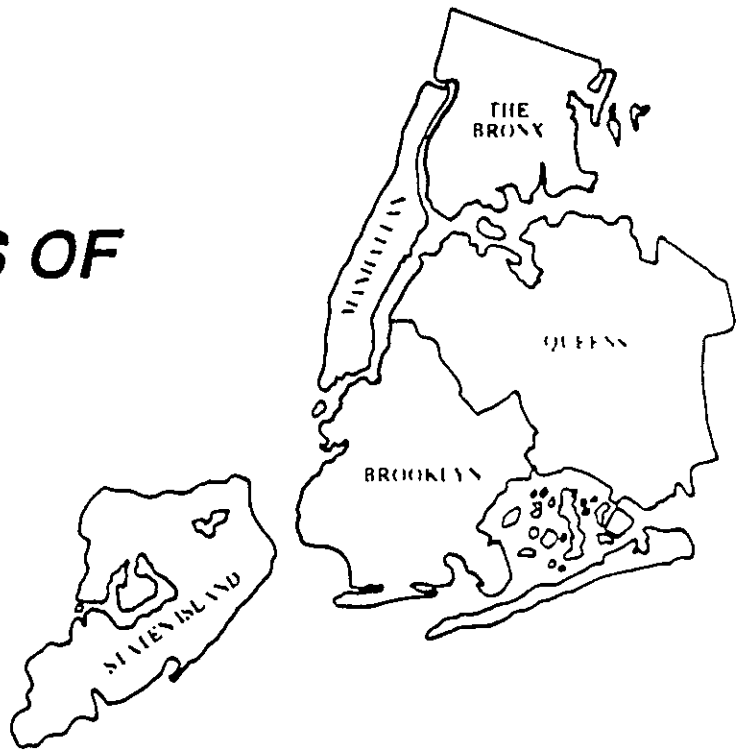


PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY



Newsletter No. 60

November/January 1992/1993

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

NOTICE OF NEXT MEETING: 20 January 1993
Hunter College, Room 710
Executive Board: 6:15 PM
General Membership: 7:00 PM

Minutes of the PANYC General Membership Meeting 18 November 1992

President Joan Geismar called the meeting to order at 7:00PM. The following committees will report: Award, Burial Ground, Legislation, Museum, Newsletter, Public Program, and Special Publication.

TREASURER'S REPORT: Harris reported a balance of \$2023.00, reflecting expenditures of \$97 associated with the last newsletter, mailings, and the receipt of \$250 in membership dues, contributions, and newsletter subscriptions. To avoid the yearly backlog in submission of dues, the Board agreed that a separate invoice be sent out with the March newsletter. Harris has not received a reply to her appeal to the NYS Department of Taxation and Finance.

SECRETARY'S REPORT: The minutes of the General Membership meeting of 18 November 1992 were accepted as submitted.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT: Geismar reported on correspondence on behalf of PANYC and ongoing concerns. There is still no response from Metrotech personnel to Geismar's letters; it was stated that Greenhouse has chosen to ignore PANYC correspondence. There was some membership discussion of a solution to this situation, including ascertaining the project's status under Section 106 and SEQ. The Economic Development Commission is currently undertaking an audit of the archaeology at Metrotech. Both the SHPO's office and the LPC are possible avenues for inquiry regarding the status of Metrotech. PANYC's statement on the new finds at Ellis Island was read at the designation hearing.

AWARDS COMMITTEE: Cantwell is requesting nominees for the 1993 Salwen Award for student papers and the PANYC Public Service Award to be presented at the Public Program in May 1993. This latter goes to a non-professional organization or person who has contributed to the furtherance of archaeology in New York City. A notice will go out with the newsletter requesting that letters of nomination and supporting documentation be submitted by 2/14/93.

BURIAL GROUND COMMITTEE: The research design for the Burial Ground Site has been submitted to the Advisory Board. Rothschild reported the committee's concern that sufficient lead time be allowed for professional commentary on the research design before a final vote by the Advisory Council, and the need for expert consultation so that fully informed decisions can be made regarding analysis and disposition of the material. Committee members are concerned about the lack of detail on how research goals are to be achieved and on analytical procedures. They are calling for increased input from the physical anthropological community with their recommendations regarding the range of measurements deemed important and the preservation of the collection. Since the collection will probably be re-interred, it is important to record as much data as possible. There was some discussion on the proposed move to Washington, D.C. and the possible impact of a move on the collection. Pagano stated that a draft of the National Historic Landmarks designation is available at the LPC, which is currently preparing a designation for NYC Landmarks status. Henn asked if the research design would be made available to the public, and also whether it states the proposed "level of effort" for both sites. Howson asked if a PANYC representative could be present at Advisory Board steering committee meetings on the research design. It was moved and voted that these questions would be included in the committee's letter to the Advisory

Board. There was some discussion on the Public Hearing held 11/17/92 at which a number of members were present and the level of community involvement regarding this site.

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE: Geismar circulated for comment a draft of the "Resolution establishing an archaeological review procedure on property owned by the City of New York providing an effective date." This document was developed by the Legislation Committee to submit to Councilman Wendell Foster, who has agreed to sponsor the legislation. She noted the Executive Board addition to the definition of "qualified archaeologist" to include a "demonstrated expertise in the archaeology of the appropriate cultural period." The revised draft will be sent to the membership with a cover letter requesting that members' input be sent to Geismar by 12/6/92.

MUSEUM: The last in the PANYC lecture series was held at the Museum of the city of New York this past Sunday. Geismar reported that it was well attended.

NEWSLETTER: The newsletter is not available for today's meeting, but will be sent out later. The membership voted to include Pagano's the report of the Future Search conferences in the coming newsletter.

PUBLIC PROGRAM: Cantwell announced that the Public Program will be held at the Museum of the City of New York on 4/3/93. A topic has not been decided upon.

SPECIAL PUBLICATION: Wall reported that the cost of printing is higher than the initial estimate, that, according to current estimate, we will be able to print 500 copies for about \$595. Preparation is proceeding well and Wall reports that we are "much closer" to publication.

OLD BUSINESS: PANYC's January meeting is generally held in association with NYAC; last year members travelled to Albany. Geismar asked if the membership wished to hold a joint meeting this January in NYC, perhaps accompanied by a tour of the Milner laboratory. Two possible dates were discussed, 1/16 and 1/23/93. Geismar will discuss these with NYAC.

