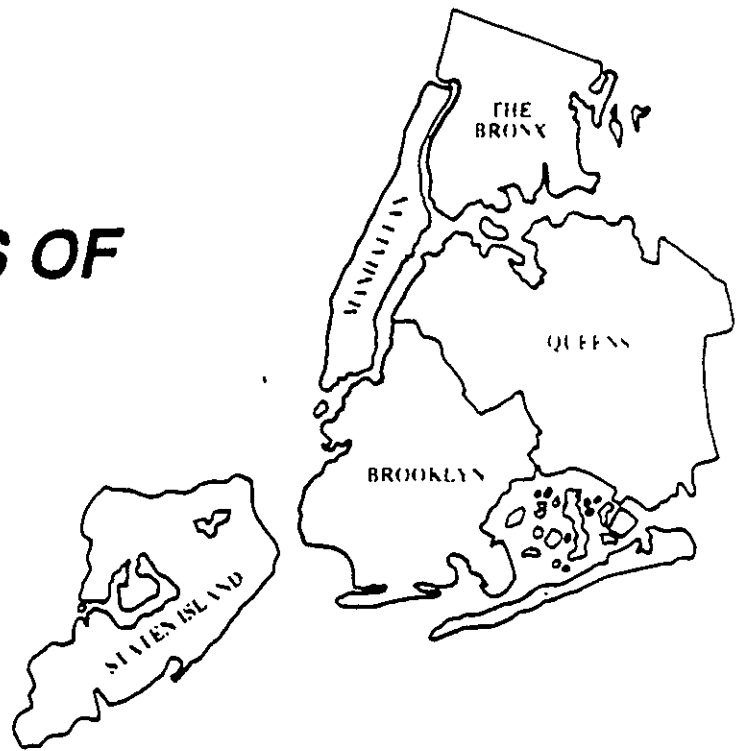


PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY



Newsletter No. 66

March 1994

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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: 23 March 1994
Room 1127 Graduate Center, C.U.N.Y.
Executive Board: 6:15 PM
General Membership: 7:00 PM

Minutes of the PANYC General Membership Meeting 19 January 1994

President Anne-Marie Cantwell called the meeting to order at 7:05PM. The following committees will report: Archives, Award, Burial Ground, Legislation, Museum, Newsletter, Nominations, Public Program, and Special Publication.

TREASURER'S REPORT: Harris reported a balance of \$1638.38, reflecting the receipt of \$270 in membership dues. There was an influx of dues payments in response to Secretary's letter sent out in December 1993. Harris noted that some of these were duplicate payments sent in by members who had already paid, but were responding to the dues reminder which was sent out to the entire membership. The duplicate payments will be credited to 1994-5 dues.

SECRETARY'S REPORT: The minutes of the last meeting were accepted as amended. Under Public Program, Patience Freeman's name should be added to the committee membership roster.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT: Cantwell thanked Freeman for arranging the meeting room. She announced that Carlyle Smith died in December 1993; his death is a considerable loss to local archaeology. A letter from Laurie Beckelman thanking PANYC for its concern with issues relating to the African Burial Ground is included in the newsletter. Cantwell reported that Edward Platt, an avocational archaeologist who has been working on Archaic through Woodland sites in Queens and was to have spoken at this meeting, will be unable to attend due to illness. A newspaper clipping on Platt's work is included in the newsletter. Cantwell has had a number of conversations with Platt, but details of his work remain unclear, as does his reason for contacting PANYC. Platt will not reveal the locations of the sites for fear of looting, but he indicated that some of his work has been conducted on NYC Parks Department land and some on private land, and that there is a possible Paleoindian component. An exhibit of the artifacts from the sites will open at the Queens Botanical Gardens on 2/1/94; this is an open house and Cantwell encouraged PANYC members to attend. The RSVP number is (718)886-3800. Platt apparently would like part of the site area preserved by landmarking and suggested that he would like PANYC's assistance in dealing with the NYLPC. He also may be interested in taking on a professional field director. There was considerable discussion on the role, if any, that PANYC should play and whether, by assisting Platt in discussions with NYLPC or in locating a field director, PANYC would be conveying "legitimacy" to his research, which, in general, is not well known to the membership. The membership agreed with the Board's conclusion that, at present, there was no point in setting up an adversarial situation. Cantwell will extend PANYC's invitation to Platt to speak at the March meeting.

ARCHIVES: Geismar reported for Marshall. The Committee is looking for a repository for the PANYC archives; if any member knows of a possible repository, please contact Marshall.

AWARD: Announcements for the 1994 Salwen Award and the PANYC Special Award have been prepared. Members are encouraged to post them. Award recipients will be announced at the PANYC Public Program on 5/14/94.

BURIAL GROUND: Geismar reported that the Coalition to select a memorial for the African Burial Ground is looking for volunteers to help open entries and move them to the Armory at 168th Street and Broadway for exhibition. The exhibition will open on 2/15. She encouraged PANYC members to volunteer.

EDUCATION: Schuldenrein asked that PANYC endorse Maria Schleidt's educators' guide to archaeological resources. Schleidt gave a presentation of the guide which was available for members' perusal. The membership agreed that the guide was quite well done and certainly a welcome addition to the educational literature. Cantwell suggested that a special section on the archaeology of NYC be added. The membership voted to endorse the guide.

LEGISLATION: Geismar reported on a meeting at Catherine Fried's office. The draft legislation, which has been drawn up, will be sponsored by Fried.

MUSEUM: The Museum Committee met with Robert McDonald of the MCNY. The MCNY would be willing to act as a repository for archaeological material from NYC were funding available for start-up and maintenance. Geismar recommended setting up a workshop to discuss the logistics of establishing a repository. The workshop would solicit input from archaeologists and museum professionals from other areas who have successfully set up repositories in their localities.

NEWSLETTER: The newsletter will be mailed out to members.

NOMINATIONS: PANYC elections will be held in March. The Secretary will send out requests for nominations.

PUBLIC PROGRAM: The PANYC Public Program will be held on 5/14/94 at the MCNY. Stone reported that this year's topic will be "Trades and Markets of Historic New York." Talks should emphasize artifact interpretation. So far she has two projected speakers, and she asked for suggestions on lining up more speakers. A number of possibilities were discussed, including inviting local historians and crafts people to give presentations.

SPECIAL PUBLICATION: 25 copies of the PANYC Special Publication were sold at MCNY's booth at the Grand Central Station book fair.

OLD BUSINESS: Rothschild noted that \$9 million in ISTEAM money has been distributed, but none went to NYC projects. She strongly advised that interested PANYC members apply for the next disbursement, which will occur in fall 1994. The proposed meeting between NYLPC, PANYC, and the Waterfront Commission is not yet scheduled; Dublin will raise the issue again with Laurie Beckelman.

NEW BUSINESS: Geismar raised the issue of the planned bridge between New Jersey and Ellis Island. The Historic Preservation Community is opposed to the bridge, because they feel that increased traffic will adversely affect existing structures on the island. Geismar asked that the membership support this stand. Objections were raised by Wall, who pointed out that the proposed bridge would not adversely impact archaeological resources on the island. NYC Archaeology Week will be 5/8-5/14.

No further business was brought before the membership.

Respectfully submitted, Susan A. Dublin, Secretary 1993-4

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

14 Stuyvesant Oval
NY, NY 10009
1 February 1994

Ms. Karen Adler, Regional Administrator
General Services Administration, Region 2
26 Federal Plaza
Jacob K. Javits Federal Building
New York, New York 10278


Dear Ms. Adler:

I am writing on behalf of Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC) to express our concerns about the proposed tunnel connecting the Foley Square Courthouse with the Metropolitan Correctional Center.

