

PROFESSIONAL
ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF
NEW
YORK
CITY



NEWSLETTER NO. 39
 MAY, 1988

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Material for the PANYC Newsletter can be sent to Celia Orgel, acting editor, 360 Cabrini Blvd., 3-G, New York, N.Y. 10040. To ensure inclusion in the next issue, please submit material at least one week prior to the next scheduled meeting.

MEETING NOTICE - NEXT PANYC GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

MAY 18, 1988

CUNY GRADUATE CENTER, ROOM 1126, 6:30 P.M.

Minutes of the PANYC General Membership Meeting

CUNY Graduate Center, Room 1126, March 30, 1988

Cantwell called the meeting to order at 7:00 P.M.

Secretary's Report: Minutes of the December 2, 1987 meeting were accepted.

Treasurer's Report: Cantwell for Winter, balance in PANYC account is \$1,100.46.

President's Report: 1) A copy of a letter sent to the new Director of Arts and Antiquities for the Parks Department, Adrian Benepe, is in the Newsletter. 2) Salwen recently spoke to Parks in an all day session on the value and need for Parks to have a comprehensive archaeological resource management plan. 3) An advisory committee meet at Conference House Park to address future concerns in development of the 210 acre site. Marcha Johnson is the Job Captain for this project. Parks has retained a consultant to address archaeological concerns related to resource management planning at this site. 4) Regarding the Rufus King site in Queens, Francis Gaye (a consultant for Parks) notified Cantwell of activities disturbing archaeological material at the site. Cantwell contacted Benepe at Parks, ~~and was not well received by him.~~ This site was flagged as having archaeological potential prior to construction in a report by JoAnn Cotz. 5) ~~Results of the PANYC elections are as follows:~~

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Action: Silver reported on investigation of a shell midden site in Jamaica Bay that was reported to be of Native American origin; it was found to be of recent historic origin. A letter will be sent to Parks regarding concern for archaeological resources at Madison Park, Manhattan, to remind Parks of the need to address archaeological concerns at this site.

Awards: No report.

City Agency Policy: No report.

Curation: No report.

Legislation: No report.

Museum: No report.

Native American Affairs: No report.

Newsletter: Orgel prepared the March 1987 Newsletter.

Nominations Committee: Cantwell reported on election results: President, Karen Rubinson; Vice President, Roselle Henn; Treasurer, Fred Winter; Secretary, Betsy Kearns; EXECUTIVE BOARD: Leslie Eisenburg, Joan Geismar, Sydne Marshall, Bert Salwen, and Diana Wall. In Rubinson's absence Henn conducted the rest of the meeting. Henn began by thanking everyone who served on PANYC Board last year.

Public Program: Geismar was congratulated for her work on the PANYC information panels on display at the public program at the Museum of the City of NY. Geismar reported that the program was very well attended and enjoyed by audience.

Research and Planning: T. Klein, for Rubinson, suggested workshop to be scheduled in the fall to examine documentary research reports and pull the information they contain together and relate to a predictive model.

Standards: Rothschild reported no feedback on use or application of standards for archaeological reports as of yet. It was suggested that the period for comment be extended with a notice put in the Newsletter requesting comment.

OLD BUSINESS: Marshall will conduct mailing to membership announcing party for Solecki.

NEW BUSINESS: 1) Joel Klein volunteered to assemble and chair a new: COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NEW YORK CITY PARKS DEPARTMENT, the purpose of which would be to develop and implement an active campaign to aggressively pursue the Parks Department to encourage them to be more responsible in management of archaeological resources on Park lands. J. Klein stated that this committee will take the attitude of "no more Mr. Nice Guy," after ten years of PANYC having worked with Parks in a positive dialog but Parks making no progress. J. Klein indicated that the committee would first assemble all correspondence to Parks in the last 10 years to document fully PANYC attempts to alert Parks to destruction of archaeological sites and the need for a comprehensive plan. This correspondence, with summaries, would serve as a basis for a "White Paper" that would be used with a press package to announce formation of the PANYC COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NEW YORK CITY PARKS DEPARTMENT. A petition outlining grievances would be prepared for securing of signatures; meetings with City Council and Community Board members would also be necessary. 2) A press release was received from Ed Platt regarding his plans for phase 1a, 1b, 2 and 3 work in Queens. Concern was expressed regarding the lack of SOPA certification and expertise to conduct these activities. This was referred to Action Committee for further investigation.

Membership: New members approved by the general membership include Shelly Spritzer, Ed Lenik, and Anne Donadeo.

Respectfully Submitted, Daniel N. Pagano, PANYC Secretary 1987/88

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

May 4, 1988

To the PANYC membership:

This is the first in a series of letters from the President, which I will try in the future to prepare for mailing with the minutes prior to each meeting. If I miss that deadline, then the letter will be found in the newsletter, as this one is.

As I try to sort out the various responsibilities of the PANYC President, it is clear that one of the most important is allocation of responsibility for the duplication and mailing of the newsletter. We have been relying greatly on the members who regularly attend the meetings; perhaps there are others who can contribute. I would like to prepare a list of individuals and institutions who/which can contribute on a rotating, and, if the list is long enough, infrequent basis. Please let me know if you can help.

There is a long list of committees in the minutes but no central list of committee members. Since I seem to have my PANYC minutes filed in at least five different places (which is where everyone has suggested I look), I thought I would try a different tack. Below is the list of committees as reported in the last minutes. If you are on a committee, would like to be on a committee, or if you want to resign from a committee, please let me know. A tentative list of committee members will be distributed before the next meeting and subsequently a corrected list will be mailed out. The committees are: Action (T. Silver, chair), Awards, City Agency Policy, Curation, Legislation, Museum (J. Geismar, chair), Native American Affairs, Newsletter, Public Program (R. Henn, chair), Research and Planning (K. Rubinson, chair), Standards (N. Rothschild, chair), NYC Parks (J. Klein, chair). As you can see, my recall on who is chair of each committee is incomplete; please identify yourselves! Is the committee list complete?

Please help PANYC by responding. I can be reached in the Key Perspectives office: 250 West 100th Street, Ballroom Suite, New York, N.Y. 10025 -- (212) 865-7386.

Thanks.

Karen S. Rubinson

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

Department of Anthropology
New York University
25 Waverly Place
New York, New York 10003
March 31, 1988

Mr. Adrian Benepe
Director of Arts and Antiquities
City of New York Parks and Recreation
The Arsenal
Central Park at 530 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10021

Dear Mr. Benepe:

It is our understanding that work has commenced recently at Madison Square Park.

We are enclosing for your consideration a copy of a letter from Anne-Marie Cantwell (PANYC) to Donald M. Reynolds regarding archaeological resources evident at Madison Park. There appear to be undisturbed stratigraphic layers and a buried land surface of unknown time periods under the fill at the park.

