

PROFESSIONAL
ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF
NEW
YORK
CITY



NEWSLETTER NO. 22
January 1985

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Material for inclusion in the PANYC Newsletter should be sent to Anne-Marie Cantwell and Diana diZerega Wall, Department of Anthropology, New York University, 25 Waverly Place, N. Y., N. Y. 10003.

Minutes of the 19 September 1984 PANYC General Membership meeting held at Barnard College

1. Secretary's Report. Rothschild requested that the last minutes be corrected to note that Norman of NYC Landmarks is interested in having NYC Landmarks Commission and current legislation serve as the local ordinance in compliance with NY State local government procedures. Norman feels that the present law is sufficient. Grossman noted that the monitorship of the Fraunces Tavern project noted 1730's and 1760's materials in stratified contexts and this should be a matter of concern to archeologists if future repairs are done there. The minutes were then accepted.

2. Treasurer's Report: Winter reported a current balance at Chemical of \$934.04 with \$36.00 to be deposited and \$25.00 in outstanding debts. He requested payments from those members who have not paid their dues.

3. President's report: Rothschild noted that Solecki had informed her of the death of Steve Kopper. She will write a letter of sympathy to the family. ✓ Salwen, Rothschild and Winter met with Joseph Bresnahn of the Parks Dept to discuss matters of concern including vandalism, lack of Parks Department provisions for archeology and possible loss of archeological resources, and the problems of credentials for archeologists that Parks might hire. Winter will send Parks Dept SOPA guidelines. Bresnahn pointed out that because of the size of the Parks Dept it is not always possible to know what is being planned and that in general many at the Parks Dept do not know enough about the importance of archeology and how their projects will affect the resources. Salwen will give lectures to Parks Staff.

Rothschild and Baugher went to the Riverdale Wave Hill site discussed at the last PANYC meeting and saw the site. A small amount of money became available for a two day walk over and shovel test survey that was done by Barnard students. Several areas with prehistoric and historic materials were noted. Rothschild saw the area as a sensitive one and suggested that a real survey be done. Wave Hill is interested in working with PANYC on such projects. Rothschild reported on a letter from Ted Weiss on the Shipwreck Bill. The letter is in November newsletter.

Rothschild noted that she had called Dorothy Miner of Landmarks about the shut down of the Assay site and the problems of the conservation of the artifacts under the current conditions. The developer wants lab guidelines from Landmarks. She is writing Landmarks and the developer about the dangerous effects on the resources caused by this long delay.

Action Committee: Geismar reported that she responded to a Washington Post article that criticized NYC archeology. The correspondence will appear in the next newsletter. The question of the Brooklyn Atlantic Avenue tunnel was again raised. Mr. Diamond claims that he has had archeological assessments from 2 archeologists. The question was raised if Landmarks has standards for professional archeologists in NYC. There was a general discussion concerning SOPA standards, the problems of regulations, legislation, etc. Rubinson asked Rothschild to write to all relevant agencies stressing the importance of archeological resources. Marshall noted that she had done that in the past with no response. Salwen argued for the importance of NYC legislation to protect archeological resources and there was noted that Landmarks wants to use present ordinances.

Research and Planning and Curation Committees: Rubinson raised the question of collection sizes and Baugher asked about the need to preserve architectural

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materials. Rubinson raised the question of sample size of such materials and asked for names of architectural historians and others who might contribute to a discussion of the research potential of such materials. Rubinson announced the upcoming Symposium on Archeological Method and Theory to be held Nov 29 10-11:30 at NYC Landmarks.

Legislation Committee: No report.

Newsletter: Rothschild thanked the new editors, Wall and Cantwell, for the new issue and noted that she distributed and xeroxed 62 copies. Bert Herbert volunteered to take over the next distribution.

Membership: No report.

Public Program: No report.

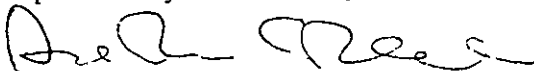
State Plan: Salwen is to arrange a meeting with Fullem and Baugher to discuss NYC study unit.

Old Business: none.

New Business: Winter reported that dredging activities will take place at Fort Wadsworth and Stapleton and suggested PANYC input. Geismar said the Action Committee will write on this before Monday December 10. Salwen raised the question of peer review on archeological reports. There was a general discussion of archeological standards and of how projects should be reviewed and by whom and the role of guidelines. Salwen also reported that Ed Rutsch has volunteered to serve as Chair of the Mad Archeologists Ball. Herbert asked for clarification on planning for workshops. He was told that the procedures include a formal presentation of a proposed workshop that would be voted on at a general meeting. Herbert and Rubinson noted that they would like to arrange a series of workshops. ✓

The next PANYC meeting will take place Feb 2 at (L30 AM at Barnard and will be held jointly with NYAC.

Respectfully submitted,


Anne-Marie Cantwell
Secretary, PANYC

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

December 3, 1984

Commanding Officer
Northern Division, Naval Facilities
Engineering Command
Philadelphia Naval Base, Bldg 77-L
Philadelphia, PA 19112-5094

Dear Sir:

On behalf of PANYC (Professional Archaeologists of New York City), we wish to comment on one aspect of the assessment of cultural resources included in the DEIS for the proposed U.S. Navy Action Group (SAG) Homeport Facility, Stapleton-Fort Wadsworth Complex, Stapleton, Staten Island, and the conclusions drawn from this assessment.

The report on these resources (Appendix C) makes it apparent that parts of the project will be located in sensitive areas of Fort Wadsworth where construction may indeed have an adverse effect on known cultural resources. Documentation and field testing indicated that Native American artifacts and historic 18th- and 19th-century material in shallow, undisturbed contexts may be impacted.

Although potential sensitivity is acknowledged in the body of the report and in the summary of the DEIS, the language of the summaries, assessments, and recommendations is somewhat ambiguous and confusing.

The summary of the DEIS states that there would be no operational impact on these resources, which is reasonable. It also states that if construction were to be detrimental to cultural resources, further testing to determine eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places would take place. However, at the present writing, the construction of a parking lot and swimming pool planned in what were designated Areas A and D for archaeological testing would undoubtedly impact both Native American and early historic deposits and mid- to late-19th-century deposits and foundations. This construction clearly will effect identified cultural resources.

We urge that further testing and, if necessary, excavation proceed in these obviously sensitive areas scheduled for development. By so doing, documentation and mitigation will be completed without hampering the proposed construction.

Sincerely,

Joan H. Geismar
Bertram Herbert
Karen Rubinson
Annette Silver
PANYC ACTION COMMITTEE

Signed

Joan H. Geismar

(if necessary, contact Joan H. Geismar, 40 East 83 Street, NY, NY 10028
212 734-6512)

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

COPY

October 23, 1984

Mr. William McPherson, Editor
The Washington Post
1150 15th Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20071

Dear Mr. McPherson:

As members of PANYC (Professional Archaeologists of New York City), we would like to refute a serious misconception about New York City archaeology and its practitioners presented in your article Digging the Past (October 4, 1984).

Needless to say, we admire and envy Alexandria's unique, ongoing city-sponsored archaeological project. Guided by Alexandria's Archaeological Commission and staffed at least in part by volunteers, Alexandria's archaeology is the ideal: It represents a city's longterm commitment to research and also provides a learning situation that involves and excites the local community. Unfortunately, New York City has no comparable city-organized or -funded program, nor do we have the prerequisites to this kind of program, an access to and a choice of sites.

Recent finds in Manhattan, which have included the remains of public and private buildings and a 92-foot merchant vessel as well as a wealth of information about 300 years of the city's life and growth, have been the result of what can only be called salvage archaeology. It is archaeology required on government projects or of a handful of private developers in special circumstances. Consequently, New York City archaeologists usually work when and where bidden and within the constraints and demands of construction schedules. Clearly the time pressures and often hazardous conditions of our complex, urban situation require the paid services of trained professionals.

However, when given the need or the opportunity, the New York City archaeological community--comprising professionals, students, and amateurs--has been quick to volunteer. Recently, this was the case when a local group in Greenwich Village initiated excavation of historic Sheridan Square prior to its renovation.

Although our archaeology is usually done by paid professionals, we have not lost the romance or enthusiasm of our discipline. To our knowledge, with or without funding, no endangered New York City site to which there was access was ever "tossed back on the ash heap".

Sincerely,

Nan A. Rothschild, PANYC President

*Joan H. Geismar, PANY Vice-president, PANYC Action Committee
Bertram Herbert, PANYC Action Committee
Karen Rubinson, PANYC Action Committee
Antoinette Silver, PANYC Action Committee

Signed Joan H. Geismar for all

*For information, please contact Joan Geismar (212) 734 6512
40 East 83 Street
New York, N.Y. 10028

Code of Ethics and Standards of Performance

CODE OF ETHICS

Archeology is a profession, and the privilege of professional practice requires professional morality and professional responsibility as well as professional competence, on the part of each practitioner.