NEW BUSINESS: John Milner Associates have asked George Miller to do a ceramics workshop for their laboratory staff some time in January. They ask if PANYC would be interested in co-sponsoring the workshop and splitting expenses? The total cost would be about \$300 plus Miller's lodging. The membership voted to co-sponsor the workshop, PANYC's share of the expenses, approximately \$200, to come from our treasury. Participation would be free to PANYC members, but limited. Wall agreed to make the necessary arrangements.

Herman announced that the National Historic Landmarks designation for the Ward's Point Site is now available.

No further business was brought before the Board.

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

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

Open Memo to

Sarah Bridges, Anne Donadeo, Leslie Eisenberg,
Allan Gilbert, Betsy Kearns, Joel Klein,
Cece Kirkorian, Daniel Pagano, Nan Rothschild,
Ralph Solecki, Fred Winter

January 6, 1992

On behalf of the PANYC Committee to Draft Legislation formed to develop proposed legislation regarding City owned property, I thank you for your comments on the first draft. Your input was not only greatly appreciated, it was invaluable. A second draft incorporating your comments was sent to Councilman Wendell Foster on December 23, 1992 (see cover letter and document, this newsletter).



Joan H. Geismar
PANYC President 1992-1993

Draft Legislation Committee: Anne-Marie Cantwell, Joan Geismar (Chair), Roselle Henn, Nan Rothschild, Linda Stone

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

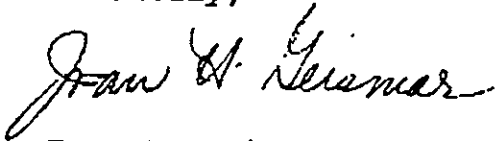
January 6, 1993

Senator Alfonse D'Amato
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510-3202

Dear Senator D'Amato:

The members of the Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC) are dismayed to learn that the New York City office of the Environmental Branch of the Army Corps of Engineers may be closed. We cannot stress enough the important role this office plays in protecting the cultural resources of the New York-Metro-politan region. The sensitivity of its staff to New York area issues that have far-reaching effects will be lost if their jurisdiction is turned over to other divisions. It will be a loss to the city and, indeed the nation, should this expertise be dissipated. We urge you to support the retention of the division in New York City.

Sincerely,



Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D.
PANYC President
40 East 83 Street
New York, New York 10028
212 734-6512

cc Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan
Representative Carolyn Maloney
Representative Susan Molinari
The Honorable David Dinkins
The Honorable Ruth Messinger

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

December 23, 1992

Councilman Wendell Foster
Council District 8
District Office
1377 Jerome Avenue
Bronx, NY 10452

Dear Councilman Foster:

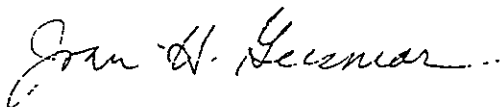
As noted in our letter of May 5, 1992, the members of the Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC) thank you for your interest in New York City archaeology and are grateful for your offer to sponsor legislation to protect archaeological sites on New York City property.

Enclosed is a draft of legislation we think might be appropriate (it is based on a law currently in effect in Pensacola, Florida and incorporates Federal guidelines). Needless to say we are appreciative of any suggestions you might have and for the expertise the Council's legal department will provide. We expect that a finalized version of this legislation will protect sites on city-owned property and will serve as a model to the private developer.

The draft goes beyond suggesting what the law should cover, but we understand that it may require changes from a legal or practical aspect. We look forward to reviewing the draft that will be drawn up by the Council's legal department and would be pleased to answer questions and offer comments or advice. Should you want to meet to discuss the matter, please do not hesitate to call.

Once again, let me say that we are very grateful that you are willing, and able, to make this long-needed law an actuality. On behalf of PANYC, I thank you.

Sincerely,



Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D.
PANYC President 1992-1993
40 East 83 Street
New York, New York 10028
212 734-6512

enc.

PANYC Committee to Draft Legislation: Anne Marie Cantwell; Joan Geismar (Chair); Roselle Henn; Nan Rothschild; Linda Stone

[see Draft Legislation as submitted]

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

November 5, 1992

The Honorable Laurie Beckelman
Commissioner

New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission
225 Broadway, 23rd Floor
New York, New York 1007

Re: Public Hearing on Ellis Island Landmark Designation, November
10, 1992

Dear Commissioner Beckelman:

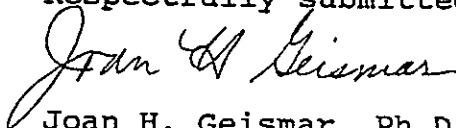
We trust the following statement will be entered into the public record.

The Professional Archaeologists of New York City, (PANYC) enthusiastically supports designation of Ellis Island as a New York City Landmark. We feel strongly, however, that archaeological sites that are an integral part of the significance of the island as an historic district and landmark must be recognized in the designation.

While the Great Hall and other buildings that give the island both historical and architectural significance are standing structures, other components of the island site, such as the former Railroad Ticket Office and early-19th century Fort Gibbs, are known archaeological features. Even earlier prehistoric or early historic-era Native American shell middens and disturbed burials discovered during construction in 1985 are documented archaeological resources. These have been tested or excavated, and, in the case of Fort Gibbs, are being incorporated into a public exhibit by the National Parks Service, but their significance, and protection, should be reinforced in the designation. This would not only recognize the value of these archaeological treasures, it would also serve to heighten awareness of similar resources throughout the islands in New York Harbor.

We urge that these irreplaceable and unique archaeological resources that are major contributors to the island's historic significance be explicitly given protection. Just as changes in standing structures in a designated district require permits, they should be required for any below ground disturbance on the island. We would laud a designation that reinforces protection of these identified sites, as well as those that are yet unknown.