We strongly urge that measures be taken for the preservation of these cultural resources before further construction proceeds.

The members of PANYC look forward to hearing from you on this matter.

Sincerely yours,



Annette Silver
Chairperson, Action Committee
Professional Archaeologists
of New York City

Enc.
P.S. You can reach me at
516/295-0250 and Anne-Marie
Cantwell at 212/998-8550.
CC: Job Captain, Madison Park

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY

Department of Anthropology
New York University
25 Waverly Place
New York, New York 10003
19 June 1987

Mr. Donald M. Reynolds
Curator of Parks
City of New York Parks and Recreation
The Arsenal
Central Park
New York, New York 10021

Dear Don:

I am writing to summarize the results of our meeting today at Madison Square Park. As you know from our earlier discussions, there had been reports of looting of archeological materials from the park.

Following these discussions and upon your suggestion, I visited the park to see what impact the current construction work there is having upon any potential archeological resources. On this initial reconnaissance, I and two other archeologists, Eugene Böesch and Joel Grossman, noted that the exposed surface areas contained quantities of oyster shell and historic ceramics. Upon hearing this, you suggested today's meeting.

This morning, Diana Wall, an archeologist, and I met with you and Dan Jeanette, the resident engineer, and inspected the site. Today's visit confirmed our earlier findings. This morning we again noted large quantities of oyster shell, glass and ceramics strewn throughout the entire area that had been exposed by the construction activities. The ceramics included blue shell edged pearlware (ca. 1780-1840) and white ware (ca. 1820-1900), Canton porcelain (popular ca. 1790-1840), as well as various light blue transfer printed whitewares (popular after ca. 1825) including some decorated with the Canova pattern, and plain ironstone (popular sometime after ca. 1850).

In the walls of one of the construction trenches, we also noted undisturbed stratigraphic layers, one of which could be an earlier ground surface, as well as later fill deposits. As mentioned above, there are, in addition, reports of 17th and 19th century coins, smoking pipes, bottles, and hearths removed or destroyed by looting activities at the park.

Clearly Madison Square Park has a strong potential for yielding information about the early history, or even prehistory, of the city. As we discussed

this morning, we strongly urge that as a first step a preliminary archeological study be done. This preliminary study would include documentary research followed by preliminary testing in those areas of the park that will be disturbed by construction activities. This initial study would provide an assessment of the nature, extent and significance of Madison Square Parks' cultural resources in the construction area as well as any appropriate recommendations.

I found our meeting this morning to be very enjoyable and profitable and I very much look forward to cooperating with the Department of Parks in preserving our city's heritage.

Sincerely yours,

Anne-Marie Cantwell
President
Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC)

P. S. I shall be out of New York for the month of July. Should you need to contact PANYC during this period, Diana Wall, immediate Past President will be here and you may contact her either at 249-8078 (home) or 998-8550 (bus). Thanks again for today's meeting.

****NOTICE**NOTICE**NOTICE**NOTICE**NOTICE**NOTICE**NOTICE**NOTICE**NOTICE****

Reports on current activities, publications, and/or fieldwork about Archaeology within the five boroughs of New York City are currently being accepted for inclusion in the March issue of the CNEHA NEWSLETTER. Format should follow one similar to SHA Newsletter.

Deadline for submissions is May 27, 1988.

Please use this form and submit materials to: Daniel N. Pagano

NYC Landmarks Presv. Comm.
225 Broadway, 23rd Fl.
New York, NY 10007
212/553-1135

AAM Policy Regarding the Repatriation of Native American Ceremonial Objects and Human Remains

Although individual cases involving the repatriation of Native American materials from museums have been addressed by those concerned over the years, museums in America have not had available a comprehensive set of fundamental principles that might guide them when dealing with the complex and sensitive issues of repatriation. That lack was particularly obvious when Senator John Melcher (D-MT) last year introduced a bill that would establish a federal process of resolving disputes between museums and Native Americans regarding the repatriation of human skeletal remains and sacred artifacts.

The legislation largely assumed that museums and Native Americans had been antagonistic toward each other, and that Indian tribes had been unsuccessful in their attempts to repatriate the materials held in museums.

No document existed, however, that clearly spelled out the museum community's responsibilities in this difficult and sensitive area. Even Museum Ethics (1978), though it made reference to the issues of basic human dignity and the study of human remains and sacred objects, did not provide policy that would serve to guide museums.

On the recommendation of the Council of the American Association of Museums, which believed it essential to issue a policy statement on the repatriation of Native American remains, AAM president Robert Macdonald appointed a task force in the fall of 1987 and charged it with creating a policy for the museum community. The group included members of Indian descent, a nationally known expert in American Indian law, and the former director of a tribal museum. Under the chairmanship of AAM past president Joseph M. Chamberlain, the task force first met on September 28, 1987, in Chicago. Dan Monroe, president of the Oregon Art Institute; Michael Fox, director of the Heard Museum in Phoenix; Joallyn Archambault, director of the Smithsonian's North American Indian Program; George Abrams, chairman of the North American Indian Museums Association; Rennard Strickland, dean of Southern Illinois University's Lesar School of Law; Patterson B. Williams, director of education at the Denver Art Museum; Ray Thompson, director of the Arizona State Museum.

Over a period of several months, the group worked through a number of drafts—and the nuances of linguistic interpretation—to create the following policy document. The resulting paper, approved by the full AAM council at its mid-winter meeting in Washington on January 15, 1988, provides a groundwork perspective on issues for the museum community to consider. It is designed to help museums grapple with the legal, ethical, religious, and scientific questions involved in repatriation requests.

In its follow-up work on the issue, the AAM will offer a checklist of issues and case studies to further guide museums through what they must do when artifact return is requested. For more information, or additional copies of the following policy statement, contact the AAM.

and use. These collections are often central to the understanding of Native American culture and to the preservation of the living heritage of the Native American. To fulfill this responsibility, museums should make their Native American collections readily accessible to the Native American community, reflect Native American values and traditions in the care and interpretation of these collections, and regularly involve Native Americans in museum programs concerning these collections. As part of this responsibility, museums should also seek the collaborative resolution of requests for the repatriation of human remains and ceremonial materials in their Native American collections.


The resolution of requests for repatriation is best accomplished on a case-by-case basis. Only by a case-by-case approach can proper consideration be given to the diversity of specific native communities and the ethical, fiduciary, and legal responsibilities of individual museums.

As institutions devoted to collections of artistic, historic, and scientific objects, museums are ultimately responsible for the proper care and interpretation of their collections, including those of Native American origin. Sensitivity and respect for the meaning and value of such material must be realized within the context of the museum's mission to preserve, interpret, and exhibit its collections.

