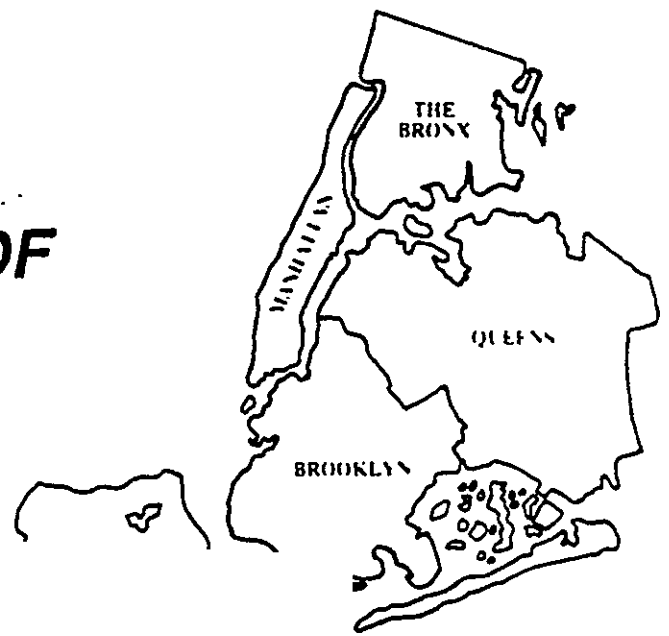


# **P**ROFESSIONAL **A**RCHAEOLOGISTS OF **N**EW **Y**ORK **C**ITY



Newsletter No. 62

May 1993

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Material for the PANYC Newsletter may be sent to Rebecca Yamin, editor, John Milner Associates, Inc., 1216 Arch Street, Fifth Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19107. Material may also be sent via fax (215-977-7360).

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NOTICE OF NEXT MEETING: 26 May 1993  
Hunter College, Room 710  
Executive Board: 6:15 PM  
General Membership: 7:00 PM

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Minutes of the PANYC General Membership Meeting 7 April 1993

President Joan Geismar called the meeting to order at 7:05PM. The following committees will report: Award, Burial Ground, Legislation, Membership, Nominations, Public Program, and Special Publication.

TREASURER'S REPORT: Harris reported a balance of \$1163.13, reflecting expenditures associated with production of the special publication.

SECRETARY'S REPORT: The minutes of the last General Membership meeting were approved as submitted.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT: Geismar reported on correspondence on behalf of PANYC. These include letters to: 1) Edward Bearss, Chief Historian for the History Division of the National Park Service, supporting the National Landmark nomination of Ward's Point Archaeological Site; 2) Richard Schaffer, Chairman of the NYC Planning Commission, expressing PANYC's dismay at the lack of consideration for preservation concerns in the 1992 Waterfront Plan. The Municipal Art Society is sponsoring an "ideas competition" for a design for the memorial to be erected at the Burial Ground Site, and has asked PANYC to act as a co-sponsor, along with a number of other interested organizations. The membership concurred with the recommendation that we do so. There are a number of events scheduled for Archaeology Week (5/9-5/15/93), which involve talks by PANYC members. Cece Kerkorian will give a talk at South Street Seaport on 5/11/93. Leslie Eisenberg and Toni Silver will be speaking on Long Island. The Municipal Art Society would like PANYC participation in an afternoon of talks on local archaeology scheduled for 5/13/93; members are urged to participate. Louise Basa notified Geismar of the Historic Preservation weekend scheduled for 5/23/93. Geismar will be unable to attend; she asked if any members would be available to represent PANYC. A number of members expressed interest, and the announcement was passed around.

AWARD COMMITTEE: There was no submission for the Student Paper Award this year. Cantwell reported on the presentation of the Special Award to Senator Paterson. Rothschild presented the award, which included a framed copy of the nomination letter and an engraved trowel, at the Public Program.

BURIAL GROUND COMMITTEE: Cantwell reported for the committee, and there was considerable membership discussion. According to Stone, the research design is due 5/20/93. GSA has assigned three reviewers, whose mandate is to review time and budget. The Federal Steering Committee would like more reviewers, including people with expertise in archaeology and physical anthropology. The current research design calls for splitting the Burial Ground and Five Points Sites after the RD is approved and funds are requested from Congress. There will probably be a turnaround period of about 45 days, during which time only artifact processing will continue. No analysis will be done during this time, which underscores the ongoing questions regarding the stability of the skeletal material. Eisenberg reported that a group of physical anthropologists inspected the remains at Lehman to evaluate whether they were in good enough condition to be moved. They have not made their report as yet, but there seems to be a general consensus that most of the skeletal material should not be moved. If these are the findings of the evaluation team,

it is probable that the laboratory processing and some reconstruction work will be undertaken at Lehman, although the work will probably not be done by the Lehman group.

LEGISLATION: There has been no work from Wendell Foster regarding the draft legislation for protection of NYC's archaeological resources. Senator David Paterson has agreed to support the legislation; he suggested that District Councilwoman Catherine Fried could introduce the bill in the City Council.

MEMBERSHIP: Patience Freeman was voted in as a member of PANYC.

NOMINATIONS: New officers for 1993-4 are Anne-Marie Cantwell, President; Leslie Eisenberg, Vice President; Susan Dublin, Secretary. The newly elected members of the Executive Board are William Askins, Jean Howson, Nan Rothschild, Joseph Schuldenrein, and Diana Wall.

PUBLIC PROGRAM: Cantwell announced that the Public Program went quite well. About 75 people attended. She thanked Geismar for her help.

SPECIAL PUBLICATION: The PANYC special publication is out; it is available at the Urban Book Center, New York Bound, and the Museum of the City of New York. 24 copies were sold at the Public Program. The book is available to PANYC members for a \$3 contribution.

NEW BUSINESS: Geismar advised the membership of a precedent-setting ruling associated with the establishment of the new Burial Ground Commons Historic District. Any proposed underground work, whether public or private, must be reviewed by the LPC. She then turned the meeting over to the new president, Cantwell, who complimented Geismar on her tenure as president during a particularly trying, but exciting, year. Cantwell expressed her concerns that, while PANYC has been quite successful in addressing archaeological concerns to the community in general, we seem to have lost touch with the mandate to foster "collegiality" within the membership and the archaeological community. To remedy this shortcoming, she suggested that a calendar of events (lectures, colloquia, etc.) be published in the Newsletter. A committee, chaired by Stone and including Freeman and Kerkorian, was formed to undertake the ongoing task of compiling this information bimonthly. Cantwell also suggested that the Research Committee could be re-activated for the purpose of organizing symposia or workshop(s) over the coming year. Dublin and Harris raised the proposition that a symposium be organized on the subject of repatriation and agreed to serve as organizers. Cantwell announced the meeting schedule for the 1993-4 year. PANYC will meet on the following dates: 5/26/93, 9/22/93, 11/10/93, 1/19/94, 3/23/94, and 5/25/94.

As there was no further business, it was moved and voted that the meeting be adjourned.

Respectfully submitted, Susan A. Dublin, Secretary 1992-3

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

Apt. 5C 14 Stuyvesant Oval  
New York, New York 10009  
4 April 1993

Ms. Susan Dudley-Allen  
Museum of the City of New York  
5th Avenue and 103rd Street  
New York, New York 10029

Dear Susan:

I would like to thank you and the Museum of the City of New York for all your efforts in the arrangements for the 13th Annual PANYC Public Symposium held at the museum yesterday, the 3rd of April. The program was very successful - it was well attended, had good audience participation, and was reported in this morning's Newsday - and we are all grateful for your help and the museum's support. Thanks also, and most sincerely, for your many efforts on the day of the program itself. I really appreciate them.