Respectfully submitted,



Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D.
PANYC President
40 East 83 Street
New York, New York 10028
212 734-6512

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

November 2, 1992

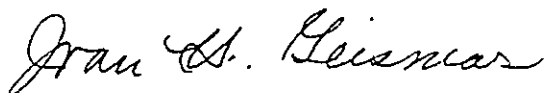
Mr. Bruce Ratner
President and CEO
Forest City Ratner
1 Metrotech Center North
Brooklyn, New York 11201

Re: Metrotech Archaeological Investigation, CEQR No. 82-248K

Dear Mr. Ratner:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter sent to Stephen D. McCarthy, then or formerly of your organization, on April 17, 1992. We have had no response. Could you kindly advise us of the status of the project? A reply would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,



Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D.
PANYC President 1992
40 East 83 Street
New York, New York 10028

enc.

cc. Honorable David N. Dinkins, Mayor
Honorable Laurie Beckelman, NYC LPC
Honorable Howard Golden, Brooklyn Borough President
Honorable Richard Schaffer, City Planning
Evelyn Williams, Brooklyn Community Board No. 2

April 17, 1992

Mr. Stephen D. McCarthy
Forest City Ratner Group
110 East 59th Street
New York, New York 10022

Re: Metrotech Archaeological Investigation, CEQR No. 82-248K

Dear Mr. McCarthy:

It has come to the attention of the Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC) that an aspect of an agreement between your concern and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission regarding the archaeological investigation of the Metrotech project has not yet been fulfilled, and we are inquiring about what plans are in effect to carry out this agreement.

According to the approved and accepted final environmental impact statement (Metrotech FEIS, April 1987), a permanent archaeological exhibition of Metrotech artifacts and photos is to be prepared and mounted at the new Johnson Street Library of the Polytechnic Institute, or another suitable institution. The library has been open and in operation for several months, but it appears that no preparation has been made for the exhibition. In addition to exhibit design, this would include artifact identification, tabulation, and conservation. Could you please apprise us of the status of this project?

Sincerely,



Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D.
PANYC President 1992
40 East 83 Street
New York, New York 10028

cc. Honorable David N. Dinkins, Mayor
Honorable Laurie Beckelman, NYC LPC
Honorable Howard Golden, Brooklyn Borough President
Honorable Richard Schaffer, City Planning
Evelyn Williams, Brooklyn Community Board No. 2

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

November 30, 1992

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

Dear Mr. Sneed:

The Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC) have completed our review of the "Research Design for Archeological, Historical and Bioanthropological Investigations of the African Burial Ground and Five Points Area, New York, New York." We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this document as interested parties in the Section 106 process for the Foley Square Federal Courthouse and Office Building, New York, New York project.

Overall, we applaud the research goals and aims as set forth in the draft research design. Our comments on the design reflect serious concerns on two major issues. These are the controversy over the appropriate techniques for analyzing human skeletal remains and the lack of specificity throughout the design.

PANYC is aware that there are legitimate scientific differences of opinion among members of the research team over the appropriateness of various techniques to establish the ancestry of individuals recovered from the African Burial Ground. These differences reflect those among the broader physical anthropological and forensic communities. It is possible that post-cranial mensurational data will aid in the determination of genetic heritage particularly when bone deterioration negates the application of other methods. As all human remains from the cemetery will be re-interred, it is critical that all possible attributes be recorded while they are available for analysis. While we realize that criteria used to identify modern populations may not be valid to identify eighteenth century gene pools, nonetheless it is likely that the populations buried in the African Burial

Ground come from different geographic areas, some of which were reproductively isolated from each other. An empirical study of ~~all attributes of all individuals from the cemetery~~ will help establish shared genetic similarities and differences. If the final analyses done by the Howard University team do not use the post-cranial mensurational data developed by the MFAT team, these data should none the less be included in the final report as an appendix for other researchers with new research questions. The tremendous value of the human remains from this cemetery and their potential to address questions yet to be developed argue strongly for the broadest possible analyses prior to re-interment.

The overall lack of specificity in characterizing the collection and proposed documentary research, analyses, and reporting makes it difficult if not impossible to evaluate the utility of the draft research design as a guide for the analysis of these sites. We urge that this lack of specificity be corrected and a revised draft be circulated for public comment. Research questions should clearly indicate the relevant data sets to be used in analysis. We list topics of particular concern below.

1. What is the size and condition of the collection? Will all artifacts be washed, numbered, inventoried, crossmended, analyzed, and conserved? Will all soil and flotation samples be processed? If the collection will be sampled and partially treated then rationales and methods for the proposed sampling should be provided. Any distinctions in procedures between the Five Points Area and African Burial Ground collections should be clearly stated and explained.
2. How extensive and inclusive will the documentary research be? If documents are to be sampled, then the basis for sampling should be indicated.
3. The Curriculum Vitae for key personnel (PIs, Lab Directors, Conservators, Artifact Analysts, Documentary Researchers) should be part of the document. The level of effort (number of person days) for each task should be provided.
4. What is the review process for the three technical reports? Are these the final reports? Will there be a published artifact inventory? Will detailed stratigraphic analyses of all the excavations be included in the technical reports? Will illustrative materials (e.g. maps, profiles,

plan views, artifact illustrations) be included?

5. On page 19, the draft Research Design states that the majority of excavated burials are individuals of African descent although approximately seven percent appear to be of European descent. How were these identifications made? What criteria were used to determine the presence or absence of Native Americans in the cemetery? To what extent will the replication of the MFAT field measurements (p.60-61) and the morphological, morphometric analyses of the face and crania and DNA tests (p.100) refine determinations of ancestry? Will all skeletal remains be subjected to the same procedures? Will comparisons be made between the remains of individuals with different ancestries and other cemeteries of their descendant groups? How many skeletons are sufficiently preserved to permit the MFAT measurements, cranial reconstructions, mitochondrial and chemical analyses, or radiographic and DNA tests? Will various tests be run on the same individuals to compare results?

6. A clear, unifying discussion on the identification and analysis of ancestry and genetic heritage is needed. The research design appears to contradict itself in a number of instances. Notably on page 95, the discussion of the determination of sex does not have the same approach to ancestry determination as the rest of the research design. The concept of "specifically African sexing criteria" appears to contradict the paradigm of the genetic and morphological diversity of the African population (cf., p.100 and Dr. Blakey's comments at the November 17, 1992 public meeting). Also, the intention of identifying those of "non-African descent" ... "on morphological grounds" (p.95) seems to defeat the intention of tracking a "decrease in inter-individual variation in African characteristics" (p.100).

7. What provisions will be made for the permanent curation of the human skeletal samples that will be collected (p.101)?

8. Has a decision been made to re-inter artifacts associated with the graves? If they will be reburied, documentation must be extremely thorough to provide data for future research.

