

PROFESSIONAL
ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF
NEW
YORK
CITY



Newsletter No. 24
May 1985

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*Congressional
Record S 605*

editors

Minutes of the PANYC General Membership Meeting, Barnard College, March 20, 1985.

Secretary's Report: Minutes of the last meeting were accepted.

Treasurer's Report: Current balance \$1061.79. Winter reported that with the current balance, PANYC has an opportunity for opening a NOW account at City Bank. After our initial deposit no minimum balance need be maintained. The account will allow interest to be earned with no service charge. A motion was made to open a NOW account at City Bank. Rothschild called for a vote and the motion was accepted with one abstention.

President's Report: ^{an ad hoc} ~~A general membership~~ meeting was held on March 7, 1985, at 90 Bank Street. The group examined lists of Park's property for each borough. The lists were annotated with comments regarding the presence or likelihood of historic and/or prehistoric cultural resources. The group recommended and Rothschild requested that a cover letter be written by the Research and Planning Committee. The letter should emphasize that the comments were not comprehensive and that the Parks Department should seek further and more detailed archaeological evaluation prior to initiating work. PANYC was asked by The Parks Department to review a report, submitted to the latter, at the conclusion of archaeological testing at the Alice Austin House. Rothschild responded that there were several points in the scope of work on which the report did not comply. Rothschild suggested that Parks should pay greater attention to and become more involved in the selection of an archaeologist.

Election Committee (Cantwell and Wall): Results of 1985 elections were as follows:

Executive Board Officers:
Joan Geismar - President
Diana diZ. Wall - Vice President
Roselle Henn - Secretary
Frederick Winter - Treasurer
Nan Rothschild - Past President

Executive Board Members:
Anne-Marie Cantwell
Sydne Marshall
Arnold Pickman
Celia Orgel
Bert Salwen

Pickman expressed concern over the level of member involvement in the election process and wondered whether minor changes in the nomination process might increase participation. It was proposed that nominations be solicited in the Thanksgiving issue of the newsletter prior to the next election. A straw vote showed general support for including a 'call for nominations' form in Thanksgiving newsletter. Bert Herbert suggested that a proposed slate be presented by the nominations committee during the January general meeting prior to the spring election. There was considerable discussion over how the committee would incorporate the increased number of nominations in drawing up a slate. The discussion ended with the observation that the Nominations Committee would have to abide by the by-laws which state that: "Any five members of PANYC may forward nominations in writing to the

nominations committee. Such nominations must be received at least one month prior to the date of the election" Article X, Section 3. Therefore, if five or more members nominate the same individual, he/she must be included on the slate. The nominations committee retains the responsibility for deciding on the rest of the slate: "Prior to the first day of February each year, the President shall appoint a nominations committee. This committee shall be responsible for the securing of nominations for candidates for the elected positions of PANYC", Article X Section 1. (Full by-laws printed in Newsletter 23, March 1985).

Rothschild turned the chair over to Geismar.

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Action Committee (Geismar, Karen Rubinson, Annette Silver and Herbert): Winter reported that he had followed up on the reported sale of artifacts on Bleeker Street by visiting a store called 'Welcome to New York' which had been rumored to sell a variety of paraphenalia including historic artifacts. At the time of Winter's visit no historic artifacts were sold. After discussion it was recognized that there would be no legal recourse even if such transactions were observed. Moral suasion would be the only option.

Winter reported that the US Army Corps of Engineers will add PANYC members to their Public Notice mailing list. If any one wishes to be put on the list they can contact Winter (212) 741-0295. In Public Notice 11983-84-679-YC, permission to carry out work in Shell Bank Basin, Jamaica Bay was requested. As this portion of the Brooklyn shoreline is not on either State or Federal Registers, Winter responded to the Public Notice by citing other sites which are located in similar situations and concluded that review procedures might be warranted. Orgel suggested sending copies of PANYC-US Army Corps correspondence to the New York State Historic Preservation Officer.

Sherene Baugher reported that construction has been conducted on the Bowne House, despite archaeological testing which indicated the presence of cultural resources. Work at the Bowne House has apparently impacted areas found to be archaeologically sensitive by Lynn Ceci in previous tests. Baugher pointed out that one recurring problem in protecting sites such as the Bowne House, which were put on the Federal and State Registers relatively early in preservation history, has been that the front yards associated with the properties were not specifically mentioned when the site was registered. Baugher recommended that PANYC write to the Bowne House Museum to appeal to them to halt the destruction. Herbert offered to contact Ceci and examine the problem further.

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Research and Planning Committee (Baugher, Geismar, Klein, and Rubinson): No report.

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Newsletter Committee (Cantwell and Wall): Cantwell reported that 46 copies of the newsletter were xeroxed and prepared by Celia Orgel. Newsletters were distributed to members present this evening. Winter offered to mail the balance. Bruce Byland volunteered to provide xeroxing services for the next issue.

Winter will be able to mail it.

There was some discussion over collecting a full set of PANYC mailings and correspondence for our archives. Marshall has agreed to look into this.

Curation Committee (joint with Research and Planning): No report.

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Public Program Committee (Geismar, Henn, Lillian Naar and Salwen): Geismar reported that the program, entitled "Archaeology Above and Below the Ground", was set and a notice announcing the symposium would be distributed with the newsletter. The meeting will be held at the Museum of the City of New York, on Saturday, April 27, 1-4 P.M.

Wall discussed the possibility of producing a Supplemental Issue of the Newsletter to be distributed at the 1986 Public Meeting. Such a publication would include 1-2 page articles on current NYC Archaeology. Eventually, the volume could develop into a compendium which could be more widely circulated. A committee was formed consisting of Cantwell, Henn, Betsey Kearns, Pickman, Rothschild and Wall. All interested members should contact Wall (212) 249-8078.

*

Legislative Committee (Gary Nurkin, Orgel, Dan Paganao, Salwen, John Vetter): Nurkin submitted a revised version of the 'Proposed Changes to the New York City Charter of the Landmarks Preservation Commission for Inclusion of Consideration for Archaeological Resource Preservation; Local Laws of the City of New York a Local Law Section 2004'. There was considerable discussion. It was suggested that a special meeting of the general membership and executive board be held to continue the examination of the proposed charter changes. The meeting will be held April 10, at 40 East 83rd Street, near Madison. (Note: Meeting date and location was subsequently changed to April 11, NYU, Waverly Place.)

Membership: Susan Dublin submitted an application for PANYC membership and was recommended by the Executive Board for consideration by the general membership. Dublin was accepted by a vote of the general membership.

Old Business: Philip Parazio mentioned that the Daily News recently printed an article announcing a forthcoming lecture by Robert Diamond on the Brooklyn Atlantic Avenue Tunnel. Baugher remarked that Diamond has applied for City funding to develop the tunnel as a commercial enterprise. Baugher will keep PANYC apprised of the situation.

New Business: On March 8, 1985, the NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) announced that Certification from the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA) be held by all Principal Investigators and Site Supervisors in the specialties in which they are to be employed. SOPA Certification will be required for all projects overseen by the LPC. Ed Friedman (LPC) has sent PANYC a follow-up letter dated March 20. In this letter Friedman clarified several points regarding the

adoption of SOPA Certification. These were as follows: 1) No projects currently being discussed, no matter how preliminarily would be effected. 2) The specified personnel would not be required to be certified before September 15, 1985. 3) Should SOPA be unable to process the number of applications in a timely manner, then extensions may be granted.

There was considerable discussion of the implications of this decision. Joel Grossman expressed concern over the rigidity of the SOPA requirements and the confusion initiated by their implementation elsewhere in the country. He stated that the review process can be problematic, and in some cases, allows unqualified individuals to acquire certification.

After much discussion, it was decided to form a committee to review SOPA requirements and report back to PANYC's next general membership meeting. The committee consists of Grossman, Terry Klein (chair), Perazio, Salwen and Ralph Solecki. All interested members should contact Klein (201) 678-1980.

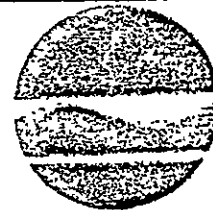
The next meeting will be held on May 15, 1985.

Respectfully submitted,



Roselle Henn
PANYC Secretary

*Committee membership from Minutes of General Meeting 19 September 1984.



Henry G. Williams
Commissioner

March 27, 1985

Dear Colleague:

Our office is experimenting with using standardized forms for reporting archaeological information on projects requiring DEC permits. Two forms have been drafted, and a copy of each is enclosed for your information and comment.

The Report of Archaeological Potential (Attachment 1) is designed to document the basis of DEC's determination on the need for/scope of survey. Generally, the DEC Cultural Resource Section completes this form. The Report of Field Reconnaissance (Attachment 2) is designed for several functions: as general information for the applicant on the nature of information needed, as a checklist for the regional environmental analyst during initial review of the report, and as a generic scope for the archaeological consultant. The archaeological consultant reports the survey data and results on this form.

Your views on the report forms will be a valuable component in assessing their use and directing revisions. Please provide us with your comments on the content, format and versatility of the form by June 30, 1985.

The forms were developed as part of our program to educate the DEC regional environmental analysts in assessing impacts to cultural resources for permit applications. The broad program establishes procedures for complying with the State Historic Preservation Act within the framework of the State Environmental Quality Review Act.

Further information on the compliance process will be forwarded to you upon request. The material available is listed on Attachment 3. Please specify which items are of interest to you.

We look forward to working with you in developing a reporting procedure which will contribute to the field of archaeology while serving the needs of the applicant and the agency. If you have any questions or comments, please contact Margaret Kelly at (518) 457-3887.

Sincerely,



Louise A. Basa
Chief
Cultural Resource Section

Attachments:

- Attachment 1: Report of Archaeological Potential
- Attachment 2: Report of Field Reconnaissance
- Attachment 3: Information Available on SEQR-SHPA Compliance

gmm

Prepared by: _____ Affiliation: _____ Date: _____

A. Project Information

Permit Applicant:

Permit No.:

Permit Type:

Location of Proposed Action:

Description of Undertaking:

Estimated Size of Impact Area:

Description of Impact:

B. Environmental Information

Topography:

Geology:

Soils:

Drainage:

Vegetation:

Forest Zone:

Manmade Features and Alterations:

C. Documentary Research

1. Site Files (within 1 mile radius)

a. Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP)

- State Inventory
- State Register
- National Register
- National Register eligible listing
- State/National Register proposed

b. State Museum

2. References

a. Texts

- _____ Beauchamp, William
1900 Aboriginal Occupation of New York. New York State
Museum Bulletin No. 32. Albany, New York (p. ____).
- _____ Funk, Robert E.
1976 Recent Contributions to Hudson Valley Prehistory. New
York State Museum Memoir 22. Albany, New York (p.
_____).
- _____ Parker, Arthur
1920 The Archaeological History of New York. New York
State Museum Bulletin Nos. 237, 238. Albany, New York
(p. ____).
- _____ Ritchie, William, A.
1969 The Archaeology of New York State. Natural History
Press: Garden City, New York (p. ____).
- _____ Ritchie, William A. and Robert E. Funk
1973 Aboriginal Settlement Patterns in the Northeast. New
York State Museum and Science Service Memoir No. 20.
Albany, New York (p. ____).
- _____ Other (see attached Bibliography).

b. Maps

- _____ Beers, F.W.
18____ County Atlas of _____.
- _____ Burr, D.H.
1829 Atlas of New York State. Stone and Clark, New York.
Library of Congress
- _____ 1981 Fire Insurance Maps in Library of Congress.
Stone and Stewart, Publishers
- _____ 18____ New Topographical Atlas of _____ County.
- _____ Other

3. Previous Surveys

- _____ None recorded in OPRHP files
- _____ Survey(s) completed for project area

4. Sensitivity Assessment/Site Prediction

5. Recommendations

6. Attachments

- _____ Topographic map
- _____ Project map/Site plan
- _____ Environmental Assessment Form
- _____ State Museum correspondence
- _____ Site file information
- _____ Previous survey information
- _____ Other (specify)

_____ date

_____ signature of preparer

Permit Applicant: _____

Permit No.: _____

Location: _____

Report Prepared by: _____ Affiliation: _____ Date: _____

Part 1: DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH ADDENDUM AND SITE IDENTIFICATION

A. Documentary Research Addendum (if needed)

- 1. _____ Local site inventory checked (specify)
- 2. _____ Informants interviewed (name, address, specialty)
- 3. _____ Other sources checked (specify)

Results of Documentary Research

- _____ no sites reported
- _____ sites reported (describe briefly)

B. Field Investigation

- 1. Methodology
 - a. _____ Description of structure for survey team (number, organization).
 - b. Date of survey and description of general surface and subsurface conditions (including season, ground visibility and relative wetness of soil).

