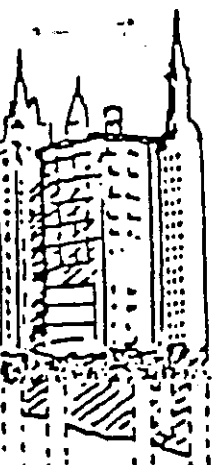


# Professional Archaeologists of New York City



**PANYC**

## **NEWSLETTER**

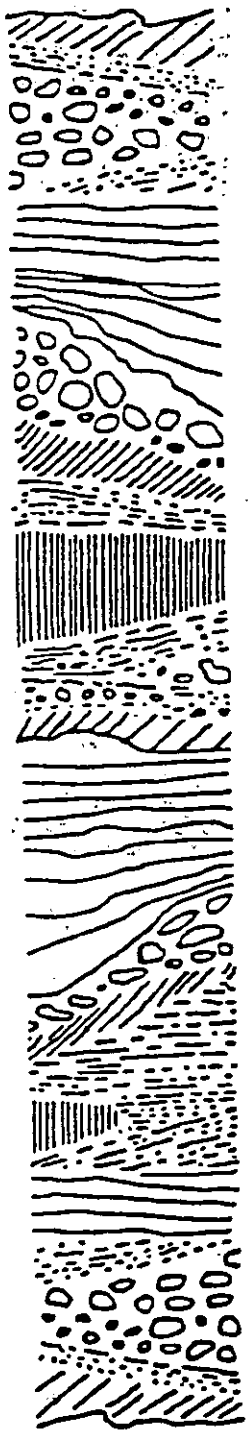
Number 95, March 2000

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Materials for the PANYC Newsletter may be sent to

John Killeen  
58 Gamsey Place  
Belford, New Jersey 07718  
Home Telephone 732 787-0722  
Office Telephone 212 264-0473  
Office FAX 212 264-0961  
Email [John.J.Killeen@nan02.usace.army.mil](mailto:John.J.Killeen@nan02.usace.army.mil)



\*\*\*\*\*

**NOTICE OF NEXT MEETING: 15 MARCH 2000**

Hunter College North, the intersection of East 68th and Lexington, Manhattan; Room 710  
Turn right out of elevator, go through doors, turn left and go to end of hall, the room is on the right  
Executive Board: 6:00 P.M.  
General Membership: 6:30 P.M.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Minutes of the PANYC General Membership meeting: 19 January 2000

President Dallal called the meeting to order at 6:37 P.M.

**SECRETARY'S REPORT:** The minutes of the previous General Membership meeting were accepted with the following corrections: under **SECRETARY'S REPORT:** Pena (not Basa) suggested possibly looking into ROPA grievance against Glumac. Under **PRESIDENT'S REPORT:** In the second paragraph monitoring (appearing twice) should be lobbying.

**TREASURER'S REPORT:** Freeman reported a balance of \$1574.19 in the PANYC treasury.

**PRESIDENT'S REPORT:** President Dallal stated that Gary McGowan had sent his resume to her. The PANYC nominations are discussed. Dallal informed the membership about the proposed historic district status for the lower East Side. Landmarks would be notified regarding the issue by the SHPO. Geismar replied that this is not a Landmarks Preservation Commission issue. If it becomes a city landmark it would be, stated Dallal. Geismar will call Bob Kuhn about this. Dallal asked Ricciardi if the work at Stone Street had begun. Nothing has happened yet, he replied. Dallal stated that she had responded with comments to the National Register guidelines on January 15. Bill Griswold told Dallal that part of his crew for the Liberty Island investigation (which includes geophysical testing) will be volunteers. Mike Elkins' article about New York City archaeology will not be published in *Archaeology*. The Urban Standards are still being reviewed. There is nothing to report about the standards as of yet, Sutphin told Dallal.

Glumac has to submit another City Hall Park proposal by January 20, said Dallal. Landmarks did not accept the initial proposal. Dallal expressed concern about the City Hall Park artifacts in Virginia. Wist objected to Dallal's letter to Rudy Washington regarding the topic. Dallal is drafting a letter in response to Wist's letter. Dallal wrote to Dr. Oates thanking him for the room at Hunter College for PANYC meetings. She thanked Lattanzi for his efforts in obtaining the room.

**ACTION COMMITTEE:** Spitzer will bring the OPRHP site inventory forms to the next meeting.

**AWARDS:** Cantwell has not received any nominations yet. The deadline is March 15. She stated that it would be gratifying to present a student award this year; notices were sent out.

**EVENTS:** Stone related the upcoming events. Most of the events are in the newsletter.

**COMMITTEES:** Bonasera will attempt to compile a list of members of committees and bring it to the March 15 meeting.

**NYSAA:** Gary McGowan will speak on February 8 in Room 710, Hunter College North about the Underground Railroad project and treatment and removal of artwork in Syracuse.

**NEWSLETTER:** Rakos brought the newsletter for Killeen.

**NYAC:** There will be a January online meeting. Cantwell related her interest in the Council of Councils, a new organization affiliated with SAA. There will be a third meeting in Philadelphia on April 6. The council will be comprised of twenty-five local or regional professional groups. There might be benefits from SAA, such as publishing. Should we become involved, asked Cantwell. Cantwell should be our representative, said Geismar. Cantwell replied that she will attend but will not commit PANYC. A statement from the group should be published in the newsletter, stated Dallal.

**PUBLIC PROGRAM:** The Public Program, entitled The Little Artifacts and the Big Picture, will be held on April 16. Geismar asked if Fitts and Ricciardi would present their SHA 2000 papers. Geismar would like to speak about archaeologists prior to the founding of PANYC, including Ralph Solecki. Bonasera suggested inviting Solecki to the program to speak. That is an excellent idea, Geismar said.