In their responsibility to collections, museums should consider the changes in professional museum standards and practices through time. Many individual collectors, acting on behalf of museums, or museums acting on their own behalf, engaged in activities in the past that were aimed at assuring the preservation of elements of Native American culture and traditions that may not be considered ethical by today's standards. Museums are now faced with making difficult decisions regarding the relationship between the ethics of the past and the ethics of today.

In determination of requests for the repatriation of Native American materials, the ethics of today must prevail over the ethics of the past. Museums should act in accordance with current museum standards and practices in the acquisition, research, interpretation, and deaccessioning of Native American collections.

The return of materials from museum collections to indigenous populations is both a domestic and an international issue. This policy statement, however, is not intended to apply to the international issue of repose for cultural property. The repatriation of Native American materials involves a unique set of legal issues and domestic considerations. This statement speaks only to the issue of repatriation of Native

 The contribution of Native Americans to the development of American society has been profound and has continuing influence on American life and culture. Museums too have contributed significantly to the development of American society. Museums have played an important role in the preservation of the rich and diverse culture of Native Americans. Through their collections, exhibitions, and programs, museums have helped to under-

score the inherent value and integrity of Native American culture and Native Americans' place as America's first inhabitants. Together with the Native American community, museums are helping to assure the survival of Native Americans' values, ideas, and traditions into the twenty-first century and beyond.

Museums with Native American collections have a special responsibility to these collections in their preservation

American ceremonial objects and human remains in the United States.

This policy addresses two separate and distinct types of collections: ceremonial objects and human remains

Ceremonial Objects

Ceremonial objects are those for which it can be demonstrated that the individual object is necessary to assure the continuation of the religious practices of a Native American group with both legal and cultural standing. Native Americans with a legitimate right to request repatriation are members of Native American groups claiming relation to the object and with legal and cultural standing

A museum which possesses illegally acquired Native American ceremonial objects should repatriate those objects if requested to do so by Native Americans as previously defined. In negotiations to repatriate Native American ceremonial objects, museums should take the steps necessary to ensure that all parties address the issue of the preservation, when appropriate, of such objects.

In cases where the methods of acquisition of objects may have been technically legal at the time of acquisition but which may be considered unethical by standards either then or by standards since, museums should weigh both legal and ethical considerations when considering requests for repatriation. Museums should also weigh the value and benefit of such objects to their public mission with the interests of the requesting party. The specifics of all these considerations should be discussed with the legitimate groups.

For objects that have been legally and ethically acquired, museums should also give serious consideration to requests for repatriation. In such instances, the museum should weigh and balance the value and benefit of such objects to its public mission and purpose with the value and benefit of such objects to requesting Native American parties before making decisions. Thorough discussion between the museum and the requesting party is important to this process. In general, museums should be satisfied that the reasons for request of repatriation are more compelling than the reasons for retaining ownership of such objects. Museums should determine the legal conditions and potential liability of any deaccession for repatriation and act in accordance with

the highest standards of well formulated collections policies.

(It is understood that "grave goods" may be different from ceremonial objects. However, in the examination of requests for repatriation, museums should consider this policy's treatment of ceremonial objects appropriate for repatriation requests of Native American grave goods.)

Human Remains

Museums which possess illegally acquired human remains should take steps to repatriate such remains upon request of the legitimate party concerned.

In cases where the methods of acquisition of remains may have been technically legal at the time of acquisition but which may have been unethical by standards either then or by standards since, museums should weigh both legal and ethical considerations when considering requests for repatriation and discuss with the requesting parties the specifics of these considerations.

Museums should weigh scientific interests with principles of Native American religion and culture and specifically demonstrate the existence of more compelling scientific interests if they are to retain historically recent (post-European contact) remains for which there is a direct relationship to existing Native American tribes, individuals or families.

Upon receiving a request for the return of human remains from the pre-European contact era and for which there exists a direct antecedent to specific Native American individuals, families, or groups, museums have a responsibility to weigh equally scientific values with Native American cultural values and basic human dignity. Unless there are compelling and overriding reasons to retain human remains under these conditions, museums should work with legitimate Native American descendants to return such remains.

For remains of both the pre- and post-European contact eras that lack such direct connections to existing individuals, families, or tribes, Native Americans who request repatriation must demonstrate that there exist compelling religious or cultural values that transcend well established scientific interests on the part of museums in order for repatriation to occur. Museums should consider such requests for repatriation seriously and in good faith.

Follow That Dirt: Scratch and Sift With Asadorian

By GREGORY JAYNES

William Asadorian, an archivist and a very thorough man, got his pitchfork from the trunk and began scratching around in the ground just south of the Jacob K. Javits Convention Center. Pretty soon he had unearthed the stem of a clay pipe, circa 1780, shards of 18th-century pottery, drinking mugs and the like, big pieces of English rum bottles from the same period, ancient creamware, hand-painted teacups, a terribly old nail, a flattened 7 Up, a flattened Budweiser, the butt of a Benson & Hedges 100 Light, an 18th-century chicken bone and five 18th-century peach pits. Mr. Asadorian knows his dirt.

He had followed this dirt, kept up with it as you would distant but colorful kin. To make way for the Continental Insurance Building, this particular dirt came from Maiden Lane and Front Street in 1982, leaving its natural state in lower Manhattan to serve as landfill on the West Side. Other downtown dirt from building sites has gone to Staten Island and New Jersey, and so has Mr. Asadorian, hot on its trail.

Mr. Asadorian is a dedicated, dead serious, amateur archaeologist, you see, and he makes it his business to know where displaced earth goes when it comes out of sections of the city where the Dutch and the English first settled. You have to get up pretty early in the morning to sneak any dirt past Mr. Asadorian, who has been known to be at his shovel at 5.

His diligence has gotten him a plaque from the Museum of the City of New York, acknowledging his many contributions. Other beneficiaries of his findings have been the South Street Seaport Museum, Colonial Williamsburg and the Smithsonian Institution.

Philanthropy is at the heart of his search, Mr. Asadorian is quick to say. If there is anything that gets his goat, it is the pot hunters and treasure seekers who sometimes muscle into the act. "I don't wish to be classified as a pot hunter," Mr. Asadorian said the other day. "I want to be thought of as someone doing a great service for this city. I don't even go around with a metal detector. I'm looking for things of the common man of the 17th and 18th century, things of non-intrinsic value — not silver or gold."

The digger is a bit of a stuffed shirt on this and other matters that seem to be sore points to him alone. He wants the record to reflect that he is not prospecting for profit. His job as archivist for the Queens Borough Public Library is compensation enough, thank you.

'I don't wish to be classified as a pot hunter,' the archivist says.

The last thing in the world he would do is get in the way of the professional archaeologists at work in these parts. He is simply, in his quiet way, trying to help flesh out the history of this town. Nor does he wish to make a nuisance of himself at construction and excavation sites. It is

merely that, now and again, you have to rescue something "in situ" just ahead of the bulldozer. Consider the record straightened, Mr. Asadorian.