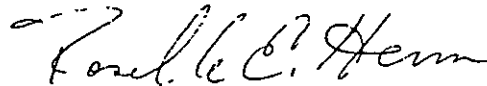
PANyc looks forward to reviewing the revised document. Once we have sufficient information on the nature of the collections and a more detailed discussion of the ways in which the research team plans to answer the important and

significant questions raised in the draft research design, we will be in a position to comment more fully.

Sincerely yours,



Anne-Marie Cantwell,
Nan A. Rothschild, and Diana diZ. Wall, PANYC Committee on
the Burial Ground Site
and Joan H. Geismar, PANYC, President (1992-1993)
(Mailing Address C/O Cantwell, Apt.5C, 14 Stuyvesant Oval,
New York, New York, 10009)



Roselle E. Henn,
PANYC Committee on
the Burial Ground Site

CC: Michael Blakey, Howard University
Howard Dodson, Schomberg Center for Research in Black
Culture
Don L. Klima, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Joan Maynard, Society for the Preservation of Weeksville
and Bedford-Stuyvesant History
Daniel Pagano, Landmarks Preservation Commission
Daniel Roberts, John Milner Associates
James Taylor, Lehman College

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

17 November 1992

Howard Dodson, PhD., Chair
Federal Advisory Board on the African Burial Ground
Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture
515 Lenox Avenue
New York, NY 10027

Dear Mr. Dodson and the Advisory Board,

We are writing to all of you on behalf of the Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC) about two issues that emerged as an outcome of last Monday's (9 November) meeting at the NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission. First of all, we note that a decision was made to vote on whether or not to accept the research design after Tuesday's (17 November) public meeting. GSA had informed us that the period for comments on the draft research design extended until 1 December. We hope that no decision on the research design will be made before considering all comments, including those submitted after Tuesday, but before the end of the comment period.

Second, and more important, we understand that the Advisory Board voted to accept recommendations on stabilizing and filling the site at the meeting. We want to make it clear that we take no issue with the specific recommendations that were made and approved (they are not a part of our area of technical competence). However, as we all agree, a site of this significance deserves the greatest possible expertise available in making important technical decisions. As an interested party, we trust that this decision has been made, and those yet to be considered will be made, only after consulting a number of outside, nationally respected professionals with demonstrated knowledge of the matters in hand. We urge that before voting on such important technical issues, the Board avail itself of the opinions of these experts.

Yours sincerely,

N. A. Rothschild, D. diZ. Wall, A-M Cantwell, and R. Henn
PANYC Committee on the Burial Ground Site

cc: Peter A. Sneed, General Services Administration
Daniel Roberts, John Milner Associates
Daniel Pagano, Landmarks Preservation Commission
Donald Klima, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

ny newsday 11/18/92

Burial Ground
p. 22

CITY



Burial Ground Research Plans Offered by Team

By Jill Dutt

STAFF WRITER

A team of researchers laid out plans yesterday that would allow community input in their ongoing research of the more than 100 boxes of artifacts and human remains recovered from the African burial ground in lower Manhattan.

In back-to-back public meetings yesterday at the U.S. Court of International Trade near the excavation site, the researchers presented a draft plan that they hope will put an end to a year of acrimony between the African-American community and federal bureaucrats building a federal office building at the site.

"Certainly [this project] has been as troubled as it is important," said Michael Blakey, scientific director of the project and a Howard University professor. "I hope in the very near future that such a statement will be irrelevant."

The plans include opening up laboratories at Six World Trade Center and Lehman College for school tours and internships. Three documentaries are in the works, and researchers also are developing an exhibit that will tour to 10 major U.S. cities before returning to New York and becoming the centerpiece of a new African-American muse-

um. Blakey expects to take five years to research the remains before reinterring them to the site, which is being designated as a historical landmark.

Sherrill Wilson, the principal urban anthropologist on the project, will soon open up a community liaison center that will provide frequent updates on research findings, complete with a 24-hour hotline and a speakers' network to answer questions. Those attending the meeting also pushed for Wilson to advertise in the community any job openings on the project.

"I want the true story told," said Barbara Muniz, a paralegal in the Brooklyn district attorney's office who also writes and lectures on the history of African burial grounds. Muniz was one of 50 people who attended the first meeting yesterday and she said its tone was decidedly more positive than earlier meetings, when community leaders felt their concerns weren't being fully addressed.

Blakey tried to persuade those attending that he shared many of their concerns about the need for respect and reverence of the burial ground findings. He recalled how lucky he felt that he had even scant information about his family's past — a photo taken in 1886 of his father's grandparents and a brief memoir written by one of his father's aunts.

ANNOUNCEMENT

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

1993 Bert Salwen Award
for the best student paper on New York City archaeology

A prize of \$100.00 will be awarded by Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC) to the author of the best student paper on New York City archaeology. Although preference may be given to papers written using materials from contract archaeology projects in the city, the competition is not limited to such research. Both undergraduate and graduate students are urged to apply. Papers should not be longer than 50 pages and must be submitted in duplicate. Deadline for submission is February 21st, 1993. Please send manuscripts to Anne-Marie Cantwell, PANYC Awards Committee, Apt. 5C, 14 Stuyvesant Oval, New York, New York 10009. The Bert Salwen Award will be presented at the annual PANYC Public Program on April 3, 1993 at the Museum of the City of New York.

PLEASE POST

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE MEMBERSHIP

NOMINATIONS REQUESTED FOR
SPECIAL PANYC AWARD
FOR OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY A NON PROFESSIONAL TO
NEW YORK CITY ARCHAEOLOGY

PANYC (Professional Archaeologists of New York City) is pleased to announce a new PANYC Award honoring non archaeologists, individuals or institutions, who have made an outstanding contribution to the furtherance of New York City archaeology. Please send letters of nomination documenting the nominee's qualifications to Anne-Marie Cantwell, PANYC Awards Committee, Apt. 5C, 14 Stuyvesant Oval, New York, New York 10009. Nominations must be received by February 21, 1993. The award will be presented at the PANYC Public Program on April 3, 1993 at the Museum of the City of New York.

DRAFT

RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW PROCEDURE ON
PROPERTY OWNED BY THE CITY OF NEW YORK
PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE

WHEREAS, the City of New York is one of the largest and most diverse cities in the nation and has documented undisturbed and informative archaeological deposits which are a valuable record of New York City's cultural and ethnic diversity, and,

WHEREAS, these archaeological remains contain unique information of not only New York City, but of the cultural interactions which formed this country; and

WHEREAS, these remains have been destroyed in the past without a review of their importance; and

WHEREAS, the spirit and direction of this City are founded upon and reflect its diverse heritage; and

WHEREAS, the present governmental and non-governmental historic and archaeological preservation programs and activities are inadequate to ensure future protection and future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich and diverse heritage of our city; NOW THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

SECTION 1. That the historical and cultural foundations of the City should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the citizens of New York.