Sincerely yours,

Anne-Marie Cantwell  
1993 PANYC Public Program Chair

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

Apt. 5C 14 Stuyvesant Oval  
New York, New York 10009  
4 April 1993

Ms. Kathy Benson  
Museum of the City of New York  
5th Avenue and 103rd Street  
New York, New York 10029

Dear Kathy:

I would like to thank you and the Museum of the City of New York for all your efforts in the arrangements for the 13th Annual PANYC Public Symposium held at the museum yesterday, the 3rd of April. The program was very successful - it was well attended, had good audience participation, and was reported in this morning's Newsday - and we are all grateful for your help and the museum's support.

Sincerely yours,

Anne-Marie Cantwell  
1993 PANYC Public Program Chair

# PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

Dept. of Anthropology  
Barnard College  
Columbia University  
New York, NY 10027

13 May 1993

Mr. Peter A. Sneed,  
Director Planning Staff 2PL  
General Services Administration  
Public Buildings Service  
26 Federal Plaza, room 1609  
New York, NY 10278

Dear Mr. Sneed,

As you may remember, PANYC provided comments on 30 November 1992 to the GSA on the research design for the archaeological sites at the African Burial Ground and the Five Points Site. We know that a new research design was due fairly soon and are writing to ask whether it has been produced yet. We are looking forward to seeing it when it is available.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Sincerely yours,

Nan A. Rothschild  
Associate Professor and Chair



*Symposium on the*

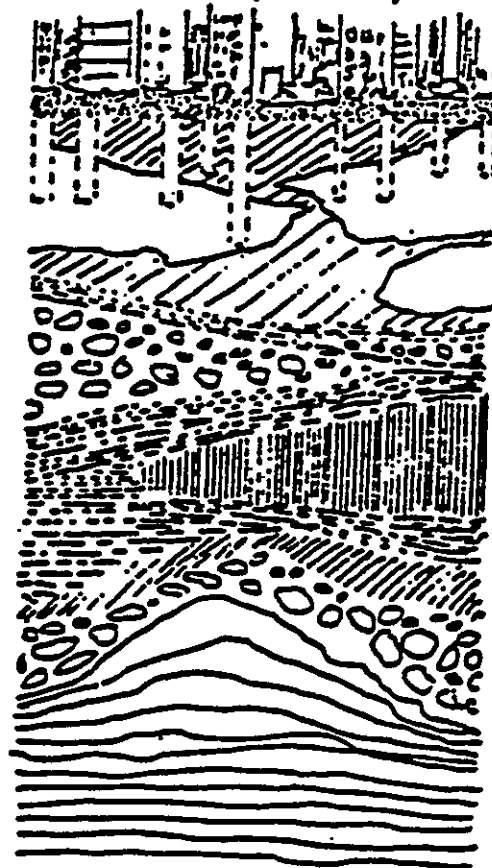
As always, we wish to thank those who made this year's PANYC Symposium possible. This includes many staff members of the Museum of the City of New York, especially Susan Dudley Allen, Kathy Benson, Anne Goldsmith, and Billie Heiler. Special thanks are due Gina Stahlnecker of Senator Paterson's Office. We also thank Susan Dublin, Joan Geismar, Man Rothschild, and Diana Wall of PANYC, and all those who participated in the program, as well as all those who attended.'

# ARCHAEOLOGY of NEW YORK CITY

The Professional Archaeologists of New York City  
and the Museum of the City of New York present  
The Thirteenth Annual PANYC Symposium  
Saturday, 3 April 1993

NEW YORK IN THE YEARS BEFORE THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL VIEWS OF A DIVERSE PEOPLE

*open to the general public*



**NEW YORK IN THE YEARS BEFORE THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL VIEWS OF A DIVERSE PEOPLE**

1:00-1:50

**WELCOME**

Anne-Marie Cantwell, Chair, PANYC Public Program 1993

**NEW YORK IN THE YEARS BEFORE THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

Anne-Marie Cantwell, Rutgers University

Archaeologists working in New York City are uncovering evidence showing that the rich cultural diversity that characterizes New York today has a long history going back 150 years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. During that period, the city's narrow streets and trails were filled with Native Americans and new arrivals of peoples from other parts of the world. Few traces of Native American life during this time remain. An exception is the Ward's Point site on Staten Island. This site has just been nominated as a National Historic Landmark because of what it can tell us about the Munsee peoples at the time of the European colonization.

**THE AFRICAN BURIAL GROUND**

Michael Blakey, Howard University

The bones of 420 enslaved Africans found recently near New York's City Hall comprise the largest and earliest collection of African American remains, and possibly, the largest and earliest collection of American colonial remains of any ethnic group. Excavations of the cemetery have challenged popular beliefs that there was no slavery in colonial New York, and have provided unparalleled data for the Howard University scholars who will study the remains of the first Africans in New York.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FOR ETHNIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL SHIFTS FROM  
THE 17TH CENTURY DUTCH WEST INDIA COMPANY BROAD STREET SITE  
IN LOWER MANHATTAN**

Speaker: Joel Grossman, Grossman and Associates

During the winter of 1983, the excavation of buried colonial buildings, as well as 43,000 well dated 17th and 18th century imported and domestic artifacts from the Dutch West India Co. site at Broad, Whitehall and Pearl Streets in Lower Manhattan revealed identifiable shifts in the relative proportions of trade materials, food remains and environmental indicators. When combined with ethnohistorical insights, these quantified comparisons through time helped address the issue of the changing ethnic identity of New Amsterdam, from a Dutch cultural focus, to one of predominantly British cultural patterns. In addition to culturally suggestive changes in artifacts and food remains, identified shifts in the ratios of differing plant remains

through time also have provided archaeological evidence for early environmental trauma and change in the 17th century Colonial landscape of Manhattan as well.

Break (10 minutes)

2:00-3:00

**PANYS SPECIAL AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE  
ARCHAEOLOGY OF NEW YORK CITY**

Presented to Sen. David A. Paterson by Nan Rothschild, Barnard College and Anne-Marie Cantwell, Rutgers University

**CONSERVATION AND THE FOLEY SQUARE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT**

Speaker: Cheryl La Roche, John Milner Associates

One of the major considerations in all archaeological projects is conservation of the artifacts recovered. This discussion will focus on the special conservation concerns and appropriate conservation techniques for the many artifacts recovered from the Foley Square Archaeological Project which includes the African Burial Ground. The special relationship between conservation, archaeology and the public will also be discussed.

**DUTCH CULTURE AS REFLECTED IN DUTCH CERAMICS**

Speaker: Richard Schaefer, University of Pennsylvania and Historical Perspectives, Inc.

New Netherland was distinguished from most other North American colonies by the heterogeneity of its population. However, the colony was dominated by Dutch ideas, institutions, language, a Dutch Company and the United Provinces as the seat of political control. A colonial variant of Dutch culture flourished in New Netherland, influenced other settlers, and was influential for many years after the British conquest. This discussion focuses on Dutch culture as it is reflected in Dutch ceramics excavated in both the Netherlands and in New York.

**FRONTIER FARMS AND FREEDOM**

Speaker: Christopher Moore, Documentary Writer and Historian

Documentary research can be an important tool for archaeologists working in the city. This talk will feature a little known aspect of African life in seventeenth century colonial New York. Recent historical research has yielded a wealth of new information on African farmlands and farmers in New Amsterdam that challenges traditional views of life, especially farm life, in New York in the years before the American Revolution.

THANK YOU.



**R E C E I V E D**  
APR 16 1993  
JOHN MILNER ASSOC.

4 7 Saturday, April 10, 1993

THE NEW YORK AMSTERDAM NEWS



**SPECIAL THANKS** — Last Saturday State Senator David Patterson, a dedicated advocate of the preservation of the African Burial Ground, received an award from the Professional Archeologists of New York City for his tireless work with archeologists. The award was never given to a non-archaeologist before. On the senator's left is presenter Nan Rothschild and on his right program chair Ann-Marie Cantwell.

(Karl Crutchfield photo)

# MANHATTAN NEIGHBORHOODS

Phone Items to (212) 251-6800 • Fax (212) 696-0487

NEWSPAPER 5/12/93

By J.P. Olsen

When State Sen. David Paterson took office in 1985, high on his agenda was the preservation of landmark areas in his Harlem district. Paterson, who founded Landmarks Harlem two years ago, has been increasingly active in protecting various architectural and historical sites in his district.