He is a careful man in all things, including language, which gives it the unfortunate side effect of being dry enough to tranquilize even a hyperkinetic listener.

Ask him how many items he has dug up in the 20 years he has been at this, for example, and he will scratch his chin and give it his most honest effort. "Let me say this: In many cases the ceramics will be broken. That you would call shards. Let's say between ceramics, tobacco clay pipes, textiles, shoes — I guess you could put shoes separately; no, a shoe is not a textile; I don't think it's redundant — metallic objects, maritime and wooden artifacts, I would have to say, I mean, I know I have found thousands of items, but just so as not to step on people's toes, let's just say hundreds, though indeed I have found thousands."

A good day in the search for bits and pieces of the history of New York would be a day, say, when a water main bursts somewhere around the foot of Manhattan. Then city crews have to peel back the crust of the 20th century for a look at the past.

If a similar catastrophe happens uptown, however, as it did on Broadway in the 80's a couple of months back, it does not excite Mr. Asadorian. "I try to concentrate basically on the 17th and 18th centuries," he said. "I try not to push myself into the 19th century because then I'm spreading myself too thin."

It was the soil he was spreading thin in a trucking line's terminal near the convention center earlier this week, and it made him a happy fellow. "Here we go! Here we go!" he said as he turned up a chunk of colonial brick, or an oyster shell older than Peter Stuyvesant.

From time to time he allowed himself a satisfying little chuckle. And later, when he had finished digging and was loading his car with the oxidized leftovers of old New Amsterdam, Mr. Asadorian allowed himself a modest commendation: "I'm a little piece of history myself, I guess."

Compromise Is Reached to Keep Indian Museum in New York City

By IRVIN MOLOTSKY
Special to The New York Times

NEW YORK
TIMES
APRIL 13, 1968

WASHINGTON, April 12 — The divisive issue of how to assure the future of the Museum of the American Indian in New York City was all but settled today in a compromise reached by members of Congress, Mayor Koch and State Attorney General Robert Abrams.

Under the compromise, which seems virtually assured of approval, the bulk of the museum's collection, believed to be the greatest grouping of Indian artifacts in the world, will be shifted to the United States Custom House on Bowling Green in lower Manhattan.

That would end nearly 10 years of contention over where to put the museum, which has felt for a long time that its upper Manhattan location and cramped quarters have deterred visitors and led to a neglect of the thousands of artifacts.

Other Possibilities

Among the possibilities that were considered were a move to Texas at the invitation of H. Ross Perot, a merger with the American Museum of Natural History in New York City and a move to the Mall in Washington, where it would have become part of the Smithsonian Institution.

And the issue had become so embroiled in politics that the museum, though neglected by visitors, had become a symbol of the importance of cultural institutions for New York City.

Senator Daniel K. Inouye, the chairman of the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, said the museum's present building on Audubon Terrace at 155th Street and Broadway in the Washington Heights section, would be a branch of the Indian museum.

Under the compromise, Mr. Inouye, a Hawaiian Democrat who has long been concerned with Indian affairs, will no longer seek to have the Indian artifacts moved from New York to a new Smithsonian museum on the Mall.

New Bill on Smithsonian

Instead, his committee plans to report out a bill Wednesday calling for a new Smithsonian museum on the Mall, with its own Indian collection and liberal borrowing of items from the New York museum. In that, he will have the support of Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a member of the Board of Regents that governs the Smithsonian.

Senator Moynihan, Democrat of New York, who helped Senator Inouye fashion the compromise, was elated. "This is an event in cultural history," he said at a news briefing in the Capitol. "This is the world's most important, not just the largest, ethnographic collection."

The Custom House, under the Inouye legislation, will be leased to the Museum of the American Indian and the Beyer Foundation, which runs it, for \$1 a year for 99 years. "Even rent control"

Continued on Page B4, Column 3

Indian Museum Gets New Home In Compromise

Continued From Page A1

doesn't do that for them," Mr. Moynihan said.

The arrangement to keep part of the museum in upper Manhattan was made at the insistence of Representative Charles B. Rangel, Democrat of Harlem, whose district includes the current site. Representative Ted Weiss, another Manhattan Democrat, whose district takes in the Custom House, said of the support for Mr. Rangel's position, "It was important to show that cultural assets were not being withdrawn from the neighborhood."

Asked why Senator Inouye had switched from supporting the shift of the museum to the Mall in Washington to working on a compromise leaving it in New York, an aide said the New York delegation to Congress had created a roadblock to Mr. Inouye's hopes of any Indian museum for Washington. By working for the compromise, Mr. Inouye won the New Yorkers' support for the second museum

Only Dissent

The only dissent on the agreement came from Robert McC. Adams, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who said he thought the proposed arrangement was unworkable. Mr. Adams had been a strong supporter of Mr. Inouye's original plan to transfer the museum's collection to Washington and incorporate it into the Smithsonian.

The compromise was endorsed by New York officials and the officers of the museum.

Mayor Koch said in a statement sent to the Capitol: "I'm delighted that after extensive negotiations a solution has been reached insuring that the Museum of the American Indian will have a permanent home at the United States Custom House. Native American culture has a splendid new forum in New York."

Mr. Koch's reference was to the role that New York City is to play in financing the move to the Custom House. The city and the state have each pledged \$18 million toward renovating the building to make it suitable as a museum. The Federal Government has already spent \$35 million on renovations at the Custom House, and the Museum of the American Indian is to raise an undetermined amount for the renovations, according to Julie Kidd, chairwoman of the museum's board.

"This is an alternative that we had



Senator Daniel K. Inouye, left, head of the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, with Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan after announcement of an accord

to keep the Museum of the American Indian in New York City. Standing between them was Julie Kidd, chairwoman of the museum's board.

hoped would come to pass for a long time," Mrs. Kidd said. From her neck hung a 1932 gold coin depicting an Indian in a headdress, and when it was noticed, she said, "I guess the person who gave it to me was prophetic."

Attorney General Abrams also sent a statement. "This development is extremely gratifying and I congratulate Senators Moynihan and Inouye on their having cut the Gordian knot," he said.

Mr. Abrams's statement suggested that the tangled litigation concerning the museum would be ended soon.

Creator of Collection

That litigation began when Edward N. Costikyan, the foundation's lawyer, went into court in New York to determine if it was possible to move the collection from the city, which would be contrary to the trust established by George Gustav Heye, the creator of the collection. Mr. Abrams, as the guardian of estates and trusts in New York State, opposed any such move.

"The availability of the Custom House," the Attorney General said in his statement today, "means that the museum will remain in New York as the trust requires, and the continued

presence at Audubon Terrace meets a responsibility to the neighborhood."

Several hours after the compromise was announced, Mr. Adams, the head of the Smithsonian, said in a statement that the association of the Smithsonian with the New York museum suggested in the legislation "is unwise and unworkable." He said the proposal would result in duplicated efforts by the Smithsonian and the Indian museum, create complications in museum operations and financing and undermine the authority of the Smithsonian's Board of Regents.