SECTION 2. That, although the major burdens of historic and archaeological preservation have been borne by, and major effort initiated by, federal and state agencies and individuals, and both should continue to play a vital role, it is nevertheless necessary and appropriate for the City government to take an active role in archaeological preservation.

SECTION 3. That the attached Archaeological Review Procedure be approved and implemented for all City owned property to preserve the unique archaeological resources within the City of New York.

SECTION 4. This resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption by the City Council and shall be published as required by law.

DRAFT

CITY OF NEW YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW PROCEDURE

I. *Intent*

The following archaeological review procedure shall apply to all proposed undertakings on property owned by the City of New York and on all projects requiring a New York City permit. This procedure is patterned after the Federal archaeological review procedure established in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended (USCNP 470 as amended; PL 89-665, 80 STAT. 915). The procedure is designed to identify, evaluate and preserve the limited non-renewable archaeological remains in the City. Where possible, the intent of this policy is to undertake the review procedure in the early stages of project planning so that no construction delays occur.

II. *Responsibility*

The City Council shall designate a Department or Agency of the City to be responsible for coordinating the archaeological review procedure for undertakings on City-owned land. Technical assistance in the review procedure shall be provided by a qualified professional archaeologist meeting the standards of the Society of Professional Archaeology and having demonstrated expertise in the archaeology of New York. Said archaeologist will be appointed by the City Council to serve in this capacity in the designated Department or Agency.

III. *Procedure*

A. *Initial Determination.* Prior to the development of preliminary plans for disposition of proposed construction projects on City-owned property, the Director of the designated Department or Agency, the City department head responsible for the proposed project, and the appointed Archaeologist [or their representatives] shall confer to review the nature and extent of the ground disturbance associated directly or indirectly with the project. Proposed undertakings include but are not limited to inground construction involving building construction, renovation (where ground disturbance will occur), additions, landscaping, underground utility activities, and disturbances within mapped streets and sidewalks.

B. *Review of Project Impact.* Based on the preliminary review

DRAFT

required in III.A above, if the proposed project is determined not to cause ground disturbance to the property, or when a qualified archaeologist has documented that there is no potential for archaeological deposits, then the archaeological review procedure will not continue. If the proposed project is determined to cause ground disturbance to the property and there is a potential for archaeological deposits, then the following review procedure shall be initiated.

1. The Department Head or agency responsible for the proposed project shall work with the appointed Archaeologist to determine if the site proposed for development contains significant archaeological resources. The criteria used to determine if archaeological resources are significant shall include, but not be limited to:

a) National Register of Historic Places Criteria set forth in 36CFR800.10 which include sites:

(1) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

(2) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

(3) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(4) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

b) Inventories of previously identified significant archaeological sites.

2. If the presence of archaeological deposits is unknown and the location has potential for archaeological sites, a field assessment survey and literature search, and possible testing (exploratory excavation) of that property shall be conducted following Department of the Interior Archaeological and Historic Preservation Guidelines (1983), subject to the approval of the appointed Archaeologist.

3. *Determination of Effect.* For each property determined to contain significant archaeological resources, the appointed Archaeologist and the applicable Department Head or their representative shall determine if the proposed project will

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affect the archaeological resources. The findings of effect shall include:

1) no adverse effect, or 2) adverse effect. If the findings indicate no adverse effect, then the basis for such finding is documented and recorded, and the archaeological review procedure stops. If the findings indicate an adverse effect, then a preliminary case report stating such findings shall be prepared.

4. *Preliminary Case Report.* The appointed Archaeologist shall prepare or review and approve a written preliminary report presenting the archaeological significance of the site, the determination of effect findings, ways to avoid or reduce the effect, and the recommended archaeological activity, if any, to mitigate the effect on archaeological resources. This report shall be forwarded to the designated Department or Agency, the applicable Department Head, and the Landmarks Preservation Commission for comments, as well as to other appropriate agencies and interested parties.

a) Contents of the report shall address: a verification of the legal and historical status of the property; an assessment of the archaeological or cultural significance of the property; a statement indicating the special value of features to be most affected by the undertaking; an evaluation of the total effect of the undertaking upon the property.

b) The applicable Department Head shall provide an adequate opportunity for members of the public to receive information and express their views.

5. *Memorandum of Agreement.* In consultation with the Director of the designated Department or Agency, the applicable Department Head, and other appropriate agencies, a proposed memorandum of agreement shall be prepared by the appointed archaeologist specifying actions to be taken to avoid or mitigate any adverse effects. Estimates of costs for such actions proposed to avoid or mitigate adverse effects shall be addressed in the memorandum. The proposed memorandum of agreement reflecting the comments on the preliminary case report will be prepared and presented to Director of the designated Department or Agency for review and approval.

IV. *Funding*

A. *Public Lands.* All archaeological activities established in this policy shall be funded by the City, or in the case of a leased site, the assigned lessee.

1. Initial determination, review of project impact and preliminary case report activities performed by the

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appointed Archaeologist will be compensated through a contract or budget moderation approved by the designated Department or Agency head.

2. Funding for implementing memoranda of agreement shall be decided on a case by case basis by the designated Department or Agency head.

3. Funding from other sources, such as the State of New York and private sources to undertake archaeological activities will also be pursued by the City and the appointed Archaeologist.

V. *Prohibition*

It shall be the policy of the City Council to enforce existing laws prohibiting the theft or destruction of city property as it applies to archaeological materials. This prohibition includes employees of the City and contractors working on City-owned properties. Appropriate penalties will apply.

VI. *Disposition of Archaeological Materials*

All archaeological materials excavated under this policy shall become the property of the City of New York. Such materials shall be housed in facilities which meet the standards set forth in the Fed . While such materials cannot be sold, the materials may be loaned or donated to appropriate Federal, State or City non-profit associations with standard curatorial facilities where they will be available for research.