**REPOSITORY:** The new owner of 17 State Street visited, Dallal stated.

**URBAN STANDARDS:** Harris is waiting for the NYAC standards.

**WEB SITE:** Within ten days, Ricciardi will have a revised version of the web site up.

**OLD BUSINESS:** Geismar related the latest news regarding PANYC's not-for-profit status. We now have our State Education Department approval. The next goal is Federal tax exempt status. The City Hall Park project was discussed again.

**NEW BUSINESS:** Dallal called for a new member of the nominating committee. Ricciardi was added to the committee.

Stone moved to adjourn the meeting and Pickman seconded the motion.

# PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

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Dr. John Oates  
Anthropology Department  
Hunter College  
695 Park Avenue  
NY, NY 10021

Dec. 14, 1999

Dear Dr. Oates,

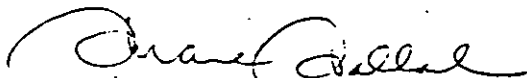
On behalf of the Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC), I would like to thank you, Dr. Johnson and the Anthropology Department for allowing PANYC to hold its meetings at Hunter College. As you probably know, PANYC is an organization dedicated to protecting and preserving the archaeological and historical resources of New York City. We advise and educate public agencies and the general public on matters relating to the archaeology of New York City, and promote cooperation and communication among professional archaeologists in New York City for such purposes.

PANYC generally meets on the third Wednesday of alternate months, between 6:00-8:15 P.M. Our next meeting is scheduled for January 19<sup>th</sup> and subsequent meetings are tentatively scheduled for March 15<sup>th</sup>, May 17<sup>th</sup>, September 20<sup>th</sup>, and November 15<sup>th</sup>.

Please let me know if these dates are convenient and, if so, please advise me as to the building and room number where PANYC can meet. I am particularly concerned about the availability of a space for our January 19<sup>th</sup> meeting, as we need to send out notices to our membership as soon as possible.

Thank you again for your great kindness.

Best Regards,



Diane Dallal  
President, PANYC  
South St. Seaport Museum  
17 State St.  
NY, NY 10004  
(212) 748-8628  
ddander@worldnet.att.net

# PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

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Dr. Barbara Little  
Archeology and Ethnography  
National Park Service  
1849 C Street, NW, NC210  
Washington, D.C. 20240

January 15, 1999

Dear Dr. Little,

On behalf of the Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC), I would like to commend you and your staff for the thoughtful preparation of what was obviously a monumental undertaking: the draft *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archaeological Properties*. PANYC appreciates the opportunity to comment upon this document whose significance has far-reaching consequences for American Archaeology.

- On page 4 it is noted that many Native American groups consider the term "prehistory" perjorative, as if to suggest that there was no history prior to European Contact. Quite correctly, unless legislation or regulations are being quoted, the new draft guidelines use the term "pre-contact." (No doubt, the present language of standing legislation/regulations will be altered at some later date.) The logic applied to prehistory is not followed on pg. 5, however. In the definition of "historical archeology," the sentence, "It may be thought of as the archeology of the modern world" comes across as slightly perjorative and, of itself, confusing. (What is "modern? Are we taking about "modernism? Does modern mean post-Columbian in the New World? Or does it mean post-Colonial?") The essential problem with the concept of "modern" is that it implies a "pre"-modern which must be defined. This is very similar to the problem of prehistory vs. history and requires some explanation of location, i.e., who is defining the marker, "pre" as in prehistory vs. history. I would suggest either deleting the sentence entirely because it adds nothing to the definition of Historical Archaeology or elaborating upon the meaning of "modern."
- On page 24, paragraph "1.", there is mention of "exceptions" to the "general rule" which readers can find in the "Criteria Consideration F: Commemorative Properties" discussion in the National Register Bulletin, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*). However, if there is an "F," what happened to "E," and why isn't it included and what does it mean? Also, is Criteria Consideration F used in evaluating the significance of archaeological properties in the same way that Criteria A-D are utilized? A considerable amount of time was spent (at least on my part) searching for references to E, G, and F. Perhaps the addition of a statement here might soothe anxious readers, reminding them that, for the most part, they need only be concerned with Criteria A-D. It

might also be helpful to briefly provide a description of E-G, etc.

- When discussing “data sets” (see p. 30) and the possibility of presenting information in either tabular formats or matrices, it would be helpful to note that there is an example of an evaluation matrix located on page 33.
- While it is agreed that a site surrounded by commercial buildings and housing subdivisions might not have the “integrity of feeling” (p. 44) necessary for nomination under Criterion A, it could also be argued that because it IS the last bastion of the past in such a neighborhood, and given all other considerations, it might be even more imperative to save the site. The discussion is rather thin here. It is much fuller elsewhere, under “Workmanship,” for example.
- On page 32 of the *Guidelines*, there is mention of an “MPS cover document.” If the letters “MPS” stand for “Multiple Property Submission,” it should be so specified on this page. It is not clear if MPS represents “Multiple Property Submission” or is a typo meant to read “NPS” (National Park Service).
- On pages 34-35, under “Areas of Significance,” the *Guidelines* discuss a paleo-Indian kill site and states that “there are no areas of significance specific to non-agricultural societies.” Of course, one immediately asks, why?

Finally, although we realize that this document is a draft and will undoubtedly be carefully scrutinized before publication, a number of typos, word omissions, mis-statements, etc. came to our attention. In the spirit of cooperation, we thought that you might appreciate knowing their locations:

- p. 7, second paragraph, last word of first sentence: “that” should be than
- p. 22, fourth paragraph, last sentence: “theat” should be that
- p. 22, fifth paragraph, last sentence: “or” should be of historic events
- p. 22, last paragraph, last sentence: capitalize South Carolina
- p. 26, No. 2, third line: “Uses” should be rises
- p. 26, No. 2, fourth line: “Asa” should be as a
- p. 27, second paragraph, third sentence “in” should be This group is
- p. 29, first paragraph, “Though the disciplined” should be Through the...
- p. 29, last paragraph, first sentence: “bams” should be barns
- p. 36, under “Significant Person(s),” third sentence: “fraternal or organization” should be or fraternal organization
- p. 39, last paragraph: the sentence, “How did the historic property become aspects of integrity are discussed in the an archeological site?” makes no sense
- p. 40, third paragraph, seventh sentence: “determining is it” should be determining it is
- p. 43, second paragraph, “modem” should be modern
- p. 45, first paragraph, second sentence: add prehistoric to “historical human occupation.”
- p. 47, under “Building,”: “bam(s)” should be barn(s) throughout the paragraph
- p. 49, first paragraph, second line: “qualifies” should be qualities

p. 50, table: "modern" should be modern  
p. 58, under "Establishing Boundaries," paragraph four: "archaeology properties" should be archaeological properties

PANYC believes that the Draft *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archaeological Properties* is comprehensive, helpful and a relatively clear guide through the often onerous nomination process. We are pleased that we have had the opportunity to comment upon this draft and wish to commend your herculean efforts to clarify and transform the Guidelines.