Breadth of Support

Proponents, illustrating the breadth of support they had for the Custom House decision, noted that they had won over Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York. He had preferred moving the Indian museum into the Museum of Natural History on Central Park West, saying it would be too costly, and inappropriate to use the Custom House for the museum.

An aide to Mr. D'Amato said today that the Senator agreed to the compromise because the alternative had appeared to be a stalemate that would have resulted in the deterioration of the

collection and its possible loss to another city, perhaps Washington or Dallas.

Mr. Moynihan said Governor Cuomo endorsed the relocation of the museum to the Custom House, which was made possible by construction of a new Federal courts building on Foley Square. That building will house the bankruptcy courts now in the Custom House.

The Indian artifacts will start being moved into the Custom House in two years, the Senator said, while it will be at least five years before the Smithsonian can complete its Indian museum on the Mall. Roland Force, executive director of the Indian museum, said some kind of a preview exhibition would be installed at the Smithsonian as soon as Congress approves the move. "We're anxious to get on with this," he said.

Mr. Force said the museum's warehouse in the Bronx would be sold. He suggested that the Audubon Terrace site could be converted into a children's museum, repeating the foundation's assertion that the uptown site was too far off the museumgoers' normal paths to ever draw large crowds.

Bill to Protect Historic Shipwrecks Goes to Reagan

By IRVIN MOLOTSKY
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 13 — The House of Representatives today approved a measure intended to protect thousands of historic shipwrecks from the intentional or accidental harm caused by sport divers, archeologists and salvagers.

The bill, which was approved 340 to 64, passed the Senate Dec. 19 on a voice vote and now goes to President Reagan. His swift signing is expected, as his Administration has endorsed the bill.

The law would give jurisdiction of historic shipwrecks within three miles of the coast to the states, which have been trying to assert their authority in the area. The law would also cover some other shipwrecks, such as those in coral reefs. In all, the measure would cover 5 to 10 percent of the estimated 50,000 shipwrecks in the three-mile range.

Control over the shipwrecks is now exercised by Federal courts interpreting the admiralty law, and backers of the new measure said this had resulted in conflicting opinions.

States Would Divide Valuables

The new law calls for a state to decide how to divide the valuables when a shipwreck is found to contain treasure. But while discoveries of fortunes attract headlines, most of the wrecks are found to contain broken crockery.

According to analyses by both Democratic and Republican legislative staffs in Congress, the Submerged Lands Act of 1953 granted states title to the land, and the natural resources under them, in navigable waters within three miles of the coast.

Since then, Federal courts have rendered contradictory decisions as to whether the law granted the states the authority to regulate either the recovery of historic shipwrecks or the salvaging of artifacts by private par-

ties. The courts have divided on whether the 1953 law superseded the much older body of admiralty law.

Under admiralty laws of salvage, private groups that retrieve the contents of wrecks are entitled to compensation, which is intended to take into account the costs and risks of undertaking the operation.

The ships affected by the bill are:

¶ Those defined as historic abandoned shipwrecks because they are "substantially buried" in submerged state lands. The term "historic" is not defined. Rather, the substantially buried requirement would mean wrecks in the water for several decades, the time geologists say would pass for that to occur.

¶ Those held in coral formations, a section designed to protect the fragile ecology of coral reefs.

¶ Wrecks that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, a registration that sets a minimum of 50 years for entry.

Other shipwrecks within three miles of the coast and those beyond three miles would continue to come under the coverage of admiralty law.

Amendment Is Defeated

Before taking up the bill, the House defeated an amendment whose proponents said it would guarantee the access of sports divers to shipwreck sites. The sponsors of the bill countered that the measure provided for access by such divers and that any amendment would mean the bill would be dead for this year because the Senate would not have the revised version in time.

In the debate, one of the bill's managers, Representative Bruce F. Vento, Democrat of Minnesota, said, "The issue is quite simple: whether states should have control over wrecks in their jurisdiction."

Admiralty law, he said, was concerned with commercial shipping and

the protection of lives at sea, not in what happens to historic wrecks.

Representative Norman D. Shumway, Republican of California, argued that the amendment was necessary because "the bill fails to protect the rights of access by private divers," whose number he put at four million in the country.

Several members told of successful and unsuccessful salvage operations, to make their points for and against the amendment. Representative Jack Fields, Republican of Texas, for example, said that giving states the primary role in overseeing underwater operations was no cure-all, and he cited a Delaware case to make his point.

He said Delaware once ruined a historic ship by raising it, since in the process it fell apart. It would have been better to leave it as an underwater museum, Mr. Fields asserted.

Fordham and its Ruins

Students and Faculty Dig in to Find the Past



The following is a history of the Fordham Manor excavation which is in progress next to Collins Hall.

By DR. ALLAN S. GILBERT

The Rose Hill manor is now in its third year of excavations, and in some places within the site, we are finally in up to our necks. Under the sponsorship of the university and the Bronx County Historical Society, Fordham has been digging up the remains of its oldest structure, which is quite possibly one of the earliest farmhouses in the central Bronx. Groundbreaking to find the old building, razed and buried in 1896, took place in the fall of 1985 and since then over 350 square feet of foundations have been exposed. The earth moving has stimulated new historical research as well, and in some instances, the combination of documentary and archaeological evidence has permitted new inferences about Rose Hill's past. A review of progress should start at the beginning.

The principle boundaries of Fordham's Rose Hill campus originated from the sale of farmland by John Archer, the lord of Fordham Manor. Established in 1671 on 2,000 acres of land between the Bronx and Harlem rivers, Fordham was the first manor granted by the British colonial government of New York, and Archer's choice of a name may have been a borrowing of the Saxon term meaning "house by the ford," a possible reference to his placement of the initial settlement just above the wading place linking Manhattan and the mainland, near the present corner of Bailey Avenue and 233rd Street in the Kingsbridge section of the Bronx by our reckoning. Though heavily mortgaged, Archer held the manor intact until 1678, when the land containing the later Fordham campus was sold to the Dutchman Reverend Michaelson, whose father, Michael Bastianon, lived in the Kingsbridge settlement and had served as a signatory witness on the original letter of patent that granted Fordham Manor to Archer. Michaelson may have farmed the land from the 1680's, however, as Barton's tenant.

Michaelson's sons deeded the house and the land to their brother-in-law, Benjamin Corsa, in 1736 and the farm stayed in Corsa hands until after the Revolution, when Benjamin's son Isaac was forced to flee as a

Loyalist. A wealthy New York merchant, Robert Watts, acquired the farm as a country estate in 1787, naming it Rose Hill after the family's ancestral home in Scotland. In the 1820's and 30's, the property passed through several owners but was finally purchased in 1839 by Bishop John Hughes as the site of a Catholic college and seminary. Thus, when the new St. John's College opened in 1841, the oldest building on the campus was a farmhouse that had seen in one form or another some 150 years of colonial and early American occupation.