But now Paterson is expanding his landmark interests downtown, beyond his district to protect what lies beneath the ground. He is proposing legislation designed to protect the city's archaeologically sensitive areas.

His latest crusade centers around the Negro Burial Ground.

On Valentine's Day this year that Eric Byron, an employee of the New York Unearthed museum, was walking to work when he saw Con Edison workers digging studio apartment-sized holes around Chambers Street. The holes were to house transformers.

Byron, aware that the digging site was on the archaeologically significant 18th-Century cemetery, called Paterson's office. The burial ground is estimated to contain over 20,000 bodies and believed to be the largest burial ground of its kind known in the nation.

## Paterson Bill Says Dig They Must Not

Gina Stahlnecker, staff assistant to Paterson, then notified the police and arrived on the scene herself. There, she said she was shown a Department of Transportation permit to dig.

The arriving police were told by ConEd workers that no bones had been found during the dig. However, Stahlnecker and others gathered at the site, pushed their hands through piles of dirt and came up with bones on the first try.

Police halted the dig and posted 24-hour guard to discourage looters.

According to Joseph Haslip of Paterson's office, the dig "was a gaffe on the city's part." He claimed that the task force responsible for briefing the agencies that issue digging permits was negligent in informing

the appropriate parties.

The proposed legislation would require that city agencies, such as the DOT, examine the archeological sensitivity of an area before issuing a permit to dig. Additionally, once a permit has been issued, a city archeologist must make an inspection and decide if there is a substantial find on the site.

Paterson's office hopes the new legislation will eliminate the current city policy's shortcomings that have led to a sort of dig and learn situation.

Stahlnecker could not comment on whether punitive damages will be included in the draft legislation, but did say that she urges the City Council to take a serious look at the matter.

"This is about saving out history," said Stahlnecker from Paterson's 125th Street office. "We are ignoring

an economic resource. People go to Egypt and Europe to look at our history; the beginnings of our country are right here in New York City."

Con Edison spokesperson Richard Mulieri, in a telephone conversation, said he was not aware of the proposed legislation and, without seeing details of the bill, was unable to comment on its contents.

"The company doesn't want to disturb any valuable archeological area," said Mulieri, "[however] one of our top priorities is to keep costs to our ratepayers as low as possible."

Regarding the previous Feb. 14 dig, Mulieri said, "We weren't aware anything was there."

According to Con Edison, the Chambers Street dig has been halted indefinitely.