VII. *Definitions*

- A. *Impact area*- the geographic area or areas within which and undertaking may cause changes the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist (36 CFR 800.2).
- B. *Significant data*- data that can be used to answer research questions, including questions of present importance to scholars and the diverse peoples of New York City and questions that may be posed in the future.
- C. *Archaeological remains*- includes physical evidence of human habitation, occupation, use, or activity, including the site, location, or context in which evidence is situated. They are usually at least 100 years old, but in some cases are more recent. They also include human remains in an archaeological context.
- D. *Qualified archaeologist*- archaeologist certified by the

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Society of Professional Archaeologists with expertise in the archaeology of New York City.

- E. Undertaking- is any project, activity or program that can result in changes in the character or use of historic properties.
- F. Interested parties- those organizations and individuals that are concerned with the effects of an undertaking on historic properties.

Report On

PRESERVING NEW YORK CITY'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES:
AN AGENDA FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

For review and comment by the archaeological community.

November 1992

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Urban Archaeologist
Landmarks Preservation Commission
City of New York
225 Broadway
New York, NY 10009
212/553-1134

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PREFACE

This report is the product of a future search involving design of a collaborative community to manage New York City's archaeological resources. Data assembled for preparation of this report was gathered over a six month period, from April through September of 1992. During this time a pre-conference workshop, series of focus groups, and a program titled, "New York City as A Living Museum: A Future Search Conference on the Archaeology of New York City," were conducted. The conference was co-sponsored by the Landmarks Preservation Commission of the City of New York and the New York University Museum Studies Program, Graduate School of Arts and Science.

A heart-felt thanks is extended to a number of individuals who participated in this research and made significant contributions to this report. They are as follows:

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Fred Winter, Ph.D.	Howard D. Winters, Ph.D.
Linda Workman	Rebecca Yamin, Ph.D.
Nancy Zeigler	

While acknowledging the contributions of these

individuals, the author takes responsibility for this report and any oversights it may contain.

As a "working document" it is expected that this report will be revised with input from you, and other members of the archaeological community. Please send comments and suggestions to the attention of Daniel N. Pagano, Urban Archaeologist, Landmarks Preservation Commission, City of New York, 225 Broadway, New York, NY 10007. A detailed record (60+ page) of proceedings of the pre-conference workshop, focus group and future search conference is available upon request, for the cost of photocopying and mailing.

I. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

As urban archaeologist for the Landmarks Preservation Commission of the City of New York I have spent the last five years developing strategies for managing the city's archaeological heritage. This is the most recent venture in a life-long pursuit that began with my studies for a Bachelor of Arts at Brooklyn College in 1976. In 1980 I continued my professional development at New York University completing an M.A. degree in Anthropology and a certification in Museum Studies. I am now in an external degree program at Saybrook Institute, where my learning is focused on developing a systems perspective and human science approach to archaeology. This study is one component of my doctoral research into developing strategies for preserving New York City's archaeological and cultural heritage.

As my education has progressed, I have increasingly sought input from fellow preservationists, professionals from a wide range of disciplines, and members of the general public. It occurred to me that while archaeologists are devoted to investigating, recording and interpreting the world around us, we had never taken a systemic look at the rich and complex archaeological community of New York City, with a vision for its future.

In keeping with the systemic view (Banathy 1992; Checkland 1981), and seeking to avoid an "archaeocentric" perspective (Simmons 1992) on the archaeological profession, the archaeological community was broadly defined. The archaeological community consists of stakeholders and interested parties who are concerned with protecting the city's archaeological heritage. This includes: archaeologists, developers, land owners, lawyers, architects, engineers, contractors and museologists, as well as professionals from a host of other disciplines. The archaeological community, when defined as an educational community, is not only a region and population to be served, but is also a climate to be created (Commission on the Future of Community Colleges 1988).

The need for the archaeological community to develop an agenda for the 21st century derives from the realization that during this last century and continuing up to today, we are experiencing a crisis in urban archaeology. The situation is not limited to New York City or even urban areas, but here with our concentration of professionals and other resources, we are in a position to provide a leadership role in creating viable solutions.

New York City is one of the largest and most complex urban centers in the world. Management issues involving

identification, evaluation, registration and treatment of the city's archaeological sites and artifact collections are correspondingly complex. The city encompasses an area greater than 300 square miles. Within its boundaries are countless archaeological properties. These include extensive remains from over 10,000 years of occupation by prehistoric Native Americans, as well as sites from the more recent 350 years of historic settlement.

Environmental conditions at the confluence of the Hudson river and Atlantic Ocean, were appealing to Native Americans, the Dutch and English colonial settlers, as well as present-day residents of this great city. For this reason, the geographic region encompassed by NYC, has been a prime location for human settlement over the last ten thousand years. Optimal environmental conditions and the history of human settlement at this locale, has resulted in a significantly greater potential for recovery of archaeological remains from human activities within NYC.

About twenty-five years ago professional archaeologists became more actively involved in the preservation of the city's archaeological resources (Salwen 1973). At that time it was believed that for NYC and other urban centers, the history of dense settlement, intensive land use and large scale development since the turn of the century had all but obliterated most of the archaeological record. However, during the last several decades, a broad range of archaeological sites have been found in excellent preservation beneath the sidewalks, streets, parking lots, building basements and landfill of this city. Archaeological resources have also been found beneath the foundations of, as well as within the rear yards of row houses, apartments and industrial complexes. Many archaeological sites are also located on and beneath the surface of NYC's landscaped, scenic and natural parks. Archaeological sites are now known to be neatly preserved all across the present day urban streetscape of the city, some in matrices of neatly layered deposits as deep as thirty feet below the surface. It is common to find archaeological and cultural remains in association with historic buildings, districts and cultural sites designated as New York City Landmarks (Dolkart 1992).

Archaeological sites and the artifact collections excavated from them must be treated as parts of the fragile ecosystem in which we live. They can be considered like fossil fuels and one-of-a-kind manuscripts to be non-renewable resources. When they are mutilated, used-up or destroyed they can never be recovered or readdressed. Members of the public and the archaeological profession have begun to realize that, just like some natural resources, archaeological sites

can be virtually eliminated during our generation. Davis (1972:271) states that, "hope for preserving any significant portion of the information about the past lies in cooperation among all of those people interested in preserving it." McManamon (1991:121) also calls for greater participation of "the many publics for archaeology," in archaeological investigations and interpretations. Schlereth (1988:19) provides support to this position in noting that local history and archaeology are at their best when affirmed by the public in the context of daily life.