Results of Field Investigation

_____ no sites identified

_____ site(s) identified

Describe general nature and distribution of sites

- For each site, complete a site inventory form (OPRHP), providing general boundaries and information on nature of the site (e.g. lithic scatter, historic midden, rockshelter). Mark form "Confidential: For Agency Use Only".

2. Recommendations

_____ no additional work

_____ additional investigation

_____ project modification to avoid sites

3. Rationale

a. Evaluate the effect of the proposed undertaking on identified cultural resources.

- If cultural resources are present but will not be impacted explain why.

- If cultural resources will be impacted, explain how each will be affected.

PART 2: SITE EVALUATION

The archaeological investigator must collect sufficient information about each site affected by the project to evaluate its potential eligibility to the NYS Register of Historic Places. The criteria of eligibility is specified in the State Historic Preservation Act (1980), Section 14.07. Major items are: detailed site boundaries, cultural affiliation and significance.

PRIOR TO COMMENCING ANY ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION, DISCUSSION MUST OCCUR AMONG THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT, APPLICANT, ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYST AND CULTURAL RESOURCE SECTION.

A. Consultation

_____ Consulted with DEC Cultural Resource Section (CRS) on _____
(date)

Results of consultation

1. _____ continue investigation

Documentation of consultation attached (summary of phone conversation specifying date(s), participants and results of discussion).

2. _____ submit results of initial field investigations.

B. Methodology

1. Description of research strategies and methodology used.

2. Description of the excavation and general subsurface conditions..

3. Description of soil strata in the test units.

4. Summary of the artifacts and features found at each site, including artifact density and distribution.

5. Identify repository of artifacts and field notes.

C. Significance

_____ Site(s) do not appear to meet the eligibility criteria for the State/
National Register.

_____ Site(s) do appear to meet the eligibility criteria for the State/National
Register.

Attach a brief description of each site, including: site type, principal activities represented, artifact/feature density and distribution, cultural affiliation, site integrity and general location in the project area.

Evaluate each site for eligibility to the NY State Register of Historic Places, addressing eligibility criteria set forth in the NY State Historic Preservation Act, 1980: Section 14.07. Clearly state the reasons each site appears eligible/ineligible.

Generally, a principal aspect of significance is data the site may yield. Please indicate possible research questions (theoretical, regional, technological, etc.) to which the data may pertain for sites considered eligible.

PART 3: SUPPORTIVE DATA

Reports should include the items listed below. Bracketed information is optional. Put a check mark next to each item appended.

PLEASE NOTE: Most attachments listed below often provide precise locational and compositional data on archeological sites. This information is confidential to protect the resource from vandalism. All attachments with site specific information should be omitted from report copies which will be available to the general public.

- _____ qualifications of principal investigator(s)
- _____ topographic map with project area noted
- _____ map(s) of test locations, field inspection, and areas of cultural material; (map(s) must have title, legend, bar scale and directional arrow)
- _____ artifact catalog
- _____ record of soil stratigraphy in each test unit
- _____ copies of relevant, supplemental historic maps
- _____ continuation sheets for preceding questions where the space available was insufficient for a complete response

For reports on surveys which include Site Evaluation and Definition (Part 2 above), the following items should also be included:

- _____ project area map with site boundaries delineated (mark "Confidential: For Agency Use Only.")
- _____ site inventory forms (mark "Confidential: For Agency Use Only.")
- _____ soil profiles
- _____ photographs, as appropriate, characterizing project area and documenting salient cultural remains
- _____ recommendations

Certification: I certify that I directed the cultural resource investigation reported here, that my observations and methods are fully reported and that this report is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

_____ date

_____ signature of preparer



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
The Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller Empire State Plaza
Agency Building 1 Albany, New York 12238

518-474-0456

March 28, 1985

Dear Colleague:

The Advisory Council has been working on a suggested reporting format for archaeological reports. One of the major innovations in the Council's drafts has been the recognition that there is a need for two different reporting formats: one for large projects and one for small projects. I have enclosed a copy of the latest draft for the small scale survey report format and I encourage you to examine it carefully. Once you have reviewed it, I ask that you comment either to myself or to the Advisory Council directly.

With the growing interest and number of small scale surveys in New York State this should be a topic of major importance to all of us. We may soon find guidelines coming from several sources and the resulting confusion and contradictions could be most unfortunate. It is my hope that the profession will agree on a single format or perhaps on two formats - if the large and small division is acceptable. The concept has some merit and it should be examined.

Please let me know your views on this matter.

Sincerely,

Bruce Fullen
Sr. Scientist (Archaeology)

Enclosure

11/7/84

REPORT FORM FOR SMALL-SCALE SURVEY

1. Project Name: _____
2. Location: City/County: _____
USGS Quadrangle: _____
UTM Coordinates: _____
Other Locational References: _____
3. Type of Investigation: _____
4. Principal Investigator: _____
5. Reporter: _____
6. Did survey cover entire area of direct and indirect environmental impact of project? Yes No. If "no," attach explanation.
7. Dates of Fieldwork: _____
8. Attach map(s) of area(s) surveyed.
9. Attach list of personnel on survey team.
10. Repository for notes: _____
11. Repository for artifacts: _____
12. Environment:
 - (a) Attach description of contemporary environment (ca. 1 pg.)
 - (b) Attach description of likely relevant prehistoric and/or historic environments, with bases for reconstruction (ca. 1-2 pg.)
13. Research Topics: attach description of research topics that influenced decisionmaking about survey design and/or significance of properties.

14. Background Research:

- (a) Attach list of sources consulted (include informants)
- (b) Attach brief description of results (prediction of historic property locations, identification of groups using the area, etc.).

15. Field Research:

- (a) Attach description of surface inspection methods (ca. 1 pg.)
- (b) Attach description of subsurface testing methods (if used)
- (c) Attach description of other methods and techniques if used (eg. remote sensing).
- (d) Attach description of any constraints on the validity of field observations (eg. adverse weather conditions, obscured visibility, etc.).
- (e) Attach description of any methods used to control bias in observation and reporting.
- (f) Attach description of any adjustments made in field methods during survey.

16. Attach description of analytic procedures used.

17. Historic Properties identified (if any).

Attach standard State Inventory Forms.

18. Attach evaluation of work reported (ca. 1 pg.)


19. Attach research-related conclusions, if any.

20. Attach recommendations, if any.

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

11 March 1985

to: NYAC Members

from: Al Dekin, Chair, Governmental Affairs Committee 

subject: Senator Moynihan's attempt to repeal McLain -- Action needed .

Please refresh your memory by reading the report prepared by Phil Speser (enclosed).

On 27 March, Senator Moynihan is scheduled to testify in hearings held considering his attempt to repeal the McLain decision through congressional action. I will also be testifying that day, on behalf of the society.

It would be most useful if you were to write to both senators (Moynihan and D'Amato) urging that this bill not be supported. I want Senator Moynihan to understand that the professional community in his home state is against his persistence in this action. I want to encourage Senator D'Amato to come out publically against this proposed legislation.

On 4 March, I spoke with Jerry Blue of Mr. D'Amato's staff, urging the senator to consider public opposition to Mr. Moynihan's bill.

It would be most useful to have a deluge of mail from us immediately after this hearing, so that "reaction" would be seen to be adverse for Mr. Moynihan's position.

Response to Phil's notice in the February Bulletin was described as "impressive" by Bill Miller of Senator Laxalt's office (meaning that he had received 40-50 letters from "our side" and none from the opposition!).

Please take a minute on or before the 27th to write letters to our senators. Your effort now will forestall problems later, if we are successful in stopping the bill in committee. Senator Laxalt is reported to be "undecided", so additional letters there would help also. It is most important that a strong message be sent from the constituency, since we may have the best opportunity to influence these senators.

Please write!

Senator Alfonse D'Amato
520 Hart Building
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Senator Daniel P. Moynihan
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

enc: Portions of SAA Bulletin 3:1

Albert A. Dekin, Jr.
Chair, SAA Governmental Affairs Committee

Department of Anthropology
State University of New York
Binghamton, New York 13901
607-798-2738

N.B.: THE DEADLINE FOR THIS HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO MAY 22!! - the editors

BULLETIN

OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

VOLUME 3

FEBRUARY 1985

NO. 1

WASHINGTON REPORT: CULTURAL RESOURCES THREATENED AGAIN

Philip Speser
SAA Washington Representative

The National Stolen Properties Act makes it a crime to transport in interstate or foreign commerce goods worth \$5000 or more when an individual is aware that the goods were stolen or taken by fraud. It also makes it a crime to receive, conceal, store, sell, or dispose of such goods where the individual has knowledge that they were stolen. The Act is important to archaeologists because many countries have declared that archaeological resources belong to the State. Where such goods are looted, brought into the U.S., and then traded with knowledge that they were looted, the National Stolen Properties Act declares that a crime has been committed. After years of trying, the American Association of Dealers in Ancient, Oriental, and Primitive Art are trying once again to exempt people dealing in stolen antiquities from prosecution under the Act.

Background

A number of years ago, several people were caught knowingly dealing in illegally exported Mexican artifacts. At trial, the U.S. Government successfully argued that the defendants were dealing in stolen goods. The basis for the Government argument was the fact that in 1897 the Mexican Government had declared by statute that it owned all pre-Columbian antiquities in the country, even though private persons still were allowed to hold them.

The U.S. constitutes about one-half of the world's market for stolen antiquities, so perhaps we should not be surprised—even if we are saddened—to hear that the American Association of Dealers in Ancient, Oriental, and Primitive Art disagreed with the guilty verdict, and in the two U.S. vs. McClain cases (545 F2d 988 and 593 F2d 658, cert. denied 444 US 918) argued that blanket legislation purporting to vest ownership of antiquities in the state should not make such goods liable to being viewed as stolen under the National Stolen Properties Act unless there were additional steps

to positively assert ownership. Such steps might be reducing the items to possession, specific designation, and so forth.