*J.P. Olsen is a free-lance writer.*

**CLOSEUP**

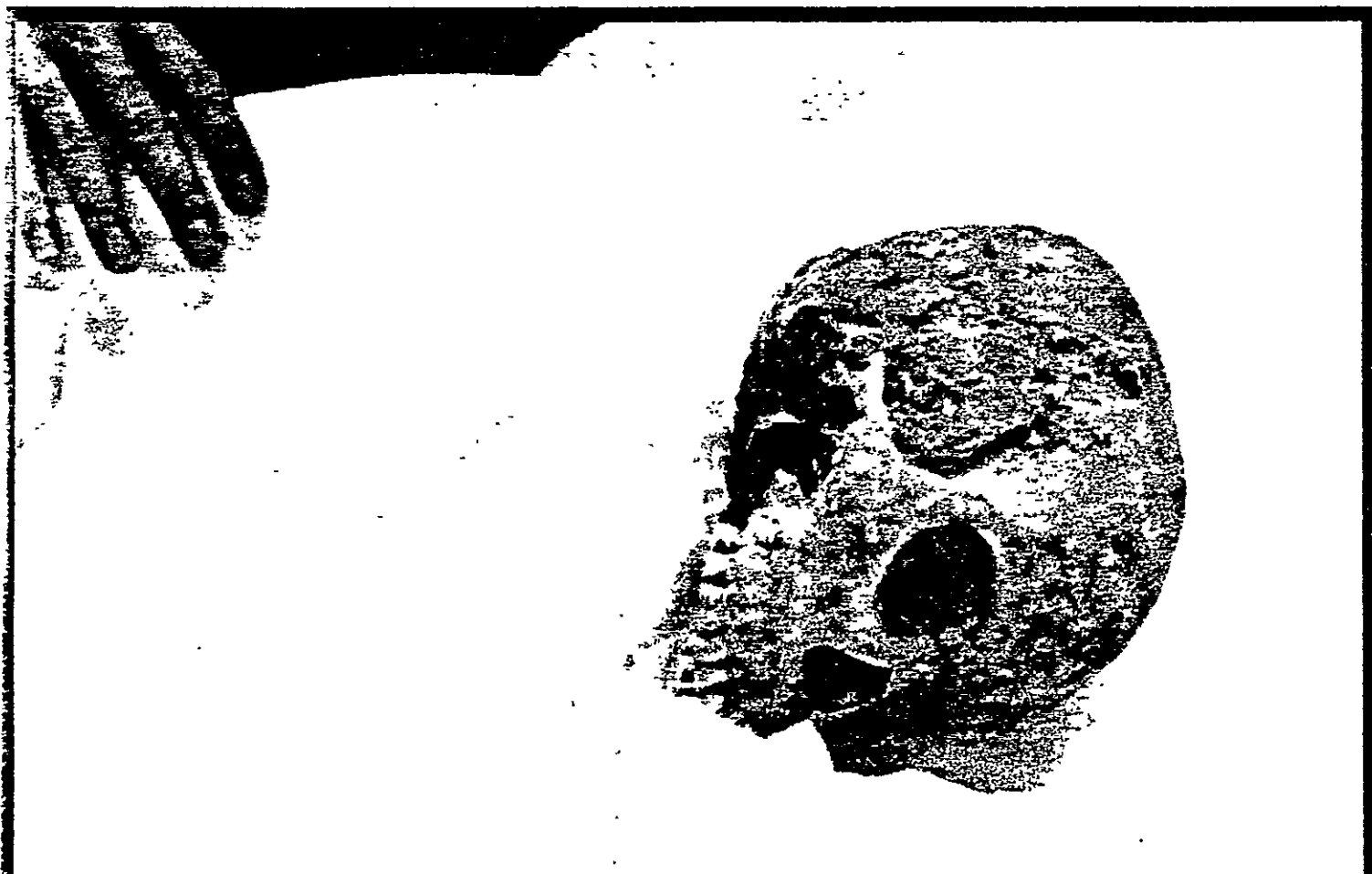
# RUSSIAN★ROULETTE

*Will Yeltsin Become the Dictator the People Want? Marc Cooper in Moscow (P.28)*

# the village VOICE

**FEMALE  
E-MAIL**

*Lurking and Flaming  
Online (Katz, P.45)*



## **BLACK BONES, WHITE SCIENCE**

**The Battle Over New York's African Burial Ground**

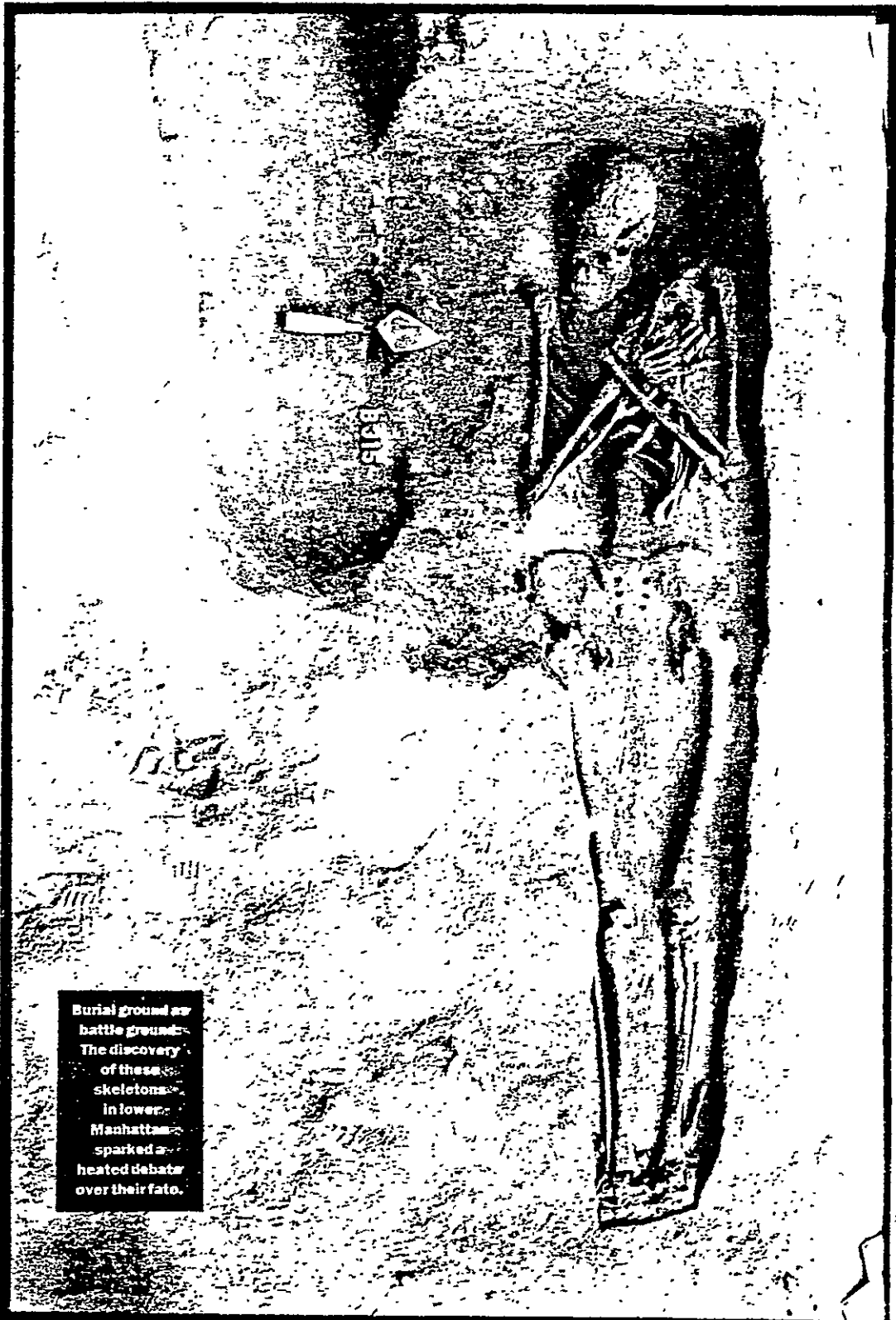
**BY KAREN COOK, P.23**

# BONES OF CONTENTION

## RIVAL SCIENTISTS ARE DETERMINED TO MAKE THE 430 SKELETONS EXCAVATED FROM THE AFRICAN BURIAL GROUND SPEAK. BUT WHAT WILL THEY SAY?

**A**t Lehman College in the Bronx, on the basement level of an old physical education building, is a room that has been dubbed the repository. In it lie 430 celebrated skeletons—human remains excavated from the African Burial Ground in lower Manhattan, on the site of a 34-story office tower being constructed by the General Services Agency. Human remains, powerfully evocative in their graves, have been broken down—bone after bone wrapped, labeled, and filed away. They lie in the drawers of locked steel cabinets, which are stacked in long rows, like lockers, in this drab, cavernous space that until recently held balance beams and parallel bars. Tucked obscurely into a back corner is a makeshift shrine, where an array of “sacrifices”—a packet of earth from Lake Victoria, a heart-shaped dish of shells—have been left to honor the spirits that once inhabited these bones.

Almost since their excavation, the bones have been at the center of a prolonged struggle between two scientific camps. On one side is the Metropolitan Forensic Anthropology Team, or MFAT, an eight-mem-



Burial ground as battle ground: The discovery of these skeletons in lower Manhattan sparked a heated debate over their fate.

**BY KAREN COOK**



Spencer Turkel and James Taylor hoped to hold onto the bones long enough to study them.

ber group that has been based at Lehman for 14 years, but is not formally part of the college. On the other is Dr. Michael Blakey, an African American anthropologist from Howard University in Washington, D.C. Over time, what might have been merely an academic squabble, a dispute over scientific and historical methodologies, has deepened into a bitter conflict in which one of the major issues is race. More than a year and half after the first skeletons were removed from the earth, their cleaning, conservation, and study have yet to begin. MFAT was supposed to have done this work but has been prevented from doing so, says codirector Spencer Turkel, largely because most of its members are white. Turkel believes that this is a political decision that may end up distorting the science done on the bones. Blakey and his supporters counter that the bones are potentially the single greatest source of information on the African American presence in colonial America—"the Plymouth Rock of black people," as one white archaeologist has called them—and that as relics of black history, their fate should be controlled by African Americans.

The fight over the bones involves money, prestige, and science, but most of all it is a fight over how history should be written. According to MFAT, it is best told from a multiplicity of viewpoints, because "when people with a variety of biases start telling stories, you see what the commonalities are, and you get closer to the truth," says Turkel. But for African Americans that has often meant that what little gets written is not black history, but the white perception of it. African American historian Christopher Moore, for example, bristles at the fact that the burial ground is usually dated to 1712, the year it was described by John Sharpe of Trinity Church. Since Africans, mostly enslaved, had lived in the city since at least 1624, Moore suspects many of the burials took place earlier. Sharpe, he says, was simply "the first European to notice that blacks were burying their dead."

The conflict has become bitter and personal, with MFAT charging that what might be called New York's Howard mafia is allowing a vital African American resource to slip away from the city, while Blakey and his supporters argue that MFAT is not only ignorant of African Americans' history but also insensitive to their present, and that the bones belong at Howard, which, with its continuing focus on the African diaspora, can put them in context.

In March, four MFAT members met with a reporter at the repository. Three of the MFAT members—codirectors James Taylor and Turkel, and Leslie Eisenberg—are white; a fourth, an Ethiopian woman named Tisiba Adefris, who is actually a Lehman grad student, says little. As the MFAT crew argues on behalf of keeping the bones in New York, an African American woman enters the room. The archaeologists pause, and Taylor indicates that the questions should cease. The woman, it turns out, is not only a secretary at Lehman but also a member of a congressionally appointed advisory committee that has been hostile to MFAT. If anyone asks, Taylor says, half-joking, he'll say the white reporter is "a

cousin from Cleveland."

Blakey, meanwhile, works from a plain, comfortable office at Howard, alternately fielding calls about the burial ground and meeting with students who've come to collect exams. An X cap hangs from one of the shelves crowded with books on race and anthropology.

Blakey did his own master's research on Native Americans. "When those Native American communities sought the right to determine the disposition of their dead and their sacred objects, my colleagues resisted," he says, speaking in measured phrases and sucking on a pipe. "The Native Americans who wanted control were being described as 'those political Indians.' And I think you see it in science, too. Scientists who want to take a new approach, to engage in analysis that involves social criticism, and who want to see change, are considered political. And yet the status quo is deeply political. They think of themselves as objective. To some of my colleagues, I'm sure the situation is sort of like Indians who are also saying they can do the better science. And to be an African American from their point of view is to be intrinsically biased in the study of African Americans."

"For MFAT to have possession of and control the study of these remains resembles, to the African American community, what it would be for the Jews to have the Nazis study victims of the holocaust, of their holocaust," says Blakey. The comparison, he insists, is not "literal," but is "effective in communicating the emotional feelings the descendant community has relative to this matter."

The bones were first uncovered in June 1991, when the GSA began digging foundations for its new office building at Duane Street and Broadway. Thinking there were at most 10 remains on the site, the GSA brought in a small contract archaeology firm, Historic Conservation and Interpretation, run by Edward Rutsch. Rutsch, in turn, hired MFAT, which does most of its work identifying skeletal remains for the police, though it also exhumed Pierre Toussaint, the Haitian-born New Yorker now under consideration for beatification.