I. The Archeologist's Responsibility to the Public

1.1 An archeologist shall:

- (a) Recognize a commitment to represent archeology and its research results to the public in a responsible manner;
- (b) Actively support conservation of the archeological resource base;
- (c) Be sensitive to, and respect the legitimate concerns of groups whose culture histories are subjects of archeological investigations;
- (d) Avoid and discourage exaggerated, misleading, or unwarranted statements about archeological matters that might induce others to engage in unethical or illegal activity;
- (e) Support and comply with the terms of the UNESCO Convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export, and transfer of ownership of cultural property, as adopted by the General Conference, 14 November 1970, Paris.

1.2 An archeologist shall not:

- (a) Engage in any illegal or unethical conduct involving archeological matters or knowingly permit the use of his/her name in support of any illegal or unethical activity involving archeological matters;
- (b) Give a professional opinion, make a public report, or give legal testimony involving archeological matters without being as thoroughly informed as might reasonably be expected,
- (c) Engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation about archeological matters;
- (d) Undertake any research that affects the archeological resource base for which he/she is not qualified.

II. The Archeologist's Responsibility to her/his Colleagues

2.1 An archeologist shall:

- (a) Give appropriate credit for work done by others,
- (b) Stay informed and knowledgeable about developments in his/her field or fields of specialization,
- (c) Accurately, and without undue delay, prepare and properly disseminate a description of research done and its results,

- (d) Communicate and cooperate with colleagues having common professional interests;
- (e) Give due respect to colleagues' interests in, and rights to, information about sites, areas, collections, or data where there is a mutual active or potentially active research concern;
- (f) Know and comply with all laws applicable to his/her archeological research, as well as with any relevant procedures promulgated by duly constituted professional organizations;
- (g) Report knowledge of violations of this Code to proper authorities.

2.2 An archeologist shall not:

- (a) Falsely or maliciously attempt to injure the reputation of another archeologist;
- (b) Commit plagiarism in oral or written communication;
- (c) Undertake research that affects the archeological resource base unless reasonably prompt, appropriate analysis and reporting can be expected;
- (d) Refuse a reasonable request from a qualified colleague for research data;
- (e) Submit a false or misleading application for accreditation or membership in the Society of Professional Archeologists.

III. The Archeologist's Responsibility to Employers and Clients

3.1 An archeologist shall:

- (a) Respect the interests of his/her employer or client, so far as is consistent with the public welfare and this Code and Standards;
- (b) Refuse to comply with any request or demand of an employer or client which conflicts with the Code and Standards;
- (c) Recommend to employers or clients the employment of other archeologists or other expert consultants upon encountering archeological problems beyond her/his own competence;
- (d) Exercise reasonable care to prevent his/her employees, colleagues, associates and others whose services are utilized by him/her from revealing or using confidential information. Confidential information means information of a non-archeological nature gained in the course of employment which the employer or client has requested be held inviolate, or the disclosure of which would be embarrassing or would likely to be detrimental to the employer or client. Information ceases to be confidential when the employer or client so indicates or when such information becomes publicly known.

3.2 An archeologist shall not:

- (a) Reveal confidential information, unless required by law;
- (b) Use confidential information to the disadvantage of the client or employer,
- (c) Use confidential information for the advantage of himself/herself or a third person, unless the client consents after full disclosure;
- (d) Accept compensation or anything of value for recommending the employment of another archeologist or other person, unless such compensation or thing of value is fully disclosed to the potential employer or client;
- (e) Recommend or participate in any research which does not comply with the requirements of the Standards of Research Performance.

STANDARDS OF RESEARCH PERFORMANCE

The research archeologist has a responsibility to attempt to design and conduct projects that will add to our understanding of past cultures and/or that will develop better theories, methods, or techniques for interpreting the archeological record, while causing minimal attrition of the archeological resource base. In the conduct of a research project, the following minimum standards should be followed:

- I. The archeologist has a responsibility to prepare adequately for any research project, whether or not in the field. The archeologist must:
 - 1.1 Assess the adequacy of his/her qualifications for the demands of the project, and minimize inadequacies by acquiring additional expertise, by bringing in associates with the needed qualifications, or by modifying the scope of the project;
 - 1.2 Inform himself/herself of relevant previous research;
 - 1.3 Develop a scientific plan of research which specifies the objectives of the project, takes into account previous relevant research, employs a suitable methodology, and provides for economical use of the resource base (whether such base consists of an excavation site or of specimens) consistent with the objectives of the project;
 - 1.4 Ensure the availability of adequate staff and support facilities to carry the project to completion, and of adequate curatorial facilities for specimens and records;
 - 1.5 Comply with all legal requirements, including, without limitation, obtaining all necessary governmental permits and necessary permission from landowners or other persons;
 - 1.6 Determine whether the project is likely to interfere with the program or projects of other scholars and if there is such a likelihood, initiate negotiations to minimize such interference.
- II. In conducting research, the archeologist must follow her/his scientific plan of research, except to the extent that unforeseen circumstances warrant its modification.
- III. Procedures for field survey or excavation must meet the following minimal standards:
 - 3.1 If specimens are collected, a system for identifying and recording their proveniences must be maintained.
 - 3.2 Uncollected entities such as environmental or cultural features, depositional strata, and the like, must be fully and accurately recorded by appropriate means, and their location recorded.
 - 3.3 The methods employed in data collection must be fully and accurately described. Significant stratigraphic and/or associational relationships among artifacts, other specimens, and cultural and environmental features must be fully and accurately recorded.
 - 3.4 All records should be intelligible to other archeologists. If terms lacking commonly held referents are used, they should be clearly defined.
 - 3.5 Insofar as possible, the interests of other researchers should be considered. For example, upper levels of a site should be scientifically excavated and recorded whenever feasible, even if the focus of the project is on underlying levels.

- IV. During accessioning, analysis and storage of specimens and records in laboratory, the archeologist must take precautions to ensure that correlational relationships between the specimens and the field records are maintained, so that provenience contextual relationships and the like are not confused or obscured.
- V. Specimens and research resulting from a project must be deposited at a institution with permanent curatorial facilities.
- VI. The archeologist has responsibility for appropriate dissemination of the results of his/her research to the appropriate constituencies with reasonable dispatch:
 - 6.1 Results viewed as significant contributions to substantive knowledge of past or advancements in theory, method or technique should be disseminated to colleagues and other interested persons by appropriate means, such as publications, reports at professional meetings or letters to colleagues.
 - 6.2 Requests from qualified colleagues for information on research results directly should be honored, if consistent with the researcher's prior right to publication and with her/his other professional responsibilities.
 - 6.3 Failure to complete a full scholarly report within 10 years after completion of a field project shall be construed as a waiver of an archeologist's right of primacy with respect to analysis and publication of data. Upon expiration of such 10 year period, or at such earlier time as the archeologist shall determine not to publish the results, such data should be made fully accessible for analysis and publication to other archeologists.
 - 6.4 While contractual obligations in reporting must be respected, archeologists should not enter into a contract which prohibits the archeologist from including his or her own interpretations or conclusions in contracts, reports, or from a continuing right to use the data after completion of the project.
 - 6.5 Archeologists have an obligation to accede to reasonable requests for information from the news media.

INSTITUTIONAL STANDARDS

Archeological research involving collection of original field data and/or acquisition of specimens requires institutional facilities and support services for its successful conduct, and for proper permanent maintenance of the resulting collections and records.

A full-scale archeological field project will require the following facilities and services normally furnished by or through an institution.

- (1) Office space and furniture.
- (2) Laboratory space, furniture, and equipment for analysis of specimens and data.
- (3) Special facilities such as a dark room, drafting facilities, conservation laboratory, etc.
- (4) Permanent allocation of space, facilities, and equipment for proper maintenance of collections and records, equivalent to that specified in the standards of the Association of Systematic Collections.
- (5) Field equipment such as vehicles, surveying instruments, etc.
- (6) A research library.
- (7) Administrative and fiscal control services

- (8) A security system.
- (9) Technical specialist such as photographers, curators, conservators, etc.
- (10) Publication services.

All the foregoing facilities and services must be adequate to the scope of the project.

Not all archeological research will require all the foregoing facilities and services, but a full-scale field project will. Likewise, all institutions engaging in archeological research will not necessarily require or be able to furnish all such facilities and services from their own resources. Institutions lacking certain facilities or services should arrange for them through cooperative agreements with other institutions.

clear statement of charges; the right to present a defense, including witnesses; access to counsel; the right to cross-examine; and finally, the right to appeal.