In 1977, the Federal Appeals Court for the 5th District disagreed. On behalf of the Court, Judge Wisdom held that the National Stolen Properties Act does cover items owned via broad declarations of ownership because "...when it [the State] declares itself the owner, the declaration is an attribute of sovereignty." Judge Wisdom went on to say that once such a declaration of ownership exists, "exportation constitutes a sufficient act of conversation to be deemed a theft."

Ironically, the Court reversed the convictions, finding that under Mexican law, a broad declaration of ownership of antiquities had not taken place until 1972. The defendants were retried, reconvicted, and appealed again. The Court upheld the previous Federal Appeals Court holdings, however, and once more reversed the convictions on the grounds that it was not clear whether the goods were, in fact, exported prior to 1972. The defendants did not get off scott free, however, as there was ample evidence to show that they were, in fact, still engaged in the business of dealing in artifacts illegally exported after 1972 and that they knew Mexico considered these artifacts to be stolen. Convictions on conspiracy were upheld in the 1979 Appeals Court decision.

The Art Dealers, needless to say, were upset. The U.S. Courts, they argued, were destroying the legal distinction between stolen and illegally exported goods. Not so, responded Judge Wisdom in his earlier opinion. Illegal export, without a clear declaration of ownership, does not make anything stolen.

Unsuccessful in Court, the Art Dealers followed the tried and true course. They lobbied Congress. But Congress had other things on its agenda, so there the matter sat until the SAA once more sought to pass legislation implementing the UNESCO Convention on Culture Property.

Many SAA members will remember the long struggle to enact implementing legislation for the UNESCO Convention. A major problem we faced was the opposition of Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY). A sociologist who should have known better (but then there are a lot of well heeled art dealers in New York City), the Senator made use of a Senatorial courtesy, "the hold", to prevent the implementing

(continued on page 2)

IN BRIEF

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- Built Form and Culture Research Conference. Page 1.
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WASHINGTON REPORT: CULTURAL RESOURCES THREATENED AGAIN

(continued from page 1)

legislation from reaching the floor of the Senate for a vote. A "hold" is placed on a bill whenever a Senator declares that they will filibuster a bill if it is brought up for a vote. By simply keeping it off the floor, a good deal of Senate time is saved and frustration avoided. During our ultimately successful efforts to get the hold removed, the American Association of Dealers in Ancient, Oriental and Primitive Art came to the SAA and suggested a compromise. They would ask Senator Moynihan to remove his hold if the SAA would support legislation to repeal the McClain decision. As Moynihan's activity on the Convention was a result of carrying the Dealers' water in the first place, it was reasonable to assume they could deliver on this deal.

Needless to say, the SAA rejected the deal--and passed the Convention anyway. Despite an intensive lobbying campaign, the Senate Finance Committee (the only Committee which held hearings on the bill) stated in Report 97-565 that the implementing legislation:

"...affects neither existing remedies available in State or Federal Courts nor laws prohibiting the theft and the knowing receipt and transportation of stolen property in interstate and foreign commerce (e.g., National Stolen Properties Act, Title 18, U.S.C. Sections 2314-14), including the possible recovery of stolen property for the rightful owner in the courts without the payment of compensation."

SAA rejected consenting to the legislative repeal of McClain for three good reasons:

First, it is immoral and plain stupid to encourage people to knowingly traffic in looted artifacts.

Second, broad legislation declaring ownership over artifacts is frequently one of the few options available for poor, third world countries seeking to stop looting and the illegal export of items into the U.S. and other countries. After all, when people are starving, when basic economic infrastructure needs to be built, when the U.S. is

pressuring you to spend money to stop drug production, etc., it is difficult to justify spending money to place guards over every archaeological site. At least if the looted items are legally recognized as stolen, it may be possible to recover them. This fact may discourage people from knowingly purchasing such items. A nice spin-off benefit is that the thought of losing ill-gotten, yet still costly, antiquities reduces demand for the services of looters.

Third, even if the Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act passed, it would not address all looting problems. The Act gives the President stand-by authority to stop illegally exported artifacts at the border. In deciding whether to use this authority, the President is told to consider: 1) whether the cultural patrimony of a foreign country party to the Convention is in danger; 2) whether that country has taken steps to protect its patrimony; 3) whether the U.S. is acting in isolation or whether actions by other countries party to the Convention will ensure that U.S. actions will be of "substantial benefit in deterring a serious situation of pillage"; and 4) whether the application of import restrictions "is consistent with the general interest of the international community in the interchange of cultural property among the nations for scientific, cultural, and education purposes." Although the Act does have a provision enabling the President to implement emergency import restrictions, there is still a 90-day waiting period during which the President must solicit the views of an Advisory Panel containing art dealers as well as archaeologists before he can close the border to specified categories of artifacts. In short, the implementing legislation established a political process that is likely to work well on world-wide recognized major crises and poorly on anything else.

The New Effort

Last year Mr. Moynihan once again introduced legislation to repeal McClain. The bill, S. 1559, should be laughed out of Congress. But Congress is a political place, and stranger laws have passed. What Moynihan's and the Art Dealer's bill would do is amend the National Stolen Properties Act to read (and here I have to quote, although I have added the emphases):

"No archaeological or ethnological material taken from a foreign government of country claiming ownership shall be considered as stolen, converted, or taken by fraud within the meaning of this section [the key one in the law for our purposes] where the claim of ownership is based only upon--

- (1) a declaration by the foreign government of national ownership of the material; or
- (2) other acts by the foreign government intending to establish ownership of the material and functionally equivalent to a declaration national ownership, and the alleged act of stealing, converting, or taking is only based upon--

(A) illegal export of the material from the foreign country;

(B) the defendant's knowledge of the illegal export; and,

(C) the defendant's knowledge of the claim of ownership described in clauses (1) and (2)."

(continued on page 3)

(continued from page 2)

There you have it. If this bill passes--If you know that a foreign country has declared that they own the artifact, and if you know that the artifact is illegally exported, and you buy, sell, transport, etc., the artifact, the U.S. Congress, the President and the Courts will protect you from prosecution and prohibit the foreign country from recovering the artifact.

Is this the kind of America we want? Unfortunately, Senator Paul Laxalt has agreed to hold hearings in March on Mr. Moynihan's bill. He has not yet made up his mind whether or not to support it. He needs to hear from each and every one of us. Write him today and tell him:

Kill any effort to repeal the McClain decision! I do not want to live in an America where the Federal Government protects people who knowingly traffic in stolen and illegally exported antiquities.

Mr. Laxalt's address is: The Honorable Paul Laxalt, Chairman, Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Criminal Law, SD-148, Washington, D.C. 20510.

Do it today! We cannot let this bill be taken seriously.

BUILT FORM AND CULTURE RESEARCH CONFERENCE

On October 18-20, 1984, researchers from close to thirty countries attended the first interdisciplinary conference on Built Form and Culture Research at the University of Kansas-Lawrence. The conference was sponsored by the School of Architecture and Urban Design and the Center for Humanistic Studies at the University of Kansas as well as by the Exxon Education Foundation. Participants, in addition to hearing several keynote addresses, presented the results of their own research in sessions on the following topics: architecture in cultural change and continuity, vernacular environments and processes, cosmological and religious aspects of architecture, research approaches, design roles in multi-cultural contexts, built environments in "Third World" cultures, and political ideologies and processes in built environments. Those archaeologists in attendance were treated to new scholarly contacts with one another and with architects, geographers, linguists, psychologists, and others. A directory of individuals interested in the study of socio-cultural aspects of built environments is being composed, and it is hoped a second conference will be held in Kansas in 1986. For further information contact Dr. Gary D. Snaffer, 420 West Third Street, Elmore, New York 14901.

ERRATA

The December 1984 Bulletin incorrectly located the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum on the Potomac, when it is actually located on the shores of the Patuxent River. ed.

Contributors sought for symposium:

Title: Circumscription and the Evolution of Society: Theoretical and Empirical Contributions.

Organizers: Paul B. Roscoe, Department of Anthropology, University of Main-Orono, Orono, ME 04469, 207/581-1895; Robert B. Graber, Division of Social Science, Northeast Missouri State University, Kirksville, MO 63501, 816/785-4638.

Discussant: Robert L. Carneiro, American Museum of Natural History.

Subject: The organizers envisage a set of papers applying, clarifying, elaborating, or criticizing aspects of circumscription theory. Potential contributors should contact Roscoe or Graber by March 1.

Dr. Cheryl Claassen is seeking references to studies of shellfish seasonality from prehistoric and historic sites of the Pacific coast of North America and either coast of Mexico. Please send author, date, title and source of both published and unpublished research to Dr. Claassen, Department of Anthropology, Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina 28608.

I am writing to solicit expressions of interest from academic institutions and research organizations in long-term, cooperative archeological research in the island groups of Micronesia and American Samoa. Here, in brief, is the situation.

The Mariana, Caroline, and Marshall Islands, except for Guam in the Marianas, which is a U.S. territory, have been administered since World War II by the U.S. as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. As such, they have received funding from the U.S. for historic preservation activities, and since 1977, these funds have supported a substantial archeological survey, testing, and salvage program. At the present time, the Marshalls and Carolines are moving into quasi-independent status, with the Marshalls becoming the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Carolines becoming the Federated States of Micronesia (comprising the states of Yap, Truk, Ponape, and Kosrae) and the Republic of Palau (consisting of the Palau archipelago). Guam remains a U.S. territory, and the rest of the Marianas have become the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, in a commonwealth relationship to the U.S. Far to the south in Polynesia, the islands of American Samoa remain a U.S. territory. At present, each island group has an historic preservation program, and each receives modest grant funds from the U.S. for its support. Once the Marshalls, Federated States, and Palau achieve their new status, in the next year or so, U.S. historic preservation funds are scheduled to dry up, though a move is afoot to provide for their continuance. Guam, the Northern Marianas, and American Samoa will continue to receive funds.

Among the more successful historic preservation/archeology programs in the area is Palau's, which involves a symbiotic cooperative relationship with Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. In

(continued on page 4



Senate

By Mr. MOYNIHAN:

S. 605. A bill to amend sections 2314 and 2315 of title 18, United States Code, relating to stolen archeological material; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

IMPORTATION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation to amend the National Stolen Property Act as it applies to imported archeological and ethnological materials. I am pleased to be joined by my colleague, the distinguished majority leader.

This legislation is a necessary clarification of the Cultural Properties Implementation Act (Public Law 97-486). The CPIA was reported by the Senate Finance Committee and passed in the waning days of the 97th Congress. The CPIA implements the 1972 Unesco Convention on the Means of Prohibiting the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Cultural Property. It sets forth a clear and comprehensive statement of our national policy concerning the importation of cultural property. One to the act is the principle that the United States will act to bar the importation of particular cultural properties, but only as part of a concerted international response to a specific, severe problem of pillage.