The area of the proposed construction is one of considerable archaeological potential not only for understanding the history of New York City but also the older Native American presence in the area. The construction site is in the immediate vicinity of the Collect which was reported in Colonial times to be the locus of a Native American encampment and which was in later times a source of drinking water for Manhattan and an early industrial area. This is also the well known Five Points district. In sum, this area has the potential to tell us about Native American lifeways, early industrial life, and the lifeways of immigrants in America.

We join with the Landmarks Preservation Commission in strongly urging that the Section 106 process be initiated as soon as possible in this matter. This area is of enormous prehistoric and historic significance to the nation as a whole and is likely to be eligible for both the State and National Registers.

Sincerely,


Anne-Marie Cantwell
President

cc: Laurie Beckelman, Landmarks Preservation Commission
Robert A. Bush, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation



General Services Administration, Region 2
Jacob K. Javits Federal Building
New York, NY 10278

MAR 3 1994

Ms. Ann-Marie Cantwell
President
Professional Archaeologists of New York City
14 Stuyvesant Oval
New York, NY 10009

Dear Ms. Cantwell:

I have your letter dated February 1, 1994 concerning construction of the tunnel connecting the new US Courthouse with the Metropolitan Correctional Center.

We are aware of the cultural significance of the area to be excavated and you may be assured that GSA will follow the Section 106 process.

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has advised that the tunnel project falls within the parameters of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for the Foley Square Project, as amended on December 22, 1991 and has designated NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) as our point of contact.

Our archaeological consultant, John Milner Associates, has been in contact with LPC and is now developing a supplement to our original research design as well as a protocol for the project. We anticipate that excavation will begin during early April.

If I can be of any further assistance please feel free to call me at (212) 264-2600.

Thank you for your interest in this matter.

Sincerely,

KAREN R. ADLER
Regional Administrator

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

STATEMENT PREPARED FOR THE NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION
COMMISSION PUBLIC HEARING 22 February 1994

Re: 942154 - Block 614, lot 64
231 West 11th Street, Greenwich Village Historic District

Good Morning.

I'm Anne-Marie Cantwell, President of Professional Archaeologists
of New York City (PANYC) on whose behalf I appear this morning.

As you know, There have been a number of important archaeological
excavations in back yards in Greenwich Village. These
excavations have been of such consequence that they have have
formed the basis of doctoral dissertations, masters' theses, and
scholarly and popular articles. The results of the analyses of
the sites have added significantly to our understanding and
appreciation not only of Greenwich Village but of our city as a
whole.

We are concerned that the proposed construction work in the back
yard of this rowhouse might destroy equally important
archaeological evidence in the form of privies, cisterns, etc. and
we ask that you consider the impact of the construction work on
any potential archaeological resources.

Thank you for your continuing support of New York City's
archaeological heritage.

Respectfully submitted,



Anne-Marie Cantwell
PANYC President
Department of Anthropology
Hill Hall
Rutgers University
Newark, New Jersey 07102

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

STATEMENT PREPARED FOR THE NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION
COMMISSION PUBLIC HEARING 22 February 1994

Re: 941472 - Block 498, lot 1
134 Mercer Street, aka 92 Prince Street - SoHo-Cast Iron Historic
District

Good Morning.


I'm Anne-Marie Cantwell, President of Professional Archaeologists
of New York City (PANYC) on whose behalf I appear this morning.

As you know, There have been a number of important archaeological
excavations in New York City. These excavations have been of
such consequence that they have formed the basis of doctoral
dissertations, masters' theses, and scholarly and popular
articles. The results of the analyses of the sites have added
significantly to our understanding and appreciation not only of
particular neighborhoods but of our city as a whole.

We are concerned that the proposed construction work in the
vacant lot on Mercer Street might destroy equally important
archaeological evidence in the form of privies, cisterns, etc.
that can give valuable information on life and work in early New
York and we ask that you consider the impact of the construction
work on any potential archaeological resources.

Thank you for your continuing support of New York City's
archaeological heritage.

Respectfully submitted,


Anne-Marie Cantwell
PANYC President
Department of Anthropology
Hill Hall
Rutgers University
Newark, New Jersey 07102

148 Kildare Road / Garden City, NY 11530

February 16, 1994

Dr. Anne Marie Cantwell
14 Stuyvesant Oval, 5C
New York, NY 10009

Dear Anne Marie,

It was over a month and a half ago that I was talking to you about my invitation to Dr. Patrick F. Wallace, director of the National Museum of Ireland, to speak to the Columbia University Irish Studies Seminar; since Pat is the leading urban archaeologist in Ireland, I thought his talk would be of interest to PANYC members. On Monday I confirmed all the details of his appearance before the seminar, so I pass them on to you for your use in the Newsletter.

Subject: "The Excavation of Viking Dublin"

When: Friday, May 20, 1994; 7:45pm

Where: Faculty House, Columbia University. *Faculty House has to be approached from the north side of 116th Street between Amsterdam Avenue and Morningside Drive; enter the courtyard behind the law school, go to the far side of the courtyard, turn right, and go to the last door on the right; that's Faculty House.*

A buffet dinner preceding the talk and costing about \$15 will be served at approximately 6pm. Reservations are necessary; anyone wishing to attend the dinner should call Tom Heffernan at 516-248-6265 or Laura O'Connor, secretary of the seminar, at 212-316-0141.

Pat Wallace attained widespread notice when he headed the Wood Quay excavation in Dublin from 1974 to 1981, which uncovered the original Viking settlement of the city. For the past five years he has been director of the National Museum of Ireland and has been active in expanding public accessibility and involvement. He has recently been given a £25 million grant to move a hitherto locked-up group of art, industrial, folklife, geological, and other collections to a new building for first time display. He is a member of the Royal Irish Academy, fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, vice-president of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, member of the Irish Archaeological Discovery Panel, and member of the (Swedish) Birka Reference Group. I'll enclose a description of Pat from my book, *Wood Quay*.

Let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Tom Heffernan

Enc.

On March 13, 1974, at another conference of the corporation, museum, and architects, the site was divided into three areas to be made available to the museum for varying periods of excavation. The map on the seventh page of the photo section shows the division of the site: area 1 was the northeast corner bordering part of Wood Quay and part of Fishamble Street as far up as the city wall, area 2 was south of area 1 and ran as far up Fishamble as the current land clearance permitted; area 3 bordered Winetavern Street. At this time it was agreed that area 1 would be available to the archaeologists for nine months (until December 1974), area 2 for two years (until March 1976), and area 3 for three years (until March 1977). A somewhat different timetable announced by the city manager at the city council meeting November 4, 1974, set the deadline for area 1 at March 31, 1975, and for area 2 at December 31, 1975.

The earliest reports of this three-area division made it seem that the museum would have nine months of unhindered work on area 1. Everything about the agreement except the shortness of the time seemed satisfactory, but at still another meeting May 13, 1974, of representatives of the museum, architects, and corporation it became clear that the museum did not have the elbow room that it first seemed to have, for the corporation required a good deal of area 1, fifteen feet in from the perimeter, to build a retaining wall.

The May 13 meeting was the most down-to-business so far because it coincided with the actual beginning of archaeological work in area 1, the beginning of the phase of the Dublin excavations that would come to be known as "Wood Quay" proper.

For these excavations the museum did not call Breandán Ó Ríordáin back from Christ Church Place but introduced a new figure to the Dublin archaeological scene. Patrick F. Wallace was only twenty-five when he was selected to head the Wood Quay campaign. Born in Limerick and educated, undergraduate and graduate, at University College Galway, he went to work for the museum on leaving school and was put in charge of an important medieval dig, the Oyster Lane excavations in Wexford. In April 1974 he was called up to the museum and told his new assignment. "It was a four-acre site," Wallace said. "I was numb."

