Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study - West Village Houses/Whitehall Storage Project – (Block 636, Lot 70)

Final Report

Prepared for:
Douglas Elliman Property Management
WVH Housing Development Fund Corp
New York, New York

Prepared by:
Alyssa Loorya, M.A., R.P.A., Principal Investigator and
Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A.
Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

February 2008
Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study -
West Village Houses/Whitehall Storage Project
(Block 636, Lot 70)

Final Report

Prepared for:

Douglas Elliman Property Management
WVH Housing Development Fund Corp
New York, New York

Prepared by:

Alyssa Loorya, M.A., R.P.A., Principal Investigator and
Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A.

February 2008
A Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study for the West Village Houses/Whitehall Storage Building was undertaken on behalf of the WVH Housing Development Fund Corp (WVHHDFC) and Douglas Elliman Property Management (DEPM), as agents. The goal of the WVHHDFC and DEPM was to determine if the existing brick wall adjacent to their property is the wall that originally comprised either the eighteenth century Newgate Jail or the nineteenth century Empire brewery.

In the course of the investigation the following research institutions were visited: the City of New York - Landmarks Preservation Commission, the New York Public Library, the New York Historical Society, the Brooklyn Public Library, the Brooklyn Archives of the Brooklyn College Library’s Special Collections, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – New York District’s Library, the New York City Municipal Archives, the New York City Tax Assessor’s Office and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Previous documentary studies of the area were surveyed to supplement this report.

The purpose of this study is to provide a basic documentary history and information to determine the prehistoric and historic potential of the site with regard to cultural resources. Research was undertaken to determine if the site might contain archaeological or other cultural resources that would be compromised by the proposed development as well as a recommendation for further study should the potential for the disturbance of potential resources exist.

The study was undertaken by Alyssa Loorya, M.A. R.P.A. and assisted by Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A., in accordance with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission and New York Archaeological Council regulations.

Based on the information gathered for this report, the existing wall in question is not the remains of either the eighteenth century Newgate Jail or the nineteenth century Empire brewery. The wall appears to have been constructed in the 1930s as part of the redevelopment of the site after the brewery closed. Although older than 50 years, the existing wall would not be considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, as it does not retain any historical significance, nor does it meet any of the four criteria for consideration.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management Summary</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table of Content</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Map and Images</td>
<td>iii-iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgements</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Introduction</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Site Proposal</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Geographic Setting</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. The Prehistoric Period</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Historic Period</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. Summary and Recommendations</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII. References</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Appendices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A – Archaeological Scope of Work</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B – New York Times Article, August 22, 1937</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D – Other Maps</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D – Other Images</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E – Resumes</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# LIST OF MAPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Site Map</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viele 1865</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratzer, circa 1766-1767</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homberger 1994</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>van der Stadt 1820</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous n.d.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromley 1879</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous 1813</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stout 1822</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hooker 1824</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morin 1828</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hooker 1829</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridges 1830</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colton 1836</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colton 1849</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith 1852</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromley 1891</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LeFevre 1896</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyde 1907</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromley 1917</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Images: (note: All images Chrysalis Archaeology except where noted)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Existing brick wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Nineteenth century newspaper clipping - escape from Newgate prison. (Image on file at the New York Public Library.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Empire Brewery, 287 West 10th Street (formerly Amos Street) (Image on file at the New York Public Library.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Empire Brewery (Image on file at the New York Public Library.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>This building was constructed 1937 - former Empire Brewery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Existing brick (east) wall to the 1937 construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Charles and Washington Street circa 1930 (Image on file at the New York Public Library.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Charles and West Street circa 1918 (Image on file at the New York Public Library.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Washington Street – n.d. (Image on file at the New York Public Library.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Washington Street – n.d. (Image on file at the New York Public Library.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Washington Street – n.d. (Image on file at the New York Public Library.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Current Site Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Current Site Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Current Site Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Brick Wall in question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Brick Wall in question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Brick Wall in question</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to thank Katy Bordonaro from the WVH Housing Development Fund Corp and Gail Davis from Douglas Elliman Property Management for requesting this Phase IA Document. Although the information provided was not what was hoped for, Ms. Bordonaro and Davis provided information and encouragement for the project.