The CPIA was enacted only after a long and arduous process of compromise which fairly balanced all competing interests. One part of the compromise which led to the unanimous passage of the act—after a decade of effort—was the clear understanding among all interests, public and private, that the CPIA would establish the definitive national policy regarding the importation of archeological and ethnological material and that any inconsistent provisions of law would be brought into accord.

During the course of the Finance Committee's consideration of the CPIA, it became apparent that the committee did not have jurisdiction to correct one such inconsistent provision: the definition of stolen property under the National Stolen Property Act, and that act's application to the importation of archeological and ethnological materials. This matter is properly within the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee. Consequently, Senators DOLZ, MARRUNAGA, and I introduced legislation late in the 97th Congress, S. 2283, and again in the 98th Congress as S. 1539. Today we are reintroducing that legislation with modest technical modifications to comport with the style of the National Stolen Property Act. We understand that the Judiciary Committee will promptly schedule hearings and hope the bill will be enacted into law this year.

The need for this bill arises from a controversial decision by the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in the case of United States versus McClain, interpreting the National Stolen Property Act. Under that decision, Mr. President, a U.S. citizen could be convicted of stealing cultural property if

he or she imported such property knowing that the foreign government had declared ownership of all such property found within its borders and had not issued an export license. This would be true even if the U.S. citizen had paid for the artifact—and they had certainly not "stolen" it in any traditional understanding of the word—and despite the fact that the foreign country permitted its own citizens to own and trade such objects.

Is it proper, is it right, to permit American citizens and institutions to be subject to criminal prosecution by allowing declarations of foreign ownership to support the time-tested requirement that an owner have a real possessory interest in property before it can be considered stolen? Under the broad sweep of the McClain decision, the interpretation of the National Stolen Property Act now effectively turns on the meaning of foreign laws, largely unavailable in translation, and on legal concepts alien to American common law. U.S. Federal law should embrace American—not foreign—legal principles.

Moreover, the McClain decision is wholly inconsistent with the basic principle of the CPIA, that U.S. participation in efforts to control the international movement of cultural properties will be part of a concerted international effort. The McClain decision represents a unilateral, rather than multilateral, response to the genuine problem of the illegal pillage of cultural property.

I am particularly concerned that under the McClain decision, the executive branch is disregarding the policies and procedures of the CPIA. Hearings will afford an opportunity to explore a directive by the Customs Service largely adopting the McClain decision as well as recent bilateral agreements between the State Department and foreign countries, agreements which appear to be wholly inconsistent with congressional policies regarding CPIA.

I understand that the Customs' directive, particularly in conjunction with the State Department agreements, is producing a virtual embargo on pre-Columbian objects coming into the United States. This confounds all the procedures, requirements, and findings Congress established in the CPIA. It bypasses the Cultural Properties Advisory Committee now in place, authorized by Congress to provide the executive branch expert advice in this area. Custom's actions have supplanted the multinational effort authorized by the CPIA with a unilateral ban. In place of the CPIA mandate that our officials make independent determinations of what is in our own national best interests, they merely enforce a foreign nation's bald declaration of ownership. Finally, the effective across-the-board embargo of all pre-Columbian objects, under current Customs policy, is entirely inconsistent with Congress' declaration that any U.S. import ban respond to problems of pillage of specific sites or objects. These glaring contradictions—and their absence of any proper founda-

tion in the McClain decision—should be fully explored in hearings on this bill.

Mr. President, as part of the negotiations that led to passage of the CPIA, all parties interested in the legislation agreed that the McClain decision should be overturned by statute. I considered that commitment an essential element of the understanding that led to uncontested passage of the act. Enactment of that law and repeal of McClain were a package.

The bill we are introducing today would reject the puzzling new judicial interpretation of the term "stolen." This bill, clarifying American law, goes hand in hand with, and is essential to, successful implementation of the CPIA. I urge its speedy passage, and I thank my good friend, Senator LAXALT, for agreeing to schedule early hearings.

I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the bill appear in the Record.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

S. 605

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections 2314 and 2315 of title 18, United States Code, are amended by adding at the end of each the following:

"This section shall not apply to any goods, wares, or merchandise which consists of archeological or ethnological materials taken from a foreign country where—

"(1) the claim of ownership is based only upon—

"(A) a declaration by the foreign country of national ownership of the material; or

"(B) other acts by the foreign country which are intended to establish ownership of the material and which amount only to a functional equivalent of a declaration of national ownership;

"(2) the alleged act of stealing, converting, or taking is based only upon an illegal export of the material from the foreign country; and

"(3) the defendant's knowledge that the material was allegedly stolen, converted, or taken is based only upon the defendant's knowledge of the illegal export and the defendant's knowledge of the claim of ownership described in clauses (1) (A) and (B)."

Sec. 2. Section 2311 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following paragraph:

"Archeological or ethnological material" means only object of archeological or ethnological interest, including any fragment or part of any such object, which was first uncovered within a foreign country and which is subject to export control by that foreign country. For purposes of this definition no object shall be considered to be an object of archeological interest unless such object is of cultural significance, is at least one hundred and fifty years old, and was normally discovered as a result of scientific excavation, clandestine or accidental digging, or exploration on land or under water, and no object shall be considered to be an object of ethnological interest unless such object is the product of a tribal or nonindustrial society and is important to the cultural heritage of a people because of its distinctive characteristics, comparative rarity, or its contribution to the knowledge of the origin, development, or history of that people."

First Judicial Department
APPELLATE DIVISION

By Murphy, P.J.; Ross,
Bloom and Kassal, JJ.

22567. STATE OF NEW YORK, plf-res-
ap, v. VERNOOY, def-ap-res—Order and
judgment (one paper), Supreme Court,
New York County (Allen Murray Myers,
J.), entered March 2, 1984, which (1) de-
nied defendants' motion to amend their
answer to include an affirmative defense
of statute of limitations with respect to
the first through fourth causes of action
and for summary judgment thereon, (2)
granted their motion to amend their an-
swer to assert statute of limitations as a
defense to the fifth cause of action and
dismissed that cause of action as barred
by CPLR 213(1), (3) granted plaintiff's
cross-motion for summary judgment, de-
claring the State's entitlement to immedi-
ate possession of the cannons, the subject
of the action and, (4) directed an assess-
ment of damages in the Supreme Court to
determine the compensation to be paid to
defendants Vernooy and Davidson for rea-
sonable salvage and necessary expenses
incurred in the preservation and keeping
of the cannons, pursuant to Navigation
Law, section 132, unanimously modified,
on the law, to the extent of transferring
the issue of damages to the Court of
Claims for an assessment to determine
the amount of compensation for such sal-
vage and necessary expenses, and other-
wise affirmed for the reasons stated by
Justice Allen Murray Myers, without
costs or disbursements.

This action is to determine the owner-
ship of two 1,000 pound bronze cannons
which were cast in 1748 in Woolrich, Eng-
land for use by the British Royal Artil-
lery. They were thereafter transported to
the Colonies and were subsequently cap-
tured by the French on Aug. 9, 1757, dur-
ing the French and Indian War, when
Montcalm overran the British troops at
Fort William Henry. The French placed
the cannons aboard a warship, the Mus-
kellunge, assigned to protect Lake Cham-
plain. The cannons were apparently
thrown overboard when the French scut-
tled the Muskellunge on Oct. 12, 1759, and
were never recovered when the ship was
subsequently raised by the British. They
were found on Sept. 21, 1968, some 209
years later, when defendants were skin-
diving in shallow water in Lake Cham-
plain, about 100 yards from the New York
coastline. The State alleges in its second
cause of action that, under the common
law in effect at the time the Muskellunge
was scuttled, enemy ships and their cargo
became the property of the Crown as
"spoils of war."

With one minor exception, we fully
agree with the result reached at Special
Term based upon a well-reasoned and
most thorough discussion of the issues.
The exception pertains to the tribunal to
determine compensation. As held, the
State is proceeding here in its sovereign
capacity to assert its entitlement to
possession of the cannons, claiming in the
first and second causes of action that, un-
der the common law of England, it suc-
ceeded to the rights and prerogatives of
the Crown, under which salvage found in
navigable waters became the property of
the Crown if not claimed by the true own-
er within one year (1 Blackstone 291; State
of Florida v. The Massachusetts Co., 95
So.2d 902, cert. denied 355 U.S. 881). The
third and fourth causes, respectively
claim possession by reason of the fact
that the cannons were located within New
York's navigable waters and as objects of
archaeological interest found on or under
State land, pursuant to Education Law
233(4) and (5).

To the extent the State was proceeding
in its sovereign capacity in commencing
this action, the statute of limitations is not
a defense. The rule at common law was
and remains that "no time runs against
the King" (People v. Gilbert, 13 Johns
227). Clearly, the State is acting in its sov-
ereign capacity to recover possession of
these historical artifacts. Therefore,
neither the statute of limitations nor
laches is available as a defense (State of
New York v. County of Kings, 125 N.Y. 312;
Austin v. Board of Higher Educ., 5 N.Y.2d
430; State v. Rockland County, 74 A.D.2d
921).

We also agree with Special Term that
defendants were entitled to "reasonable
salvage, and all necessary expenses in-
curred in the preservation and keeping of
the property" pursuant to Navigation
Law, section 132, the State having waived
its immunity in Court of Claims Act, sec-
tion 8. While no specific counterclaim was
interposed in the answer, Special Term
acted sua sponte and within its discretion
in directing an assessment on the issue of
damages, liberally construing the respon-
sive pleading. The State, on its cross-ap-
peal, does not challenge that direction, ex-
cept to the extent that the court ordered
that the assessment be held in the Su-
preme Court. Inasmuch as the waiver of
immunity with respect to claims against
the State permits the assertion of such
claims only in the Court of Claims (N.Y.
Constitution, Art. 3, section 19 and Art. 6,
section 9; Court of Claims Act, sections 8
and 9; Adler, Inc. v. Noyes, 285 N.Y. 34),
the Supreme Court lacks subject matter
jurisdiction to proceed with the assess-
ment (Schaffer v. Evans, 57 N.Y.2d 992,
994; Psaty v. Duryea, 306 N.Y. 413). Ac-
cordingly, we modify only to the extent of
transferring the damages issues for an
assessment to be held in the Court of
Claims.

In doing so, we recognize that the State
of New York is much indebted to these
young men for having located, salvaged
and maintained these cannons. Indeed,
their actions rebound greatly to the bene-
fit of all the people of the State, especially
those in the Lake Champlain area. How-
ever, the issue of any further compensa-
tion or reward is a matter which must
again be addressed to the State Legisla-
ture. Settle order.

9,000-Year-Old Objects To Be at Israel Museum

By RITA REIF

The Israel Museum in Jerusalem yesterday said that it would place on display next week a cache of 9,000-year-old objects and textiles, among them what scholars believe to be the oldest painted stone mask and the earliest piece of woven cloth.

The material — hundreds of masks, decorated skulls, bone figurines, flint and bone tools, stone and wooden beads, asphalt-coated cord vessels and twined, knotted and woven fiber — was excavated two years ago by Israeli government archaeologists in a small cave in the Negev near the Dead Sea, six miles northwest of Beersheba. The discovery, which is hailed by archaeologists and scholars in Israel and the United States, was not announced until now because the materials had to be dated and a catalogue prepared.