The reaction was understandable. Wallace, however, was constitutionally as well as professionally equipped to face the four acres. He is of medium height and build, and seems to be put together in the solid way farmers and seamen are. Later in the course of the Wood Quay drama he was called a peasant; the epithet pleased him and he enjoyed repeating it, not because it was a complimentary Joan of Arc allusion, but because it was an image he felt comfortable

with. Confrontations with the construction crews on the site he was always ready to take in stride, he said. "I'm an outdoor digger and I can talk to engineers and I can fight with engineers. . . . A digger or a bulldozer is no problem—you can stop it, chat up the guy. . . ." When he talks about work on the site, he is precise, fluent, and graphic—a perfect television interviewee—but from time to time a droll, sarcastic, or earthy remark slips out of the corner of his mouth as if a second self were talking, and he follows it with a smile that looks more intensely amused than most people's laughter. Looking back over his work at Wood Quay shortly after it ended, Wallace capitalized his philosophy of the site: "Finds seem to be the thing. They are not. What you have here is a total town—streets, houses, the layout, the original city townscape, town planning. That's what's important. Environment, not . . . another twopenny game piece. There's millions of those."

About the area that Wallace and his crew started excavating in May one thing was known in advance: it was all landfill built up to move the shoreline out into a deeper part of the Liffey to allow docking for larger ships. This in itself did not tell much about what would be found there; it might be nothing but mud and gravel.

Starting on this part of the site the archaeologists were working backward through the centuries, for the earlier settlements, those of the Vikings, lay uphill to the south near Christ Church. That was the area that the Winetavern digs had been sampling. Naturally the first landfill occurred up there and was the work of the Vikings. The fill down near the river was the last and was the work of the Normans. Working backward was no liability for the archaeologists; at least it would not have been if they could have assumed that the earliest area would still be waiting when the excavations got that far.

The digs had not been under way long when the first discoveries were made. The most dramatic was a wooden structure paralleling the river. It was recognized as a seawall or quay built at the limit of one of the advances into the river. Its elaborateness and engineering struck the archaeologists at once. Pat Wallace described it in a May 1979 article in the magazine *An Cosantoir*: "a stout wooden framework or revetment . . . built of oak uprights behind which were placed horizontal planks set on edge and held in place by the pressure of backfill and town refuse which were heaped behind. The uprights were mortised into footbeams [baseplates] and were braced on the waterside by raking-struts which were mortised and tenoned into soleplates fixed at right angles to the footbeams." This most advanced of all the structures used so far in the extension of the land was dated by the archaeologists about the year 1210. Behind this re-



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ORANGE COUNTY CHAPTER

FOUNDED 1958

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The Incorporated Orange County Chapter cordially invites you to attend the 1994 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW YORK STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION which will be held at the Eddy Farm Hotel, Sparrowbush, New York, April 29, 30 and May 1, 1994. Please refer to the attached Program Highlights for program information.

All meetings will be held at the hotel which is situated on the banks of the scenic Delaware River. We have arranged a special weekend package rate of \$115.00 per person, double occupancy; or \$137.00 per person single occupancy which includes lodging Friday & Saturday, Buffet on Friday, Breakfast on Saturday & Sunday, Lunch on Saturday and the Banquet on Saturday evening. One night lodging including Saturday Banquet and Sunday Breakfast is available for \$67.50 each, double occupancy; or \$75.00 single. For those not staying at the hotel, the Friday night Buffet is \$14.00, Breakfast is \$6.50 each morning and the Saturday Lunch is \$8.50. The above prices include gratuities. The cutoff date for reservations is April 10, 1994. Please call the Eddy Farm Hotel, toll free, at 1-800 336-5050 for reservations.

For the Banquet on Saturday, we have a choice of Prime Rib or Breast of Chicken Cardinal. For those not participating in the lodging packages, the cost of the Banquet is \$23.00 per person, including tax and tip. Banquet reservations must be made early as the Eddy Farm is opening just for us and we will be the only guests there that weekend.

Registration fee includes copy of Abstracts & Sat. & Sun. Breaks

NYSAA ANNUAL MEETING REGISTRATION -- APRIL 29, 30 & MAY 1, 1994
INCORPORATED ORANGE COUNTY CHAPTER

NAME: _____	REGISTRATION	NUMBER	TOTAL \$
ADDRESS: _____	\$15.00 BEFORE 4/15	_____	\$ _____
ADDRESS: _____	\$17.00 AFTER 4/15	_____	\$ _____
	CHAPTER		

BANQUET ONLY -- \$23.00	Please choose one:	NUMBER	TOTAL \$
	Slow Roasted Prime Rib of Beef:	_____	\$ _____
	Breast of Chicken Cardinal:	_____	\$ _____

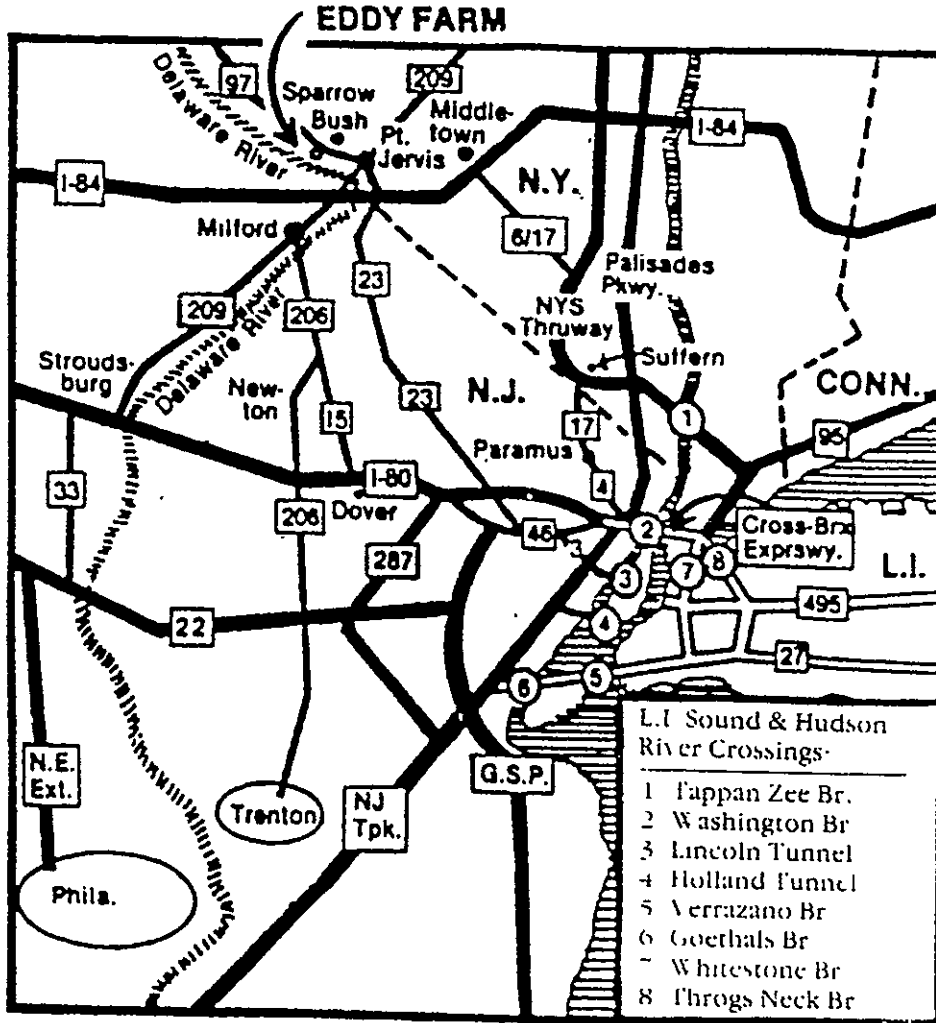
Make checks payable to: Inc. Orange County Chapter, NYSAA
Mail Registration and/or "Banquet Only" checks to:
Theresa Ste. Marie, 10 Miller Heights, Middletown, NY 10940-6607