Sincerely,



Diane Dallal  
President, PANYC  
South Street Seaport Museum  
17 State Street  
New York, N.Y. 10004  
212-748-8628  
ddander@worldnet.att.net

# PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

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Dr. Ralph Solecki  
86 Park Place  
South Orange, NJ 07079

February 7, 2000

Dear Dr. Solecki,

I was delighted to learn that you had moved back to the metropolitan area. Your return has generated much excitement in the archaeological community and I'm sure you have been inundated with requests to speak at various meetings and symposia. However, as President of both PANYC and the Met Chapter of NYSAA I would simply like to welcome you back and extend an invitation to resume your active participation in both organizations. You were a founding father of both, after all.

Of course we would also be delighted if you would agree to speak at any of our chapter meetings but if that seems too much to take on at the moment, (moving can be an exhausting undertaking), your physical presence would be enough.

Please feel free to call or write me at any time and let me know if I can be of service. I would be delighted to hear from you.

Best Regards,



Diane Dallai  
President  
PANYC and Met Chapter, NYSAA  
c/o South Street Seaport Museum  
207 Front Street  
NY, NY 10038  
212-748-8628

P.S. We are almost neighbors. I live in Passaic, just a few exits north on the Garden State Parkway.



Professional Archaeologists of New York City, Inc.

February 17, 2000

**PANYC**

Commissioner Bernadette Castro  
New York State Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation  
Agency Building No. 1  
Empire State Plaza  
Albany, NY 12238


Re: Lower East Side Historic District

Dear Commissioner Castro:

Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC) wholeheartedly supports the creation of a Lower East Side Historic District. PANYC encourages the district designation to include archaeology as one of its parameters. This precedent was set in the African Burial Ground and The Commons Historic District's New York City Landmarks designation in 1993. By doing so, archaeology would clearly be a consideration when public money is involved or when special permits are required, and invaluable information about bygone life in this district could be recovered.

The findings at 97 Orchard Street, The Lower East Side Tenement Museum where archaeological investigations were conducted, indicate that Criterion D of the National Park Service's eligibility criteria applies to this district. This criterion addresses information important in history and prehistory. PANYC feels strongly that the unique facets of America's social history to be found through archaeology in the Lower East Side Historic District should be recognized in the district designation.

Thank you for your consideration.

  
Diane Dallal  
PANYC President

cc Kathleen Howe, Historic Preservation Specialist, OPRHP

## A NEW BOOK FROM NJHHS

### INDIANS IN THE RAMAPOS *Survival, Persistence & Presence* by Edward J. Lenik

*Indians in the Ramapos* is a cultural history of Native American presence within the Highlands region of Northern New Jersey and southeastern New York. Indian peoples occupied this hilly, mountainous region for thousands of years prior to European settlement, and their descendants continue to do so today. Native Americans are among the variety of ethnic groups that reside in this region.

Some historical accounts indicate that Indians were gone from the area by the early 1800s. Following the Treaty of Easton in 1758 at which the Indians relinquished their remaining lands in New Jersey, many of them moved westward travelling through and temporarily settling in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas, finally settling in Oklahoma. Other Indians from the Highlands region moved north to counties in upstate New York, to Wisconsin and to Ontario, Canada.

Many, however, stayed behind in the Highlands region. Early European settlers in the region established farms and villages in the fertile valleys along the many rivers. These new settlers harvested the forests for wood for building, tools, and fuel and the bedrock itself for iron, but they lived, farmed and built their homes, mills, forges and furnaces in the lowlands. The remnant native groups retreated to the mountainous uplands and established a community virtually invisible to the newcomers below. These people took their identity from the mountains themselves, hiding their Indian heritage lest they be removed to the west.

This book is about Indian people and their history in the Highlands. It assembles in one volume information collected by the author and others in many disciplines. Much of what is covered here is from the archaeological record. This record reveals thousands of years of human occupation and use of these mountains. It reveals that point at which a new group of people, the European explorers and settlers arrived with a new material culture which included a written language. Also presented is material from the written record and traditions handed down among the Ramapo Mountain People.

Published by the North Jersey Highlands Historical Society, the book contains 124 pages, 21 illustrations. Published January 2000.

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PLEASE SEND ME \_\_\_\_\_ COPIES OF INDIANS IN THE RAMAPOS AT \$13.00 EACH PLUS \$3 (EACH) FOR SHIPPING.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TOWN \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

Mail to NJHHS c/o Edward J. Lenik, Sheffield Archaeological Consultants, 24 High Street, Butler, NJ 07405\*\*973-492-8525

# Visions of Greener Pastures Reinvent the Lower East Side

By WILLIAM L. HAMILTON

**T**ENEMENTS, yes. Luxury housing? It's not what leaps to mind about the Lower East Side.

But a loft-style condominium at 18 Orchard Street, near Canal, sold recently for \$11 million in a bidding war that surprised even the developers. Four smaller units in the warehouse building sold in the high \$600,000's. At 130 Orchard Street, the Beckerstein dome floored building, still cheek by jowl with discount men's suit stores and sidewalk leather-jacket merchants, is being converted into rental apartments priced as high as \$3,000 a month for a 450-square-foot studio.

