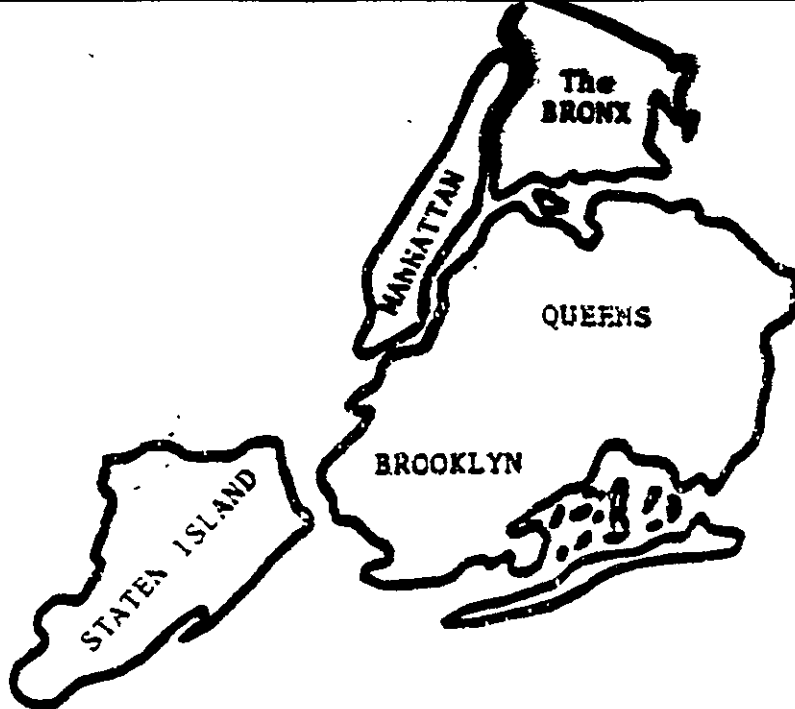


PROFESSIONAL
ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF
NEW
YORK
CITY



NEWSLETTER NO. 42
 JANUARY, 1989

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Material for the PANyc Newsletter may be sent to Celia Orgel,
 editor, 360 Cabrini Blvd., #3-G, New York, N.Y. 10040. To
 ensure inclusion in the next issue, please submit material at
 least one week prior to the next scheduled meeting.

MEETING NOTICE: NEXT PANYC GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING DATE
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1989
HUNTER COLLEGE (69th and Park Ave.) Room 710 7:00 PM

Minutes of the PANYC General Membership Meeting
Hunter College, Room 710, November 30, 1988
Rubinson called the meeting to order at 7:00

SECRETARY'S REPORT: The minutes of the Sept. 28 meeting were accepted.

TREASURER'S REPORT: Rubinson for Winter. As of Nov. 9, 1988, the balance in the bank was \$1090.61.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT: Rubinson received a letter from the Queens Borough Public Library asking to again be sent copies of the Newsletter. Treasurer should be asked who gets free copies and those institutions who ask should be welcome. Salwen noted that the PANYC archives which might contain this kind of information are housed at NYU.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Action: Copies of Silver's letter to Christies regarding the sale of the Atocha Treasure and her response from Anthony Phillips will be in the next Newsletter.

Awards: No report.

City Agency Policy: The intent of the committee was to determine if City sponsored projects should be under review, and if SEQRA would somehow fit in with this. Rubinson requested committee to consider if it should stay in existence. (Vetter, Salwen, Kearns - Henn is ex-chairperson)

Curation: (Baugher and Donadeo) The original goal was to figure out how to house artifacts from NYC projects, but since the crisis seems to be alleviated, what is the function of the committee? Donadeo asked if we could contribute to the inventory being assembled by NYAC. Discussion followed as to whether predictions about future need were possible. Baugher commented that projects are tied into the economy and described how CEQRA requirements will often deter development.

Legislation: Salwen had nothing to report at the state level. On the national level, the status of the Melcher Bill is discussed below.

Membership: The acceptance of Barbara Davis' application was recommended by the executive committee and so voted by the membership.

Museum: Geismar reported that the Museum of the City of New York would like to have another lecture series next year.

Native American Affairs: Cantwell said that the Melcher Bill is officially dead because he was not re-elected; it is not clear who the new head of Native American Affairs Committee will be. She plans to write to D'Amato and Monyihan and ask that we be informed of new proposed legislation as concerned parties. A letter will also be sent to Sen. Inoue.

