destroyed Pompeii, asphalt and hydrocarbons may continue the job that volcanic ash began.

BILL HEWITT with  
THEODORE STANGER in Pompeii

### UPPER EAST SIDE / Talks To Uncover Sunken Treasure

The shipwrecks of Christopher Columbus, a pirate ship filled with booty and the remains of a sunken ocean liner, among other treasures, will be rediscovered in a three-part lecture series starting Feb. 23 at the 92nd Street Y.

Titled "Up From the Depths," the series will concentrate on the wealth of artifacts uncovered by underwater excavations and how experts use this historical information to piece together the vessels' missions and sinking.

The speakers, Robert F. Marx, Barry Clifford and Mel Fisher, will tell about their discoveries, the training of underwater archeologists and the technical challenges of the work.

The opening lecture features Marx, an author and maker of documentary films whose many years of explorations include the discovery of Columbus' two shipwrecks.

On March 16, Clifford, chairman and president of Maritime Explorations Inc., will discuss his discoveries of the Whydah, a pirate ship wrecked off Cape Cod, and the Hussar, a Revolutionary War frigate sunk in the East River, which is said to contain more than \$500 million in precious metals and coins.

The last lecture will be given on March 23 by Mel Fisher, president of Treasure Salvors, Inc., who headed the excavation of the Atocha, a 15th- and 16th-Century explorer found full of treasure off Florida.

The lectures all begin at 8:15 p.m. Single tickets are available for \$9; a subscription to the entire series is priced at \$24. The 92nd Street Y is located at 1396 Lexington Avenue. For further information or to order tickets, call (212) 996-1100.

← lecture cancelled as per Laura Cominsky 92nd St. Y Education Programs 427-6000

(see PANYC Action Committee letter in Correspondence, this issue. Ed.)

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY  
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Membership in PANYC is open to any professional archaeologist who subscribes to the purpose of the organization and who meets the following criteria for Education, Training and Professional Activity:

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

The 1986 membership dues are \$12. Nonmember subscriptions to the Newsletter are \$6.00. If you are interested in applying for membership in PANYC or in subscribing as a nonmember to the PANYC Newsletter, complete the below form and mail it to: Roselle Henn, 129 W. 89 St., #33, New York, New York, 10024, (212) 724-2951.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address (Business) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Please indicate preferred mailing address. Telephone (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

(Home) \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

Are you a member of the New York Archaeological Council? \_\_\_\_\_  
or of the Society of Professional Archaeologists? \_\_\_\_\_

Please attach Curriculum vitae or resume.