In the last year, residential redevelopment has been undertaken in 25 percent of the 120 commercial or mixed-use buildings at the heart of the neighborhood, according to the Lower East Side Business Improvement District.

Orchard Street, with its narrow grove of green tenements, hasn't seen that this sweet since it was cut through an orchard in the 18th century, on the job, James De Lan-  
cey's 340-acre farm.

By 1903, with the arrival of hundreds of thousands of immigrants, one square block of Orchard Street between Delancey and Broome Streets was said to be the most crowded place on earth. "My grandparents, forced to settle here, couldn't wait to get out," said Mark Federman, the third-generation owner of Russ & Daughters, a mixed with business started in a bus depot on Orchard Street.

Now, people are fighting to get in, if they can afford to. Pushed south and east by rising uptown prices in the East Village and SoHo, and pulled by the magnet of a thriving bar and boutique scene, young professionals are looking to Lower East Side agents have reclaimed the stretch of the Lower East Side between East Houston and Canal Streets and Forsyth and Clinton Streets. It is fashion's new frontier.

"A couple of generations later, my kids want to live down here," said Mr. Federman, whose store has been at 179 East Houston Street for 73 years. "They think it's the coolest neighborhood."

A six-story hotel is on the drawing board for a lot at East Houston and Forsyth Streets; another hotel is being developed four blocks away.

At 175 Broadway, the Jewish Daily Forward Building, built in 1912 for the Yiddish-language Socialist newspaper, is also being converted into townhomes. The World War-era Sunshine Theater at 133-43 East Houston Street, an early cinema and later a Mexican vaudeville hall, is reopening this summer as a \$5 million, five-screen art-film theater.

"There's a lot of energy and excitement here," said Doug Freed, vice president of Landmark Theater Corporation, the nation's largest art-house chain, which is developing the site for its first theater in New York.

Even Raiter Co., a Delancey Street landmark since 1905, is renovating its Lansky lounge, popular with the newer club crowd, is expanding, at the expense of the dairy dinner dining room. "The lounge caters more to the neighborhood now," said Robert Raiter, its third-generation owner. "The Raiter's part — most of those customers have moved away."

To meet the demand for renovated apartments, 19th-century tenements, sealed over the last 50 years by landlords whose rents couldn't compete with the cost of successive building code requirements like fire-proofing and indoor toilets, are being reopened. In 1978, Mr. Federman let the apartments above his store become vacant. Now, he is renovating them as rentals. "My son's waiting for me to finish the building," Mr. Federman said. "Real estate in the neighborhood has gone through the roof." Mr. Federman's son, Noah, 31, a student at Mount Sinai School of Medicine, was

Continued on Page 7



Today, the coddled masses are yearning to move in.



**WHOLESALE RENOVATION** The Beckerstein Home Facades building at 130 Orchard Street, top, is being converted into rental apartments with \$3,000 studios. Above business as usual in the discount district at street level, with apartment shells overhead await their new tenants.

by Colin and  
top, roof view.

OHAN

spending time in the  
Sun Michel de Allen-  
and and photographer  
taken to see a defunct  
burtyard, a stable and a  
owned by the passion-  
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quest took the plunge.  
Now, he came to under-  
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mass museum, in black  
of hardened plant.

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vs. An old iron chandelier,  
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INSIDE

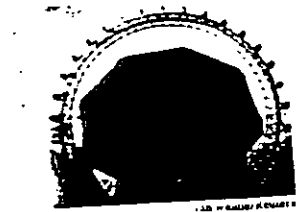


ILLUSTRATION BY

# Greener Pastures on the Lower East Side

Continued from page 1. This section

at the store, getting out during the holidays.

"Moderately I'm not taking over the business," he said, with nervousness.

"I'm not my brother's partner who wants his son to drop out of medical school," he told Mr. Federman and other news anchors. "That's all they are doing and you can't take them."

Johnson, owner of the Denize Merchandise store, is a 10-year street renovated building four years ago. He has set up shops, apartments and a cafe, and makes apartments out of his apartment houses," he said.

**W**HILE MOVING a 10-story building, director of planning in the United States, is planning to represent the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The building is located in the Lower East Side.

The building is located in the Lower East Side.

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The building is located in the Lower East Side.



MIAMI TRANSPLANT Denise Carboneo put Florida accent in her Stanton Street home from art her bedroom; the window view shows the

## For Artists. Even the Street Clatter Is a M

BY ELAINE LOUIE

**I**N 1954, Denise Carboneo, an artist and quilt maker, said \$10,000, then a high price for a two-story, 1907 building at 114 Stanton Street in the Lower East Side, she bought together a \$20,000 down payment by borrowing \$10,000 each from her mother, a brother and seven friends and by taking out a loan. Then she remade her new home in the "luxurious colony" of her native Miami.

Her mother, Mrs. Henry Davis, a 70-year-old broker with Associated Artists Associates, did not think the property was worth \$100,000. She could not have been more interested in her mother's plan.

"I don't want to live in a new neighborhood," she said. "I want to live in my neighborhood. I love my place."

By 1957, Mr. Carboneo, 44, had converted the 100-square-foot property into a tiny studio. The next year, which had caused a man a tapestry, she saw a shop where she sells her handmade quilts as well as vintage clothes and furniture. And her home is on the second floor. The view shows the colors of quilters and dancers — orange, yellow and pink-red.

Denise Carboneo, the executive vice president of a business development firm in Manhattan, pays \$2,000 a month for an 800-square-foot apartment at 114 Stanton Street, at the corner of Ridge Street. Her home was transformed a porch box into a bare, artistic home. Mr. Carboneo, 25, grew up in what he calls "meat and potatoes" Switzerland, but prefers the Lower East Side to any other place in the city. "The creativity," he said. "The street. The multicultural."

Today, the neighborhood is home to a new generation of artists. They use the clutter of languages — Spanish, Chinese, a smattering of Italian. They use the fashion, they're rich, they're poor. Vintage clothes waiting on the street. Noise.