The AAAS Professional Society Ethics Group will meet again in the fall. All affiliated scientific and engineering societies are invited to participate in the Group. Further information about the Group may be obtained by writing Sally Painter, CSFR, 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

SALLY PAINTER

*Office of the Committee on Scientific
Freedom and Responsibility*

SCIENCE
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**National Register of Historic Places;
Notification of Pending Nominations**

Nominations for the following properties being considered for listing in the National Register were received by the National Park Service before October 26, 1984. Pursuant to section 60.13 of 36 CFR Part 60 written comments concerning the significance of these properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation may be forwarded to the National Register, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20243. Written comments should be submitted by November 21, 1984.

Carol D. Shull,
Chief of Registration, National Register.

NEW YORK

Richmond County

Staten Island, *Cardiner-Tyler House, 27 Tyler St.*

Suffolk County

Cutchogue, *Tuthill, David, Farmstead, New Suffolk Lane*
Shelter Island Heights, *Union Chapel, The Grove*

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places;
Notification of Pending Nominations**

Nominations for the following properties being considered for listing in the National Register were received by the National Park Service before September 28, 1984. Pursuant to § 60.13 of 36 CFR Part 60 written comments concerning the significance of these properties under the National Register criteria for evaluation may be forwarded to the National Register, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20243.

Written comments should be submitted by
October 24, 1984.
Carol D. Shull,
Chief of Registration, National Register.

NEW YORK

Queens County

Belle Harbor vicinity, *Ris, Jacob, Park Historic District (Boundary Increase), Beach Channel Dr.*

Digging the Past

Archeologists in Alexandria Strike Pay Dirt in Old Town

Alexandria Unearths Its Colonial Past

By Mary Jordan
Washington Post Staff Writer

Alexandria is a city that digs its history. With picks and shovels, the city has developed an archeological program that has excavated its way to being regarded as one of the best in the nation.

"San Francisco, Houston, Baltimore, Boston... they're all calling," says Pamela Cressey, director of the Alexandria Archaeology Commission, which runs the oldest and largest city-funded program of its type in the country. "They want to see what we are doing, so they can do it, too."

What Alexandria is doing is spending \$117,000—or five times as much as New York City and 15 times as much as Boston—to explore what lies beneath its sod and asphalt.

The commission has dug up thousands of pieces of colonial pottery, a 1759 wharf, black slave communities, and a tidal lock on the old Alexandria canal that once linked the city with Georgetown. On Oct. 3, they will begin excavating another discovery: a 1841 pottery kiln.

The enthusiasm for archeology in this city that counts

George Washington and Robert E. Lee among its former citizens is based on more than just a love of history. Other factors that officials say have whetted the desire to dig include generous city funding, tourist rivalry with Washington and the support of many residents.

Baltimore archeologist Elizabeth Anderson Comer said that although her city is the ninth largest in the country, "we can't possibly be as close-knit as Old Town," the oldest part of Alexandria, where the digging is pursued. And without a groundswell of community support, she said, persuading a city to channel scarce resources into nonessential underground ventures is almost impossible.

Compared to the \$8,000 Boston puts into its new program and the \$25,000 that Baltimore allots to its two-year-old program, Alexandria taxpayers seem like archeological spendthrifts. What is more, the impact of Alexandria's \$117,000 has been multiplied by the use of 2,500 volunteers since 1977. In 1984 alone, city officials say, volunteers will donate \$60,000 worth of labor.

All of New York City's archeological work is financed privately. Like most big-city archeologists, those in New York either find independent funding or toss their projects back on the ash heap.

"You can't underestimate the power of a city-funded project," said Annapolis archeologist Mark Leone, who said that he "owes considerable debt to Alexandria" for lending his new program: "everything from moral support to community members."

As valuable as the municipal dollars that Alexandria's archeology

receives, Leone said, is the city's cooperation on zoning, planning, utility shutdowns, and the continuity of an overall master plan.

Alexandria's comparatively small size, with a population of 103,000, also means that its soil has not been meddled with as much as that of more developed cities. Says Virginia Museum of Fine Arts Director Paul Perrot: "Alexandria was enlightened before being bulldozed into oblivion."

Ten years before this latest rash of urban archaeology, Alexandria had been poking around in its buried past, said Perrot. The city had the luxury of empty lots and untouched sites, he said, whereas "other communities caught on too late. There was nothing undisturbed left."

At least part of Alexandria's "enlightenment," Perrot said, stems from its rivalry with the District. He said the city on the "other" side of the Potomac is determined to prove that "small-scale monuments

are just as important for one's sense of identity and continuity as the grand."

Alexandria draws about a million tourists and \$150 million into the city each year. Before this year ends, 60,000 people are expected to have passed through the new city-funded, state-of-the-art archeological laboratory in the Torpedo Factory Art Center at the foot of King Street.

As long as it offers something distinctly different from the District, and particularly Georgetown, Cressey said, "people will still come out here for the small-town historic atmosphere." She added that the "fading complexion of Georgetown to an entertainment spot, already is sending more people to Alexandria."

Barbara Magid, an Alexandria archeologist, said that with each new find Alexandria attracts more history buffs.

"People who like historic ambience come to live here" Magid

said. "They like the idea that George Washington laid out the street grid in 1749 and that whole streets are intact as they were in the federalist period."

Recently, so many people have volunteered to help with the estimated 35 to 50 hours of preliminary work required for every hour of digging time, that Cressey has had to turn some volunteers away.

Never have interest and support been as high, she said. And Alexandria officials anticipate so many onlookers for the upcoming dig at the 19th-century pottery kiln site near the King Street Metro station that Magid, the project director, is afraid "we won't even be able to get the work done."

"It'll be there," says one of Alexandria's most dedicated volunteers, Alexandria Archaeological Commission Chairman Ben Brenneise. "I live in the layers of history beneath the street, anyway. Now other people will have a chance to see what I've been looking at all along."



By James M. Thrasher—The Washington Post
Barbara Magid displays some of the pottery shards found.



By James A. Perrot—The Washington Post
Director Pamela Cressey, center, shows some of the finds to volunteers Edith Ettlinger, at left, and Marjorie Burdette.

1984

Faculty Gallery



10. BERT SALWEN

Professor of Anthropology, Faculty of Arts & Science

PROGRAM IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

"This joint program in Historical Archaeology is designed to provide interdisciplinary training in anthropological archaeology and American History for selected students who wish to specialize in this rapidly growing field of scholarship. It will provide historians with the frameworks of current anthropological theory and method and will provide anthropological archaeologists with in-depth background in American history and historiography as contexts in which to study the archaeological record of our own society. This program seeks to develop a network of faculty, visiting scholars, and consultants; to build and refine the complete curriculum; to distribute information designed to attract strong students; and to build basic library and study collections for use by the students in the program. It is for doctoral students, as we believe that it is essential for students within this program to have solid academic backgrounds in history or anthropology, as evidenced by having received a masters degree, and to have been admitted into the Ph.D. program in one of the two departments."

Digging Up 17th Century Flushing

A toy lost in the 17th century turned up the other day. It was found during an archaeological dig at the John Bowne House in Flushing, one of New York City's oldest structures.

A Queens College anthropology class, under the direction of Professor Lynn Ceci, is conducting the dig near the house, which was built in 1661. Besides the toys they have found—17th- and 18th-century ceramics, pipes, buttons and bones.

The opportunity for the dig came when the Bowne House Historical Society decided to connect new gas lines from the Bowne House to a nearby garage which is being renovated for use as a year-round workshop. Because the site is both a New York City and National Landmark, an archaeological impact statement was required to assess the possible impact on buried cultural resources.

Proposing the dig, which follows the trench for the gas line, Ceci expected that it might be rich in cultural resources since it extended from the section of the house that included the original kitchen.

"This zone on American colonial sites has often proved rich in cultural resources, as the location for refuse broadcast from doorways and such features as cisterns, storage cellars, privies, and so on," John Bowne's journal, which he kept from 1650 to 1695, suggested

the kinds of early craft and trade goods that might be present.

"I was particularly interested in the possibility of finding 'sevan' or 'wampum,' the colonial legal tender manufactured by local Algonquians," added Dr. Ceci, an authority on Long Island colonial history and Indians.

John Bowne was a Quaker who was persecuted for his religion by Governor Peter Stuyvesant. The house served as an important

religious meeting place as well as home to nine generations of the same family.

In 1945 the Bowne House Historical Society bought the house, which is now a museum open to the public three days a week. There is no record of previous archaeological investigations on the site.