Newsletter: Thanks to Donadeo for printing this issue. Orgel, who was to work up a study of cost figures, was not present.

Parks: Geismar had no report at this time.

Public Program: Henn reported that a date of April 1 has been set. The Education Dept of the Museum of the City of New York is willing to co-sponsor the annual program which would thus be exempt from fees. She asked for ideas and volunteers to speak.

Research and Planning: T. Klein is chairman. Wall brought up two subjects of interest: 1) relevant to a letter from Martha Zierden regarding a symposium at the SHA conference, PANYC members might be interested in a New York colloquium on significance in urban archaeology, and 2) a forum on the minimum requirements for contract site reports might be a good idea. The latter suggestion prompted a good deal of discussion. Rubinson intends to further discuss these issues with Klein.

Standards: No report.

OLD BUSINESS: NYAC membership forms were passed out and will be included in the Newsletter. "Recycled" business brought up by Grossman concerning his discomfort with the SAA form letter on Native American reburial policy. He inquired if it would be appropriate to write someone about it, and Cantwell as chair of that committee promised to look into it.

NEW BUSINESS: 1) Cantwell and Salwen have heard of an excavation in a community garden at 11th St. between Aves. B & C; no one present knew anything about it. The questions are who owns the property and who is doing the dig. Cantwell and Bridges will investigate. 2) Wall and Salwen described a situation in which uncurated artifacts are stored in Kardas and Larabee's garage since 1981. They had done a project for NYS State Parks (Huey) in Schermerhorn Row at that time, but the UDC took over the project from Parks and could not pay for curation and a final report. Kardas and Larabee as well as Huey were concerned and contacted Orin Lehman's office who contacted UDC who said they were not responsible. However, the State said that they were, so UDC asked Wall (S.S. Seaport) to finish the project on her own. Her reply was negative, but she has requested copies of correspondence regarding this affair/impasse since it is clearly a case for PANYC. As president of PANYC, Rubinson will write the UDC, the governor and Lehman's office. Bridges pointed out that the Economic Development Council was originally part of the project and is still responsible even though it has signed off. 3) Baugher brought up the matter of Prospect Park Cemetery. Its trustees have let it fall into ruins and the Dept of Sanitation is using it as a dumping ground. Gaynelle Stone has labored over the problem and gave an interview to the Associated Press who may print an article. It was decided that PANYC should not wait for the possible newspaper article, but should write letters of protest to the Dept. of Sanitation and to Claire Shulman, Queens Borough President. 4) On another subject, Salwen has invited Kathleen Deegan to speak at the NYU departmental colloquium on Feb. 2. If she is able to come, he suggested that PANYC might want to have a reception. 5) Baugher reported that LPC wrote to the owner of 17 State Street about the status of the required museum since he has only a temporary Certificate of Occupancy. He promised to comply with LPC's requirement. 6) Wall passed around a booklet by a Dutch archaeologist working on a shipwreck near Hastings, England. He had approached Salwen about speaking to a group/groups about his work when he is next in New York. Perhaps co-sponsored with AIA?

The next meeting was set for Jan 25, and the session was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted, Betsy Kearns, Secretary, 1988-89.

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

BERTRAM SALWEN

It is with great sadness that PANYC notes the death of Professor Bert Salwen, one of our founding members, who at the time of his death was a member of the Executive Board.

Students, colleagues and friends all mourn his loss, both personally and professionally. Bert's contributions to the study and practice of archaeology are manifold. We can remember him best by training students well, practicing archaeology ethically, preserving archaeological resources, communicating effectively with the public, insuring sound archaeological legislation and otherwise continuing to carry out his legacy.

PANYC extends its sympathy to Bert's wife Sarah Bridges, his children and brother. A memorial service will be held at NYU on February 17 at 1:00 p.m. in the Greenburgh Lounge of the Law School.

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

December 5, 1988

Hon. Claire Shulman, President
Borough of Queens
120-55 Queens Boulevard
Kew Gardens, New York 11424

Dear Mrs. Shulman:

The members of PANYC are very concerned about the willful damage to the Prospect Cemetery historic site, damage which is in part the result of City Employee activities.