Ms. Carboneo has found here what she knew in downtown Miami's Eighth Street for three years, which is the 1960's and '70's was a poor neighborhood where she was one of six children of a Cuban-American father, a doctor, and an American mother, a nurse. Like her

brother, who played basketball with his friends in concrete hedges embedded in the sidewalk, he never being on the street. In the summer, sometimes he'd put out a grill and set up a barbecue. "Usually roast pork," she said. "Someone will be watching something that went and another will say, 'Let's go!'"

When she moved into the building, at the corner of Stanton Street, the entire space was dark and grimy. She dropped the floor, and painted and painted them in a hand-painted style. In her living area, which was a gray-to-white color, she painted one wall pumpkin. Another party and furnished the room with contemporary-modern classics.

The kitchen, which is the beige wall, "I couldn't take the color," she said, "and I couldn't afford to replace them." So she painted the walls a "vintage" color of red, yellow, orange, blue and green.

Multi-colored glass doors divide the living area from the bedroom. Mr. Carboneo bought sheets of plastic film in red, orange and pink, cut rectangles to fit the glass panels and stuck them to the glass. "It's the low-cost decorative solution," she said. "Rent your room for 70 cents."

As for the occasional cockroach or water bug that enters in her home, she is delighted to see that, relatively speaking, they are pest-free creatures. "They're rarer in Florida," she said. "Down there, the cockroaches are two months old — and when you hit them, they die!"

Three years ago, Mr. Carboneo was the first to rent a lease in his building, a former elementary school built in 1956, now housing 11 apartments. His place, which has two bedrooms, was plain but had 14-foot ceilings. He bought four-foot-wide sheets of Masonite, painted half of them black and the others white, sealed them with polyurethane and taped them to the living-room floor. "The big stripes give another dimension," he said. "The room becomes much bigger."

As a bedroom, he asked Ed Rouns and Chris Lee, who own Pintura Studio, a decorative painting company in Manhattan, to create in his room. Like the one he had seen in a show room, they finished a tiny grid pattern on the wall panels and hung them with white floor to ceiling. Mr. Carboneo wrapped a table in red and covered the floor with red tiles. The living is a waiting white, lined by a white wall, the room is like a tiny temple.



NOIA ON RIVINGTON STREET: In apartment where she lives, Carboneo wears

East village, was unincorporated... the lack of basic services, like a supermarket. "The last time I cooked, I gave myself food poisoning," he explained. "I'll be eating a lot of Chinese."

In fact, the Lower East Side's replenishing population of recent immigrants, which has maintained the neighborhood's living historical character since the 1820's, when Germans started arriving and building, is now largely Chinese. They predominate among the Asians, who represent roughly 77 percent of the area's recent immigrants, according to a City Planning Department study published in November. Dominicans are predominant in the other large group, Hispanics.

With advancing gentrification and new market pressures on real estate, there is growing concern that the Lower East Side's soaring celebrity status will displace its traditional tenants and end its era as the city's first home to its "buddled masses."

From city officials to community leaders to school administrators, there is apprehension about the character of the most current changes in a neighborhood whose very stability and strength have been change and a revolving chance at opportunity.

Rosa O'Day, principal for seven years of Public School 42, an elementary school of 750 children on Hester Street, said, "We have heard from families that it's hard for them to afford the rents, that a lot of housing is becoming unaffordable."

Margarita Lopez, a city councilwoman for the area, expressed concern that the focus brought to bear on the district, through well-financed development, could fracture the kin-

ship among diverse ethnic groups created in common hardships that has been the family tree of the neighborhood for 200 years.

The new upscale arrivals, she explained, "have the credit lines." "These individuals are in the best position to come onto the market and buy this new housing," she said. "It's no longer a community that depends on rental, a community that would

always be diverse. The implication is that it will be those who have the dollars to buy."

Assemblyman Steven Sanders, of the 65th Assembly District, is also concerned. "People who assume that large groups of people will be quietly removed might be surprised at how unsocial this change could become," he said. "It would be wise to have a more coherent master plan for the

Lower East Side that had a component of lower income housing. To just allow parcels of property to just be transformed one by one to high-price housing would be a mistake."

He added: "If we're careful, it could be a cultural renaissance. If we are not careful, it could prove to turn the Lower East Side into a huge backfield."

But Susan Vaughn, chairwoman of Community Board 3, said that she had not yet seen evidence of residential displacements because of the arrival of new money.

"You have to understand that a lot of these new apartments are in buildings that were totally vacant above the storefront level," she said.

Many merchants say they are heartened by the fresh faces of both commerce and customers. Mr. Feder-

man said, "It's a renaissance, not gentrification." "The neighborhood has gone through many changes a

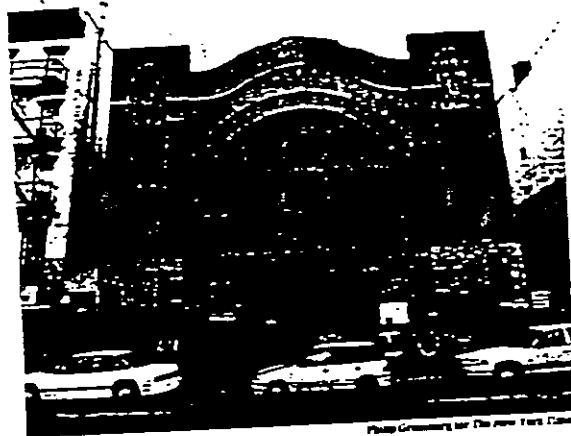
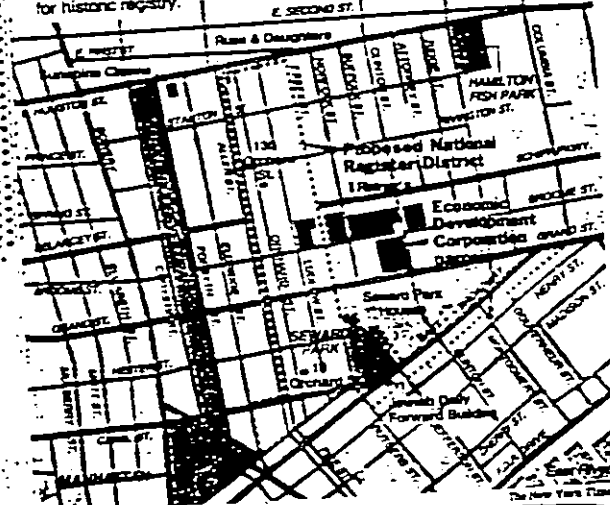
managed to perceive them in a positive way. This is just another group of people. For years, this neighborhood was in deep decline. The Jewish population started leaving en masse after World War II, to Long Island and Westchester. The older people expect the same places — 'Oh, God, it's changed. It doesn't have Jewish flavor.' It hasn't had that a while."