The archaeological impact assessment is being done as a community service by Queens College. The field crew consists of

a dozen undergraduate students enrolled in Ceci's Field Methods course (Anthropology 250). The objects that were found were taken to the Archaeology Lab at Queens College to be catalogued and identified before being returned to Bowne House.

Queens College is located in Flushing on Kissena Boulevard, and the Long Island Expressway. Bowne House is at 37-01 Bowen St.

DAILY NEWS 11/8/84

Dig it— this job is a gas

By JAMES PETERS

QUESTION: When is it difficult to put in gas lines in the backyard?

ANSWER: When the yard to be dug up is on the site of an important historical landmark.

When officials of the Bowne House in Flushing, which is a city and a national landmark, decided to connect gas lines from the main house to a nearby garage being renovated into a year-round workshop, an expert had to be called in to assess the impact that any proposed digging would have on the site.

Enter Lynn Ceci, a professor of anthropology at Queens College and an authority on Long Island Colonial history and Indians.

SEVERAL WEEKS ago, the professor and 11 students began the "dig" at the Bowne House, apparently the first such archaeological investigation of the site.

Since that time, the team has uncovered a treasure trove of historical artifacts that will assist officials in accurately refurbishing the Bowne House, which was built by John Bowne and which served as his family's home for nine generations.

"We have uncovered several thousand artifacts that will help the Bowne House refurbish its exhibits," Ceci said yesterday. "Before we unearthed the items, the officials had no idea what kinds of tools or dishes the Bowne Family had used in the house."

CECI NOTED that her students uncovered "lots of 17th, 18th, and 19th-century house ceramics" that belonged to the Bowne family, Dutch and English white-clay pipes and other material that "reflected restoration projects in the house."

Ceci said that the artifacts will be analyzed at the college for about a year, then will be returned to the Bowne House Historical Society. A formal report on findings at the site will also be compiled and sent to city and state officials, she added.

By the way, the gas lines can be connected, since the project will have no significant impact on the site, Ceci said.

11/13/84

Flushing / Earthy Endeavor Locates Some Links to the Past

An excavation to lay a gas line at 37-01 Bowne Street, Flushing, unearthed the kind of lost-and-found that has real endurance: toys, dishes and household goods that date back to the 17th and 18th Centuries.

The items belonged to the John Bowne family, local settlers who occupied the house at that time. The dig was undertaken because their former home, now a historic landmark and museum, was being fitted for a gas line to heat its garage.

"I must be the only grandmother who digs trenches for gas lines," said Queens College associate professor Lynn Ceci, whose archeology class took trowels in hand to do the work over the past few months. She explained that archeologists must be involved in, or supervise, any major digging that involves a landmark.

Ceci said some porcelain was found among the 2,000 or so artifacts discovered. Local historians did not know porcelain was in use around 1661, the year the house was built.

Urban Archaeology: Law School Dig Uncovers the Past

One hundred and fifty years ago, just as today, people commuted from the city to the suburbs. Back then, however, one of the first suburbs that people commuted to was Greenwich Village.

Facts about that suburb were literally dug up this summer when NYU conducted an archaeological dig of Sullivan Street between Washington Square South and West Third Street where the Law School plans to build an underground library. In compliance with city law, a study was necessary, before any construction could take place, to determine whether the block contained features of historic importance. The Law School funded the project.

Led by Field Director Arnold Pickman, 20 students, mostly from NYU, dug, sifted and cleaned artifacts for eight weeks and will now measure and catalogue them in an effort to reconstruct life on that block in the 1800s.

"The NYU Department of Anthropology has been called the father of urban archaeology in New York City," said Professor Bert Salwen, director of the project. "NYU students have been active in city excavations for the past 10 years."

Barbara Balliet, a Master's degree candidate in the History Department, who conducted research on the block, found that Sullivan Street was farm land as far back as the 1600s. In 1797 the parcel was sold to a merchant named John Ireland. Ireland was influential in transforming Washington Square from a potter's field to a parade ground in 1826, and finally, to a park in 1827. In this same period, he lotted and sold his land on Sullivan Street.

Elaborating on the fact that Greenwich Village was an early suburb in the 1800s, Professor Salwen said, "Prior to the early 1800s, merchants lived and ate in the same quarters where they worked. By the late 1820s and 1830s, however, merchants

started to move their residences away from their factories and offices on Pearl, South, Front, and Wall Streets to the then fully residential Greenwich Village."

Ms. Balliet, in her preliminary report, concludes that lawyers, brokers, printers, bakers, and engravers lived in the buildings on Sullivan Street in the late 1820s and 1830s.

In addition to using historical data such as city records, advertisements, and deeds as sources of information, the team was excited to find artifacts buried under the site. Digging as deep as 20 feet in some areas, students found a variety of objects including Indian-head pennies and nickels dating back to the 1880s, a perfume bottle from Paris, pieces of porcelain and ceramics, and fragments of leather and fabric. Also found were outdoor privies and five cisterns, each roughly six feet in diameter.

Each building had its own cistern, which was used by residents to collect rainwater. Piped water only became available to these houses after 1842 with construction of the Croton Aqueduct, though some parts of the city had piped water as early as the late 1820s.

Analysis of the style and quality of the ceramics, bottles, and porcelains will enable the team to determine the economic status of the residents. Whiteware, heavier and cheaper than porcelain, was found in what were once the backyards of the buildings facing south. Finer ceramics, including a Wedgewood teapot, found in the yards of the three buildings facing north, indicate that residents of these buildings may have been of a higher economic class.

Patrick Shalhoub, a summer WSUC student from Columbia University said: "New York is lucky to have such good laws to preserve its heritage. The experience of seeing artifacts coming right out



BILL ROSENBERG, a graduate student in the Anthropology Department, digs for artifacts in one of five cisterns found on the site of the excavation on Sullivan Street. The cisterns were used by residents to collect rainwater.

of the ground as opposed to reading about them in a book is incredible."

Analyses under the direction of Debbie Crichton, the project's lab director, should be completed by the end of this year according to Professor Salwen.

In the meantime, the Law School has begun construction of its underground library, and the "suburb" of Greenwich Village will once again be history.

—Rosanna Del Mastro

City Seeking a Patron for Half a Ship

By WILLIAM R. GREER

Special to The New York Times

Up in Massachusetts, the bow of an 18th-century cargo ship lies in a huge tank of brine, waiting for someone, anyone, who will preserve and display this piece of Manhattan in New York.

The 20-foot section of the ship, which archeologists say is the only known example of the cargo vessels that plied the triangle trade routes in the mid-1700's, was found nearly three years ago at a construction site in Manhattan's financial district. Now, the city has 30 days to find a patron or lose its unearthed treasure.

"There are other places that want our ship," said Mayor Koch at a Gracie Mansion news conference yesterday. He was referring to the Maritime Museum in Newport News, Va., which has offered to spend \$400,000 to house and display the ship.

"If this ship is not saved for New York City, it will go to Virginia," the Mayor said. "This is your chance to come in and save our ship. I don't want people to come up later and say, 'Why didn't you tell us.'"

Money Is Running Out

Since the entire ship was unearthed in 1982 on a construction site at 175 Water Street, its bow has been in Groton, Mass. The rest of the vessel is still buried. But the money needed to keep the bow in Groton — \$350,000 provided by the construction site's developer, H.R.O. International Ltd. — is running out, and a patron must be found by Jan. 21. The cost of bringing the bow back to New York and exhibiting it is estimated at between \$200,000 and \$1 million.

The Landmarks Preservation Commission, which oversaw the excavation of the ship, has been seeking a suitable home for it.

Deputy Mayor Robert Esnard said the South Street Seaport had expressed interest but did not have the money to build a large-enough display and maintain the proper temperature and humidity to prevent the ship from deteriorating. The bow is soaking in a brine solution now because the wood breaks down when exposed to the air.

"No New York City institution — commercial, charitable or of museum quality — has made a comparable offer" to the one from Newport News, the Mayor said. He said the city could not afford to set a precedent for preserving artifacts found in the city by paying for the preservation of the ship.

"This is exactly the kind of chal-



The New York Times/Dith Pran

At Gracie Mansion, Mayor Koch views drawing of the portion of an 18th-century ship dug up in 1982. Behind him are Deputy Mayor Robert Esnard, left, Dr. Sherene Baugher-Perlin, archeologist for Landmarks Preservation Commission, and Gene Alfred Norman, commission chairman.

lenge that the private sector should take up," he said. "The City of New York can't, as a matter of policy in these various similar situations that arise from time to time, go out and simply take taxpayers' dollars to save something that ought to be saved. It becomes a question of judgment."

Saving the City's Treasures

The city has, in recent years, tried to save its buried treasures by requiring developers to arrange to preserve any artifacts of historical significance they may unearth. The city even hired an archeologist, Dr. Sherene Baugher-Perlin, to advise developers on where they might expect to find such artifacts.