The textiles — several pieces measuring two inches by two inches — are plain woven cloth, probably executed with a rudimentary loom, Tamar Bar-Yosef, an Israeli prehistorian, said.

First View of Complexity

Prof. Clifford C. Lamberg-Karlovic, director of the Peabody Museum and a professor of Near Eastern Archaeology at Harvard, said the cloth, which he saw last year, "gives us the first view of the complexity of this kind of textile in the neolithic period and our first view of weaving." He said the way in which the textiles were used is not known, but that it must be "extraordinary."

The painted stone mask, he said, seems to be some kind of ritual object. One has a view of an art style not seen in the complete form, rather than in fragmentary items that are more typical of digs.

Prof. Henry T. Wright, curator of ancient civilization at the University of Michigan's Museum of Anthropology, said of the textiles, "This is the first time that we have dry, preserved technology from early village cultures of the Levant. The material seems to be, in part, ritual paraphernalia. They provide insight into the technology of ancient ritual and religion that we never had before."

About 200 of the articles will go on display at the museum next Tuesday for two months. Meir Meyer, vice chair-

man of the museum, said that a special gallery had been designed to exhibit the objects in darkened light because many are extremely fragile.

"This is one of the realizations of archaeological dreams," Prof. Ofer Bar-Yosef, one of the two archaeologists who uncovered the site, said this week by telephone from Cambridge, Mass. Dr. Bar-Yosef, a professor of prehistoric archeology at Hebrew University's Institute of Archeology in Jerusalem, is on sabbatical, working on a book about Israel's prehistory at the Peabody.

"It looks as if Nahal Hemar is one of the first signs of this pastoral budding-off from farming communities," he said. The cave where the excavation was done was used for storing ceremonial equipment. "The possibility that it belonged to a group of goatherders might be one of the indications of pastoral society."

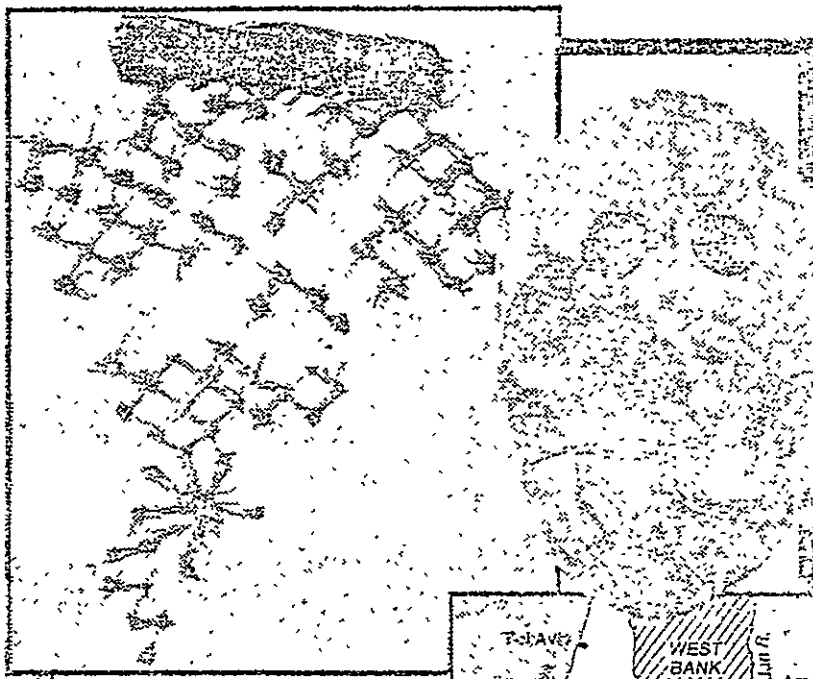
The excavation was not the first at the site, Dr. Bar-Yosef said. Caves throughout the area were pillaged during the "gold rush for Dead Sea Scrolls" from the late 1940's on, he added. "In the 1960's the Bedouins dug and burrowed at the entrance to the cave, but gave up when they found nothing." The site was rediscovered in early 1983 by David Alon, an archaeologist and inspector in the Department of Antiquities and Museums.

"It is a very small cave, four by eight meters inside a very small entrance," Dr. Bar-Yosef said. "Because of this, the cave was dark and kept its constant temperature which is the only explanation for the preservation of the organic matter."

After Mr. Alon did a test trench, "the site was damaged by unknown robbers or plunderers," Dr. Bar-Yosef said. The Department of Antiquities invited him to excavate the site with Mr. Alon. They completed their excavation in June 1983.

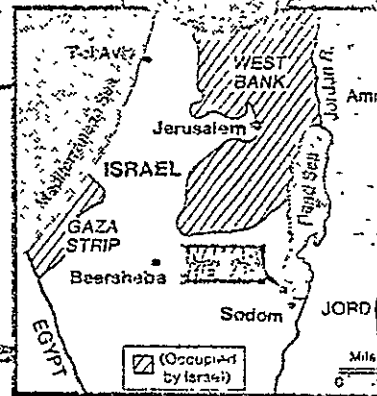
The three laboratories that did radiocarbon dating in 1984 — the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, Israel, the National Laboratory of Physical Research in Pretoria, South Africa and the British Museum Research Laboratory in London — dated the finds to from 8,300 to 9,100 years ago, Dr. Bar-Yosef said.

Among the most impressive finds are the stone mask, the oldest extant with a painted surface. Red and green



The New York Times/Mar. 21, 1985

Knotted fibers and a painted stone mask, believed to be 9,000 years old, found in a cave at Nahal Hemar.



bands radiate from the center of the expressive face. The eyes are rounded, the nose is missing, the mouth is small and has four teeth. Traces of fire damage, dating probably from the late neolithic age, according to preliminary studies, give the face a haunting but disfigured appearance. Another of the articles, a sickle, re-

mains something of a mystery. The sickle, which has three flint blades that do not form a continuous cutting edge, is under study because no one knows what its haft is made of. Until recently it was thought to be made of wood. Now, according to Mr. Meyer, the museum is saying it may be resin or sap.

Unearthing 'Ten Commandments'

By MURRAY DUBIN
Knight-Ridder Newspapers

GUADALUPE, Calif.—A long time ago, a man with a flair for the spectacular decided that he would build his city here on the sand dunes.

More than 200 people labored to build it. Sphinxes lined its main avenue, and it had statuary 35 feet high. No one had ever seen a city quite like it before.

Finally, on a June day, it was completed. But soon after — no one knows exactly when — it was gone. Vanished. As time passed, hardly anyone remembered that it had ever been here.

Now, in what museum curators and film historians say is an extraordinary discovery, the city has been found. And there are plans under way to unearth it: Cecil B. DeMille's City of the Pharaohs, the colossal set built for his 1923 silent film classic, "The Ten Commandments."

About 200 miles north of Los Angeles, on the land the filmmaker thought looked like Egypt, excitement is building as plans are made for the excavation.

"Undeniably, there is an element of whimsy in the project," said filmmaker and writer Peter Brosnan. It was Brosnan, 32, who discovered that at least some of the 61-year-old movie set still exists. He hopes to recover more of it and make a documentary about the archeological dig.

"This is a project that's important and fun," he said. "Nothing wrong with that."

Said Ronald Haver, head of the film department at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art and the man credited with restoring lost footage to the Judy Garland version of *A Star Is Born*: "This is not frivolous or silly. More than anything, the American film industry lacks tangible examples of the superb craftsmanship that went into the creation of many of its masterpieces."

At the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, interest in the project is high. In a letter to Brosnan, Carl F. Scheeler, curator of the Division of Community Life, wrote: "In addition to my sincere interest and support . . . please be advised that I would be interested in obtaining an artifact. Something from *The Ten Commandments* . . . would have importance to us."

It's not just film historians and curators who are buzzing about the prospect of finding some of the 21 five-ton sphinxes or the four statues of Rameses the Magnificent. "There's quite a bit of excitement among my colleagues,"



Cecil B. DeMille buried the set of his 1923 silent classic.

process called Technicolor. And he found that not one of the "great sets" of the silent era of films — huge sets that used wood and plaster — was anywhere to be found.

But Brosnan could not find a clue as to why DeMille would bury the sphinxes.

Finally, Brosnan, Cardozo and another friend, cameraman Richard Eberhardt, met the old cattleman one morning in Guadalupe. They followed him across the sand and up the side of a steep dune.

At the top of the dune, they saw it. The land of Egypt.

Pieces of concrete, plaster and bits of statuary were lying on top of the sand. The sphinxes in *The Ten Commandments* were white, but these pieces were brown,

gray, white and black. These were pieces of the set.

With whiskbrooms and nervous hands, the men began digging and brushing away the sand. They found a horse's head more than 5 feet wide in the bas-relief style of ancient Egypt. It was the same head that Brosnan had seen in publicity photos of the wall of the City of the Pharaohs.

Old C.B. had buried the set.

It has taken more than a year to get the permissions and authorizations necessary to have a dig and determine how much of the set is buried in the isolated, ecologically protected dunes. Because of rain, cold, windblown winters there, Wilcox and Brosnan do not expect to start the dig until March or April.

One other thing: They still have to raise about \$50,000 to finance the preliminary excavation. But both men are confident that the money will be found. Said Wilcox: "There's a lot of interest in this."

said Larry Wilcox, a research archeologist at the University of California at Santa Barbara, who ~~with his hands dug much of the field~~ ~~of the field~~ ~~spring.~~ ~~The more typical archeological dig is for Mayan ruins in Guatemala. No one has ever done anything quite like this before.~~

This is the central California coast, roughly equidistant from San Francisco and Los Angeles, a land of small towns, farms, cattle ranches.

It was that way in 1923; it is that way now.

There are the sand dunes, some 100 feet high, stretching 20 miles north along the ocean to Pismo Beach, the largest expanse of dunes in the state.

It was on these dunes that DeMille built the most grandiose set of its time. It was on these dunes that DeMille's Moses led the Jews out of bondage, and it is under these dunes that the riddle of the sphinx lies.

Last year, cameraman Bruce Cardozo, a friend of Brosnan's and a DeMille fan, told Brosnan that the remains of the original *Ten Commandments* set might be buried in the Guadalupe dunes.

Brosnan was skeptical. Why would anyone bury a set?

Cardozo showed him two paragraphs in DeMille's autobiography, published after his death in 1959:

"If 1,000 years from now archeologists happen to dig beneath the sands of the Guadalupe, I hope they will not rush into print with the amazing news that Egyptian civilization, far from being confined to the Valley of the Nile, extended all the way to the Pacific coast of North America.

"The sphinxes they will find were buried there when we had finished with them and dismantled our huge set of the gates of Pharaoh's city."

Maybe it was true. Brosnan began to investigate.

It took months, but he found an old cattleman who knew where on the dunes the set had been.

While searching for the set, Brosnan was also searching for information about the film. He learned that the set was 800 feet wide and required 500,000 feet of lumber, 30 tons of plaster, 25,000 pounds of nails and 75 miles of reinforcing wire to build.

He found that the film cost \$1.4 million to make, an astounding sum for the era, and that it earned back more than twice that amount. (DeMille's first movie, *The Squaw Man*, cost \$15,000 to make in 1913.)