We have a contemporary example of the preservation of archaeological resources illustrated in the recent re-discovery of the 18th century African burial ground (Howard University and John Milner Associates 1992). This site has been uncovered 20 feet below the present-day streets at 290 Broadway in Manhattan, two blocks north of City Hall. This discovery has resulted from investigations by archaeologists working for the federal government on the General Services Administration - Foley Square, construction site. Over 400 human burials were recovered before archaeological excavations were stopped by an act of Congress (U.S. Government, Public Law 102-393, Sec. 16, October 6, 1992). With this discovery we are once again reminded that important archaeological sites, while preserved beneath the city's surface, are vulnerable to destruction. We are also reminded that excavation and recovery of objects from the ground is only the first step in preserving our heritage. While it is estimated that over one million objects have been recovered from the Foley Square project, these precious objects have yet to be cataloged and analyzed, and are in need of provisions for long-term curation. There are also many other artifact assemblages in public and private collections for which complete catalogs and curatorial attention are needed.

In NYC the rate of destruction of fragile archaeological resources continues unchecked. Thus, there is a critical need to collaborate, focus and extend our abilities to preserve the city's archaeological sites and collections. Management of archaeological resources, involves identification, evaluation, registration and treatment of archaeological properties and collections throughout the city. These activities need to be enhanced through conscious design and implementation of program to address these issues, before the crisis in NYC archaeology will be abated.

Today the city's population is over eight million. There are many interests, competing for limited resources to meet a wide range of needs within the city's population. As you read this report, change and development in the city continues at an ever expanding

rate. One result of this growth is the devastating destruction of archaeological sites and collections in a geometric progression. Yet these resources are an integral part of New York City's historic and cultural heritage.

In developing a focus for this report I asked the question, "How can members of the archaeological community participate in design of a collaborative community to improve management of the City's archaeological resources in the 21st century?" A future search study involving design of a collaborative community to manage New York City's archaeological resources was undertaken. Over a six month period, from April through September of 1992 a pre-conference workshop, series of focus groups, and a program titled, "New York City as A Living Museum: A Future Search Conference on the Archaeology of New York City," were conducted. Data assembled for preparation of this report was gathered from these activities and has been synthesized to form the agenda for New York City archaeological community in the 21st century. Your comments, suggestions and actions towards improving and implementing this agenda are sought.

II. AGENDA FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

The agenda for New York City archaeological community in the 21st century is derived directly from proceedings of the pre-conference design workshop (April 29th), focus groups (June 3rd, July 15, and September 2) and future search conference (September 18-19, 1992). Results are summarized here in terms of themes and recommendations. There is no specific order of priority.

Public/Community Involvement

It is recognized that a broadly based archaeological community is essential for a strong foundation to preserve New York City's archaeological sites and collections. Professional practice of archaeology should be interdisciplinary and provide for active participation of all interested parties within the archaeological community. Actions to facilitate greater cooperation between professional and amateur/avocational archaeologists should be taken. The archaeological community needs to provide opportunities for grass roots activists to participate in all aspects of archaeological investigations. Preservation of archaeological sites can be facilitated through adoption of sites by the community.

Education

There is a greater need for education of the general public about NYC archaeology. A broad banded curriculum and textbooks that reflect the current knowledge about NYC archaeology need to be developed and implemented for students of all ages. Archaeology scholarships for studies by Blacks, Latinos, and other ethnic groups that are under-represented in the archaeological community need to be made available. Educational opportunities that involve hands-on participation by all members of the archaeological community need to be developed and made available through formal as well as informal education programs. Archaeological site reports should include a mandated popular report for use in all schools.

Curation of Collections

Public facilities are needed that meet nationally accepted professional standards for curation of archaeological collections. The repository(ies) should be able to accept current collections without a home as well as have the ability to receive new collections in the future. No archaeological collection should be destroyed, lost or thrown away due to lack of an appropriate curatorial facility.

Curation of Sites

Archaeological sites need to be set aside in conservation areas where they are preserved in situ and without danger of destruction. An archaeological survey of NYC identifying potential conservation areas needs to be developed.

Theory and Method

There is a great need to synthesize the last century of Archaeological research in NYC. Provisions should be made for inclusion of an anthropological perspective in development of theory and method. This would include an understanding of religious, spiritual and other cultural dimensions in archaeological work. A theoretical framework for "anticipatory archaeology," or a predictive model for locating archaeological sites needs to be developed through interdisciplinary collaboration. A total spatial model of NYC in the form of a "virtual reality" should be produced as part of an ongoing dialogue between disciplines.

Organization and Coordination

Identification, evaluation, registration and treatment of archaeological sites and resources should be coordinated under one agency.

Regulation

Drafting of new legislation, and application of existing legislation for preservation of NYC's archaeological resources and sites, should be made a priority at federal, state and local levels. Actions should support stringent enforcement standards and checks in existing and new laws. New development activities should incorporate and minimize impact on historic structures and archaeological remains in the design phase of planning. Occupational health and safety standards for protecting the health of archaeologists should be developed and codified into law.

Exhibits

Museums are recognized as a primary medium for public access to information about the archaeology of NYC. A world class archaeology museum should be developed with satellites throughout the neighborhoods of New York City. Archaeology museums and their exhibitions should be developed with consideration for social and economic benefits including tourism.

Archaeological sites, such as the African Burying Ground at 290 Broadway, New York, New York, should have permanent museum exhibits, and on-site "fitting memorials" commensurate with the significance of the

site.

Funding

Funding incentives need to be provided to support developers who undertake archaeological investigations. The archaeological community needs to expand the search for and diversify sources for funding all aspects of archaeological work. Creative economic development incentives should be created to encourage preservation of archaeological sites. Philanthropic sources should be cultivated specifically to fund scientific and technological advancement in NYC archaeology.

III. THE FUTURE

In the year 2000, will we look back at the last century and wonder, how could we allow the unprecedented destruction of our cultural heritage? We have evolved from the stone age, through the machine age to the present day, age of information. However, our social skills have barely kept pace with our technological capabilities for destruction. For this reason we have begun to design new preservation communities to prevent further loss of archaeological and cultural resources. A step along this road is made in this future search conference on the archaeology of NYC. Here, we have looked ahead and designed a preservation agenda for the archaeological community in the 21st century. With your continued participation, we are now in a position to take actions to implement it.