When H.R.O. International began building the 30-story office tower at 175 Water Street, Dr. Baugher-Perlin

knew it was an area where ships had been sunk in a landfill project.

She said the ship, which is called the Ronson ship after the developer, Howard Ronson of H.R.O., was built in the 1720's or 1730's. After being used for 20 or 30 years, it was stripped of its guns and all other rigging, filled with "New York City garbage" and sunk sometime between 1748 and 1755 as part of a city landfill project to extend Manhattan Island into the East River.

To remove the entire 85-foot ship, Dr. Baugher-Perlin said, would have caused the collapse of the street and damaged sewer lines, water mains and power cables.

As a result, a 20-foot section of the bow was lopped off and shipped to Massachusetts. The stern remains buried some 15 feet under Front Street.

Unearthing history on Third Avenue

by Joan T. Stylianos

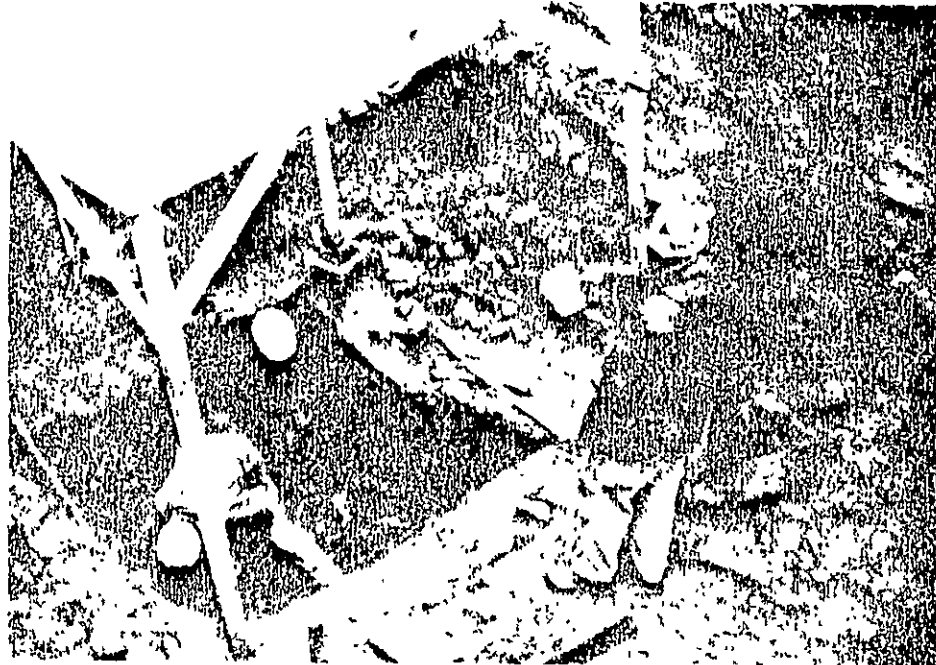
When one thinks of archaeology, images might come to mind of faraway ancient lands, such as Africa or Greece. Beneath their exotic surfaces lie hidden treasures from centuries past, the kinds of treasures worth digging for.

Manhattan probably is the last place in which one would find an archaeologist digging trenches and sifting sand, right? Isn't Manhattan too highly developed and modernized from the continual blasting of bedrock for productive excavations? Haven't we been labeled the "Asphalt Jungle" more than once?

Maybe so, but midtown Manhattan underwent its first archaeological excavation last April. Actually, Manhattan has had its share of digs, but until now most of the work has been done below Wall Street, with the exception of a small dig in Greenwich Village. The expert city diggers are known as urban or contract archaeologists and there is a need for their services. Wherever construction and development are thriving, there's an archaeologist in the background.

Midtown Manhattan's first dig occurred at 53rd Street and Third Avenue, adjacent to Chucorp. Key Perspectives, a division of the Institute for Research in History located at 432 Park Avenue South, recently completed the archaeological project for the Texas-based developer Gerald D. Hines Interests. Dr. Karen S. Rubinson, director and founder of Key Perspectives, was a key assistant in the excavation. She received her Ph.D. in art history and archaeology from Columbia University. Dr. Frederick A. Winter, director of archaeological services for the division, was the principal investigator for the 53rd Street project. He studied at the University of Pennsylvania for his Ph.D. in classical archaeology.

The 53rd Street site once was home to sev-



Archaeologists excavate trench at 53rd Street and Third Avenue construction site.

eral industries, among them a printing shop, a furniture factory, and part of the Hoffman brewery. Brownstone buildings and tenements also shared the space. Currently, an office building, "53rd at Third," is being constructed on the location. Under the existing zoning, the building could be 30 stories tall; the Hines developers, however, requested a variance, or what is termed a "discretionary permit" that would allow an additional four stories. The application goes before the City Planning Commission and the Board of Estimate for approval next month, and the extra floors may not be built yet. Construction is expected to be completed by the end of 1985.

PREPARING TO DIG

Did the archaeologists just jump into the 53rd Street pit and start digging? "No," Rubinson laughed. "We go through several stages of preparation before any dig." In fact, when a developer requests a variance, the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission is the first party to suggest a digging. Alan Haber, spokesman for the commission, explained, "We play a supervisory role. When a building goes up with a variance, our commission will comment on the archaeological significance. We perform tests at the developer's expense and look for the archaeological potential. Then we advise the

developer on hiring archaeologists to do background research."

Dr. Sherene Baugher, City Archaeologist with the commission, gave the Hines developers the go-ahead for the digging. "We saw the potential in the backyards of the buildings that once stood at the 53rd Street site. The 19th-century material of these backyards had not been disturbed or developed. We also knew from the research that a freshwater stream once had crossed the site. This heightened the possibility of Indian settlements. Indians liked to build their settlements near water."

The Landmarks Commission recommended field tests, and that is when Key Perspectives began its work. "We spent about three weeks on research," Rubinson noted. "We were in and out of the Records Department, the public libraries, Landmarks, and so on." The investigation involved the study of building records to check the depth of the foundations, as well as looking at old maps of the city to devise the best strategy in selecting trench sites. Rubinson and Winter also referred to numerous journals and the Institute's research groups. The Institute prides itself on a membership of about 200 scholars in the greater New York area.

Manhattan wasn't always the urban center it is now. "Manhattan used to be a very hilly city," Winter explained. "What they actually did was to take the tops off the hills and put the fill down into the valley. This was a technique they used to level the surface before building. We had determined that during the 19th century a lot of earth fill had been brought into the area [53rd Street]; thus it became an inland landfill surface. More important, a freshwater stream had crossed the site until 1871."

The sloping banks of the freshwater stream had been lined with as much as ten feet of

(Continued on page 10)

Dig...

(Continued from Page 9)

fill. The fill included quantities of rock rubble mixed with bits of brick and other cultural materials. That in turn created the level surface to build upon.

"When you have inland landfill surfaces and coastal landfill surfaces, you're bound to dig up things," Winter added. "Especially in coastal landfill surfaces, such as Brooklyn and Canarsie, lots of things will gather because these expanses are like 'garbage dumping grounds.' For instance, the United Nations building probably has millions of artifacts buried under it."

Even after their thorough investigations, Winter and Rubinson could not excavate yet. There is a law concerning urban archaeology that requires all sites to be level with street grade prior to construction. Thus the Caterpillars and bulldozers, along with other earth-moving equipment, plowed through the 53rd Street site to clear the way for Rubinson, Winter, and their crew of diggers. Guards even were present at the site to ensure privacy.

NO FANFARE

Why didn't "we" know about the digmas? Why the presence of guards? Winter remarked, "There can be problems with people jumping over the fences to go and dig their own treasures. People have this fascination with archaeological excavations. Then there are the liabilities. If anyone fell into the trench. So at the beginning of our project, the less publicity, the better."

Last April, Winter commanded the dig. The project went on for three and a half weeks. During that period, the April showers were more rainstorms, and the City had accumulated many inches. Rain shelters were built over the trenches to provide less sloppy digging conditions. Four trenches were se-

lected, each one measuring two meters by two meters. Four to five archaeologists were assigned to each trench. They dug about 20 feet deep. Such tools as hand picks and trowels were used for the latter procedures.

Although native American remains were not found, the excavation did yield traces of backyard drainage systems, as well as several 19th-century artifacts. Large amounts of pottery, pieces of blue transferware ceramics, were discovered. Much of this ware was of a white-grey color with a design of scenery in blue, suggestive of today's popular Blue Onion design. Broken window glass and bricks were found also. In the 1800s, bricks carried trademarks of the companies that had produced them. For instance, on one brick, the name Ferry Brothers was imprinted. Other artifacts included about 25 porcelain pipe fragments with kaolin-wood inserts. "Kaolin is a clay like porcelain. It's a fine white-grey clay," Rubinson said.