Thanks to Simeon Bankoff, Executive Director of the Historic District Council, and Dr. H. Arthur Bankoff, Chairman – Department of Anthropology and Archaeology at Brooklyn College, for recommending Chrysalis for this project.

Joseph Ditta at the New York Historical Society continues to be most helpful in our search for information of the past.

Finally, the authors would like to thank Kirsten Smyth and Diane George for their assistance in gathering information for this report.
I: Introduction:

The subject of this report is Block 636 located in Manhattan’s West Greenwich Village, New York, New York. Currently this city block is occupied by nine building lots. The two structures on the southwest corner, fronting West Street are part of the Weehawken Historic District. The remainder of the block is not in an historic district but sits opposite the Weehawken Historic District and the Greenwich Village Historic District extension (Map 01).

Three properties, 668 and 680 Washington Street and 303 West 10th Street, are the main focus of this study. The two buildings that occupy 668 and 680 Washington Street (Block 636 Lot 60) are multi-unit co-op, known as the West Village Houses (WVH) cooperative, managed by Douglas Elliman Property Management (DEPM). A four story warehouse building sits at 287-303 West 10th Street (Block 636, Lot 70) and occupies a majority of the block (Map 01).

In September 2007, Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (Chrysalis) was commissioned by the WVH to investigate the potential historic relevance of the existing brick warehouse’s exterior east wall. The warehouse property owners are planning on redeveloping the site, which may include the removal of the brick wall. The WVH has expressed concern that the wall in question is historic and has the potential to be significant. If that is the case, the WVH would seek to have the wall incorporated into a new design for the project area.
The proposed project is not subject to environmental regulations, as the project does not incorporate public funds. Therefore, environmental review under the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) or the City Environmental Quality Review Act (CEQRA) is not required. However, the residents of the WVH have held a long standing belief that the existing brick wall of the adjacent warehouse may be remnant of a late eighteenth to nineteenth century jail and/or brewery (Image 01) that once occupied the site. Chrysalis was asked to conduct a limited Phase IA Documentary Study to document as much information as possible regarding the origins of the east wall of the warehouse structure.

II:  Site Proposal and Current Condition:

The warehouse building is owned by Charles Street Holdings, LLC and is slated for partial demolition and development into a new fifteen story luxury condominium (City Planning Commission n.d. and Davis 2007). The property measures 240’ x 190’ and extends from West 10th to Charles Street abutting the two West Village Housing properties on Washington Street.

The City Planning Commission determined that the proposed development would have no adverse environmental impact.

The City Planning Commission, as lead agency, has determined that the proposed 303 West 10th Street will not have a significant adverse environmental impact. The action involves 150 Charles Street Holdings, LLC, is requesting a text amendment to Zoning Resolution Section 15-41 to allow the City Planning Commission, by authorization, to waive the open space ratio and height factor requirements for the conversion of existing non-residential buildings … The proposed actions would facilitate a proposal by the applicant to convert a four-story non-residential building into a 15-story residential building. The project site is located at 303 West 10th Street (Block 636, Lot 70) in the West Village neighborhood of Manhattan Community District 2. The conversion would involve the enlargement of the existing structure from 180,704 gross square feet (gsf) to 288,600 gsf. The converted building would include 330 dwelling units and 45 below-grade, accessory parking spaces (City Planning Commission n.d.)

According to information provided by WVH and DEPM, development plans call for the partial removal of the extant brick wall that fronts the courtyard between 668 and 680 Washington Street (WVH and DEPM 2007).
Image 01: Existing brick wall in question
III: Geographic Setting:

The island of Manhattan was formed, in part, during the last glacial period, approximately twelve thousand years ago, and is comprised mostly of medium to high grade mica schist metamorphic rock that is between forty and one hundred feet from the surface and covered with glacial till. Sections of lower Manhattan, the southern tip of the island, including the specific project area, consisted of swamp and marsh land connected by streams that fed into the Noort (Hudson) River and the East River and meadow (Schuberth 1968:9, 65-66, 80-81; Isachsen et. al. 2000:47-48; Burrows and Wallace 1999:359; Tracker 2001:2-4). The area was also somewhat hilly, which is consistent with the action of the retreating ice shelf (Map 02).