He found that DeMille had put together huge truck and train caravans to take the sets and statuary from Hollywood to Guadalupe. He found that the film was the first to use a new experimental

Indians Should Rejoice at Museum's Dallas Offer

To the Editor:

I wish to correct the false statements about New York's Museum of the American Indian in a letter signed by Michael A. Bush, executive director of the American Indian Community House (March 24).

The hostile tone is so unlike Mr. Bush that I suspect it was actually written by someone else with a personal ax to grind.

The letter states there are unrec- ciled differences between Indians and the museum, that our records indicate some objects were stolen and are hid- den away, that museum anthropolo- gists testify against the integrity of In- dian cultures in print and in court, and that our mission to preserve the past appears ludicrous or facile.

The museum's mission is to collect, preserve, exhibit and study all things connected with the anthropology of the aoriginal peoples of the Amer- icas. It has obtained its collections through field work, purchase, gift and exchange — not by theft. It has poli- cies that require the highest ethical standards. And it does not secrete illegally obtained objects.

Museum anthropologists have never testified against the integrity of Indian cultures. Recent court testi- mony by a museum anthropologist on behalf of a tribe engaged in a dispute with oil companies established the In- dians' traditional land rights. Mu- seum publications and exhibits prob- ably do more to affirm the integrity of Indian cultures than anything else.

Differences between Indians and the museum are not widespread. Sev- eral years ago an Indian group asked us to repatriate many of our holdings, a request made to a dozen other mu- seums. We determined we could not legally comply.

The letter accuses the museum of reflecting white attitudes toward In- dians and impeding Indian efforts to survive. This is false.

It charges that by considering H. Ross Perot's offer to provide a new world-class building in Dallas for its crowded collections and a sizable en- dowment, the museum is exploiting the Indian heritage for gain. Untrue. No sale of the collections is contemplated. We simply have the most generous of- fer of support in the museum world

today. Indians should rejoice!

The letter complains that no In- dians were included when the mu- seum took an exhibition to China in 1981. Because support was extremely limited, the installation crew was pared to the bone. There were no funds for others.

Another false assertion is that we used state funds slated for an Indian to support a non-Indian. Not so. The individual selected was an enrolled member of the Potawatomi tribe. There were no protests.

Nor did the museum deny access to Canadian Indians as is claimed. An appointment was made to receive them, but the individual arranging their schedule canceled the visit.

The letter criticizes us for spending more money on computers than on conservation. The museum has spent more than \$200,000 to provide an ideal environment for its artifacts. Its com- puter system cost \$25,000.

As for conservators, the museum is now employing conservators on con- tract — seven last year. Our recent offer of support provides for seven full-time conservators.

The letter accuses us of preserving our collections for whites, and charges that Indians have been denied access to sacred objects. There has been no such denial. The collections are being preserved for Indians and non-Indians alike.

The letter comments that the real problems of the museum will not be solved by accepting the offer. This is not true. The museum's real prob- lems are inadequate facilities, finan- cial resources and staff. Repatriation of the collections, as is called for, is not the solution. Adequate support is.

Relations between Indians and non- Indians have been marked by injus- tices. The conquest of the New World by Europeans was part of a devastat- ing worldwide impact upon native peo- ples. Through the spread of Western civilization, the cultures of less-devel- oped peoples suffered enormously.

The Museum of the American In- dian cannot right the wrongs of the past. But it can follow its mandate — if it has an adequate support base. This is the reason the trustees are ex- ploring the offer they have received.

Mr. Bush should be joyous over the offer since it is in the best interests of Indians. The museum holds its collec- tions in trust for the living, the dead and those yet unborn, Indian or not. And a quarter of the trustees who are engaged in this sacred stewardship are Indians.

ROLAND W. FORCE

Director

Museum of the American Indian
New York, April 3, 1985

Indian Museum Gets State Aid Offer

By DOUGLAS C. MCGILL

The State and the City of New York said yesterday that each will allocate \$13 million to help pay for the construction of a new Museum of the American Indian, if it merges with the American Museum of Natural History in New York City.

In a joint announcement, Governor Cuomo and Mayor Koch said \$2.5 million would be immediately allocated from each of their budgets to pay for a study of requirements for the new building and to begin architectural planning. The remainder, they said, would be allocated in successive years as construction got under way.

The announcement came a week after the Museum of the American Indian ended an agreement to negotiate exclusively with H. Ross Perot, the Texas computer executive, who had offered to invest \$70 million in the museum if it would move to Dallas.

Edward N. Costikyan, a lawyer for the Museum of the American Indian, said yesterday that the museum "welcomed the city and state's willingness to help," but would continue to consider other offers of support. In particular, he said, the museum would continue to consider the offer made in February by Mr. Perot.

"That's still No. 1 on the list, because it was first and it's largest," Mr. Costikyan said. "If you have a check for \$70 million, against a commitment to raise \$56 million, it would

have to be explored how serious that commitment is, and on what terms you are proposing that the two entities be put together."

Mr. Cuomo said, "The Museum of the American Indian is an irreplaceable treasure. It would be a tremendous cultural loss to our city and state if the museum moved to another state."

Mayor Koch added: "The Museum of the American Indian was founded in New York City and is a crucial element in the city's cultural life. Today's announcement underlines the firm commitment by both the state and the city to provide the resources needed to build a new, larger facility worthy of the museum's unique and extensive collection."

Offer to Match Funds

The trustees of the American Museum of Natural History said yesterday that they would raise \$30 million in private funds to match funds allocated by the city and state.

"Our trustees are enthusiastically behind this," said Robert Goelet, the president of the American Museum of Natural History's board of trustees. "We don't consider there are any insuperable difficulties."

Negotiations about a possible merger have been under way for several years, but no agreement has been reached.

Bess Myerson, New York City's Commissioner of Cultural Affairs, said yesterday that negotiations

about a possible merger between the Museum of Natural History and the Museum of the American Indian with financial support from the city had been under way for the past three years, but had broken down after Mr. Perot's offer.

"We have to put that back on track," Miss Myerson said. "The threads have to be put back together. We're going to start renegotiating and I'm optimistic."

For several years, the Museum of the American Indian, at 155th Street and Broadway, has sought to relocate its collection in New York City. At its present address, it contends, does not draw sufficient crowds, and the building is too small and ill-equipped to store and conserve its artifacts.

Of the many efforts to relocate the New York City undertaken by the museum in recent years, the plan to merge with the American Museum of Natural History has been studied most deeply. Yet for a number of reasons, the Museum of the American Indian has found the proposed merger unacceptable.

Mr. Goelet said yesterday he felt the problems could be resolved. The proposed new building, he said, which would stand on Columbus Avenue, roughly between 77th and 80th streets, would be connected to the main museum building but would have its own entrance and retain its original name.

Art: Maya Treasures, The Tiny and the Vast

By GRACE GLUECK

FROM evidence dug up so far, it appears that the cleverest, hardest-working and most cultivated people of pre-Columbian America were the Mayas, described by the archeologist Sylvanus G. Morley as "the Greeks of the New World." Architects and stonemasons, they built huge palace and temple clusters without benefit of the wheel or animal transport. Astronomers and mathematicians, they devised a remarkably accurate calendar system. Artists and artisans, they produced a body of sculpture, painting and ceramics that ranks with those of the world's great cultures. And, of all the New World ancients, they developed the only true written language. Their complex civilization is a long way from being fully plumbed, but so lively is the present state of Maya archaeology that each year brings new revelations and revisions.

The esthetic achievements of this still-enigmatic people, whose culture bloomed in Middle America from about 2,000 B.C. until its mysterious dissolution around 900 A.D., are stunningly set out in "Maya: Treasures of an Ancient Civilization," at the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street (through July 28). Billed as the largest and most comprehensive exhibition ever to survey Mayan arts, it contains 275 objects — of stone, pottery, jade, bone, wood, shell, gold and other metals — assembled by the Albuquerque Museum in conjunction with the national anthropological agencies of Mexico, Guatemala and Belize.

The curatorial selection committee was guided by the Unesco Convention of 1970, which aims at stopping the international traffic in ancient material taken from its countries of origin. And so borrowing has been confined only to collections in the three participating countries, along with pre-1970 holdings of museums in the United States or Canada. Admittedly, that leaves out some of the greatest works, in private hands here and abroad, but at least the depredations of post-1970 looters have not been honored. (A section of the show is devoted to the horrors of looting.)

Even so, the exhibition contains examples of everything to which the Mayas turned their accomplished hands, from tiny beads of carved jade to vast temple complexes, the latter shown in models and photographic blow-ups. Covering the time range from the Pre-Classic period (2000 B.C.-250 A.D.) through the Classic (250-1000 A.D.) to the Post-Classic (1000 to the Spanish Conquest after 1500), it includes some real coups.

Among them are four superbly shaped and painted lidded bowls of the early Classic period, fresh from digs in an area known as the "Lost World" at Tikal, Guatemala, largest of the ancient Mayan cities. There is a masterpiece of a late Pre-Classic granite stela from Kaminaljuyú, also in Guatemala, bearing an intricately carved warrior whose regalia symbolizes the three-part Mayan cosmos — the sky, the world and the underworld. And, among a number of cylindrical painted tomb vessels from various sites (some of the best Mayan work was born to blush unseen in tombs) there are several spectaculars whose lively narrative figures can be compared with those of Greek vase painting at its height.

Though Mayan art is often stylized, it's seldom abstract. Humans and animals are observed in rich detail, and the classic elite Mayan face, with its slanted forehead (deliberately deformed in infancy), heavy-lidded eyes, aquiline nose and protruding lower lip, abounds in the show, with several outstanding examples. One, for instance, is an exquisitely-wrought life-size "hacha" — a thin slab resembling an ax head — from the late Classic period, whose profile features and fancy hairdo are carved in sandstone with touches of red. In a marvelously painted cylindrical vase of the same period, a similar face is seen, this time almost in caricature, on a small, troll-like personage in courtly regalia who presents a shield to a more imposing individual.

The elegant, tensile line of Mayan art was also used to create grotesques, strange mixings of beast, bird, plant and human forms depicting godly incarnations. Such a work is a Pre-Classic tetrapod altar from Kaminaljuyú, a drumlike cylinder of volcanic stone carved with a wrap-around design of a mythical bird made up of parts of other mythical creatures. Our unfamiliarity with these creatures, coupled with the patterned maze of the composition, doesn't help us to "read" it easily (to add to the problem, the altar was clipped by a bulldozer during its unearthing). Yet, through the heavy stylization, we can see naturalistic elements, and marvel at the carver's skill in organizing his sinuous design.

This busyness of imagery, in which complex forms are crammed together and even seem to give birth to one another, is highly characteristic of Mayan art and appears in many of the objects here. Somewhat related to the altar, for instance, is an impressive pair of ceramic lidded urns of the early Classic period. Though the overall form of each is simple, the imagery it bears is complex, a symmetrically composed deity mask in which a smaller face emerges from the mouth of a larger one. The mask's intricacy is compounded by detailed headdresses and earplugs, making the image as a whole a labyrinthine test of visual stamina.

By contrast, there are items of stark yet eloquent simplicity, such as the life-size, hideously-grinning skull carved of limestone during the late Classic period to adorn the Great Pyramid at Uxmal in Mexico.