Rubinson and Winter laughed about the pipe stems they found in the excavation. "There was a pipemaker named Peter Dornay from Europe back then. His pipes were very popular in Europe. His name was embossed on all the pipe stems. It seems the pipes were being exported to America, because in many of our excavations we've found Peter Dornay pipes--in Canada, Sacramento, California; Wisconsin; and now here," Winter explained.

A high button leather shoe and a 1941 penny also were uncovered at the dig. "We rented a lab for about ten days here in New York City," Rubinson recounted. "Many of the items were diluted in an acidic solution. For instance, with the high button shoe, a soap and water wash probably would have dissolved the shoe completely because of its organic remains. Therefore, it had to be dried out slowly."

"Near the end of the dig, a landmarks archaeologist let out a howl," Winter remem-

bered. "The archaeologist had found half of a doll, a broken Kewpie type doll." The doll had been severed at the waist. Upon examination, this reporter found it to be a tiny, white-grey porcelain naked female lower half. The artifact measured about one and a half to two inches long.

Probably the most interesting and valuable artifacts found were an 1853 half-dime and an 1863 token. The token--which looks like a penny but is smaller in size and greyish in color--was used during the Civil War. During that period, there was a shortage of pennies, and tokens were minted commercially in many areas of the country, including New York. The token bore a circle of tiny stars on the obverse, the words "Army and Navy" on the reverse.

According to Rubinson, the Hines developer owns all the remains, but Key Perspectives will offer a "home" to these artifacts, to become part of a study collection. However, it's not unusual to find artifacts sitting cutely on some developer's mantle.

DIGGING WHEN THEY MUST

Was time a factor in the excavation? With more time, could other items have been uncovered? "We found about 25 pipe fragments," Rubinson replied. "With more digging, we might have found 50 more pipes. So in this case, we couldn't have uncovered more different items. The digging was complete and we were intellectually satisfied with the results."

Winter continued, "As far as a business archaeologist's time goes, it's an odd timetable, it isn't your own. An academic archaeologist more or less has his own timetable. To

the developer, an urban archaeologist does not symbolize money; time is money. Because the developer borrows money, an archaeologist is taking up his interest time. Until the developer owns the land, it cannot be dug on." For instance, a business archaeologist cannot choose ideal working conditions. "An academic archaeologist won't dig in the middle of winter, but for a developer, that's the best time to send his urban archaeologist in to dig because construction can't go on in the winter," Rubinson added.

"Our next digging site . . . well, we can't tell you. It will depend on the developer. Seriously, we do have pending projects in southern New Jersey and New York," Winter noted.

City Archaeologist Baugher sums up the reasons for excavations. "It enriches our sense of pride. It's a type of project in which everyone is a winner. A developer coming to us with a variance is going to get a larger building with more rental space and then more money; thus we are not placing him in an economic hardship by requiring his site to be excavated. And he's helping us save and preserve a part of our history so that all can come and enjoy these artifacts, be they in exhibits or at museums."

Key Perspectives also provides services above land. These include corporate histories, lunch lectures, historical exhibits, seminars on humanities topics, oral histories, business briefings on the Near East, China, and Japan, and archival services. Its clients have included C I B, the New York Stock Exchange, and Citibank.

Coins From Sea Might Solve a Pirate Mystery

Special to The New York Times

WELLFLEET, Mass., Jan. 7 — State marine archeology officials are divided over whether thousands of gold and silver coins recovered by a treasure hunter are from the pirate ship *Whidah*, which wrecked off Cape Cod in 1717.

The *Whidah's* skipper, Samuel (Black) Bellamy, and his crew of 101 drowned when their ship went down in a northeaster, allegedly depositing a fortune in the sand and leading to some of Cape Cod's most cherished legends.

If the find is verified as the wreck of the *Whidah*, it would be the first time pirate treasure has been recovered from American waters, according to Joseph Sinnott, the director of the Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archeological Resources. He said a visit by the board to Cape Cod three weeks ago to view the recovered objects convinced him that the treasure was from the *Whidah*.

Another board member, Robert Cahill, was among the first to agree with Barry Clifford, a professional treasure hunter, who announced in July that he had found the pirate ship.

Request for More Evidence

At least two board members, however, remain unconvinced. Brona Simon, the state archeologist, and James Bradley, an archeologist who represents the Massachusetts Historical Commission, said in interviews this weekend that any verification of the shipwreck was premature.

Mr. Sinnott said he expects to put the question to a vote at the eight-member board's January meeting, "but I don't

think we have the votes." He said he expects a 4-to-4 vote, with three archeologists on the board and one other member voting to withhold verification until more evidence is available.

An archeological study is to be presented to the board before it meets this month, but Miss Simon and Mr. Bradley said they would probably require information based on further excavation before deciding. Excavation is to begin again in spring.

Mr. Clifford, 40 years old, of Vineyard Haven, has brought up thousands of coins and artifacts since a test pit was dug off of Wellfleet in July. He insists they are from the *Whidah*.

Scratching the Surface

"There are millions of dollars in treasures down there," Mr. Clifford said in a recent phone interview. "We have barely scratched the surface."

He refused to give additional details, saying further publicity might hamper his efforts to protect the wreck.

The board, which has jurisdiction over all underwater vessels 100 or more years old in the state's waters, viewed the objects recovered by Mr. Clifford at a bank in Chatham, where some artifacts are immersed in seawater to prevent deterioration, and at a laboratory set up in Eastham to study the find.

Mr. Cahill estimated that the treasure is worth \$400 million. Mr. Clifford has recovered from 4,500 to 6,000 coins, most of them silver, according to Mr. Sinnott.

Even the board members who say there is no positive proof the treasure is from the *Whidah* agree that Mr. Clifford has made an important discovery.

"I don't care whether it's the *Whidah* or not," said Miss Simon. "I am interested in furthering our knowledge of the past." Mr. Bradley added, "The name of the wreck does matter. It has a great story to tell. Let's get on with it and have a good time."

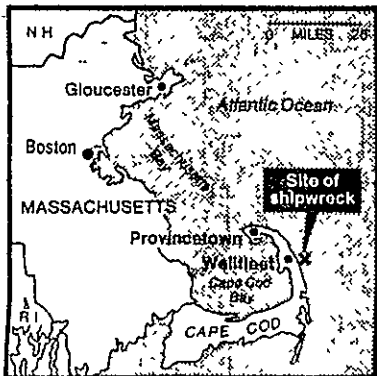
'No Doubt of It'

Mr. Cahill, who has resigned from the board but is retaining his seat until a replacement is named, has been the board member who worked closest with the salvage operation. Asked in an interview over the weekend if Mr. Clifford had uncovered the *Whidah*, Mr. Cahill answered, "I have no doubt of it. None!"

As evidence, he cites the recovery of

Barry Clifford, left, and Bob McClung, a diver, examining a musket salvaged from wreck off Cape Cod near Wellfleet, Mass. Inset: Recovered gold coin. Mr. Clifford believes the wreckage is the pirate ship *Whidah*, which sank in 1717.

The Cape Cod Times/Roscoe DeKona



The New York Times/Jan 8, 1985

Wrecked ship lies off Wellfleet.

1,000 or more Spanish coins, all of them dated before 1717, jewelry and gold bars presumably cut up for division among the pirates, a flintlock, a broadsword, a set of weights, cannons and a mortar jar with the letter "W" scratched on its bottom.

"No other ship out there has that kind of Spanish money on board," Mr. Cahill said, "and the ship is exactly where a map drawn at the time by the governor's representative said it was — about 400 yards off the shore nears Marconi Beach in south Wellfleet."

Mr. Cahill said divers have also located 180 50-pound bags of silver and bags of gold dust.

Even while the source of the treasure is being officially determined, Mr. Clifford and the state are in a legal dispute over its ownership. Under Massachusetts

law the state is entitled to 25 percent and the salvagers 75 percent of any recovered treasure, but Mr. Clifford, who is challenging the law, says he is entitled to all the artifacts. The Attorney General has been asked by Mr. Sinnott to make a ruling.

Up to 10 Years to Dig

Mr. Clifford said the recovered treasure came from a 10-by-10 foot test hole, with about 20 feet of sand removed by a powerful blast directed downward through pipes from the salvage ship's propeller. He has estimated that the salvage operation could take six to 10 years to complete.

The *Whidah* capsized on April 26, 1717, while leading three captured ships. One of the ships ran aground and the other two fled to sea. The *Whidah's*

crew was probably drunk on stolen Madeira wine, according to contemporary reports.