Councilwoman Kathryn Firestone also represents the area, she agreed.

"The neighborhood was dying and now it's come back," she said, cit-

## Land of Schmatz and Egg Roll

Development, renovation and a proposal for historic registry.



PLAYING IT AGAIN The Sunshine Theater, above, was a movie theater in 1917, then a Yiddish vaudeville hall. This year it is scheduled to reopen as an \$8 million LoFio arg-film cineplex. A developer said, "There's a lot of energy and excitement there."

## Concern over new arrivals in a haven for the poor.

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shops like Zao at 173 Orchard Street — a trance club crossed with a rave party and a newstand that also sells shoes and dishes and exhibits art. "Rents are skyrocketing, like they are everywhere," Ms. Freed added. "But the businesses are a success story, and by being successful they're bringing more people to the area. And that's good."

In an effort to preserve both its historic buildings and its Jewish community heritage, the Lower East Side Conservancy, a nonprofit organization, and the Lower East Side Business District have applied to put part of the area on the state and national registers of historic places. It expects the nominations to be approved by early spring. The registry would allow property owners tax abatements for renovations that conform to guidelines.

The proposal that could have the largest impact on the Lower East Side is the Economic Development Corporation's Seward Park Extension Urban Renewal Project, five parcels of land south of Delancey Street by the Williamsburg Bridge being offered by the city for both residential and commercial development. At least nine private development proposals have now been presented to the Mayor's office, said Jane Patterson, a spokeswoman for the corporation.

Mr. Federman, hearing of the existence of the huge plan, responded like a local.

# History Lessons From the Slaves of New York

While New Yorkers celebrated a new century, a team of biological anthropologists at Howard University in Washington were intensely focused on a most grisly aspect of New York City's past. Led by Dr. Michael Blakey, the team has spent several years examining the skeletal remains of more than 400 African slaves whose graves were accidentally uncovered during the construction of a federal office tower in lower Manhattan nine years ago.

That the graves existed at all surprised New Yorkers who grew up believing that theirs was a "free" state where there had never been slavery. But a series of reports from the Blakey team — the first due out early this year — will present statistics to show that colonial New York was just as dependent on slavery as many Southern cities, and in some cases even more so. In addition, the brutality etched on these skeletons easily matches the worst of what we know of slavery in the South.

The first slave ship that sailed into Jamestown Harbor in Virginia in 1619 contained a handful of captive Africans. But by the end of the Atlantic slave trade more than two centuries later, somewhere between 8 million and 12 million Africans had arrived in the New World in chains. The historian Ira Berlin, author of "Many Thousands Gone," estimates that one slave perished for every one who survived capture in the African interior and made it alive to the New World — meaning that as many as 12

## The truth about human bondage in a 'free' state.

million more captive Africans perished along the way.

During the 16th century, the massive outflow of slaves decimated countries like the Kingdom of the Kongo, whose monarch, King Alfonso I, wrote letter after letter imploring King João III of Portugal to cease the slave trade because it was generating "depravity ... so widespread that our land is entirely depopulated." He said that "a monstrous greed pushes our subjects, even Christians, to seize members of their own families, and of ours, to do business by selling them as captives."

Many of the stolen Africans ended up in the United States, some of them in the Dutch colonial city of New Amsterdam, which later became New York City. The Dutch recruited settlers with an advertisement that promised to provide them with slaves who "would accomplish more work for their masters, at less expense than [white] farm servants, who must be bribed to go thither by a great deal of money and promises." Integral to the colony from the start, slaves helped build Trinity Church, the streets of the city and the wall from which Wall Street takes its

name — that protected the colony from military strikes.

In life, slaves lived in attics, hallways and beneath porches, creak to jowl with their masters and mistresses. In death, these same slaves were banished to the Negro Burial Ground, which lay a mile outside the city limits and contained between 10,000 and 20,000 bodies by the time it was closed in 1794, according to the historian Dr. Sherrill Wilson. The graveyard was paved over, built upon and forgotten — until 1991, when the General Services Administration excavated the foundation for a new tower. After protests from black New Yorkers, the agency agreed to finance research on the skeletons, but failed to budget the necessary money and generally dragged its feet, putting one of the most important archaeological projects of the century years behind schedule.

The Howard team has yet to identify among the skeletons the many Africans who are known to have been burned at the stake during the rebellion-plot hysteria that swept the colony in 1741. But what the researchers have found is brutal enough on its own. Of the 400 skeletons taken to Howard, about 40 percent are of children under the age of 15, and the most common cause of death was malnutrition. Most of the children had rickets, scurvy, anemia or related diseases. About twice as many infant girls seem to have died as boys, suggesting at least some infanticide. As Dr. Blakey said, "Women

who gave birth in these conditions knew that they were bringing their children into hell."

The adult skeletons show that many of these people died of unrelenting hard labor. Strain on the muscles and ligaments was so extreme that muscle attachments were commonly ripped away from the skeleton — taking chunks of bone with them — leaving the body in perpetual pain. The highest mortality rate is found among those ages 15 to 20. Dr. Blakey has concluded that some died of illnesses acquired in the holds of slave ships or from a first exposure to the cold — or from the trauma of being torn from their families and shipped in chains halfway around the globe. But in many cases, he said, "what we see is that these women were worked to death by owners who could simply go out and buy a new slave."