Ten remains turned into dozens, and then, by the fall of '91, hundreds, skeletons stacked up to five-deep in the ground. The GSA, which had imagined the archaeological surveys required by law would be a mere formality, was appalled. Warning that delays in the \$276 million project could cost the taxpayers millions, the agency demanded crews dig out skeletons 10 and 12 hours a day, seven days a week. MFAT members, who'd planned to confine their work to the lab, instead spent months on their knees in the dirt, working away with toothbrushes as bulldozers rumbled around them. There were as many as 50 excavators, many of them with "limited or no experience" in burials, let alone African burials, says Leslie Eisenberg of MFAT. Nor were they well versed in city history. "For the longest time they seemed to think this was a free black cemetery," says historian Christopher Moore.

As the dig dragged on, the loose coalition



Dr. Michael Blakey believes the burial site remains should be controlled by African Americans.

of African Americans labeled "the community" grew increasingly worried. The fact that African American bones had been built over, within steps of City Hall and the courts, was shocking and symbolic. Some community members objected to any further disruption of the ancestors, whether by the government or by archaeologists. To those who supported the dig itself, the GSA's seeming carelessness was infuriating. First the project manager proposed excavation by the "coroner's method"—an invented term referring to scooping out remains by backhoe—and then workers accidentally raked up and poured concrete on up to 20 skeletons. Finally, vandals broke into the site, stealing some bones.

At the height of the dig, excavators were "getting out on average two to three remains a day," Turkel says. Truck after truck arrived uptown with box after box of bones, but MFAT didn't have space in its three-room lab for all the remains. It took the team months of negotiations to persuade Lehman to surrender scarce potential classroom space to the project, and months more to cut through GSA and CUNY paperwork to order expensive cabinets that would eventually house the remains. Soft, damp bones, some still encased in earth, piled up in cardboard boxes around the rooms.

Unlike their forebears in the ground, African Americans could avail themselves not only of public protest—Sonny Carson organized a one-day blockade of the site—but of mainstream politics. As the dig stretched on through the winter of 1991 and into 1992, state senator David Paterson and mayor David Dinkins both set up committees to monitor work on the burial ground. Prominent African American writers and artists, along with various religious figures, activists like Carson and Al Sharpton, and a host of ordinary citizens, demanded that the site be preserved.

"If you can't take care of your ancestors after all this time," says Blakey, "what can you do?"

Rutsch and MFAT at first actively encouraged such involvement. "That's what saves sites," Rutsch says. In time, however, the white archaeologists would come to feel the community had turned on them, while the community became increasingly upset by the notion of white scientists dictating the disposition of African American remains. "The fact that in the New York area there are few African American anthropologists—in fact, none—became our problem," says Turkel.

As it happened, the community had an anthropologist in mind. Dr. Michael Blakey was not only associate professor at Howard, and curator of its W. Montague Cobb collection of more than 700 human skeletons, but he had also worked on some of the 140 human remains excavated from the First African Baptist Church in Philadelphia in 1983. And, as a onetime activist who'd fought against the Vietnam War and for the inclusion of black studies in school curricula, he was well versed in empowerment politics as well.

Blakey and MFAT got off on the wrong foot. Turkel says HCI's Rutsch recruited Blakey by letter. Blakey insists that his first

conversation was with Peggy King Jorde of the Mayor's Office of Construction, who agrees she forwarded his name to MFAT. When MFAT failed to contact him, Blakey says he called Turkel, who claimed he'd lost the anthropologist's phone number. "I have heard that sort of thing before," Blakey says. "I don't think they had any real intention of calling me or getting me involved."

Turkel admits he hadn't planned to include Blakey on the dig, but certainly would have asked for his input later, once the research began. "It was not like we had this little closed team that was preventing other people from getting involved. We included everybody we could," he says.

Blakey arrived to spend a week on the site. On March 9, 1992, his very first day in New York, he attended a meeting between GSA and the community and announced his intention to bring Howard into the project.

"It was quite a surprise," says Turkel, who hoped Blakey meant he'd be working for MFAT. For the rest of the week, MFAT introduced Blakey as a member of its team. "I just sort of said, 'Uh-huh,'" Blakey says.

MFAT was in an awkward position. It had no formal standing in the project. "We were so naive we never signed a contract," Turkel says. Nor was it included in any federally approved research design for the project. In fact, there was no research design, as GSA and HCI had violated historic-preservation guidelines by starting without one. In practice, those who write such proposals also do the work. But MFAT could not simply write its own proposal, as it was merely a subcontractor in a team put together by HCI and HCI's Rutsch, who concedes the dig was far too big for his "one-horse operation," was floundering financially and way behind on any research proposals.

Blakey saw his opening. He considered himself a free agent, at liberty to solicit leading African American researchers and to develop support for his program in the community. "I inserted myself in the process," he says. Blakey released his first proposal in June.

Rutsch resigned soon thereafter, and GSA replaced him with John Mitner Associates, a large Pennsylvania firm that had overseen excavation of the First African Baptist Church cemetery and whose members already knew Blakey. JMA immediately began collaborating with him.

A year after the dig began, Mayor Dinkins was demanding that work on the site be halted entirely until a research plan was approved. In July, prompted by phone calls from activist Alton Maddox, Gus Savage, a Democratic member of Congress from Illinois, convened hearings on the New York burial ground. Those hearings would result in a \$3 million appropriation for a memorial on the site, as well as the appointment of a 25-member advisory council, which consists largely of activists from the previous Dinkins and Paterson committees. On July 29, the GSA announced that it would continue construction on the tower, but would abandon plans for the four-story pavilion that was to have been built where most of the remains had lain. Although hundreds of unexhumed skeletons remain on the site, the dig was essentially over.

t to you...



ETS

E \$29.99  
E \$39.99  
E \$49.99  
E \$54.99

E \$4.99  
E \$3.99  
E \$1.59  
E \$9.99

GREEN

OTHER

INSTOCK

6

MFAT should logically have turned its attention to the lab work. The team's initial agreement called for it to clean and conserve bones as they came in. At first, no one had the time. Once the dig ended, however, MFAT also decided that since it had no valid contract with GSA, it couldn't proceed. "We didn't know what to do," says Turkel. "If we started to do anything and it turned out it was the wrong thing, we would put Lehman in jeopardy. We didn't know what the law was. Maybe if we cleaned the remains and we weren't supposed to, we were liable for something. We decided our best bet was not to act."

Blakey, JMA, and the community representatives considered this unconscionable. Many of the bones had been out of the earth for a year, and still nothing had been done with them. MFAT, they felt, was holding the bones hostage, using the fact that they were too fragile to be moved as leverage while it lobbied for a substantial role in the research. They were in "horrible condition," says Howard Wright, a member of the congressionally appointed advisory council. Activists claimed the repository wasn't properly air-conditioned and that the drawers were overpacked. Worst of all, the bones were wrapped in newspaper, including the Sunday comics. "You wrap fish in garbage paper," says Blakey.

Conservators have recently decided that newspaper, which for years was a standard wrapping, can release acid that endangers remains. "We didn't know that," admits Turkel, who says Blakey himself put bones in newspaper during his week in the field.

The community took action. Wright and others photographed the MFAT lab and shipped the pictures to Blakey for comment, then brought his objections before the sympathetic advisory council. In mid-summer, the council recommended, and GSA agreed, that teams from Howard and JMA should go to Lehman and rewrap the remains. Afterward, it said, MFAT should submit to an official inspection by Blakey.

Turkel felt the whole affair was a setup. In the course of his visit, which Blakey's supporters videotaped, Blakey said that he smelled solvent. He interrogated MFAT members and learned that the bones had been treated for mold.

"He had this whole act. It was a routine: fee, fi, fo, fum, I smell mold. And the community was very impressed that he was able to suss that out," Turkel says, adding that mold is to be expected on damp remains, and that MFAT never tried to disguise its use of solvent.