One of many legends that has sprung since holds that Cape Cod resident picked the wreck clean and kept the mouths shut, an old and honored seacoast custom of the time.

An account published in a 1934 book of folktales of Cape Cod, "The Narrows Land," said that the *Whidah's* booty included gold dust and 400 money bags locked in chests between the decks taken from ships in the Caribbean.

The account continued, "She turned bottom up before she broke and her decks fell out, and the guns and gear and much of the cargo may well lying beneath the iron caboose of her that has been seen at low tide on a bar."



"What a find, Williams! The fossilized footprint of a brachiosaurus! . . . And a Homo habilis thrown in to boot!"

Hudrlik directed the Lake Street Bridge "Preliminary" Case Study that was done in 1979. A detailed inspection was made at the time, and as a result, the report concludes that a new bridge is necessary. The report is the official presentation to the state historical preservation officer, so it makes the case very carefully, acknowledging at one point that "the historic bridge would be adversely affected by demolition."—*Minnesota Monthly*

Now, *that's* careful.



"Evolution sure goofed there. Those guys aren't particularly good at anything."

VOICES, "New Works on Native American Cultures," inaugurates a lecture series by distinguished scholars in the fields of cultural anthropology, archaeology, and political science. Lecture topics include a diversity of subjects focusing on recent research, field work, and the use of new technologies.

The series is sponsored by the Museum's Education Department. All lectures will take place on Sunday afternoons, beginning at 2 P.M., and will last approximately one hour. A wine reception will follow each lecture. Lectures and receptions will be held in the Arctic Art Gallery on the third floor of the Museum. Each lecture is limited to 60 subscribers or ticket holders.

The program fee for the full series is \$25 for Museum members and \$35 for non-members. Admission to individual lectures may be available after February 27, 1984, at a cost of \$5 for members and \$7 for non-members. Students and Senior Citizens receive member discounts. For more information contact Judy Brundin, VOICES Project Director, at 212-283-2420.

March 11 Vine Deloria Jr., J.D.

"Self-government and Tribal Sovereignty"

An authority on Native American politics, Mr. Deloria is a Standing Rock Sioux, a professor of political science at the University of Arizona, and a Museum trustee. In his lecture he will draw on new research for an upcoming book. Mr. Deloria will discuss the difficulties in establishing governmental policies and will look at the development of such policies from the Native American perspective.

March 25 David Hurst Thomas, Ph.D.

"Challenges in Archaeology and New Technology on St. Catherine's Island"

Dr. Thomas is Curator of Anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History and a leader in the use of new technologies in archaeological excavations. In an illustrated lecture he will describe his work on St. Catherine's Island, off the coast of Georgia, which was a 17th-century outpost of the Spanish frontier. Dr. Thomas will also discuss the use of isotopic dating, electronic resistivity, proton magnetometer survey, and complex mapping procedures for the recovery of archaeological information.

April 8 Anna Curtenius Roosevelt, Ph.D.

"Archaeology in the Amazon"

An expert in the field of tropical prehistory, Dr. Roosevelt is also Curator of South and Middle American Archaeology at the Museum of the American Indian. She recently returned from the excavation of an ancient mound on Marajo Island at the mouth of the Amazon River in Brazil. Her slide lecture will focus on the biological and cultural evolution of the Marajoara Indians as interpreted through the advanced technologies of remote sensing, stratigraphic archaeology, and bone chemistry.

April 15 John Ewers, Ph.D.

"Army Collectors as the Friendly Enemies of the Plains Indians"

Dr. Ewers, Ethnographer Emeritus at the Smithsonian Institution and an Honorary Trustee of the Museum of the American Indian, is recognized as one of the foremost scholars on Plains Indian cultures. His slide presentation will examine the historic collections assembled by early Army officers and enlisted men from the time of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1804 to 1900. Dr. Ewers will recount the friendships and associations established between the Plains people and military personnel.

April 29 Richard S. MacNeish, Ph.D.

"The Origins of Agriculture"

A recognized authority on the origins of corn, Dr. MacNeish is currently a senior research professor of archaeology at Boston University. He views agriculture as a great leap forward and the basis for ancient civilizations around the world. In a slide lecture, Dr. MacNeish will present his latest findings on the domestication of corn in Mexico 25,000 years ago and the development of wheat, rice, and other grains in different parts of the world.

TRANSPORTATION:

The museum is located at 155th Street and Broadway in Manhattan and is easily accessible by public transportation. Parking is usually available on 155th Street.

By Bus

No. 4 or No. 5 to 155 Street. M-11 Culture Bus to 155th Street

By Subway (from midtown).

IRT Broadway Local (#1 marked "242nd Street") to 157th Street Walk two blocks south.

IND 3th Avenue Local (AA marked "Washington Heights") to 155th Street Walk two blocks west

Cover drawing by Cecile Ganteaume

VOICES PROGRAM REGISTRATION FORM

March/April 1984

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Phone _____

Zip Code _____

Member Non-member Senior Citizen or Full-time Student

Number of Registrants _____

Member _____

Non-member _____

Senior Citizen or Student _____

Total _____

Amount Enclosed \$ _____

Please.

(1) Complete registration form.

(2) Make check payable to the Museum of the American Indian.

(3) Send form and check to Judy Brundin, VOICES Project Director,

Museum of the American Indian, Broadway at 155th Street, New York, New York 10032.

- January 9-13 SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY and the
CONFERENCE ON UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY
Park Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass. Contact: Mary Beaudry, Department of Archaeology, Boston University, 232 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass. :
- March 23 CONFERENCE ON NEW ENGLAND ARCHAEOLOGY
Old Sturbridge Village, Sturbridge, Mass. Contact: Virginia Fitch, R.I. Historical Preservation Comm., 150 Benefit Street, Providence, R.I. 02903
- April 12-14 MIDDLE ATLANTIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
Henlopen Hotel, Rehoboth Beach, Delaware. Contact: Dennis Curry, Division of Archaeology, Maryland Geological Survey, The Rotunda, Suite 440, 711 W. 40th St., Baltimore, Maryland, 21211.
- April 20 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT
Milford, Conn. Contact: Mary Francis Carmell, 61 N. Maple Ave., Westport, Conn. 06880
- April 24-24 NORTHEASTERN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
Lake Placid Hilton, Lake Placid, N.Y. Contact: Alison Pomponio, St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y. 13617
- May 1-4 SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY
Radisson Hotel, Denver, Colorado. Contact: SAA, 1511 K St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.
- May 9-12 SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY
Park Place North, Newark, N.J. Contact: Nancy Batchelor, 203 West Burlington St., Bordentown, N.J. 08505
- May 11 MASSACHUSETTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY-SEMI ANNUAL MEETING
Framingham State College. Call Janice Weeks at 413-773-7870.
Topic: Lithics.
- May 18 RHODE ISLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL
Haffenreffer Museum and Roger Williams College, Bristol, R.I.
Contact: Chris Campbell, DEM, Providence, R.I. 02903
- 2nd Thursday of each month NARRAGANSETT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
Contact: Perry Wolff, 20 Elam St, North Kingstown, R.I.
- 2nd Thursday of each month ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT, INC.
7:30 pm at the Old Lyme Middle School. Contact: John Pfeiffer, 132 Whippoorwill Rd., Old Lyme, Conn.
- 4th Saturday of each month COHANNET CHAPTER OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
At the Bronson Museum, Attleboro, Mass. Call the Museum at 617-222-5470 for times and programs.

We will have more information on the following meetings in the next NEWSLETTER.

- November EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION
- November AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

ANNOUNCING A BOOK SALE BARGAIN

The Schuylkill Valley Chapter (No. 21) of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology announces that it will have copies of Jay F. Custer's new book, Delaware Prehistoric Archaeology: An Ecological Approach, for sale at special discount prices. The list price of the book is \$28.50. Due to special bulk sale rates the Schuylkill Valley Chapter is able to offer this book for sale at the following rates:

1 to 4 copies - \$20.00 each

5 or more copies - \$18.50 each

Delaware Prehistoric Archaeology covers the prehistoric cultures who inhabited the state of Delaware from 15,000 BC up to European Contact. There are 224 pages, plates, maps, figures, and tables.

ORDER FORM

Please send me _____ copies of Delaware Prehistoric Archaeology at the price of \$_____ each for a total of \$_____.

Name: _____

Address: _____

All prices post paid. Prices: 1 - 4 copies - \$20.00 each; 5 or more copies - \$18.50 each.