The New York City Sanitation Department uses an adjoining lot for dumping and temporary holding of trash. In the course of operations they have broken a \$2000 stretch of fence separating the cemetery from the lot, have broken tombstones dating from the Colonial Period, and have sliced through those graves which are adjacent to the fence. In addition, scavengers using metal-detectors have been observed jiggling in the cemetery and one grave has been dug up by vandals. The damage was observed and reported by concerned historians, residents, and by Mr. Eugene Cunningham, Trustee of the Prospect Cemetery.

The Prospect Cemetery is important part of our Colonial heritage. It is the oldest--and only--original town cemetery extant in Queens. In it are the earliest grave (1712) and the earliest stone (1718) in Queens. There are 250 Colonial gravestones in this cemetery which mark the graves of the early Dutch and English settlers. The cemetery also holds thousands of nineteenth- and twentieth-century graves. The Colonial gravestones are an important aspect of our material history. These rare gravestones represent the only public mortuary records as there were no municipal death records for this period in the Borough of Queens and in western Long Island.

We urge you to use the powers of your office to prevent further destruction of this unique site by city employees and by vandals.

Yours truly,



Annette Silver, Chairperson
Action Committee'

CC: Commissioner of Sanitation
H. Ludder, Queens Borough Historian
The New York Times
The New York Newsday



RUN-DOWN CONDITION of Prospect Cemetery in Jamaica has prompted a neighborhood resident to organize a campaign to rehabilitate burial site.

WILLIE AMBERG FOR THE DAILY NEWS

Grave problems produce grim Prospect

By GEORGE F. BAYLISS

Surrounded by an expanding college campus, Long Island Rail Road tracks and a temporary city dump, the Prospect Cemetery in Jamaica, Queens, moulders away beneath trash, poison-ivy and broken tombstones.

"Would you want your mother and father buried like that?" asked Amy Anderson, a neighbor who has taken it upon herself to champion the cemetery. "My ancestors came here and settled this country. I'm an American. I'm not going to let this go."

The last of the borough's original three town burying grounds, the cemetery has declined as the families of the people buried in it have moved away.

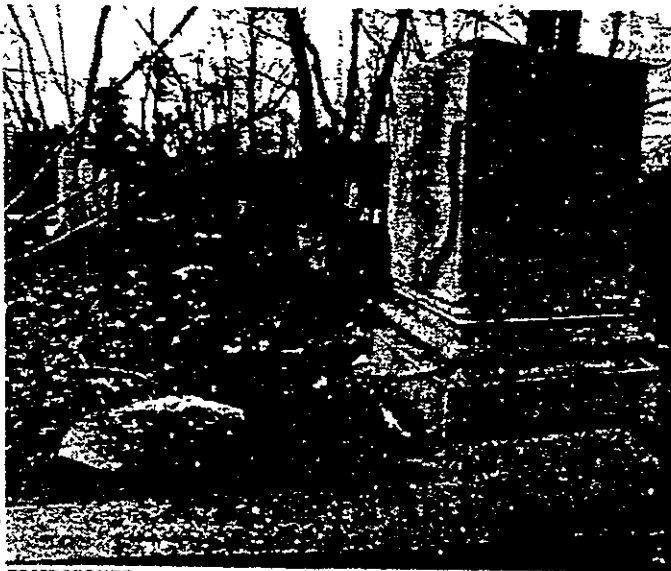
The treasurer of the association that owns the graveyard says he does not have enough money to hire people to clear the brush and trash, repair the damaged tombstones and a small burial chapel and maintain the property on a regular basis.

Originally the Jamaica town burying ground, the cemetery was established in 1690. In it are the graves of New York State's first attorney general, Robert Benson, who died in 1833, and members of families such as the Lefterts, the Sulphins, the Ditmars, the Hostrands, after whom major thoroughfares are named in Brooklyn and Queens.

The cemetery occupies 4.5 acres between 158th and 159th Sts. and Beaver Road. The campus of York College, part of the City University, surrounds it on three sides. The city Sanitation Department uses a lot bordering the back of the cemetery as a temporary dump for street sweeping machines. The fence separating them was torn down in 1983.

A bit of a cleanup

Tires, empty boxes and other trash dumped illegally covered graves such as that of Nicholas Wyckoff Boerum until last month, when an 18-man crew from the Sanitation Department cleaned out the part of the graveyard.