EDDY FARM HOTEL

Eddy Farm Road • P.O. Box 500 • Sparrow Bush, New York 12780-0500
(914) 856-5266



Approximate Mileage

NEW YORK

New York City	90
Albany	120
Binghamton	120
Syracuse	190
Poughkeepsie	55

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia	115
Allentown	100
Scranton	65
Harrisburg	150

CONNECTICUT

Waterbury	116
New Haven	135
Hartford	155

NEW JERSEY

Trenton	95
Lakehurst	120
New Brunswick	85
Newark	75
Delaware Memorial Bridge	140
Atlantic City	160

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ORANGE COUNTY CHAPTER

New York State Archeological Association



78th ANNUAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
of the
NEW YORK STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
April 29, 30 & May 1, 1994
Eddy Farm Hotel, Sparrowbush, New York
HOSTED BY THE INCORPORATED ORANGE COUNTY CHAPTER NYSAA

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Friday, April 29, 1994

- 1:30 P.M. NYAC General Meeting
- 2:00 P.M. Tour of Delaware & Hudson Canal Park & Museum
& Includes Orange County Archaeological Room
- 3:30 P.M. (Car pool with local guide)
- 8:00 P.M. Welcoming Slide Lecture
"Port Jervis, New York: A Transportation Nexus -
1690 - 1994." Peter Osborne, Executive Director,
Minisink Valley Historical Society

Saturday, April 30, 1994

Contributed Papers on Prehistoric Archaeology including the Gold Crest Site in East Greenbush, NY; the Lower Saranac Site in Plattsburgh, NY; the Van Deusen Site in Hurley, NY; the Spring House Rockshelter in Slootsburg, NY; and the Minisceongo Golf Course Site in Ramapo, NY.

Symposium: "Military Sites Archaeology in the Hudson River - Lake George - Lake Champlain Corridor." Including papers on archaeology at Fort Rogers and Mount Independence, underwater archaeology at Lake George, and large scale mapping of military sites.

ANNUAL BANQUET:

Presentation of Awards

Keynote Address: "River Indians, North and South: Similarities and Differences Between the Aboriginal Peoples of the Hudson and Delaware Valleys." Marshall Joseph Becker, PhD., Fellow in Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania.

Sunday, May 1, 1994

Contributed papers, Current Research including the Sydney Site on the Susquehanna River, Iroquois Lanceolate Projectile Points, the Iroquoian component of the Eaton Site, survey of contemporary Indians of New York State, and a petroglyph from Palisades, NY.



CALL FOR PAPERS

HISTORIC IRONMAKING CONFERENCE

September 30, October 1 and 2, 1994

The Orange County (New York) Historical Society is sponsoring an HISTORIC IRONMAKING CONFERENCE to be held at the Clove Furnace Historic Site, Arden, New York. Papers addressing any aspect of historic ironmaking or any particular site - furnace, forge, mine, etc. -- as sought. Submissions from both professionals and non-professionals are encouraged.

Presentations should not exceed 20 minutes in length; a Kodak slide projector and screen will be provided; presenters are urged to use illustrative material. Abstracts must be received by July 1, 1994 for consideration and program listing.

Please send abstracts to:

Edward J. Lenik
c/o Sheffield Archaeological Consultants
P.O. Box 437, 24 High Street
Butler, New Jersey 07405-0437
Telephone: (201) 492-8525 (Days)



TRADES AND MARKETS OF HISTORIC NEW YORK
14TH ANNUAL PANYC SYMPOSIUM
ON THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF NEW YORK CITY

Saturday May 14, 1994, 1:00-3:00 PM
Museum of the City of New York

CITY ROPEWALKS: A CONFLICT OF NEEDS Betsy Kearns & Cece Kirkorian, Historical Perspectives
As the city became more crowded, from the time the first ropewalk was established here in 1719, its need for growing room came in direct conflict with the rope manufacturers' need for large areas of uninterrupted space.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY GREENWICH VILLAGE Jean Howson
Artifacts such as patent medicine bottles, toothbrushes, and syringes offer a glimpse at how people of the nineteenth century dealt with day-to-day concerns in a time of changing conceptions of disease, hygiene, and medical practice.

UP IN SMOKE: RECOGNIZING THE INVISIBLE Diane Dallal, South Street Seaport Museum
Old theories go up in smoke when clay tobacco pipe assemblages from New York City's archaeological sites are used to enhance the written record.

CHANGING TASTES Marie-Lorraine Pipes, Louis Berger & Associates
Using the archaeological record with sites dating from the seventeenth century to the nineteenth century, basic trends in meat consumption in New York City will be discussed in terms of cultural factors and economic forces operating on the system of supply and demand.

SHOPPING IN THE WEST VILLAGE-NINETEENTH CENTURY STYLE Nancy Brighton, New York University
Artifacts from excavations of a nineteenth century privy on West 12th Street are examined to see where the residents may have shopped for these goods and why these goods, as opposed to others, were purchased.

Designing the Future

Strategies for the New York City Archeological Community.

by
Anna Ewins and Daniel Pagano

As we enter the 21st century, complexity and change within organizations and communities will continue to increase at a quantum pace. New strategies for survival in this dynamic environment will require involvement of the broadest spectrum of participants in collaborative design of our ideal future. Members of the New York City archeological community have recently participated in a future search conference to create and implement an agenda for preserving the City's archeological resources in the 21st century. Future search conferences provide a proactive approach for communities and organizations to design rather than be designed for.

The Need for New Approaches

It may come as a shock to those of us who have believed in the rationality of organizations, that our search for simplicity and control is but a pipedream. Our grave disquiet about the inadequacies of traditional approaches to organization and management has been growing in the face of the increasing turbulence and complexity of our environment. We are finding that the rational-deductive premises upon which classical management and organization theory are based, that have worked so well in yesterday's more stable world are not helping us today. People are actively questioning the ways they think and work, and experimenting with new approaches.

These new approaches to understanding organizations are reflections of the broader shift which has been going on in society throughout this century, from a view of the world based on materialism and reductionism, the principles of "modern" (Newtonian) science, to a view of the world based on quantum physics and systems thinking, heralded by the "new science". Using these principles to understand organizations as dynamic living systems rather than as inanimate machines, we are able to gain insights into the nature of organizations with very practical implications for organization development and management practice.

The Future Search Conference stands out as a prime example of one of these new approaches to organization and management. In a Future Search Conference, a large group of people (usually 30-70 participants drawn from all parts of an organization or community and its external stakeholders) work intensively together for 1-3 days to articulate the common ground among their diverse and often conflicting needs and interests, and collectively envision their ideal future. This involves participants exploring in turn the past, present, and future of their organization or community, the larger society, and themselves as individuals. They leave with action plans for continuation of the "Search" for a mutually desirable and achievable future, a process which might last for weeks, months



Anna Ewins, M.S., of Anna Ewins & Associates, San Francisco, California, provides organization and management consultation in the areas of strategic development, team and organizational learning, and systems re-design.



Daniel N. Pagano, Ph.D., is an Historic Preservation Specialist for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Washington, D.C. He offers human systems design services to individuals, organizations and communities. His post-graduate work in systems and human science was with the Saybrook Institute.

or years, and typically involves between 30% and 100% of the organization's members and stakeholders. The Conference, if successful, results in the creation of a community of interest to pursue a desirable and sustainable future for its constituents, with a life that extends far beyond the duration of the conference itself.