Checks should be made payable to S.P.A. 21

Return this form to: Tom Waters
Warwick Park
RD 4
Pottstown, PA 19464

CALL FOR PAPERS FOR 1986

The National Council on Public History will be meeting jointly with the Organization of American Historians in New York City, April 9-12, 1986. The NCPH Program Committee invites submissions of complete sessions or workshops and individual papers. We encourage full panels composed of presentations or papers on specific historical topics. We are especially interested in original research formulated for a variety of audiences. Proposals should include a two-page synopsis of the issues to be addressed and their development by each participant. Sessions should include no more than five participants. Three copies of proposals and vitae for all panelists should be sent either to:

Deborah S. Gardner
Co-Chair, NCPH Program Committee
The Institute for Research in History
432 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10016

OR

Daniel J. Walkowitz
Co-Chair, NCPH Program Committee
Department of History
New York University
19 University Place, Room 400
New York, New York 10003.

The deadline for submissions is March 1, 1985.

THE LOWELL CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL HISTORY

ROBERT WEIBLE, CHAIRMAN
LOWELL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, 169 MERRIMACK STREET, LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS 01852
(617) 459-1027

CALL FOR PAPERS

1985 Lowell Conference on Industrial History

The sixth annual Lowell Conference on Industrial History is being planned around the theme "The Popular Perception of Industrial History." The conference will be held in Lowell, Massachusetts on November 1-3, 1985.

The conference will focus on the ways in which social and economic history, urban history, and the history of technology have been presented by various media (including museums and historic sites, literature, film, television, history text books, and more), and how the public has in turn come to understand its industrial past.

Proposals are being accepted for individual papers and full sessions; full sessions are preferable. Sessions should be limited to five participants. Proposals should include a one-to-two-page synopsis of each paper and the session itself (if applicable), as well as background information on individual participants. Accepted proposals will be published in the annual proceedings of the Lowell Conference on Industrial History. The deadline for proposals is March 31, 1985.

The Lowell Conference on Industrial History is able to provide some limited subsidies for travel and lodging accommodations for individuals without institutional affiliations or whose institutions cannot fund travel costs. Applications for such financial assistance should be included with individual proposals.

For further information contact Robert Weible, Lowell National Historical Park, 169 Merrimack Street, Lowell, MA 01852; phone (617) 459-1027. The Lowell Conference on Industrial History is a yearly event sponsored by Lowell National Historical Park, the University of Lowell, and the Lowell Historic Preservation Commission, the Museum of American Textile History, and Boston University.

SPONSORED BY

LOWELL HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
LOWELL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

LOWELL MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY OF LOWELL

Colonial Dutch Studies

an interdisciplinary symposium

Program

Saturday, March 2, 1985

9:45 A.M.

Registration and Coffee

10:15 A.M.

Welcoming Words

Andreas te Boekhorst,
Netherlands Consulate General

Introductory Remarks

Eric Nooter, New York University; program
coordinator

10:30 A.M.

Colonial Dutch History

Joyce D. Goodfriend, University of Denver

Commentary

David S. Cohen, New Jersey Historical
Commission

Discussion

11:30 A.M.

Dutch Colonial Arts

Ruth Piwonka, Livingston Tricentenary Project

Commentary

Mary C. Black, Consultant, Museum of American
Folk Art

Discussion

12:30 — 2:00 P.M.

Lunch Break

Colonial Dutch Symposium

Department of History
New York University
19 University Place, Room 400
New York, New York 10003

I wish to register _____ persons for the conference.
(No registration fee is required).

Name(s) _____

Address _____ Zip _____

Daytime Telephone () _____

I wish to receive the 4 papers and enclose a check for \$4.95
- covering duplication and mailing costs.

I wish to receive the illustrated symposium report
and enclose a check for \$7.95, including postage

2:00 P.M.

Colonial Dutch Archaeology

Paul R. Huey, New York State Office of Parks
and Recreation

Commentary

Bert Salwen, New York University

Discussion

3:00 P.M.

Dutch Colonial Manuscripts

Charles T. Gehring, New York State Library

Commentary

Jacob W. Smit, Columbia University

Discussion

4:00 P.M.

Concluding remarks

Patricia U. Bonomi, New York University

Directions

Loeb Student Center
566 La Guardia Place
Top of the Park, 5th Floor

From Penn Station:

Take subway A, AA, CC or E to West Fourth
Street, Washington Square. Walk to West Fourth
Street; then four blocks East to La Guardia Place
(After one block, Washington Square Park is on
your left)

From Grand Central Station:

Take IRT No 6 subway to Astor Place. Walk to
Fifth Street, then West to Fifth Ave; make a left
through Washington Square Park to La Guardia
Place.

Please make all checks payable to:
Willem F. Nooter/Colonial Dutch Symposium.
(A xerox copy of this form is acceptable).

THE INSTITUTE
for Research in History

We are planning a series of workshops on New York City archeology.

Some people have told us that day-time roundtables are inconvenient. Others seem to prefer this time. We are taking a survey of peoples' preferences so that we can find the best time or times to schedule other roundtables.

Day-time week-days are o.k. ()

Day-time week-days are not o.k. ()

Weekend days are o.k. ()

Weekend days are not o.k. ()

Mid-week evenings are o.k. ()

Mid-week evenings are not o.k. ()

I suggest the following topics for future roundtables:

Please return this form to Karen Rubinson at address below or Bert Herbert
c/o Louis Berger, 100 Halsted St. East Orange, N.J. 07019

432 Park Avenue South New York, N.Y. 10016 (212) 689-1931

A report on an earlier roundtable follows.

SYMPOSIUM ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHOD AND THEORY

A SUMMARY REPORT

A symposium on Archaeological Method and Theory, sponsored by PANYC, co-sponsored by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission and the Institute for Research on History met on Thursday, 29 November at the New York City Landmarks Commission.

The symposium addressed three questions. Each section was opened a few short comments by Fred Winter, who functioned as moderator, with lively discussion following.

The first question was:

1) Do ceramic types which existed for long periods of time yield useful diagnostic information for dating landfill sites? For example, at the Barclays Bank site we know from the water lot grant descriptions with corroborative evidence from the tax and deed records that the site was filled before the end of the seventeenth century. In fact, records show that by 1699 there are inhabitants on the site. Yet the ceramic data collected from the landfill investigations produced mean ceramic dates (MCD's) for the mid-eighteenth century. The problem seems to be that the tin enameled earthenware and creamware date ranges are quite broad. Are there other sites in New York City with a similar problem? Is there a mechanism or mechanisms that could be developed to help us to begin to obviate the problem?

Joe Diamond discussed the first question from the standpoint of materials found at the 175 Water Street Site. He gave several examples of various dates from features at that site and concluded that Mean Ceramic Dates were the least likely to give accurate dates for features or landfill. He concluded by saying that the latest ceramic artifact was the best determinant for the date of a feature/landfill and glass, in general, gave more reliable dates than ceramics. He recommended that we use such dating techniques as terminus post quem. In the discussion that followed, all of the participants agreed that that was the best approach for dating. Many suggested that MCD's were useful only in the 18th century context in which they had been originally conceived.

The second question which was discussed was

2) Are there problems in interpreting material culture that are unique to commercial port centers, or inland industrial centers, or urban centers that developed at the crossroads of trading networks? Which theoretical models, if any, are useful in interpreting complex urban historical archaeological materials?

Two initial comments were made in response to this question. Sherene Baugher addressed the validity of the core-periphery model for the 18th century. She discussed evidence from Staten Island and Manhattan and concluded that in areas with excellent water and land transportation, when you are considering the upper class, the core-periphery model did not really work and was essentially a non-question in the New York City area. The group discussed her points at length and agreed with her conclusion.

Joan Geismar said that one of the principal considerations was that excavating in New York meant dealing with sites that were both domestic and commercial space. Therefore, it was complicated to identify the nature of the sites and how to allocate the various materials to domestic or commercial use.

In the ensuing, two readings were recommended. Joan suggested,

1971 Porter and Lybsig
Merchants and Manufactures.

Joel Grossman cited,

1981 Rink, Oliver
Jan. "The People of New Netherland: Notes on Non-English
Emigration to New York in the Seventeenth Century,"
in New York History

as an excellent resource for 17th century Dutch history.

The third question was

3) Patterns of activity change with economic and geopolitical swings. Are these patterns manifest at sites in New York City? If so, how do these patterns manifest themselves? If there are discontinuities between the political and economic swings and the archaeological record, what are they and how do you explain them?

Bert Herbert attempted to describe the context that precipitated this question. He raised the question as to whether we are able to see the reflection of the economy or other social factors in an isolated archaeological context? More generally, can we identify and archaeologically define broad ideational constructs, or do we need to look at smaller units, as the household, and then build toward an ideational construct.

No resolutions were expected but the discussion was hearty in addressing such issues that have such an effect on all our work.

Respectfully submitted by,

Karen Rubinson
and
Bert Herbert