During its college years, the old manor house became a service building for the school, a nuns' residence, an infirmary, and a Jesuit seminary, but it was declared unsafe in the mid-1890's and demolished six years before construction began for Collins Auditorium, which had stood over part of the manor's remains since it was completed in 1901. A few archival photos of the old house, taken just before its demise, reveal a two-story wood frame construction, faced with clapboard. Two chimneys built at the ends of the center hall appear to have become enclosed by the east and west wings when they were added to the house by the college in the 1840's.

Two areas of the manor site have so far been opened. In the first, the rear corner of the east wing has been exposed revealing the fieldstone and brick foundations of the 1840's that represent the work of the college's first architect, William Rodrigue. Rodrigue also built the college church and adjoining St. John's Hall, as well as his own cottage, present Alumni House. Construction may have been ongoing simultaneously since at least three poorly cut molding stones that may have been intended for the church underlie the east wing's end wall to serve as a footing. Also uncovered was part of a long vaulted brick cistern set within a crawlspace beneath the wing. Fed by a downspout system visible in the old photos, the cistern, together with several nearby wells, served the college as its principle water sources prior to the introduction of city water later in the century.

Running parallel to the east end of the wing, a crushed marble path with brick border was unearthed, representing the 1896 ground surface. Beneath the brick border, not two and one-half feet out from the end of the wing, a well-constructed wall was found,

lying totally below the 1896 surface. Although its identification is still uncertain--as is the depth to which it extends--we feel that it might have been a retaining wall built to hold up the ground on which the east wing had been constructed. A land surface sinking under the weight of a poorly founded building would have needed the buttressing that such a structure would provide, and thus we may have some indication here of the degree to which the manor had become "unsafe" in its last years.

The second area explored is over the joint between the east wing and the center hall on the front of the house. Here, the old photos indicate a stuccoed foundation base below the first clapboards, and excavations have not only revealed the stuccoed surface of the stone and brick core, but also the striking maroon color of the stucco as it had been painted in the 1890's.

In the angle formed by the juncture of wing and center hall, we have uncovered a dense mass of architectural debris, thrown down in the course of demolition. Bricks and fieldstones abound, but also various kinds of stucco, mortar, and plaster from former outdoor and indoor locations, a large section of chimney, and stacks of sheet metal roofing. Bricks from the center hall may be quite early in date, for they correspond to a canon of 8 x 3 1/4 x 2 inches, wider and flatter than most red bricks in use since the late 1700's. Thus, the bricks may help us assign the wall construction either to the Watts family (1787) or sometime within the interval of Michaelson/Corsa occupation (1680?-1784).

Further discoveries were made in June of 1986 as land clearance began at the west end of campus for dormitory construction. Trash pits deposited in the 1870's and sealed by terracing in the 1880's were exposed by the bulldozers, and thus we were able to sample the pits' contents. From these deposits--now buried beneath the foundations of Alumni Court North--came a large array of dinnerware, all imported white ironstone china from various manufacturers in Staffordshire, England, and representing quite possibly the early college's first set of dishes. Another archive photo, this time of the boys' dining room in Dealy Hall decorated for Christmas 1921, shows virtually the identical china forms and place settings as we have recovered from the 1850-

1870 period in the dumps. Another archival photo from the Georgetown University library shows similar china on the tables of the Woodstock seminary dining hall, and this strong continuity in the basic place setting suggests a highly conservative purchasing pattern among Jesuit colleges which will be a useful comparison to other early establishments of the early industrial age (in recent years, of course, most institutional tableware has been modernized and upgraded to styrofoam and plastic).

Objects associated with the china, including beverage and medicine bottles, clay tobacco pipes, stoneware storage crocks, inkwells, lead pencils, scraps of shoe leather, and animal bones, provide a rare glimpse into the daily life of St. John's College. These items and the remains of the manor itself make Fordham one of the few American universities that can study itself archaeologically and illustrate its history with the very objects used by the ancestors' graduating classes. Many artifacts are currently being prepared for display.

Except in winter when the site lies dormant under protective tarpaulins, the manor is explored and maintained on weekdays by students, who thus receive a rare opportunity to experience the excitement of discovery and learn professional excavation technique at an important archaeological site located right on the campus. The fall course AN41325 entitled Fieldwork in New York Archaeology and the Summer Session course AN41324 entitled Archaeological Field Methods provide an introduction to digging techniques and methods of historical research, but also important, they help us find answers to questions of Fordham's past. It cannot be done without the assistance of the Fordham community, and participation is encouraged. On a volunteer basis, students are welcome to join in the reopening of the site in April during K and L blocks on Monday and Thursday. In addition, students may come on selected Saturdays in June and July when the site is open for work by a dedicated group of metropolitan area amateurs. All interested in participating are encouraged to contact one of the project directors, Dr. Allan Gilbert of Sociology and Anthropology (579-2202) or Dr. Roger Wines of History (579-2009).

Suspect in 2 Killings Seized in Routine Check

By SUZANNE DALEY

Stopping a pick-up truck on the Lower East Side as part of a routine anti-drug operation Sunday night, the police said they found a former convict suspected of killing two co-workers and injuring two other people at an archeological site near Philadelphia.

One of those wounded was an archeologist who had hired the suspect as part of an effort to give ex-convicts a second chance. The archeologist's pregnant wife was also wounded in the attack, which occurred April 1.

On Sunday night, the suspect, driving a truck with an out-of-town license plate, was pulled over near Avenue C and 15th Street, said a police spokesman, Officer Joseph Gallagher. Police officers frequently stop out-of-state vehicles in that area to deter drug purchases by suburban residents.

After police officers checked his license plate and discovered who he was, the suspect, Arthur Faulkner, 31 years old, bolted and had to be chased for several hundred

The victims were fatally stabbed outside Philadelphia.

feet, Officer Gallagher said. He pulled a knife and struggled with the officers before he was subdued.

According to reports published in Philadelphia newspapers that cited the police, Mr. Faulkner, of 4149 North Broad Street in Philadelphia, who was on parole for the attempted rape of an elderly woman, had been working as a laborer on the dig near West Conshohocken, Pa., since last November.

He had been hired by Glenn W. Sheehan, an archeologist who was on the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, the country's oldest prison reform agency.

Mr. Sheehan, the police said, did not know of Mr. Faulkner's violent background and

had intended to hire only nonviolent ex-convicts.

The rampage took place after Mr. Faulkner reportedly raped one of the female archeologists, the published reports said. She resisted and was stabbed to death.