TOMBSTONES bearing names of some of Jamaica's original settlers have been left broken or toppled over.

non-profit cemetery that adjoins the city lot.

Meanwhile, someone has apparently set up camp in the back of the cemetery, leaving a blanket and clothes on the grave of John Bremner, who died in 1800. Someone else has dug about two feet of dirt out of the grave of Charles R. Areson, leaving a candle in the hole. Others have searched the cemetery with metal detectors. Prostitutes occasionally bring their clients there.

The burial chapel is filled with old mattresses, dusty pews, and rusted equipment. The stained glass windows at either end are missing panes, and the roof is wearing through. "It's an absolute disgrace," said Eugene Cunningham, a trustee of the cemetery association, which was incorporated in 1972.

Mr. Cunningham said a bid of \$40,000 to

\$50,000 produces about \$4,000 to \$5,000 interest for maintenance, but that is not enough, Cunningham said.

Rather not think of it

Gaynell Stone, an anthropologist who has studied colonial cemeteries on Long Island, said Prospect has declined because "we Americans don't like to think about aging and death." She added, "Basically, it's benign neglect."

The cemetery is separated from the community "it's got a handicap in that it doesn't have a living community around it whose ancestors are buried there," Stone said.

The cemetery once reflected the ethnic diversity of Jamaica, but it no longer does. "It's not really a part of the neighborhood. There are no black people buried there," she said. One of the few black people buried there is in 159th St.

even know that it is a cemetery"

Prospect Cemetery is not the only Long Island burial ground to land on the ash heap of history. Stone said Queens has lost more cemeteries than the three other counties on the island.

A small Catholic cemetery down the street from Prospect, while maintained, is surrounded by land that has been cleared. A smaller Methodist burying ground lies two blocks east. Broken headstones, felled tree limbs and trash litter it. Someone has built a lean-to at the edge. The land around it has also been cleared.

"Prospect is important for Queens because they have lost so much of their history," Stone said.

Got her started

Anderson, a 43-year-old legal secretary who has lived in Jamaica all her life, discovered Prospect during a recent search for five abandoned puppies. She was stumbling through the dark when the beam of her flashlight hit a tombstone. "My stomach turned over," she said.

"I'm not a graveyard nut. To tell you the truth, I'd just as soon stay out of cemeteries," she said. But she said she felt an obligation to the neighborhood to help restore it. "When I walk out of my house, I walk into the community."

Using names from the tombstones, Anderson has searched telephone directories for descendants and called to enlist their help. She has pitched the story to news organizations. She called an acquaintance — a Sanitation Department official — to get the debris cleared.

"I don't want the credit," said the official, who asked not to be identified, "though I bothered people who got other people to clean it."

Anderson talks about organizing a "Friends of Prospect Cemetery" to other sanitation employes who said he is also a stone mason offered to repair tombstones.

But successful efforts to restore Prospect Cemetery may make the cemetery more inviting to vandals. Stone said. "It tends to keep people out," she said. "But if you have a lot of people, it's more inviting." She said she has a list of names of people who have helped her.

A Guide to Anthropological Collections from New York State

Compiled by the Collections Inventory Committee of the
New York Archaeological Council

This is a listing of public institutions that have archaeological or ethnological material from New York State. There is a brief description of the nature of the collection and an index by region and category. The archaeological categories are: Prehistoric, Historic Native American, Colonial, and 19th and 20th century. There is also an ethnographic (Native American) category. Most entries are for institutions within New York State but the Guide includes listings for institutions outside the state as well. The Guide does not claim to list all institutions having anthropological material from New York State, but it should prove useful to individuals attempting to locate material for study or viewing.

The Guide (\$7.00), Postage and Handling (\$1.00), Total = \$8.00

Make check payable to : New York Archaeological Council and send to:

Bill Engelbrecht
Anthropology
Buffalo State College
1300 Elmwood Ave.
Buffalo, N.Y. 14222

Your address: _____

Landmark Is Debated By Experts

NEW YORK TIMES 10/25/88

By DAVID W. DUNLAP

Creating them is a struggle. Maintaining them is a challenge. Regulating them is a battle. But just finding New York City's landmarks and historic districts can be a near impossibility.

Until recent weeks, most of these buildings and districts existed in virtual anonymity, unmarked for the benefit of tourists or residents.