Blakey recalls asking to see drawers at random. "They seemed to expect me to look at whatever they were planning to show me. It was almost as though they were expecting a tour rather than an inspection."

Armed with this evidence of supposed mismanagement and incompetence, the advisory council recommended that Blakey be appointed scientific director of the entire project—which he was, on October 1.

**Underlying the battles** over the bones was a battle over the information they contain. GSA and the community had agreed that the remains would eventually be reinterred on the site. But they will continue to exist aboveground in the form of data, measurements, and the myriad conclusions and conjectures that may be drawn from them. The bones represent an excitingly large sample, and scientists hope to profile the dead by sex and age (many were children), to guess at how they died, what diseases they suffered, and even, by looking at stresses on the bones, what work they did. No wonder that even as the dig ended, there were skirmishes about this treasure trove of science. When the site closed, JMA packed up dozens of data sheets—the irreplaceable field measurements and descriptions of bones as they lay in the earth—and took them back to its World Trade Center labs. MFAT had originals of many earlier data sheets, but not these. Turkel demanded that the later sheets be turned over to MFAT. Since his scientists had collected the data, they felt it rightfully belonged to them. JMA refused. Turkel offered a swap: MFAT would give JMA copies of its data

the ones it possessed. Turkel says that MFAT turned over its documents, but JMA did not. Finally, as Turkel and his team gleefully recount, MFAT used its old lab keys to execute a guerrilla action, retrieving the sheets from JMA's World Trade Center lab in a lunchtime raid. Understandably, the agency was not amused: According to MFAT, the GSA called Lehman and threatened legal action if the sheets were not returned. MFAT complied, but not before copying every document.

Turkel still maintains that the data on the data sheets actually belongs to MFAT. "It is our position that neither JMA nor GSA—or by extension Blakey—can publish anything without our permission," Turkel says. He says he would approve any research that wasn't "outlandish."

"If MFAT is saying they own it, they will have a lawsuit on their hands," says Howard Dodson, chief of New York's Schomburg Center for black studies and chair of the advisory council.

**Over the long months** that the bones have lain in the repository, visitors have gradually created the shrine in a back corner of the room. The significance of the offerings brought by community members seems largely unknown to the MFAT team—the shells, the dirt from Lake Victoria, candles, dried flowers, a small basket of money, a railroad spike, a mirror, a wine glass filled with a clear liquid Taylor says is gin. There are black-and-white drawings of African women and children, a letter on yellow legal paper addressed to the ancestors.

"The conservators say this organic crap has to go," says Taylor.

MFAT says opening the repository to the public was only part of its efforts to draw African Americans into the project. For example, Turkel and Taylor say they drew up a list of black scientists they would invite into the project. As MFAT members point out, the project may get up to \$9 million in government funding for its scientific work. And since CUNY has the largest African American student population in the country, they argue this money should stay in New York. To activists, all of these efforts were "cosmetic."

MFAT's quarrels with Blakey, its perceived resistance to allowing African Americans to participate in any meaningful way, its allegedly cavalier treatment of the bones, all reinforced the notion that the team was biased. "Black people," says Blakey, "are used to putting together the bits and pieces of implicit prejudice."

The issue became explicit as Blakey and MFAT began their last major dispute—an academic and ideological debate about race. The problem, ironically, is that despite its name the African Burial Ground probably contained white people—a few indigents, some epidemic victims, perhaps a prisoner of war or two.

"The Caucasian presence has been downplayed," says MFAT's Leslie Eisenberg.

As it happens, racial typing is a point of pride for MFAT, as well as a matter of longstanding dispute in the anthropological world. "We've been among the pioneers in defining race from the postcranial skeleton," says Turkel. What this means, essentially, is identifying race based on the relative proportions of various bones in the body. African Americans, he says, have "relatively longer forearms and legs compared to the lengths of the vertebral columns and the hip."

Blakey argues that distinctions among races have "no scientific utility." "Variation within [supposed races] is greater than the difference between them," says Blakey. "Real genetic populations are much smaller, much more diverse than Negroids, Caucasoids, Mongoloids, etc."

Indeed, he says, the emphasis on race can actually distort scientific findings. He cites studies of the genetic disease sickle cell anemia, long used as a "Negroid marker." In fact, sickle cell is also found among some European populations. It has no connection to race, but is a biological response to malarial infestations in Africa and the Mediterranean.

on labeling people according to racial characteristics grew up in the Enlightenment, partly as a justification for slavery, and that lumping vast numbers of people together by race obscures vast cultural and ethnic differences.

"American society is a racial and racist society, and people are defined by their biology instead of by culture and social relations," Blakey says. "The only use of [typing by race] is to reinforce the notion that races exist, for the purpose of maintaining the structures of a racist society. What other purpose does it have?"

MFAT, he says, "seems to believe that the objective way to understand African Americans, the scientific way to understand African Americans, is using analysis of the biology of race—or at least that their expertise in that area equips them to study African Americans, even without any historical expertise, any understanding of their social and cultural life. That can't be allowed, it won't be allowed, to happen."

Blakey himself doesn't dispute MFAT's estimates, based on preliminary measurements in the field, that about 7 per cent of the remains may be of European descent. But he insists his high-tech methods of DNA analysis will identify the bodies far more specifically than MFAT can: by country of origin. "We are not interested in whether the people in the African Burial

"We want to know whether they were West African populations or East African populations."

Since Turkel doubts those tests will work, he feels Blakey's refusal to let him finish his own measurements is equivalent to not determining race at all.

"We are not talking politics here," Turkel insists. "We are talking about if you want to know what happened to the black people, then you should be sure that your statistics focus on Africans and African Americans, and you find out who the Europeans were."

As late as October, MFAT and Blakey were close to reaching an agreement in which MFAT would clean the bones and type them for age, sex, and stature. But when MFAT insisted on finishing its measurements for race as well, Blakey refused. "He told us if we insisted on determining race we couldn't work on the project," Turkel says. When Blakey submitted his draft research proposal to a GSA review committee in October, MFAT's role was greatly diminished.

Stung, MFAT challenged Blakey directly. Turkel went through his professional guides and sent a letter to 120 osteologists and forensic anthropologists asking for critiques of Blakey's methods. MFAT considered this campaign an "unusual step," but one

practice. The response rate was 30 per cent, Turkel says, and "87 per cent agreed that race exists and that there are methodologies to determine race. And that our methodology was better than his."

MFAT's attack on Blakey got little support from GSA. "We went under on that one," says Turkel, Blakey's allies, meanwhile, considered this move a savage attack on his reputation. "The remains," state senator David Paterson wrote in a letter to Lehman's president, "should never be the object of an academic war waged to benefit the reputations of the descendants of their persecutors."

In December, Blakey sent conservators to examine the remains. Many bones had been dug out still encased in soil "pedestals." These need to dry out for some period of time, but there is a danger that if they become too dry, soil and bone can bond together, making research virtually impossible. Conservators said that though the bones were stable, the optimum period for cleaning had passed. That was enough. On December 22, the advisory council decided officially that the remains would go to Howard, and that MFAT would have no further role in the project.

For a while, Blakey and his supporters negotiated directly with Lehman College.

MFAT. In February, activists talked privately of using eminent domain to seize the Lehman buildings and the remains. And there was always the threat of embarrassing public protest. "We could take huge amounts of the community down there, raise the consciousness of people," says activist Howard Wright.

About a month ago those plans changed. The GSA and the steering committee jointly appointed a panel of physical anthropologists to examine the remains, and they have ruled that, conservators' objections notwithstanding, the bones may be packed up and moved to Howard almost immediately, with little additional work at Lehman. The end of Blakey's struggle, and the beginning of his work, are almost in sight.

"It's really a grand project," says Blakey. "And it will be a bright day when they can finally stop struggling and let this project thrive." He is awaiting final approval on a revised research design submitted in April, and his team is hard at work devising special storage cases in which the bones can be transported.