The Blakey team will conduct two sets of studies in an attempt to determine more closely where the slaves were born. One study will analyze tooth enamel for trace minerals that would mark the captives as having grown up in Africa, the Caribbean or in North America. If DNA research proceeds as planned, it will further pin down the country of origin by comparing the dead with known populations in Africa.

The skeletons will be returned to their graves by 2002. By then the burial ground will have rewritten the book on slavery in New York and given historians something to talk about well into the next century.

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PANYC EVENTS COMMITTEE REPORT - March 15 - May 31, 2000

EVENT	SPEAKER	DATE	TIME	LOCATION	PHONE #	FEE
Gold Treasures and Nubian Pharaohs: Egypt in the Late Period	David Moyer	Thurs 3/16	8 PM	Bruce Museum, Greenwich, CT.	203-661-4654	\$5
Skull Wars: Kennewick Man, Archaeology, and the Battle for Native American Identity	David Hurst Thomas	Wed 3/29	7 PM	American Museum of Natural History	212-769-5200	\$12 non-members
Archaeology in the Bronx: Perspectives at the Dawn of a New Millennium	Allan Gilbert	Mon 4/10	7 PM	Flom Auditorium, Walsh Family Library, Fordham University	718-817-3850	free
Rise and Fall of the Inca Empire	Geoffrey Conrad	Mon 4/10	6:30 PM	Columbia U., 501 Schermerhorn Hall	212-787-4526	free
Masada: Last Stronghold of the Jewish Resistance Against Rome	Jodi Magness	Thurs 4/13	8 PM	Bruce Museum, Greenwich, CT.	203-661-4654	\$5
Current Topics in Northeast Geoarchaeology: Glaciated Landscapes	symposium	Thurs & Fri 4/27 & 28		New York State Museum	518-474-3895	
Change in Jamaica: The Railroad Arrives	Vincent Seyfried	Sat 5/6	1 PM	King Manor Museum	718-206-0545	\$5 adults
Gilgamesh: Hero of the Third Millennium B.C. for the 21 <sup>st</sup> Millennium A.D.	Tamara Green	Thurs 5/18	8 PM	Bruce Museum, Greenwich, CT.	203-661-4654	\$5
The New York Century: World capital, Home Town, 1900-2000	exhibit	thru 7/9		Museum of the City of New York	212-534-1672	admission
Crossroads and Cross Rivers	exhibit	thru 8/15		Philipsburg Manor	914-631-8200	

If any members have events which they would like listed, please contact Linda Stone by phone or fax at (212)888-3130 or by mail 249 E 48 St. #2B, New York, NY 10017.

for PANYC newsletter  
Allan

The Bronx County Historical Society announces the Gouverneur Morris lecture for 2000:

“Archaeology in the Bronx: Perspectives at the Dawn of a New Millennium”

Dr. Allan S. Gilbert  
Associate Professor of Anthropology &  
Director of the Rose Hill Manor Excavations, Fordham University

Monday, April 10, 2000  
Flom Auditorium, Walsh Family Library, Rose Hill Campus of Fordham University  
7:00 PM

This lecture, illustrated with slides, will trace some of the history of archaeological exploration in the borough, including the Historical Society's own jointly sponsored excavations with Fordham University at Rose Hill manor. In addition, it will review the range of buried remains left behind in the Bronx, a precious historical record of peoples and cultures from the past that is ours to study. Also discussed will be the critical issue of how we must be ever vigilant to conserve the archaeological sites and preserve the historical heritage of the heavily urbanized and constantly changing metropolitan area in which we live.

Directions:

- By MetroNorth: Exit at Fordham Station adjacent to Rose Hill campus. Walsh Library is next to the Third Avenue gate immediately east of station.
- By Public Transit: D train to Grand Concourse and Fordham Road, transfer to Bx12 bus eastbound on Fordham Road, get off at Fordham Station.
- By Car: Vehicular entrance and university parking is on Southern Blvd opposite the parking area for the New York Botanical Garden.
- Further Information: (718) 817-3850



# **A** *Lectures in Eastern* **ARCHAEOLOGY**

*Sixth Biennial Lecture Series*

**“The Moundville Chiefdom”**

**Dr. Vincas Steponaitis**

University of North Carolina

Thursday April 13, 2000

4:00 pm

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**“Historical Archaeology on Shelter Island and the  
Study of Plantation Life”**

**Dr. Stephen Mrozowski**

University of Massachusetts - Boston

Tuesday May 2, 2000

4:00 pm

Javits Lecture Hall, Room 109  
SUNY Stony Brook Campus

*Sponsored by the Institute for Long Island Archaeology*

January 6, 2000

Dear Colleague:

On Thursday, April 6, 2000, the Society for American Archaeology will sponsor a third meeting of the councils and societies representing professional archaeologists. The meeting will take place from 8:00 to 10:00 A.M. at the SAA's annual meeting in Philadelphia. Each organization is invited to send up to two representatives to this meeting.

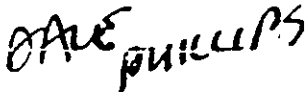
The purpose of the meetings is to develop mechanisms for communication and cooperation among professional councils, and between those councils and the SAA. If sufficient interest exists, the effort will be continued beyond 2000, as an interest group under the SAA. The guidelines for such groups are attached. As it is necessary to submit a proposal for interest groups, a proposal is included on the back of this letter. The meeting will also include (1) a presentation on the professional council of the meeting's host state, Pennsylvania, and (2) a discussion of the impacts of the new Section 106 regulations. Other issues are likely to be discussed, and you are welcome to raise issues of your own.

In Philadelphia, the critical decision will be whether there is enough interest to sustain a permanent "council of councils." To become a formal interest group within the SAA, we must obtain commitments from 25 members of the SAA who are also members of the various professional councils. If someone in your council is willing to make that commitment based on the enclosed proposal, please have that person contact me as soon as possible.