That has begun to change, with the installation of 600 signs in 52 historic districts around the city. In addition, bronze plaques have been installed on City Hall, the Chrysler Building and the Empire State Building, with more than 100 others to come.

The markers might be seen as a metaphor for the preservation movement, increasingly visible and widespread. But there are also sharp debates over the scope and purpose of the movement, many of which came to light at a recent symposium held by the group that put up the new signs.

'What Are We Celebrating?'

Speakers even questioned whether preservation's popular appeal was due to growing appreciation of esthetics and civic history or to a declining faith that society can build anything to match even the most commonplace architecture of past decades.

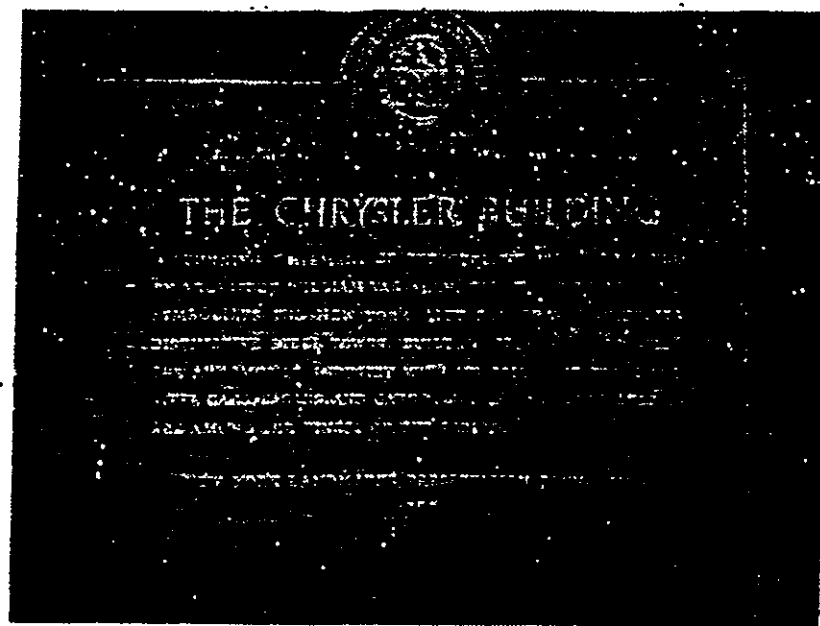
"What are we celebrating here?" Kevin Roche, an architect, asked. "Civilizations on the ascent don't concern themselves as much with preserving deposits of the past."

Robert Campbell, architecture critic of The Boston Globe, said, "The real reason for the triumph of the preservation movement was because the world that was being lost was getting worse and worse and worse."

"We've missed the important problem," said Richard C. Wade, a historian. "What history is it that we're looking to preserve? The movement has been so busy going from crisis to crisis that there is no time for long-term planning."

Full of 'Teen-Age Insecurities'

The daylong symposium at the New York Public Library was sponsored by the New York Landmarks Preservation Foundation, a nonprofit group led by Barbaralee Diamonstein, a former member of the city's Landmarks Preservation Commission.



The New York Times/Jack Manning

A bronze plaque newly affixed to the Chrysler Building denotes its designation as a New York City landmark.

The gathering began on a provocative note when Robert A. M. Stern, an architect, said that "some of the most representative buildings in New York City stand unprotected," while the landmarks commission behaves as if it were full of "teen-age insecurities."

Mr. Stern said the commission should develop a "philosophy that deals with everyday landmarks," like old tenements on the Upper East Side, and should take steps to protect such "overlooked" landmarks as skyscrapers.

"The monuments of postwar modernism have achieved a place within the very continuum of history they so determinedly sought to destroy," Mr. Stern said. Even the unpopular Pan Am Building, he said, warranted consideration as a "wrong-headed dream badly realized," an example of "how not to build."

A number of speakers criticized what they saw as a tendency of community groups to use landmark designations for such zoning purposes as regulation of height and density.

Historic Districts as Zoning

Even the chairman of the landmarks commission, Gene A. Norman, said it might be appropriate to use "more creative zoning" and measures "less stringent than historic districts" to preserve cohesive neighborhoods.

But the executive director of the New York Landmarks Conservancy, Laurie Beckelman, said it was "inevitable" that preservationists and neighborhood conservationists should unite. "Preservation is one of the best planning tools that government has," she said.