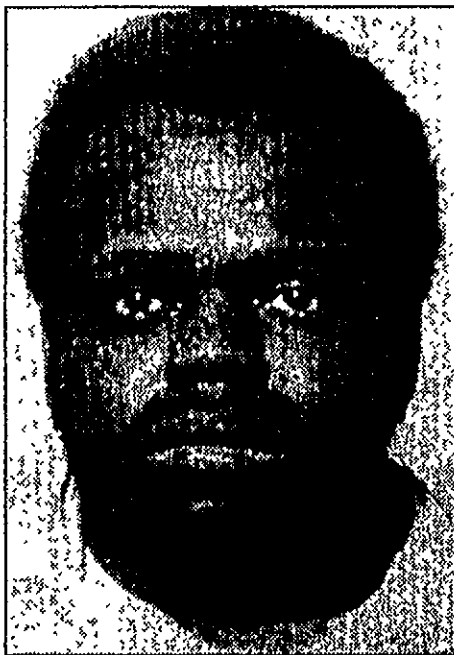
A close friend who tried to help her was then also stabbed to death, and when Mr. Sheehan and his wife tried to interfere they were both stabbed several times, the published reports said.

The carnage took place in a wooded, hilly area near the Schuylkill River where a sewer line is being installed and an archeological concern, SJS Industries, is conducting a federally mandated study.

Manhunt in the Woods

After the assaults in a converted barn that was the headquarters for the dig, Mr. Sheehan dragged himself down the street and appeared at the door of a neighbor bleeding profusely and begging for help, the pub-

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Associated Press

Arthur Faulkner

Continued From Page B1

lished reports said.

Pennsylvania state troopers closed the Schuylkill Expressway for about two hours near the Conshohocken State Road and the expressway, as helicopters and dozens of local police officers carrying shotguns searched nearby fields and woods for the suspect.

Mr. Faulkner had served two years in prison for the 1984 attempted rape of a 72-year-old woman, whom he punched and threatened with a pair of scissors. He was paroled last October.

Members of the dig have described Mr. Faulkner as a quiet worker who kept to himself and seemed to enjoy his duties.

The women who were killed at the converted barn on Woodmont Road

Two others were stabbed repeatedly at an archeological dig.

were Clarice J. Dorner, 30, of Elk Grove, Ill., who was reportedly raped by Mr. Faulkner, and Annaliese H. Killoren, 22, of Lynn, Mass., who came to her aid. Both were archeologists.

Mr. Sheehan, 39, was stabbed in the arms, legs and abdomen. His wife, Anne Jensen, 31, also an archeologist, was stabbed in the back.

After the attack, Mr. Faulkner escaped in a 1977 blue and white truck with a camper top and Massachusetts license plates that belonged to Ms. Killoren's parents, according to published reports.

Mr. Faulkner was driving that truck when he was stopped by New York City police officers at 8:30 P.M. said the po-

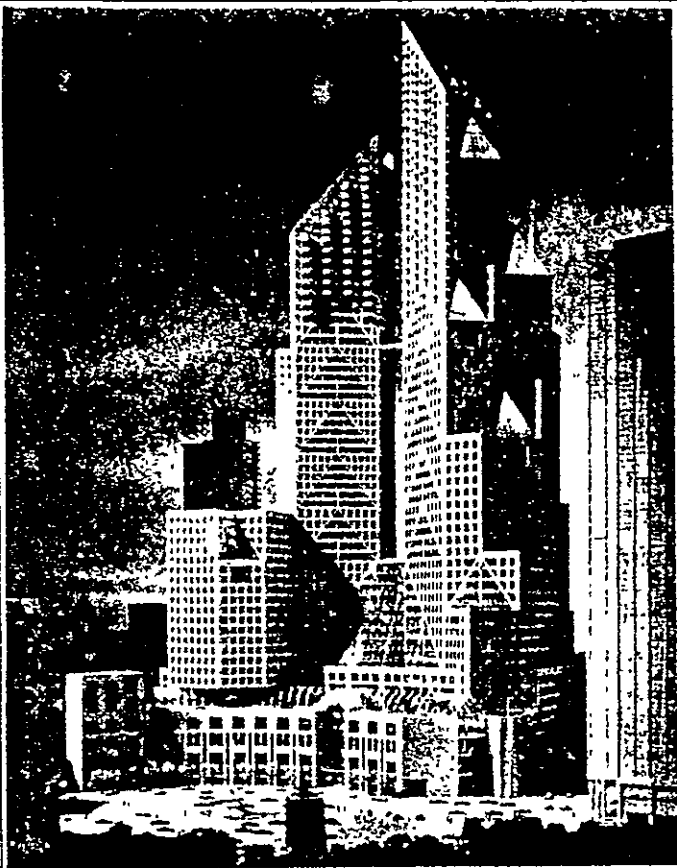
lice spokesman, Officer Gallagher. During the efforts to subdue Mr. Faulkner, three officers were slightly injured. They were treated and released at hospitals.

In New York, Mr. Faulkner has been charged with grand larceny, resisting arrest and criminal possession of a deadly weapon. Officer Gallagher said discussions were under way with the Philadelphia authorities about extraditing Mr. Faulkner.

In Philadelphia, Mr. Sheehan apparently had routinely hired former convicts as laborers on the dig. In addition to Mr. Faulkner, two other former convicts were at work at the time of the attack. Yesterday, no one was at the site.

A police spokesman in Pennsylvania said both Mr. Sheehan and his wife had been released from the hospital and were recovering from their wounds at an undisclosed location.

Several board members of Pennsylvania Prison Society, said they believed Mr. Faulkner had been referred to Mr. Sheehan by the Salvation Army, whose own policy is that they will not release information about an inmate's record to a potential employer. Efforts to reach the agency were unavailing.



Original design for Columbus Center, by Moshe Safdie: "slice-and-dice architecture" or "great art"?

Preservation News, March 1988

Skyscraper squabble

Tower project stirs the emotions in New York

By Arnold Beike

In New York City, it often seems nothing ever gets built without a fight. Protracted, lawsuit-laden battles seem to be a perfectly natural part of the order of things.

But even in that contentious landscape, one recent wrangle stands out from the rest—the proposal to build a massive office tower on Columbus Circle at the southwest corner of Central Park. Named Columbus Center by its developer Boston Properties, the proposal has stirred up more controversy and galvanized more opposition than any project in recent memory.

"The groundswell of opposition to this project is the most significant bestirring

of public opinion on an urban design matter since the fight over the tower proposed atop Grand Central Terminal more than a decade ago," wrote *New York Times* architecture critic Paul Goldberger last fall during one of the controversy's many heated episodes.

Why should this particular project have given New Yorkers so much more heartburn than its many sizable predecessors? Has community sentiment against mega-projects reached the point where, as some observers claim, angry New Yorkers will no longer put up with mammoth buildings? Why the fuss—which peaked in early December when the Municipal Art Society won a lawsuit declaring "null and void" the sale of the project site to Boston Properties and moving the city and developer to replan and refine the project.