MFAT, meanwhile, will resume its usual work, exhuming some very old bodies so a family crypt in the Bronx can be renovated. "We're going to dig up some slave owners," Turkel says.

# City's 'roots' go deep

## History is under foot at every building site

By STEPHEN McFARLAND  
Daily News Staff Writer

**D**ON'T EXPECT "Indiana Jones and the Search for the Big Apple" anytime soon, but no other American city has quite as much human past of the sort that movie and real-life archeologists drool over.

New York is the only city in the country with its own archeologists, and it has prehistoric and colonial-era sites of major importance.

"For an American city to be continuously inhabited for 10,000 years is extraordinary," said Prof. Anne Marie Cantwell of Rutgers University in Newark. "When Rome fell there were people living here when the pyramids were still unbuilt, there were people living here."

Last week, the 18th century African Burial Ground near City Hall was declared an official city landmark. The site, which had been known as the Negroes Burial Ground, and the 7,000-year-old Burial Ridge site at Ward's Point on the western shore of Staten Island also are being considered for National Historic Landmark designation.

### Constant activity

Though lower Manhattan's colonial sites and the Native American sites in western Staten Island are the city's archeological promised land, there is fairly constant activity elsewhere.

"There is usually a project of some kind at some stage in each of the five boroughs," said Cantwell who is writing a book about ar-

cheology in the city.

The oldest known traces of human activity within the five boroughs were discovered by an amateur archeologist at a tank farm in Port Mott.

The traces date to 10,000 or 12,000 years ago, so long ago that Staten Island wasn't yet an island when the inhabitants — paleo-Indians — left them.

### Different geography

"What is now New York was a very different place," Cantwell said. "Sea level was 100 feet lower before the glaciers melted, and Manhattan was about 30 miles inland from the coast."

Besides 12,000 years of Native American hammers, awls, smoking pipes, arrow points, grinding stones, spear points and other artifacts, there also are nearly 400 years worth of European colonial and post-colonial materials.

Lower Manhattan, even though it is among the most intensely built and rebuilt parts of the planet, has become a hotbed of colonial-era archeology since a 1977 mayoral order. Under that rule, the City Environmental Quality Review, important sites are protected from wanton destruction by builders. When possible, the developer of the property gets the archeological bill.

Jean Howson, the city's archeologist, said she reviews a couple dozen development projects each month for the Landmarks Preservation Commission. Less than 1% end up as full-scale excavations, but those can be impressive.

### First major find

In 1979-80, the first major urban archeological excavation in the city yielded remains of the mid-17th century Stadt Huys, the city hall of New Amsterdam, and Lovelace Tavern, which served as city hall under the English at the end of the 17th century.

Parts of both have been preserved and are visible



CLARENCE BAWNE DAILY NEWS

**This museum bares our 'bones'**

New York has a museum devoted to its own archeology.

Called New York Unearthed, the museum at 17 State St., across from Battery Park, is affiliated with the South Street Seaport Museum and has displays of artifacts that were excavated in lower Manhattan and at other places in the city.

It also has simulated excavations of an archeological site.

Diane D'Amico, archeological director of New York Unearthed, said that the museum has become especially popular with school groups since it opened almost three years ago.

STEPHEN McFARLAND



PAT CARROLL DAILY NEWS

**DIG IT** Carol Sneed and Vincent Burgos (above) excavate African Burial Ground; Worker (below) totes piece of 18th-century merchant ship.

St unearthed a 82-foot merchant ship dating to the 1600s or early 1700s. The vessel is on display at the Mariners Museum, Newport News, Va.

The most significant find in recent years is the 18th-century African Burial Ground.

The current issue of the national journal "Archeology" describes it as "possibly the largest and earliest collection of American colonial remains of any ethnic group."

under Plexiglas windows on the Pearl St. side of the Goldman Sachs building at

85 Broad St. In 1982 archeologists excavating a site at 175 Water





State of New York  
Executive Chamber

New York's prehistory and history are rich in cultural diversity as represented by the numerous archaeological sites within our state.

Preservation of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites provides significant educational, cultural and economic benefits to all citizens.

Archaeological sites are non-renewable resources. Many citizens of the Empire State volunteer their time and efforts to preserve and protect our unique archaeological resources.

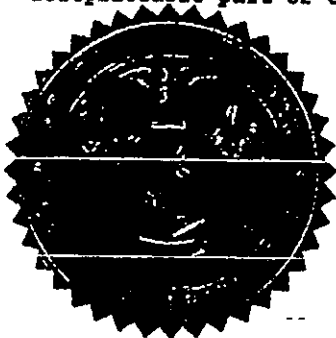
The New York Archaeological Council, The New York State Archaeological Association and the Professional Archaeologists of New York City have joined with state officials, educational and research institutions and private citizens to enhance public awareness of the concern for protecting our state's rich cultural heritage.

Archaeology Week provides an opportunity for the people of New York to reflect on the distant history of the state and the preservation of information about this history.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Mario M. Cuomo, Governor of the state of New York, do hereby proclaim May 9-15, 1993, as

ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK

in New York state and encourage all our citizens to take the time to learn more about the archaeological resources of the Empire State and the ways we can help to protect and preserve this very important irreplaceable part of our history for the future.



BY THE GOVERNOR:

*Andrew Tambrell*  
Secretary to the Governor

G I V E N under my hand and the Privy Seal of the State at the Capitol in the City of Albany this sixth day of May in the year one thousand nine hundred and ninety-three.

*Mario M. Cuomo*

# URBAN CENTER BOOKS

*A Program of the Municipal Art Society*  
is pleased to present

## Archaeology in New York City

Talks in Celebration of National Archaeology Week (May 9-16)  
and the new publication from PANYC  
(Professional Archaeologists of New York City)

### Speakers include:

**Jean Howson, New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.**

#### "Why We Dig"

*New York City's Review Process; a major reason for it all.*

**Betsy Kearns, Historical Perspectives, Inc.**

#### "Before We Dig"

*The planning that precedes the actual digging of a New York City site.*

**Joan H. Geismar, Archaeological Consultant.**

#### "Boats in an Archaeological Perspective"

*Ships have been found on New York City construction sites.  
What are they doing there and what stories do they tell?*

**Meta E. Janowitz, Louis Berger, Inc.**

#### "Ceramics"

*A look at the most commonly-found artifact at New York City sites.  
What they reveal about life in the past.*

**Thursday, May 13, 1993 at Noon**  
**The Urban Center Gallery**

457 Madison Avenue

**FREE**

*For reservations, call (212) 935-3595*



LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

225 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10007

5/18/93

(212) 553-1100

New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, a mayoral agency, seeks qualified applicants for two Urban Archaeologist positions (one permanent, one six month), for Environmental Review unit. Please contact Fred De Leon, personnel officer, NYCLPC, 225 Broadway, 23rd floor, NY, NY 10007, (212)553-1100. We are an Equal Opportunity Employer. M/F/H.

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Assistant Laboratory Supervisor, Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton; excellent entry-level opportunity for individual seeking career in material culture studies; BA in Archaeology, Anthropology, American Studies or related field preferred but not essential; some prior experience required in archaeological laboratory processing procedures and artifact cataloging; primary interest in prehistoric materials preferred, but some knowledge of historic artifacts also necessary; basic computer skills an advantage (word processing and database management); primary duties include processing of artifacts, production of artifact catalogs for cultural resource management reports; administration of laboratory equipment; successful candidate will report to laboratory supervisor; starting salary \$9.00 to \$10.00 an hour, depending on experience; benefit package; position available immediately.

**NEW YORK STATE ANNOUNCES  
OPPORTUNITIES IN GOVERNMENT**



**NO. 27-471  
ASSOCIATE SCIENTIST (Archaeology)**

**\$44,350\***

*\*Current Beginning Salary*

**THE POSITION:** This position exists in the New York State Education Department in Albany. At present there is one vacancy.

**MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS:**

**Education:** On or before the date of filing your application, you must have a Ph.D. in Anthropology, with specialization in archaeology in eastern United States prehistory, from a regionally accredited college or university, or one recognized by the New York State Education Department as following acceptable educational practices.