The importance of considering whole areas was underlined by Mr. Stern, who bemoaned the loss of lower Manhattan's old "pinnacle-filled skyline, which he said was "visually destroyed by intrusive, flat-topped, box-like extrusions."

But the developer Mortimer B. Zuck

erman said, "If it had been an area of lower Manhattan preserved by landmarking, I'd argue that a significant portion of the financial services sector would have left the city."

"You can't treat the city as material for a course on architecture," he said.

Perhaps the most downbeat assessment of the future came from Richard

A. Kahan, a developer. "We no longer have a citizenry that understands its role in a larger city," he said.

"If we're at a point where all issues are resolved by brute force — litigation, demonstrations or arson — then the party is over," Mr. Kahan said. "If conflict resolution is a result of a power struggle, then preservation will lose."

Salvager Is Exploring Harbor For Boston Tea Party's Crates

BOSTON, Dec. 16 (AP) — Exactly 215 years after revolutionary patriots dumped 342 chests of tea into Boston Harbor to protest colonial tyranny, an explorer today began an effort to retrieve the chests.

Barry Clifford, a salvage entrepreneur who found the first pirate ship in the New World four years ago, stood on a dock of Boston Harbor in freezing temperatures, gesturing across a channel as divers prepared to jump into the icy waters.

"It was a cold night, the winds were coming from the northwest and the tide was coming in," said Mr. Clifford, speaking of the evening of Dec. 16, 1773, when 30 patriots, angered over King George III's three-penny tax on a pound of tea, raided three ships and dumped the tea overboard.

Skepticism From Museums

Mr. Clifford hopes to bring up 40 or 50 of the wooden chests and place them in a museum with some of the \$40 million in artifacts from the wreck of the pirate ship Whydah, which he found in 1984.

He is not bothered by criticism that he may be disturbing historical sites or by skepticism from museum officials, who question whether the tea chests are still intact after two centuries underwater.

"We've left this alone for more than 200 years," Mr. Clifford said. "Boston Harbor is one of the greatest archeological resources we have. We've already gotten letters from schoolchildren around the country. It's good when something like this focuses attention on a historical event."

Though the actual site where the tea was dumped, Griffin's Wharf, now lies 150 yards inland under a Boston Edison substation, Mr. Clifford said he believed that tides would have moved the

chests into the Fort Point area. He said most of the crates were simple wooden boxes except for about 50 that had an ornate Chinese design.

Today's search was the first step in a project that Mr. Clifford said could take years. Using a chartered lobster boat, he and a crew of five motored to the middle of Fort Point Channel, a part of the harbor between downtown and South Boston.

Three divers wearing dry suits and thermal underwear prepared to dive 35 feet into the water searching for signs of the crates. Mr. Clifford also directed electronic searches using sonar and instruments that draw profiles of the harbor bottom.

Got the Idea From Bush

Mr. Clifford said he got the idea to look for the Tea Party chests from an unlikely source: Vice President Bush.

"I was driving along one day listening to George Bush talk about the pollution in Boston Harbor," he said. "But it came to me all of a sudden how we should go look for the chests. No one has ever looked at Boston Harbor before."

Although he has informal permission from state officials to scan areas of the harbor, he was turned down this month in his bid for exclusive rights to survey a nautical square mile. The State Board of Archaeological Resources told Mr. Clifford he must first retrieve artifacts from the site that are at least 100 years old. He said he will renew his request after he finds some artifacts.

Last week the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts ruled that Mr. Clifford could keep gold, silver, cannons and other artifacts from the Whydah. In a unanimous opinion, the high court rejected the state's claim of sovereignty over the Whydah, which foundered off Cape Cod in April 1717.

NY Times
Dec 16 1988

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY - PANYC
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 membership dues are \$12. Non-member subscriptions to the Newsletter are \$6. If you are interested in applying for membership in PANYC or subscribing as a non-member to the PANYC Newsletter, complete the form below and mail it to: Betsy Kearns Secretary 27 Deepwood Road
Darien, CT 06820

Name _____

Address (Business) _____

Telephone (____) _____

Address (Home) _____

Telephone (____) _____

Please indicate preferred mailing address.

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

Please Attach Curriculum vitae or resume.