As a basic course in Maya-dom, its customs and complex belief system, this lucidly installed exhibit — and

its catalogue — can be heartily recommended. But more than that, it puts us in touch with a great art whose expressive intensity overcomes its unfamiliar "language" and iconography to make us feel the power of a vigorous civilization. The exhibition, coordinated by Charles Gallenkamp for the Albuquerque Museum, will travel to Los Angeles, Dallas, Toronto and Kansas City before winding up at Albuquerque next year.

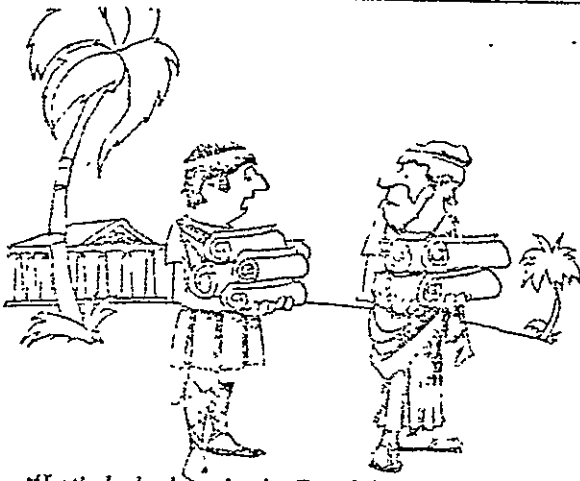
The Evening Hours



MORMA DANA wore a floral print dress and emerald earrings to the annual dinner-dance of the American Museum of Natural History Tuesday. She set a festive tone for the evening's theme of "Fiesta" in celebration of the new Mayan exhibition.

"We always try to tie in the theme of our benefit with the current exhibition," she said. "This one brings back wonderful memories. I was in the Yucatan in the 1950's, digging. Some friends were going on a dig and asked me to join them. It was such fun. I found a little tin frog whistle that I still have. I treasure it."

Cocktails were served in the Northwest Coast Indians Hall, where subtle spots played on the totem poles and masks to create the illusion of campfires. But there was no tequila bar. "That's what I thought we should have," Mrs. Dana said, "but I was away and there was no time to arrange for it. It isn't easy to make a tequila bar in New York."



"Let's hide them in the Dead Sea... Nobody'll ever think to look there."

Cloning DNA From a Mummy

The extraction and duplication of genetic material from the 2,400-year-old mummy of an Egyptian infant, reported last week in the British scientific journal *Nature*, is the most spectacular of a recent series of accomplishments using molecular biology to study links between modern and ancient life.

The achievement by Dr. Svante Paabo of the University of Uppsala in Sweden is believed to be the first in which DNA, the genetic material in all forms of life, has been resurrected and duplicated from an ancient human or from any other creature of such antiquity.

The DNA, which had suffered remarkably little damage over the centuries, came from a specimen of skin taken from the lower left leg of the infant. Dr. Paabo said he hoped the recovery of genetic material from viruses in mummified tissues would offer a means of studying the evolu-

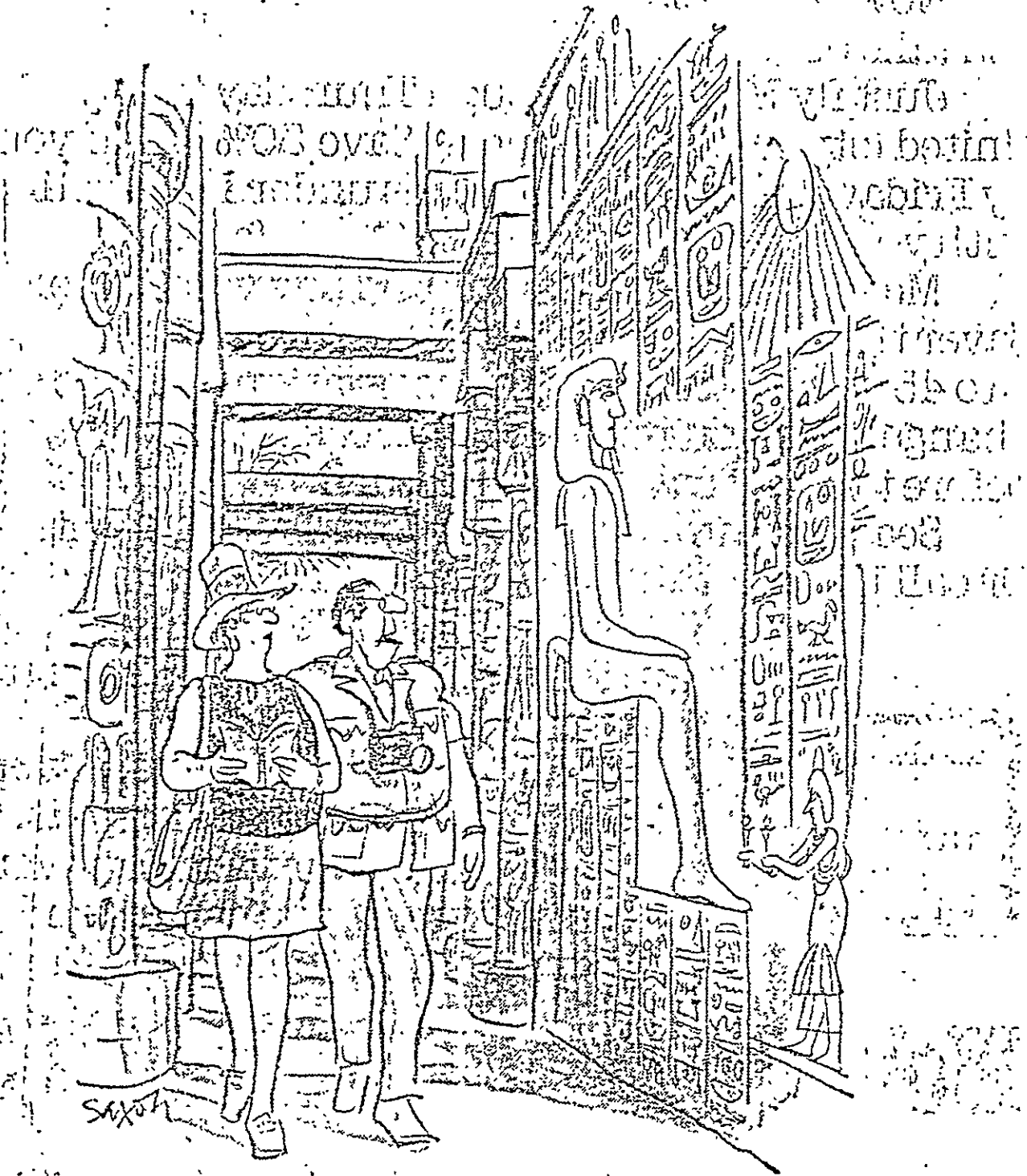
In 1925, he served in the North Carolina General Assembly, where he helped defeat a bill that would have banned the teaching of the theory of evolution in the public schools. He said: "Only one good thing can come of this. The monkeys in the jungle will be pleased to know that the North Carolina Legislature has absolved them from any responsibility for humanity in general and for the North Carolina Legislature in particular."

From Sam Irwin's obituary, N.Y. Times
4/85

4/21/85 N.Y. Times
tion of these agents of disease over thousands of years.

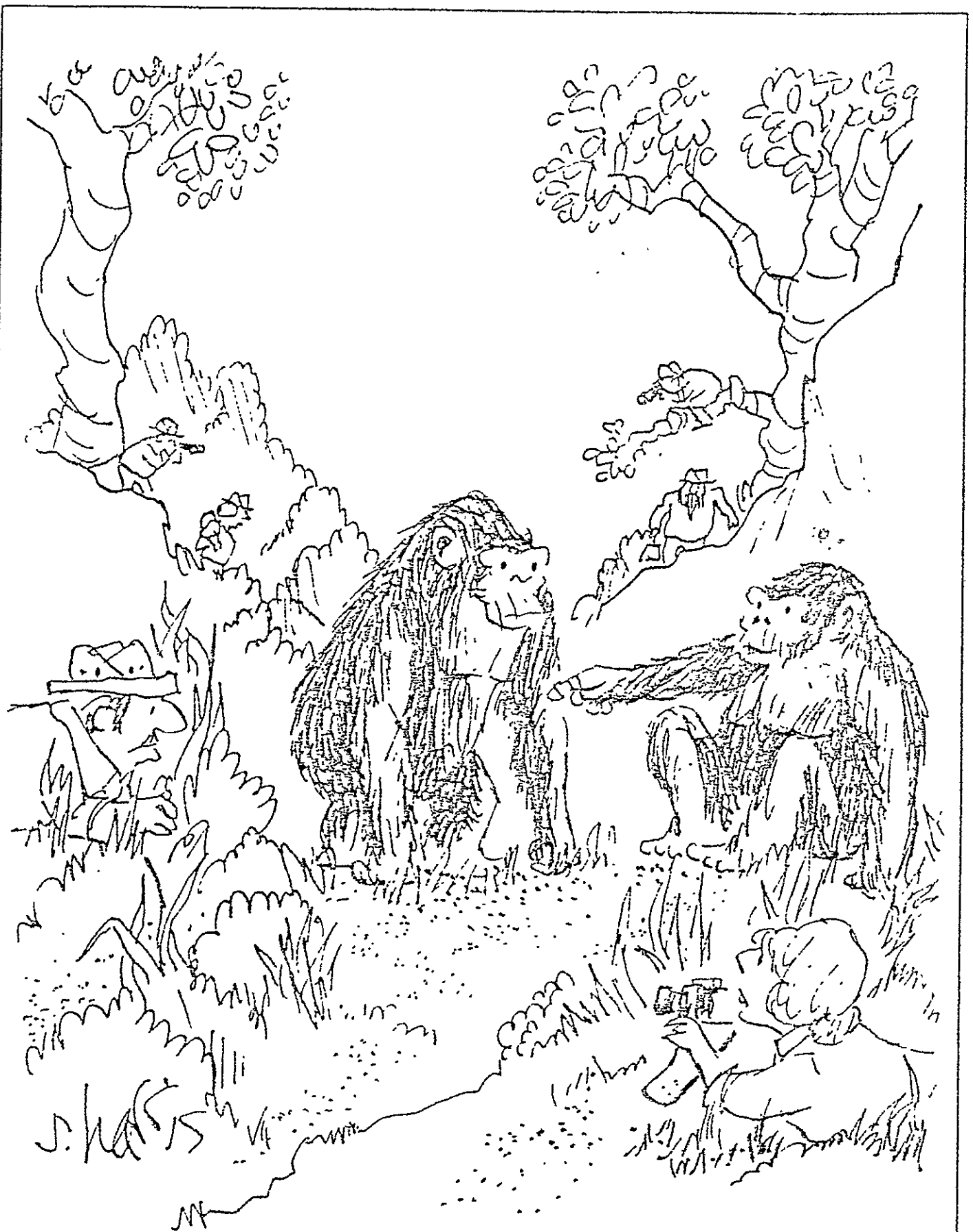
Earlier, scientists at the University of California at Berkeley detected DNA in a sample of muscle from a mammoth calf that died 40,000 years ago. But their efforts to clone this DNA have so far been unsuccessful.