**Experience:** In addition to the above degree, you must have five years of professional experience as an Archaeologist with experience in research concerning late prehistory, and analysis of community plans and societal organization, and experience in archaeological museum collections management. Nine months (or three field seasons) of this experience must have been supervisory level field work.

**Note:** You must show specifically how you meet these qualifications on our application.

**DUTIES:** As an Associate Scientist (Archaeology) you would be responsible for scientific services and research in the field of prehistoric archaeology. Your duties would include planning and directing major archaeological research projects, preparing scientific reports for publication in peer-reviewed scientific literature, preparing and submitting funding proposals to various funding sources, and procuring and supervising the curation of new artifacts for the New York State Museum's archaeological collections. You might also assist in the development of Museum exhibits and education programs, and might be called upon to supervise lower level professional staff.

**SUBJECT OF EXAMINATION:** If you meet the "Minimum Qualifications," your education and experience will be evaluated against the general background of the position. If your application is approved, you will be asked to complete a "Supplemental Questionnaire" on which you will be asked to describe your education and experience as it relates to the position. If you do not return the Supplemental Questionnaire, your application will be disapproved. Final scores will be based on the scores received on the evaluation of education and experience.

**Notes:**

1. Appropriate part-time and volunteer experience, which can be verified, will be accepted on a pro-rated basis.
2. The eligible list resulting from this examination will expire one year from the date the list is established.

**Applications MUST be Postmarked No Later Than MAY 17, 1993**

**A \$20 Processing Fee Must Accompany Your Application**

**See Reverse Side**

Issued: 4/2/93

**NO. 27-471 ASSOCIATE SCIENTIST (Archaeology) G-25**

S-3, L1H-11a

**ASSOCIATE SCIENTIST**  
(Archaeology)

NO. 27-471

### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

**APPLICATION FORMS:** You may obtain forms at the following offices of the NYS Department of Civil Service: The W. Averell Harriman NYS Office Building Campus, Albany, NY 12239; or 6th Floor, The Adam Clayton Powell State Office Building, 163 West 125th Street, New York, NY 10027. Applications may also be obtained by calling in person at one of the NYS Department of Labor Community Service Centers or local offices; these offices cannot handle mail requests. Specify examination number and title. Mail your application when completed to the NYS Department of Civil Service, The W. Averell Harriman NYS Office Building Campus, Albany, NY 12239. The NYS Department of Civil Service reserves the right to reject for lateness or to accept applications filed after the advertised filing period. All statements made on your application are subject to investigation and a medical examination may be required.

**NEW YORK STATE RESIDENCE NOT REQUIRED.** If you are appointed from a list, you may be required to furnish the appointing authority with acceptable documentation establishing your identity and eligibility for employment in the United States.

**FEES:** You must file a processing fee for each examination for which you apply. See the front of this announcement for the appropriate fee(s) for the examination(s) listed. Send your check or money order (made payable to the NYS Department of Civil Service) with your application. Write the examination number(s) and your social security number on your check or money order. Do not send cash. As no refunds will be made, you are urged to compare your qualifications carefully with the requirements for admission and file only for those examinations for which you are clearly qualified. You are responsible for payment of a clinical laboratory test fee if a medical examination is required prior to appointment.

**Exception to Fee Requirement:** An exception to both the processing fee and the clinical laboratory test fee, when required, will be made for persons receiving Supplemental Social Security payments or public assistance (Home Relief or Aid to Dependent Children), provided Foster Care or certified Job Training Partnership Act eligible through a state or local social service agency, and for those who are unemployed and primarily responsible for the support of a household. Individuals wishing to claim this waiver of fee on the basis of Supplemental Social Security, Home Relief or Aid to Dependent Children, must certify on their applications that they are receiving public assistance and must indicate the type of assistance they are receiving, the agency providing the assistance and their case numbers. Persons claiming this waiver through the Foster Care or Job Training Partnership Act Certification must specify the program and name of their contact agency. Such claims are subject to later verification and, if not supported by appropriate documentation, are grounds for barring appointment.

Pursuant to agreements between the State of New York and the Civil Service Employees Association, Inc., State employees in the Administrative Services, Institutional Services or Operational Services negotiating units at the time of application for an examination are not obligated to submit any fee with their application. Such eligible employees must print "CSEA - No Fee" on the application form.

**NEW YORK STATE IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER:** It is the policy of the State of New York to provide for and promote equal opportunity in employment, compensation and other terms and conditions of employment without discrimination on the basis of age, race, color, religion, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, marital status, or arrest and/or criminal conviction record unless based upon a bona fide occupational qualification or other exception.

Saturday religious observers applying for exams scheduled to be held on a Saturday and who need special testing arrangements must note this on their applications.

In addition, it is the policy of the Department of Civil Service, in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, to provide qualified persons with disabilities equal employment opportunity and equal opportunity to participate in and receive the benefits, services, programs, and activities of the Department. It is the policy of the Department to provide such persons reasonable accommodations and reasonable modifications as are necessary to enjoy equal opportunity. Persons with disabilities who require an accommodation to participate in an examination must note this on their applications. Further information is available from the Special Arrangements Unit of this Department, at (518) 457-3416 or TDD (518) 457-8480.

**Note:** Fingerprints are sometimes required at the time of appointment. When they are required, the fee involved must be paid by the appointee.

**VETERAN'S CREDITS:** Recently, the New York State Civil Service Law concerning the dates of war time service for purposes of obtaining additional credits in civil service examinations was changed. Candidates will be notified of the revised dates and provided an opportunity to claim additional credits before the eligible list is established.

### EVENTS COMMITTEE REPORT

EVENT	SPEAKER	TIME	DATE	LOCATION	PHONE #	FEE
Coping with History: The Question of Cultural Landmarks	Laurie Beckelman	7/15/93	6:30pm	Cooper Hewitt Museum	212-860-6868	\$15/\$5 student
American Indians, European Contact and the Doctrine of Discovery	Tonya Gonnella Frichner	6/6/93	2:00pm	American Museum of Natural History-Kaufmann Theater	212-769-5310	none
African-American Film Program	film	June	call	American Museum of Natural History-Kaufmann Theater	212-769-5315	free
Secrecy: African art that conceals and reveals	exhibit	through Aug. 8	call	Museum of African Art 593 Broadway	212-966-1313	free

As we expect there are not many events on New York City Archaeology during the summer. We are now on mailing lists and should have more to report in the fall.





## MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

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

- A. Applicants must hold an advanced degree (M.A., M.S., M.Phil., Ph.D., B.Sc., or official A.B.D.) from an accredited institution in archaeology, anthropology, history, classical studies, or other germane discipline with a specialization in archaeology.
- B. At least six weeks of professionally supervised archaeological field training and four weeks of supervised laboratory analysis and/or curation experience are required. Requirements for field and laboratory analysis may be met by attendance at an archaeological field school which meets the guidelines set by the Society for Professional Archaeologists (SOPA).
- C. Applicants must demonstrate professional experience in one or more areas of archaeological activity, such as: field research and excavation, research on archaeological collections, archival research, administration of units within public or private agencies oriented toward archaeological research, conduct of cultural resource management studies for public agencies, or teaching with an emphasis on archaeological topics. Applicants meeting the education and training criteria and having other professional interests related to archaeology will be considered on an individual basis.
- D. Applicants must be approved by a majority of members present at a regularly scheduled meeting of the general membership. Members receive the Newsletter and other PANYC publications.
- E. Applicants should submit a statement of purpose that includes their interest in New York City archaeology. Members of PANYC have a commitment to protect and preserve the city's archaeological resources and to support research and encourage publication of information recovered from those resources. Members will not engage in illegal or unethical conduct involving archaeological matters. PANYC is not an accrediting organization and is not to be used as such.

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

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

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Please indicate preferred mailing address and check below as appropriate.

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

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

Additional donation to PANYC----

Signature