At the future search conference, four action plans for implementing future search agendas were formulated from both individual and group perspectives. Two action plans addressed the general theme of preserving NYC's archaeological resources and sites. Two other action plans addressed specific issues such as education and community involvement, and organization and coordination for preserving NYC's archaeological resources and sites. These plans are transcribed verbatim in Appendix A. They serve as guides for initiating individual and group actions in the present and the future.

Action committees were also formed on September 19th at the end of the future search conference. Members of these committees are listed in Appendix B. Feel free to contact committee members and find out how you can join them in their efforts. You may also want to assemble a new team to address items that are not covered by existing committees.

The future of the past is in our hands.

APPENDIX A - 1

Action Plan for preservation of New York City's archaeological resources and sites.

INDIVIDUAL

GROUP

incorporate visits and discussions at local sites in my classes; encourage students to volunteers on digs; lobby for enabling/protective legislation; encourage students to visit museums, to analyze exhibits critically: who is this exhibit for? who designed it? What message do I get? Source of artifacts? do I know anything that would question / contradict the message?

as architectural historian, incorporate archaeology into architectural projects/world view

attend more professional meetings such as PANYC [Professional Archaeologists of New York City]

each has to consolidate and reach out to a larger power base

form alliances and establish networks

most importantly develop a personal attitude

increase awareness of public and private property developers of importance of archaeology

continue and design more future searches

organize this group of participants as an activist base

develop personal context and network, a personal view and approach

adopt an archaeologist

APPENDIX A - 2

Action Plan for Organization and Coordination for preservation of New York City's archaeological resources and sites.

INDIVIDUAL

GROUP

1) participate in the design of an information network

1) create committees with diverse participation to study issues raised today

2) improve communication between professionals, avocationalists, and public - publications

2) study and begin to implement the coordination of information into a network about NYC archaeology - accessible and useful

3) push for legislation and enforcement

3) work towards establishment of fund-raising to support and maintain the organizational structure of NYC archaeology

4) establish work groups to discuss and implement specific topics raised in this conference

5) participate as a community activist as opportunities arise

6) keep in touch with individuals/participants

7) work with interests common to archaeology and architectural conservation

APPENDIX A - 3

Action Plan for preservation of New York City's archaeological resources and sites.

INDIVIDUAL

GROUP

- | INDIVIDUAL | GROUP |
|--|--|
| 1) identify private burial grounds and contact people who hold deeds in order to pursue research | 1) creation of an archaeological computer model of New York City |
| 2) investigate computer modeling, graphics, networks | 2) task force for ethical principles |
| 3) outreach in academic and architectural fields | 3) become aware of current legislation and lobby for more complete legislation i.e. expand on CEQR [City Environmental Quality Review] |
| 4) computerize images of archaeological sites | 4) introduce archeology, history of New York into Public Schools |
| 5) imaginary design projects archaeological sites | 5) create interdisciplinary task force to promote the use of archaeology in the curriculum |
| 6) pressure on government agencies (federal, state, local) to designate [African] Burial Ground as historical landmark and use methods as model for future sites | 6) involve youth linking past and present in their communities |
| 7) involve preservice teacher[s] in archaeological activities | |
| 8) explore ways to disseminate the messages | |

APPENDIX A - 4

Action Plan for EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT in preservation of New York City's archaeological resources and sites.

INDIVIDUAL

GROUP

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) design educational materials | 1) prepare grants for Board of Education and other foundations for developing educational materials |
| 2) plan and prioritize | 2) gain a consensus among archaeologists as to issues and the realistic goals that can be accomplished; form lobbying group for these issues |
| 3) promote archaeological issues formal/informal groups and elected officials | 3) form committee to which includes archaeologists and community boards to develop outreach programs, activities |

APPENDIX B

I. Action Groups Formed at Future Search Conference on
September 19th

COMPUTER MODELING

Brian McGrath
Daniel Pagano
Mark Redding
Cas Stachelberg
Barbara Thomas
Diana Wall

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Bill Askins
Wilhelmina Banks
Nancy Brighton
Alan Gilbert
Alicia Pagano
Mark Redding
Maria Schleidt

CREATE NETWORK OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

Leonard Cohan
Michael Cohn
Daniel Pagano
Pam Smith
Cas Stachelberg

CREATING COMMITTEES TO STUDY ISSUES RAISED TODAY

Mauricio Ferreira
Misia Leonard
Daniel Pagano

PRESSURE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES TO DESIGNATE AFRICAN BURIAL
GROUND AS NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK AND CREATE A MUSEUM,
AND,
USE METHODS FROM PRESERVATION OF BURIAL GROUND AS MODEL
FOR FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND
RESOURCES

Wilhelmina Banks
Brian McGrath
Alicia Pagano
Daniel Pagano
Barbara Thomas
Mark Redding
Diana Ward

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MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

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

A. Applicants must hold an advanced degree (M.A., M.S., M.F.H., Ph.D., B.Sc., or official A.B.D.) from an accredited institution in archaeology, anthropology, history, classical studies, or other germane discipline with a specialization in archaeology.

B. At least six weeks of professionally supervised archaeological field training and four weeks of supervised laboratory analysis and/or curation experience are required. Requirements for field and laboratory analysis may be met by attendance at an archaeological field school which meets the guidelines set by the Society for Professional Archaeologists (SOPA).

C. Applicants must demonstrate professional experience in one or more areas of archaeological activity, such as: field research and excavation, research on archaeological collections, archival research, administration of units within public or private agencies oriented toward archaeological research, conduct of cultural resource management studies for public agencies, or teaching with an emphasis on archaeological topics. Applicants meeting the education and training criteria and having other professional interests related to archaeology will be considered on an individual basis.

D. Applicants must be approved by a majority of members present at a regularly scheduled meeting of the general membership. Members receive the Newsletter and other PANYC publications.

E. Applicants should submit a statement of purpose that includes their interest in New York City archaeology. Members of PANYC have a commitment to protect and preserve the city's archaeological resources and to support research and encourage publication of information recovered from those resources. Members will not engage in illegal or unethical conduct involving archaeological matters. PANYC is not an accrediting organization and is not to be used as such.

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

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

NAME

BUSINESS

HOME

TELEPHONE

ADDRESS

Please indicate preferred mailing address and check below as appropriate.

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

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

Additional donation to PANYC----

Signature