Some scientists believe that the DNA recovered from ancient species can serve as an evolutionary clock to set the time of the divergence of humans from apes.



"I'll tell you why the ancient Egyptians wrote their history on walls. It's because they were smart enough to know that, if they put it in the files, it would be lost forever."

The New Yorker



"Dr. Hodges, here, is from England, and he's been observing us for 14 years. Mr. Ferrell, an American, has been here only three weeks. Monique Corveau, from Paris, has practically been living with us for nine years...."



— MESOZOIC ERA —————> — CENOZOIC ERA —

Indian Museum Agrees To New Merger Talks

By DOUGLAS C. MCGILL

Officials of the Museum of the American Indian said yesterday that they were willing to resume negotiations with the American Museum of Natural History about a proposed merger of the two New York City institutions.

The statement came yesterday at a City Council committee meeting held to discuss a resolution by Councilman Stanley Michels calling upon several city agencies to oppose the Indian museum's consideration of a plan to move to Dallas.

The Indian museum's proposal for renewed talks was less than enthusiastic, however. In a letter to Robert G. Goelet, the president of the natural history museum, for example, Barber B. Conable Jr., the chairman of the Indian museum's board of trustees, suggested that negotiations be resumed "for a limited period of time," since "the great majority of the Museum of the American Indian trustees have no enthusiasm for another time-consuming round of discussions."

The letter, delivered to the natural history museum Wednesday afternoon, came three weeks after the Indian museum, in response to objections raised by the New York State Attorney General, terminated its agreement to negotiate exclusively with H. Ross Perot, the Texas computer entrepreneur who has offered to invest \$70 million in the Indian museum if it moves to Dallas.

Discusses Breakdown of Talks

Appearing before the council's Committee on Parks, Recreation and Cultural Affairs, Edward N. Costikyan, the Indian museum's lawyer, outlined the problems that it believes led to the breakdown of negotiations between the two institutions. The two boards had been holding talks for several years before last fall, when the Indian museum broke them off and solicited Mr. Perot's offer.

Among the most important problems, Mr. Costikyan said, was a disagreement between the two museums over the space required to house the merged collections. Initially, they had agreed that 400,000 square feet would be required, he said, although the natural history museum later "made a series of inconsistent and conflicting proposals" for buildings containing between 200,000 and 250,000 square feet.

Carroll L. Wainwright Jr., a trustee of the natural history museum and its lawyer, responded that the issue of required space was complex, that it had been frequently discussed, and that "the number 400,000 square feet was never a touchstone or keystone." Mr. Perot has said he envisions building a museum of about 400,000 square feet in Dallas.

Mr. Costikyan said the money offered by the natural history museum — which has said it will raise \$30 million, to be expanded by \$13 million each from New York City and New York State — would be insufficient to build a museum of even 200,000 square feet.

Two Suggestions Rejected

He added that the Indian museum had rejected two suggestions by the natural history museum — that it select the trustees of the Indian museum and that Indians play only an advisory role in the merged institution.

In response, Mr. Wainwright said the natural history museum had pledged that the Indian museum would "keep its own identity and name." He also dismissed as "entirely untrue" Mr. Costikyan's remarks about the suggested role of Indians.

Also at yesterday's meeting, several public officials from the Washington Heights-Inwood area, where the museum is situated, urged that a solution be found that would keep the museum, or a branch of it, in the area.

"It is one of the most beautiful sites in our neighborhood, and it would hurt us if it left," said Assemblyman Herman D. Farrell Jr. of the 71st District. Mr. Costikyan said that while maintaining a branch facility in the area, such as a children's museum, was a possibility to be discussed, he did not feel that keeping the museum at its present site was "in the cards."

The museum, whose collection of more than one million Indian artifacts is among the largest in the world, has for several years sought an alternative site, saying that its present location is both too small and too poorly equipped to store and exhibit the collection properly.

Bess Myerson, New York City's Commissioner for Cultural Affairs, said yesterday at the meeting that if the Indian museum were moved to Dallas, it would set a dangerous precedent for New York City.

"Shall we live in a world of 'free agent' cultural institutions, where museums, like ball players, can move at will to the current highest bidder?" Miss Myerson said. "Not if I can help it."

The New York Times, 4/27/85

ON THE ISLAND OF MANHATTAN

Saturday, May 11
2:00 - 5:00 p.m.
Kaufmann Theater

Dig into the past of New York City! In a slide illustrated symposium, archaeologists present the results of field excavations they have conducted on the island of Manhattan. (All of the sites have been excavated since 1983) Sites to be discussed range from a seventeenth century Dutch warehouse district near the Battery—the earliest European trading station in Nieuw Amsterdam—to a mid-nineteenth century residential development in midtown

Frederick A. Winter, Ph.D., Moderator,
President of the New York Society of the Archaeological Institute of America and a Lecturer in the Department of classics at Brooklyn College. Dr. Winter will discuss the archaeological site at 3rd Street and 3rd Avenue under the topic "The City Grows North"

Sherene Baugher,
of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, is the City's full-time archaeologist responsible for overseeing all archaeological work conducted in New York. Dr. Baugher's topic is "New Discoveries and the Future of New York's Past"

Joan Geismar,
is a contract archaeologist actively working in the metropolitan area, she is vice-president of PA N.Y.C., an association of professional archaeologists. The subject of Dr. Geismar's talk is a 92-foot merchant ship that was found at 175 Water Street on the east side of N.Y.C.

Bertram Herbert,
has worked in the field of archaeology for thirteen years, focusing on urban archaeology in Atlanta, Washington, D.C. and New York City among other places. Mr. Herbert will discuss the Barclay Bank site on Wall Street



HOPI KACHINAS
Opening May 4th ...
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Basketry □ Paintings

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(201) 467-2911

HEOTO
1974
Earl Yoniywa

N.Y. Times, April 26

IF DIG YOU MUST

If you're curious about what secrets of history lie buried under the city's streets, not to mention its waterways, you might be interested in a free archeology symposium being held on Saturday from 1 to 4 P.M. at the Museum of the City of New York, Fifth Avenue and 103d Street. The program is called "Archeology Above and Below the Ground," and deals with archeological investigation in the modern city. It will include reports of current fieldwork, with a survey of shipwrecks and piers and the community excavation at Sheridan Square among the items on the agenda. Information: 534-1672.

Monuments of the Americas is a lecture series sponsored by the Center for Inter-American Relations and the Museum of the American Indian. It features renowned scholars in the fields of prehistoric, historic, and contemporary Native American architecture.

All lectures will take place at the Center for Inter-American Relations at 680 Park Avenue (at 68th Street) in Manhattan. Beginning at 6 P.M., each illustrated lecture will last approximately one hour and be followed by a wine reception. Seating is limited.

The program fee for the full series is \$30 for Center and Museum members, full-time students, senior citizens, and Native Americans. The fee for non-members is \$40. Individual lecture tickets may be available the day of the event at a cost of \$7 for members, full-time students, senior citizens, and Native Americans, and \$9 for non-members. Seating and ticket availability is on a first-come, first-served basis.

For further information contact Joan Rolland (Center for Inter-American Relations) at (212) 249-8950, ext. 545; or Judy Brundin (Museum of the American Indian) at (212) 283-2420.

May 13, Monday John Hyslop, Ph.D.

"Geographical Distribution of Inca Architectural Elements"

In the Andes Mountains of South America, during the 15th and early 16th centuries, Inca Empire architecture was spread over a vast expanse of 3,000 miles. No other pre-Columbian architectural style was so widely distributed. Dr. Hyslop, currently a Research Fellow in the Department of Anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History, will discuss Inca building elements which are surprisingly uniform, and some others, such as fine masonry, which vary considerably in form and distribution.

May 21, Tuesday René Millon, Ph.D.

"Teotihuacan Architecture and Mural Painting"

More than five hundred years before the Aztecs, the great city of Teotihuacan flourished near what is now Mexico City. Known for its uniquely large concentration of monumental architecture and its mural painting, Teotihuacan was a planned city of eight square miles whose domestic architecture consisted of thousands of one-story apartment buildings. Dr. Millon, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Rochester, will discuss the importance of this unusual architecture in relation to social organization, the distribution of mural painting, and the discovery last year of two apartment compounds from which scores of murals had been looted.

May 28, Tuesday Vincas Steponaitis, Ph.D.

"Late Prehistoric Architecture in the Southeast"

This lecture will focus on the domestic and public architecture of the Mississippian peoples, the "mound builders," who inhabited the Southeast from A.D. 900 until the coming of the Europeans. Dr. Steponaitis, Professor of Anthropology at the State University of New York in Binghamton, will describe Mississippian buildings and settlement plans showing how many aspects of their built environment were a direct expression of social and political organization.

June 4, Tuesday Dean R. Snow, Ph.D.

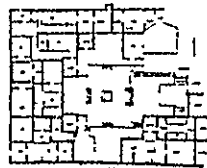
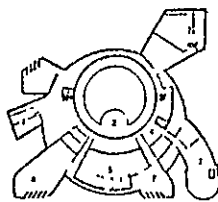
"The Mohawk Longhouse, Traditional Iroquois Architecture"

Dr. Snow, a scholar on Iroquois culture and Professor of Anthropology at the State University of New York in Albany, will discuss the traditional Mohawk longhouse as an architectural form unique to the Northeast United States and to adjacent regions of Canada. Noting that the longhouse was more than just a shelter, Dr. Snow will discuss its role as the principal metaphor of Iroquois social and political structure.

June 11, Tuesday Dennis Sun Rhodes

"AmerIndian Architecture, Cultural History and Symbolism in the Twentieth Century"

An architect, Mr. Sun Rhodes is an Arapaho who owns a design firm on the Wind River Indian Reservation in Wyoming. Known for his design of the Native American Center for the Living Arts in Niagara Falls, his presentation will draw on new research for an upcoming book on AmerIndian architecture. Mr. Sun Rhodes will trace the prehistory and history of symbolic architecture from Mayan and Aztec structures to those of the Plains tipi and describe some of his symbolic architecture projects.



Cover Illustrations
 Top: Ground plan of Xolalpan architectural assemblage at Teotihuacan, Valley of Mexico (After Willey, 1966)
 Bottom: Floor plan of the Native American Center for the Living Arts, Inc., Niagara Falls, New York (Courtesy of the Center)

MONUMENTS OF THE AMERICAS REGISTRATION FORM

All lectures take place at 6 P.M. at the Center for Inter-American Relations

May/June 1985

Name _____ Phone _____
 Address _____
 City/State _____ Zip _____
 Center for Inter-American Relations Member Expiration Date _____
 Museum of the American Indian Member Expiration Date _____
 Number of Registrants _____
 Member _____ Non-Member _____ Senior Citizen or Full-time Student _____
 Native American _____ Total Number of Subscription Tickets _____
 Amount Enclosed \$ _____

Please:

- 1) Complete registration form
- 2) Make check payable to Center for Inter-American Relations OR Museum of the American Indian
- 3) Send form and check to: Joan Rolland, Center for Inter-American Relations, 680 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10021, OR Judy Brundin, Museum of the American Indian, 155th Street at Broadway, New York, New York 10032