This article describes a Future Search Conference which took place in September 1992, designed to create a collaborative community committed to managing New York City's archeological resources into the 21st century. It is written from the perspectives of an urban archeologist, who initiated and designed the Conference, and an organizational consultant experienced in Future Search technology, who contributed to the final design and facilitated the Conference — an unusual pairing of professionals. This paper reflects our thoughts on applications and learnings from the Conference to more effective OD efforts towards building and sustaining organizations and communities.

The Future Search Conference

The inspiration for the Conference arose from Pagano's passion for archeological preservation. Working with NYC's Landmarks Preservation Commission, he had witnessed the geometric progression of growth in the destruction of NYC's archeological resources and saw the urgency of creating a collective vision and strategy for the community to preserve its rich heritage. He feared that unless effective action was taken, the fragile remnants of 12,000 years of human occupation in the region would be lost forever. Public concerns had been heightened by the recent re-discovery and partial destruction of an 18th century African Burial Ground on Manhattan Island two blocks north of city hall. Until this point, preservation initiatives had been left to legislation and these were far from adequate. While the archeological community was keenly interested in the preservation of these resources, there were many other stakeholders such as real estate developers, who had quite different priorities than preservation. Even within the archeological community there was dissent as to what should be done and how.

Co-sponsored by the Landmarks Preservation Commission of NYC and NY University Museum Studies Program, the Search Conference was open to anyone interested in taking an active role in preserving the City's archeological heritage. It was publicized in professional archeology circles, and through university, government and community networks as "a powerful collaborative planning process in which members of a community or organization get together to find the common ground upon which they can build the future they want, and develop strategies for achieving it". The one day Future Search Conference was immediately preceded by a half-day program to articulate current archeological issues and concerns, presented by urban archeologists, preservationists, community activists and lawyers and attended by

over one hundred people. The Search Conference proper was comprised of archeologists, developers, city planners, land owners/managers, museum curators, educators and members of the general public, thirty five people in all.

Considerable momentum and interest prior to the conference was generated through the six-month participative conference design process that Pagano had initiated. Approximately twenty people were involved in a series of planning meetings and their presence during the conference served to prime the pump for effective participant commitment and involvement through their advance understanding of the Conference's purpose and methodology.

The overall design of this Conference followed the general format suggested by Weisbord (1992) in a simplified form: (1) building a community memory of the past, at the societal, organizational and personal level; (2) examining present trends and developments external to the community or organization and assessing its internal accomplishments; and (3) creating a desired scenario for the future. Thus the Search focused outwardly on the external world, on events, threats, opportunities—as well as inwardly—on what mattered most for participants from the perspective of their community or organization, and personally.

Throughout the day the group moved in and out of small and large group sessions. Plenary discussions were used to introduce small group and individual activities, to generate a multiplicity of ideas and viewpoints at the start of a new phase of exploration, and to search for common ground among the differences. Individual time was given for non personal inquiry and reflection. Small, self-directed groups were used to flesh out issues and explore more thoroughly differences and similarities and their underlying assumptions.

The first activity, exploring the past, was designed to foster a shared appreciation of the group's history, focusing on significant changes within NYC and within the archeological field, and their archeological accomplishments. Personal reflections were first charted around the room and then explored in small groups for common themes and patterns in NYC archeology over the past decade. Findings were then reported to the large group.

Similar processes were used to discover the common ground throughout the day. In exploring the present, the large group brainstormed opportunities and threats in the environment potentially impacting the preservation of archeological resources, then prioritized those most warranting immediate attention. The final part of the Conference, visioning and action planning, took place in small groups. The visioning process used a brainstorming, clustering and naming process to surface and synthesize the diverse elements of each participant's vision for the future, adapted from the Institute of Cultural Affairs' "technology of participation".

Underlying Philosophy of the Search Conference

The Future Search Conference differs substantially from the way in which most conferences are conceived. It focuses on the search for a desired, ideal future inspired and designed by the community of interest, rather than on problem solving, conflict resolution or operations planning. The Conference design actively seeks diversity and a systems perspective by bringing in all the stakeholders (or a cross-section of them) together into one room. By drawing on the diverse, and at times conflicting, thoughts and ideas of the participants, rather than relying on experts opinions, new meanings can emerge along with a richer awareness of significant commonalities and differences. The common ground discovered through this interactive process becomes the basis for a common vision of the future and the actions needed to implement that vision.

It was from the discipline of Systems Design that the notion of the Future Search conference was developed, first by the British social scientists Trist and Emery in the

system with such an influx of data may create tensions that enable new patterns and relationships to emerge. The field or energy created by bringing together many people with diverse perspectives facilitates the possibility of leaps of consciousness analogous to the quantum leaps described in the new physics, and renewed hope for the future.

Self-organizing systems do not simply take in information, they are able to give form to new ideas and, in so doing, change the way they define themselves and their environment. Reality is ultimately a social construction. In human systems self-organization is not automatic, it requires a clear sense of values, vision and ethics, so the new forms which emerge are in line with the individual's or organization's core identity. This is what facilitates orderly change in turbulent environments. The initial part of the Search Conference, in eliciting a shared appreciation of the group's history, is particularly designed to surface these values and traditions.

The Future Search Conference focuses on the search for a desired, ideal future inspired and designed by the community of interest, rather than on problem solving, conflict resolution or operations planning.

1960's, and later by Lippitt and Schindler-Rainman, Weisbord and others in the USA and around the world (Weisbord, 1992). They saw how conscious design could be applied to social systems to provide new opportunities for the guidance of personal and societal evolution and began to apply their ideas to organization and community development.

The design of human systems is a future-creating activity whereby we seek to consciously create new systems and revitalize old ones (Banathy, 1991). Our purposefulness and freedom of choice, and our capacity for intelligence as humans enable us to be conscious of our social structures and have a sense of how we would like things to ideally be (our "inner designs"). Collectively we are able to construct organizations and communities based on the visions, ideals, norms and beliefs of those who inhabit and interact with them. The design of human systems is essentially a participative process, whereby organizations, communities and their environments engage in a pattern of co-creation. During the Future Search Conference, design takes place through conscious action in conversations between individuals from each constituency. In the course of interacting, they experience how their "inner design" is enhanced, as they participate in the external design of their larger system.

The Conference design draws on the capacity of systems to self-organize. As chaos theory explains, overloading the

Finally, the Conference design is based on the belief that inviting a small interest group (i. e., the Conference participants) to engage in local action can in some (albeit unpredictable ways) influence the wider community. The simultaneous discussions that go on in the room are designed to enhance the likelihood of synchronicity to emerge in the system, for ideas to amplify and have a considerably greater impact than they would have individually. Such changes within the conference room, which is essentially a microcosm of the larger community, have the potential to create large changes, not because they build upon one another in an incremental fashion, but because they share in the unbroken wholeness that has united them all along—thus the truth, as Margaret Wheatley has discussed, behind the saying "think globally, act locally".

Outcomes for the Conference

The NYC Conference brought together people with diverse interests in the preservation of archeological resources and yet out of these differences, many common concerns and agreements emerged on what should be done about them. A marked shift in consciousness about the management of NYC's archeological resources was demonstrated in the extensive and well-articulated list of design initiatives developed at the Conference and the action groups that were formed there to address them. For the first time in the history of the NYC archeological

community there was explicit agreement that a broadly based, interdisciplinary community is vital for the preservation of resources. It was agreed that initiatives should be taken to develop a concerted public education effort; to acquire adequate public facilities for curation of archeological collections; to synthesize the last century of archeological research in NYC; to make new legislation a priority; to develop museum exhibits as a medium of public access to sites such as the African Burial Ground; and to seek funding to accommodate these goals. Themes and initiatives embodied in these design initiatives represented a significant change in thinking from the under-conceptualization of the future of the archeological community which had existed before.