If your organization has a new contact person since the last time the mailing list was updated, please forward this letter to that new person. Also, please let me know about the change by e-mail, at [dphillips@swca.com](mailto:dphillips@swca.com).

I look forward to seeing you all in Philadelphia, three months from now.

Sincerely yours,



David A. Phillips, Jr., Ph.D., RPA  
Principal Investigator  
SWCA, Inc. - Albuquerque

Copy:

K. Kintigh, President, SAA



## PROPOSAL FOR THE "COUNCIL OF COUNCILS" INTEREST GROUP WITHIN THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

The goal of the "Council of Councils" is to provide a means of communication (and, when needed, concerted action) among professional archaeological councils, and between those councils and the Society for American Archaeology. The primary means of accomplishing this goal will be a meeting of about two hours at each SAA annual meeting. We hope that the contacts made at these meetings will help break down regional and interstate barriers among professionals, and thus make it easier for council leaders to work directly with each other between meetings.

The "Council of Councils" will maintain a list server to make it easier for councils to contact each other (and for the SAA to contact the councils) between SAA meetings. Officers of the various councils will be encouraged to subscribe to the list server as part of their duties. The list server can be used, for example, to help mobilize support for or against pending legislation.

Membership in the council is open to any permanent organization (at the national, regional, state, or local level within the United States) that promotes the interests of professional consulting archaeologists. In the absence of such an organization, membership is open to the state or local avocational society that represents the professional consulting archaeologists in its midst.

The Council will conduct its business in accordance with the SAA's "Interest Group Guidelines" and otherwise in accordance with parliamentary authority. Each member council or society may send up to two representatives, each person present having one vote.

At the start of each annual meeting, the representatives of the councils will nominate and elect an individual who will serve one year as chairperson-elect (and vice chairperson) and the following year as chairperson. Upon the announcement of the election results, the outgoing chair will hand the gavel to the previous year's chair elect, and the duties of vice chair will devolve from the incoming chair to the newly elected individual.

Between meetings, business of the Council may be conducted by a steering committee, consisting of the chairperson, the chairperson-elect, and three to five members-at-large (preferably representing various regions of the country.) The steering committee's business will be conducted by e-mail, fax, or by similar means. At each annual meeting, following the selection of the chairperson-elect, the representatives of the councils will elect the steering committee members-at-large, who will serve one year terms with no term limits. Duties will devolve from old to new members-at-large upon announcement of the election results. Between annual meetings, any vote by a simple majority of the entire steering committee will be taken as representing the will of the Council as a whole.



## SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

### INTEREST GROUP GUIDELINES

#### Role

The role of an interest group within the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) is to foster the creation of networks through which members who share interests in particular intellectual and/or professional issues can come together to exchange information and discuss common issues. An interest group is informal in that it exists only so long as sufficient interest is demonstrated in the topic, and in that it may not issue public statements or make unapproved commitments. As with any organizational unit of SAA, an interest group may propose position and/or policy statements for consideration by the Executive Board.

#### Formation

To form within SAA, an interest group must prepare a proposal for Executive Board approval. The proposal must contain a concise statement that articulates the following:

- the proposed group's unique area(s) of interest and concern, consistent with the mission of SAA
- needs the interest group will address
- services or activities the interest group will deliver and the resources required to do so; and
- a procedure for selecting (and rotating) a chairperson

The statement of purpose will be used in SAA promotions, communications, and billings as appropriate. In order to be included in the fall billing, the proposal for formation of an interest group must be approved at the annual meeting. An interest group must maintain a minimum participation of 25 SAA members. A call for participation may be carried in *SAA Bulletin* once interest group formation has been approved.

#### Activities

An interest group may request space for one meeting at the SAA Annual Meeting, and may submit proposals for symposia, forums, workshops, or special events (e.g., a roundtable luncheon) that will be identified as being sponsored by the interest group.

SAA will publish newsletters for an interest group that provides copy and covers all costs (including overhead), and/or provide space periodically in *SAA Bulletin* for reports on interest group activities. Interest groups may suggest special publications by submitting a proposal to

the Publications Committee, which will forward a recommendation to the Executive board. Newsletters and special publications will be produced in accordance with the society's editorial policies and production procedures.

## Finance

An interest group may not assess dues or accumulate a general fund. An interest group may assess a fee for a service, with the review of staff and approval of the Executive Board. Fees must be collected through the society's headquarters operation. A proposed budget, if any, for interest group services must be submitted by January 1 for the budget year beginning the following July 1. The proposed budget becomes effective only after review by the SAA Budget and Planning Committee, which will forward a recommendation to the Executive Board.

## Organizational Support

SAA will provide the following services to interest groups:

- maintain rosters (using the same address the interest group member uses for his/her SAA membership)
- collect and disperse any fees for a service
- coordinate the printing and distribution of any newsletter or special publication
- schedule one meeting, on a space-available basis, at the society's annual meeting
- provide occasional space, as available, in *SAA Bulletin* for information on interest group activities and services

If you are interested in joining PANYC or if you would like to subscribe to the PANYC Newsletter, please complete the form below and return it to Michael Bonasera, PANYC Secretary, 7 Hudson Terrace #2L, Dobbs Ferry, NY 10522.

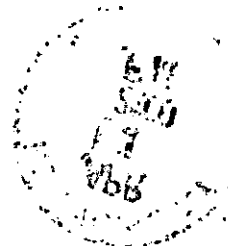
NAME:	
ADDRESS:	
PHONE:	E-MAIL:

Please indicate preferred mailing address and check below as appropriate.

I wish to apply for membership to PANYC and would like to receive the application form \_\_\_\_\_

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

Amount of additional donation to PANYC \_\_\_\_\_



John J. Killeen  
53 Garnsey Place  
Belford, NJ 07718



Chris Ricciardi  
2073 New York Avenue  
Brooklyn, NY 11210-5423

11210-5423