Answers to these questions can be found both in the design of Columbus Center and the way it was brought into being.

The original design, by architect Moshe Safdie, called for a pair of pink-granite-faced office towers, connected at the base by a massive structure that was to include a glassed-in shopping gallery hugging the curve of Columbus Circle. The towers were to step back through an irregular series of pitched roofs as they rose to slanted tops at 58 and 68 stories. Covering 3.5 acres, Columbus Center would be much bigger and taller than any other structure in its West Side neighborhood.

Columbus Center's striking design offended many people. Goldberger pronounced it "slice-and-dice-architecture" and *New York's* Carter Wiseman called it "an open shirt where collars and ties are called for." To others it was simply "the ice mountain" or "the hulk." Boston Properties head Mortimer Zuckerman conceded the project was controversial but added that, "like all great art, it irritates people's sensibilities until they get used to it."

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Columbus Center

(Continued from page 1)

Projected ultimately to add more than 9,000 employees to the neighborhood, Columbus Center opponents claimed would severely tax the city's streets, subways and other infrastructure.

The prospect of the large afternoon shadow the towers would cast over Central Park also riled many New Yorkers. Opponents, led by the Municipal Art Society (MAS) and including MAS board member Jacqueline Onassis, Walter Cronkite and other notable Manhattanites, charged the shadow would spoil enjoyment of much of the park, most of all during the winter, when the shadow would cut completely across the park.

Defenders of Columbus Center, however, pointed out that skyscrapers cast shade is nothing new for Central Park and that, for much of the day, the twin towers would cast no shadow at all on the park.

In addition to complaining about environmental impact, project foes decried the process that gave birth to Columbus Center. In 1984 the city and the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA), owners of the Coliseum exhibition center now occupying the site, realized the Coliseum would not be needed after the Javits Convention Center was opened in 1986. They agreed to sell the site to a private developer, with the purchase price being the primary consideration of the deal.

"There were no design guidelines to speak of," wrote Goldberger. "The operative factor was money, not design."

The winner was Boston Properties, which agreed to pay \$455 million for the site. By paying an additional \$40 million for improvements to the Columbus Circle subway station, the developer was granted a 20 percent floor-area bonus for the building. The brokerage firm of Salomon Brothers, designated the major tenant of Columbus Center, later became a development partner.

If the bonus was not granted, the city was prepared to accept \$57 million less for the property. In effect, the city was selling the bonus for \$57 million.

Claiming the city had no legal right to sell zoning bonuses, the MAS filed suit last June in the State Supreme Court against the city and the MTA. The suit, which was only the third one filed against the city by MAS in the organization's 95-year history, according to MAS president Kent Barwick, also charged that the project's environmental impact analysis was flawed.

"Zoning benefits are not cash items," wrote Supreme Court justice Edward H. Lehner in his December 7 decision striking down the Coliseum sale. "A proper *quid pro quo* for the grant of the right to increase the bulk of a building may not be the payment of additional cash into the city's coffers for citywide use."

Mayor Edward Koch said the city would appeal but has yet to act on that promise. MAS will fight any appeal, says attorney and MAS board member Philip K. Howard, who represented the group in its lawsuit. "If the Mayor is successful," says Howard, "he's likely bought two or three more years of litigation."

In the meantime, Salomon Brothers, battered by the October stock market plunge, pulled out from Columbus Center. Zuckerman then modified the project, signing a new contract with the city on December 31. The revised agreement, which must be approved by the city's Board of Estimate, omits both the floor-area bonus and subway station improvements and lowers the purchase price to \$357 million. Although the pact does not

refer to building height, Zuckerman has said he wants the taller tower to reach 62 stories.

What will the new Columbus Center look like? Nobody knows, because Zuckerman has dropped Safdie and hired architect David Childs of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill to redesign the building, by an end-of-May deadline.

But Zuckerman's opponents, including city comptroller Harrison Goldin, say revising the project is not enough. They want the city to go back to square one and rebuild the project for which 12 developers originally vied.

The MAS position is that the city should stall forever and do a right, says Howard.

The controversy over Columbus Center comes at a time when the old sign of major Manhattan building projects and the way they are approved, are coming under increasing attack from residents, community groups and government officials. In the wake of years of super-scale buildings sprouting on the East Side and then spreading to the West Side, many New Yorkers are calling for smaller, better-designed development. In this sensitive climate, projects like Columbus Center and Television City, a multi-skyscraper scheme proposed by Donald Trump for the Upper West Side, have become what the *New York Times* calls "flash points, symbols of overdevelopment."

An especially sore point for many is incentive zoning—the practice of the city granting developers building bonuses or other zoning exceptions in return for including amenities in or near projects. Introduced in the 1960s to encourage plazas at the base of buildings, the practice has grown to encompass a host of features—including interior public passageways, links to subway stations, parking garages, day care centers and such non-design elements as subsidized rent for nonprofit groups.

As the list of amenities expanded and bonus-enlarged buildings proliferated, so did complaints that the incentives were having a negative impact on urban design and city life. Critics have also charged that the incentive system dilutes the uniformity of citywide zoning by encouraging spot zoning and that the method has induced the city to abdicate its planning responsibilities. "Incentive zoning is a disaster in this city," says Howard. "The problem in New York is that the new buildings don't fit in."

But some community groups defend the incentives as a way to enhance their neighborhoods with new facilities such as schools, libraries and parks. A crucial element in the issue is the influence on the development process of the city's 54 community boards, official but nonvoting neighborhood bodies that often work with developers to secure extra benefits for their neighborhoods.

In January, a special committee of the City Bar Association, created at the request of Mayor Koch and the Board of Estimate, held public hearings on the issue of incentive zoning and the roles of the city, developers and community boards in the process. The panel will issue findings and recommendations, which may include recommendations for basic revisions to the city charter's land use provisions, says committee member David Condliffe.

Things are relatively quiet now on Columbus Circle. But with Boston Properties going ahead on a revised plan, the city considering appeal of the court case it lost, critics calling for the city to start the whole thing over, and New Yorkers eyeing more closely the way zoning and development shape the city, it probably won't be long before the next batch of headlines.

PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF NEW YORK CITY - PANYC
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 curating experience. Requirements for both field and laboratory experience will be considered to have been met by attendance at an archaeological field school which meets the guidelines set forth by the Society of 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, review of archaeological proposals and/or 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.

The membership dues are \$12. Non-member subscriptions to the Newsletter are \$6. If you are interested in applying for membership in PANYC or subscribing as a non-member to the PANYC Newsletter, complete the form below and mail it to: Betsy Kearns Secretary 27 Deepwood Road
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Name _____

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Please indicate preferred mailing address.

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or of the Society of Professional Archaeologists? _____

Please Attach Curriculum vitae or resume.