Conference participants have taken the design initiatives into the community at large and have produced important results. For example, lobbying efforts for the designation of the African Burial Ground as a National Historical Monument have been substantially advanced through participation of action group members in the larger archeological community and society. As a result of these actions the site has also been designated as NYC's first archeological district. A museum and monument will be constructed to memorialize the African Burial Ground. Draft legislation has been prepared to protect archeological sites in NYC.

While these impressive short-term results have been demonstrated, the long-term success of the Future Search Conference needs to be measured by the ability of the emerging community to sustain and evolve itself in achieving the future for the preservation of NYC's archeological resources it set out to create.

Conclusions

From the perspective of the conference planner/facilitator, the success of the Conference required that we trust the process, that we were comfortable with the sense of chaos that inevitably arose, and that we were open to whatever might emerge. Thus while we had a pre-planned design with broadly defined outcomes to guide us through the day, it was vital for us not to over-manage the process and so inhibit new possibilities from emerging from the participants. The self-directed nature of the small groups was integral to effecting this. In the absence of a designated leader or facilitator and with minimal instructions each group developed its own approach to the task at hand, culminating in the emergence of quite unique perspectives and commitments from each group. This emergent design of the Conference also extended to the open-endedness of its expected outcomes. Whatever continued beyond the day would be what needed to happen, reflecting the systems principle of equifinality—that there are many means to an end.

Another aspect of the facilitation we found to be integral to the Conference's success was our ability to draw out

and hold in tension for the participants their diverse perspectives. The challenge was to find the common threads and patterns of relationship that linked them together, while at the same time not seeking compromises or resolution of differences. This requires a different mindset from more traditional approaches to facilitation and from the client's expectations of how differences should be handled. A facilitator seeking to allow the tension of disagreement to generate new ideas is following the tenants of chaos theory which sees in far-from-equilibrium conditions. The search for common ground involved inviting participants to examine one another's assumptions, rather than to simply advocate their own positions, so that inquiry and new possibilities became the spirit of the day.

The challenges we are now facing of overwhelming complexity, diverse stakeholder interests, and the need for faster cycle time, means we need to shift our management and organizational practices from the analytic and linear model of control and prediction we have relied upon in the past to one which more accurately reflects organizations as living systems which are socially constructed and continually in flux. This means seeking order and conformity not through imposing more complex and stringent controls but by building on the power of purpose, values and vision in shaping direction. It means recognizing the primacy of connections within and between individual organizations and their environments: to bring together interdependent parties to learn more about themselves, each other, what they have in common, and what new directions they can take together—whether this is in the context of community building, an annual event to keep in touch with customers and other key constituents, the initiation of a work redesign initiative, or the foundation for strategic planning. It means designing simple, simultaneous, non-linear processes that stimulate new relationships to emerge. The process of bringing the relevant parties into the room for an intensive and brief period can simply accomplish what weeks, even months of more traditional forms of planning can not achieve. In these various ways, the technology of the Future Search Conference brings together many of the key principles that are increasingly being recognized as vital to organizational survival, learning and renewal.

V/A

References

Banathy, B. H. *Systems Design of Education: A Journey to Create the Future*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Educational Technology Publications, 1991.

Weisbord, M. R. *Discovering Common Ground*. San Francisco: Berrett-Koehler, 1992.

ARCHITECTURE VIEW/Herbert Muschamp

Claiming a Potent Piece of Urban Turf

RECLAIMING OUR PAST, "Honoring Our Ancestors," at the Urban Center will echo in this city's memory long after the show comes down. The 30 architectural projects on view (through April 21), entries in a design competition held in January, share a historical focus. They commemorate the African Burial Ground, an 18th-century grave site unearthed three years ago in lower Manhattan. But the show also has emphatic designs on the future. While the projects are intended to preserve a historic site and honor those buried there, their mission is also to protect a tradition of cultural diversity for generations yet unborn.

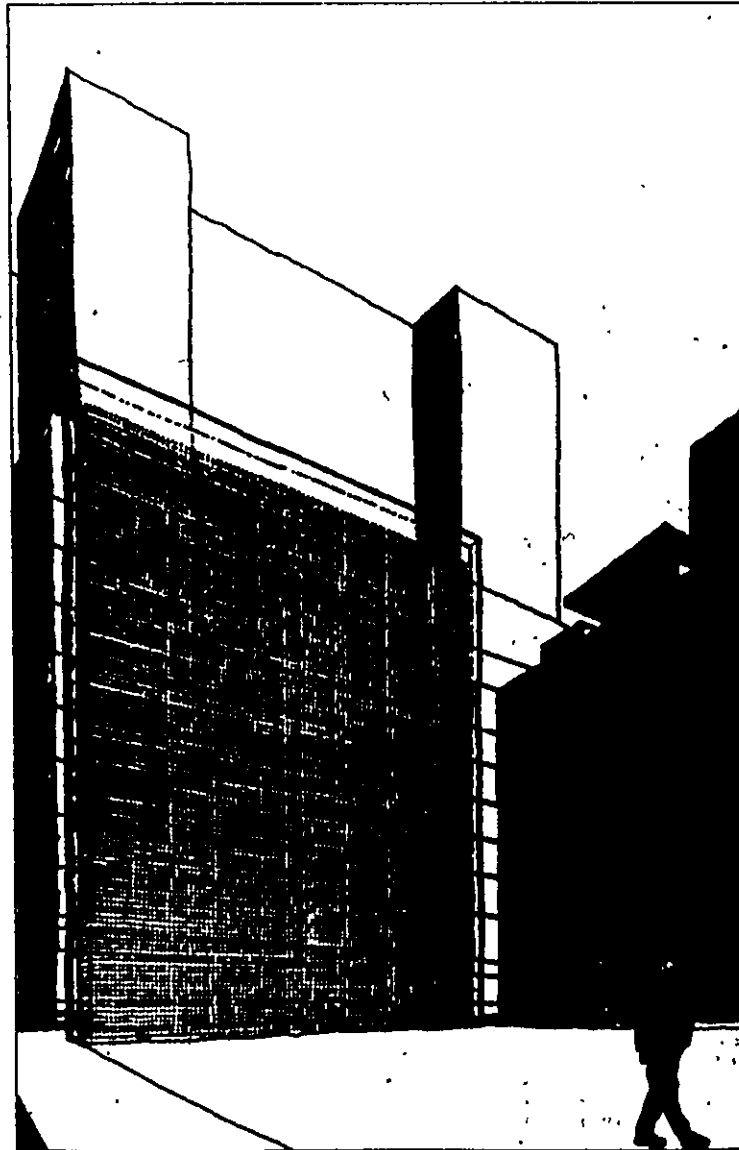
The architects faced an unusual challenge. They were not just competing against each other. They were also up against the haunting power of the site in its present form. Above ground, the site is a void, to all appearances a vacant lot. This in itself is a historical milestone. Four years ago, plans were proceeding to erect a building on this spot: a four-story annex to the new Federal Office Building now nearing completion on Broadway at Duane Street, two blocks north of City Hall. The discovery of skeletons during excavation of the site led historians to identify this as the "Negro Burial Ground," the nation's oldest known black cemetery.

Located just outside Colonial New York's northern boundary, the cemetery was created in the early 18th century because blacks

A design competition for the African Burial Ground produces an architectural show charged with passion.

were denied burial in the city's churchyards. The remains of as many as 20,000 people had been interred here by 1793, when the expanding city covered the area with landfill and developed it for housing. What the excavation turned up, in other words, was not just bones, not just history, but a living metaphor of racial oppression — a meaning compounded by the Government's plan to build over the site once again.

In August of 1992, after a series of protests, Congress acted to halt construction of the annex and declared the site a National Historic Landmark. Subsequently, the city's Landmarks Preservation Commission designated



Lester Y. Yuen and Nana D. Last's glass wall embedded with 20,000 brass pins, enlarged versions of shroud fasteners that were excavated from the site.



Karen Bermann and Jeanine Centuori, in an outburst of street smarts, want to surround the site with sidewalks embedded with a mosaic of "graveyard goods."

Photographs by Dwight Primm

the surrounding area a historic district. The preserved plot is only a fraction of the original five-acre burial ground. Even so, it is a potent piece of urban turf. Like the election of David Dinkins, a leading opponent of the annex, the vacant lot symbolizes the hope that the excluded can breach the wall and enter into the life of the city.

The design competition also represents an unearthing: an outpouring of the imaginations of mostly young, unknown designers. It is rare to see an architecture show so charged with passion. Organized by a group of civic and professional organizations, including the New York Coalition of Black Architects/National Organization of Minority Architects and the Municipal Art Society, the juryed competition was held not necessarily to choose a final design but to generate public discussion about possible approaches. The architects were given almost unlimited freedom to design the site as they chose.

This is partly a show about language, about discovering a visual vocabulary to express the meaning of a place. If the language displayed here occasionally verges on visual

Babel, that is because this place holds multiple, at times contradictory, meanings. The beliefs and customs of the dead. The injustice of their exclusion. The struggle, only partly victorious, of their descendants over racism. And on whose behalf are these languages supposed to speak? Who are the intended listeners? Does the word "our" in the show's title refer exclusively to those of African ancestry? Or does it include others who have sought shelter within the city's tradition of social tolerance?

Whether or not any of these schemes is ultimately built, the show itself is a brilliant commemoration: the very diversity of the proposals captures the spirit of the undertaking as well as any single project could. Some of the designers, it seems fair to say, got carried away with the program, overloading the site with auditoriums, museums and other amenities that would indeed be welcome if they didn't threaten to bury the cemetery one more time. In other cases, it is the forms that

are intrusive. An abstract composition of folded planes by the Australian architects Anton James and Mark Jackson, for example, would make a fine cenotaph for French deconstructionist philosophers, but its connection to pre-Revolutionary blacks remains obscure.

Two of the four "first prize" winning projects followed nearly opposite paths to reach equally compelling designs. Lester Y. Yuen and Nana D. Last took the route of less-is-more. Like Maya Lin, architect of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, Mr. Yuen and Ms. Last sense that a dramatically understated form can elicit great depth and range of emotional response. They propose a glass wall, four stories tall, embedded with 20,000 brass pins, enlarged versions of shroud fasteners that were excavated from the site.

Radiant, vertical, this is the antithesis of Ms. Lin's sunken, brooding wall. Yet like that wall, this design is rigorously refined, not only in its plain geometric form — the play of light over and through the glass would be a constant marvel to behold — but in its distil-

lation of meaning into ideas easily conveyed by visual means. The transparency of the glass inverts the burial ground's 200-year concealment; the ascending grid of pins counts the lives brought to light. A political as well as a spiritual afterlife is summoned forth by this imagery: here, living and dead bond to enlarge their place in the sun.

NONE COULD ACCUSE KAREN Bermann and Jeanine Centuori of excessive refinement or, for that matter, of undue dwelling on the past. Their proposal is a brash outburst of contemporary street smarts. Guided by the idea that the African grave site is "an 'animate charm,' a window that enables communication between living and dead," Ms. Bermann and Ms. Centuori want to surround the site with sidewalks embedded with a mosaic of "graveyard goods": marbles, toys, pottery, bottles, seashells and false teeth contributed by New Yorkers. This approach somewhat sidesteps the problem of devising an original formal vo-

cabulary. Still, the mosaic effect — evoking urban graffiti as well as the repetitive patterns of quilts — combines visual forms associated with black experience. And it weaves into the urban fabric the custom of making funeral offerings to placate the deceased. Some viewers will also be reminded of jazz, an art form that has awakened many to the improvisatory beauty of the New York cityscape.

Although the project by Marti Cowan and Jennifer Sage was not honored by the competition's jury, it is commendable in its desire to retain something of the site's present state of triumphant desolation. The architects propose a simple plaza, paved with rectangular granite blocks, interrupted at irregular intervals by grave-sized plots of grass. This is a resting place. Three of the granite blocks are raised to provide seating, creating a pause from urban bustle, and it does the design no discredit to imagine that the homeless might well see the place as an open invitation to take their ease. Some of the living remain outside the walls. □

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1994

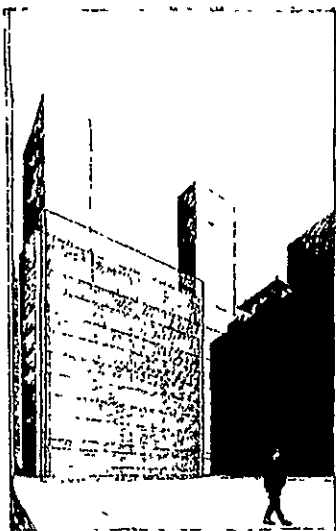
Neighborhood Report

LOWER MANHATTAN

Four Visions To Honor Burial Ground

In 1992, a year after the discovery of an 18th-century graveyard for black New Yorkers just north of City Hall, the African Burial Ground Competition Coalition was formed to preserve the site and memorialize those buried there. The panel invited artists and architects to submit proposals and received 170 from around the world. Four co-winners, along with 36 other entries, are on view in the exhibition "Reclaiming Our Past, Honoring Our Ancestors" at the Municipal Art Society, 457 Madison Avenue at 51st Street, through April 20. The show then moves to Washington. The coalition is seeking Federal funds to build a memorial that would incorporate the winners' ideas. Here is a look at them.

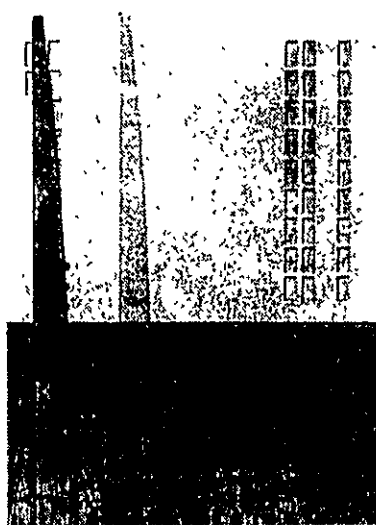
MARVINE HOWL



WHAT "A Wall of Persistent Acknowledgement," a five-story glass wall with 20,000 brass pins symbolizing shroud pins found in the burial ground.

BY Lester Y. Yuen and Nana D. Last, architects in Cambridge, Mass.

WHY "Each pin will be two feet long and have the words African-American and a number on its head, as a visible presence of the estimated 20,000 black people concealed by the construction of the city," Mr. Yuen explained.



WHAT "I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings," a seven-story stone wall engraved with Paul Lawrence Dunbar's poem "Sympathy" and, on a stone-paved plaza, a 180-foot-high obelisk, copper palisades and a reflecting pool with African masks in it.

BY J. Timothy Richard, Katharine E. M. Brendle and Robert L. Brendle, architectural designers in Portland, Ore.

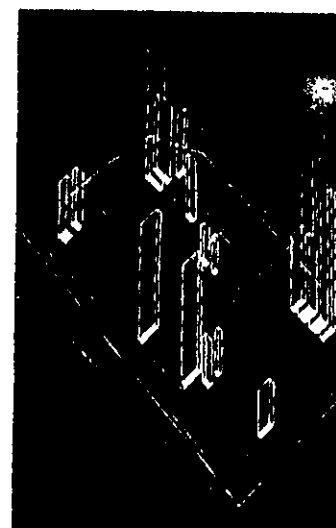
WHY "We tried to create a monumental space, inspired by indigenous African forms," Mr. Richard said.



WHAT "Walking Among African Graves, Speaking Through the Ground," a sidewalk mosaic with texts, provided by organizations and individuals, honoring the dead.

BY Karen Beremann, architecture teacher at Iowa State University, and Jeanine Centuori, assistant professor of Architectural Theory and Design at Kent State University.

WHY "We wanted to remind people this site is not only today's commercial zone but also a graveyard and, according to Africans, a sacred space," Ms. Beremann said.



WHAT "53 Elevators," a metal plaque with words "You are now suspended above the African Burial Ground," which would be placed all the elevators in the eight buildings with four-block area covered by the original cemetery.

BY Chris Neville, graduate student in Historic Preservation at Columbia University.

WHY "This is the simplest approach to welcome the significance of the site into the day-to-day lives of the thousands of office workers in the area," Mr. Neville said.

EVENTS COMMITTEE REPORT

EVENT	SPEAKER	TIME	DATE	LOCATION	PHONE #	FEE
Northeastern Anthropological Association Annual Meeting			Wed 4/6 - Sat 4/9	SUNY Geneseo	Donna Cook 716-245-5647	\$20 prereg. \$25 at door
Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference			Fri 4/8 - Sun 4/10	Ocean City, MD	Silas Hurry 301-862-0973	
Warren County, NJ Line Kilns	Field Trip	10:00am	Sat 4/9	Warren County Historical Society, 313 Mansfield St., Belvidere, NJ	Bierce Riley 201-455-0491	
Ancient Assyrian Landscapes: Environment and Economy in Northern Mesopotamia	Dr. Joy McCorrison	6:30pm	Wed 4/13	Hagop Kevorkian Center, NYU, 50 Washington Sq. South	Karen Rubinson 212-865-2102	
Vases & Ornamental Wares Produced at Darby 1770-1800 <i>Wedgewood Pot</i>	Gilbert Bradley	8:00pm	Wed 4/13	International Playschool 330 East 45th St.	212-371-8604	free
New Designs for Industry in the 19th Century	Julie Wosk	6:30pm	Thurs 4/14	Cooper Hewitt Museum	860-6321	\$5 stud 15 non-member
Philistines Contribution to Civilization	Prof. Robert Stieglitz	3:00pm	Sun 4/24	Wagner College, Spiro Building, Grymes Hill, Staten Island		free
"Just One Word": Plastics in American Life 1950-1970	Jeffrey L. Meikle	6:30pm	Tues 4/26	Cooper Hewitt Museum	860-6321	\$5 stud 15 non-member
Chinese Porcelain, Spanish Ships and New World Silver: Archaeology of the 17th Century Sea Trade	Dr. Linda Rosenfeld Schulsky	6:00pm	Wed 4/27	South Street Seaport Museum	Karen Rubinson 212-865-2102	
New York State Archaeological Association Annual Meeting			Fri 4/29 - Sun 5/1	Sparrowbush	Ed Lenik 201-492-8525	

EVENT	SPEAKER	TIME	DATE	LOCATION	PHONE #	FEE
Mapuche: Seeds of the Chilean Soul	Exhibit	12:00-6:00pm	Through 4/30	Americas Society Art Gallery 680 Park Ave (68th St.)	212-249-8950 ext.360 or 316	
Neanderthals and Early Modern Humans in the Near East: New Excavations at Mt. Carmel and the Galilee	Prof. Ofer Bar- Yosef	11:00am	Sat 5/7	Metropolitan Museum of Art	212-535-7710	
		1:30pm	Sun 5/8			
Brooklyn Waterfront Bus Tour	Tom Flagg		Sun 5/22		Bierce Riley 201-455-0491	

If any members have events which they would like listed, please contact Linda Stone (212)888-3130.

John Bobbitt Takes to the Road And Finds It Strewn With Cash

Special to The New York Times

RICHMOND, March 10 — Both of the Bobbitts may have been through hell, but their lawyers are working hard to find them rewards after the traumas of the bedroom and the courtroom.

No sooner had Lorena L. Bobbitt been freed last week from a month's observation at a psychiatric hospital than her California agent, Alan Hauge, began inviting offers for rights to her story. Her lawyer, Lisa B. Kemler of Alexandria, Va., said today that although no deal had yet been signed, Mrs. Bobbitt was "marketing her authorized story for a movie or book, or both."

Compared with her husband's efforts, Mrs. Bobbitt's attempts to profit from the world's most famous case of marital discord are positively sedate. John W. Bobbitt has hired an entertainment lawyer, Paul A. Erickson, who has booked him on a worldwide media tour billed as "Love Hurts."

Much of the tour involves stops at radio stations across the country where Mr. Bobbitt plays games like "Stump the Bobbitt," in which listen-

ers call in to test his knowledge of the nation's repertory of jokes about his sexual mutilation. In Spain, a disk jockey hooked him up to a polygraph rigged with flashing lights to challenge his account of what really happened on the night in question. In paid public appearances at clubs and restaurants, he autographs steak knives. On the schedule in coming weeks are appearances at car shows and spring-break beach parties.

All this is in addition to marketing rights for items like the official John Bobbitt "private parts protector," which is being sold in novelty stores for \$4.99.

In all, Mr. Bobbitt said in a recent interview, he has earned more than \$200,000 in the four months since his acquittal of marital sexual assault. He needs the money, he said, in part to pay off medical and legal bills that amount to many thousands more.

His lawyer, Mr. Erickson, is pleased with the results so far, and promises more. "No one who has come to instant celebrity," he said, "will have systematically exploited as many avenues as John Wayne Bobbitt."

NYT March 1994

MATERIAL CULTURE - 90s STYLE

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Membership in PANYC is open to any professional archaeologist who subscribes to the purpose of the organization and who meets the following criteria for education, training and professional activity.

- a. Applicants must have been awarded an advanced degree such as an M.A., M.S., M.Phil., Ph.D., D.Sc., or official A.B.D., from an accredited institution in archaeology, anthropology, history, classics or other germane discipline with a specialization in archaeology.
- b. Applicants must have had at least six weeks of professionally supervised archaeological field training and at least four weeks of supervised laboratory analysis and/or curation experience. Requirements for both field and laboratory analysis will be considered to have been met by attendance at an archaeological field school which meets the guidelines set forth by the Society for Professional Archaeologists.
- c. Applicants must demonstrate professional experience in one or more areas of archaeological activity, such as: field research and excavation, research on archaeological collections, archival research, administration of units within public or private agencies oriented toward archaeological research, conduct of cultural resource management studies for public agencies, or teaching with an emphasis on archaeological topics. Applicants meeting the education and training criteria and having other professional interests related to archaeology will be considered on a case by case basis.
- d. All prospective applicants must be approved by a majority of members present at a regularly scheduled meeting of the general membership. All members receive the Newsletter and other PANYC publications.

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

If you are interested in joining PANYC or if you would like to subscribe to the PANYC Newsletter, please complete the form below and return it to Barbara Davis, PANYC Secretary, 138A Dean Street, Brooklyn, NY 11217.

NAME

BUSINESS

HOME

TELEPHONE

ADDRESS

Please indicate preferred mailing address and check below as appropriate.

I wish to apply for membership to PANYC _____
(Enclose documentation for a-c above.)

I wish to subscribe to the PANYC Newsletter _____

Membership dues are \$15 and Newsletter Subscriptions are \$10.
Additional donations are welcome and would be greatly appreciated.

Amount of additional donation to PANYC _____