Map 02: Viele 1865 - depicting the original topography of the area with an overlay of the late nineteenth century street-grid
During the historic period most of the hills within this area appear to have been leveled to fill in the various ponds, including the Collect Pond, as well as the streams that were located in the area. Early maps of the area confirm this landscape. Both the 1766-1767 Ratzer Map of the City of New York (Map 03) and the 1865 Viele map of original landscape features (Map 02) depict the project area as being a meadow terrain, later bordered by man-made land to the west along the Hudson River shoreline. It would appear that the majority of landfilling occurred between the mid eighteenth to the turn of the nineteenth century (Homberger 1994: 51; Cohen and Augustyn 1997: 28, 94-95, 121, 136-138 and Figures 3-5, 9; Burrows and Wallace 1999:359; Tracker 2001:2-4).
IV: The Prehistoric Period¹:

Native American occupation of the current New York City area is, in general, poorly researched, reported on and understood. Due, in part, to the obvious changes in cultural occupation and landscape development since the turn of the seventeenth century, much of the Native American history has been obliterated by the development that has occurred since European contact. Several factors have helped to reduce the reported history and research potential with regard to Native Americans. First, it would appear that permanent settlements by Native American’s in the form of villages did not occur until fairly late, post 1400. These villages were made of wood and were compromised due to the radical modifications to the landscape by European settlers. Secondly, with the arrival of Europeans, Native American settlements and influence in the area quickly diminished. Third, these early European settlers did not establish or maintain an amicable relationship with the local Native Americans and therefore did not portray them well in recorded history. Finally, the majority of uncovered Native American sites within the area were either located on the highly disturbed fringes of the City or were excavated by amateurs and pothunters/looters at the turn of the twentieth century when Native American artifacts were highly prized, thus destroying the history of the Native Americans without proper documentation (Lenik 1992; Cantwell and Wall 2001; Bolton 1920, 1922, 1934; Jacobson 1980; Burrows and Wallace 1999).

The Prehistoric period of the Northeast is based upon a generally accepted classification system that is derived from the various tool-making techniques, settlement patterns and subsistence strategies. The classifications are:

The Paleo-Indian period (c. 10,000 B.C. – 8,000 B.C.) is demonstrated by isolated fluted point finds (Bolton 1920, 1934).

The Early Archaic period (c. 8,000 B.C. – 6,000 B.C.) is generally classified by the development of a mixed diffuse economy based on hunting, fishing and gathering (Ritchie and Funk 1973).

The Middle Archaic period (c. 6,000 B.C. – 4,000 B.C.) coincides with climatic changes that produced a warmer climate. This led to the availability of a more diverse resource base and data suggest a pattern of seasonal food capture, evidenced in spring fishing and hunting camps. Material culture changes during the Middle Archaic include the appearance of ground stone tools in addition to flaked stone artifacts. Shifts in materials use are suggestive of shifts in mobility and possibly shifts in social organization (Custer 1986, 1989, 1994; Ritchie and Funk 1973).

The Late Archaic period (c. 4,000 B.C. – 1700 B.C.) is typified by diagnostic lithic forms and an increase in base camps. Late Archaic sites throughout the region are found in an array of environmental settings and display diversified resource use (Bolton 1922).

¹ This section is excerpted from Loorya and Ricciardi 2005. For further information and detail on the Native American history of the City of New York see Burrows and Wallace 1999.
The appearance of fired clay ceramics about 1000 B.C. marks the ambiguous beginning of the Woodland Phase. The Woodland period (1000 B.C. – 1000 A.D.) and the Late Woodland period (1000 A.D. – European Contact) are signified by the appearance of cache pits and ceramic storage vessels, which indicate a greater degree of sedentism. The Woodland is largely a continuation of the Archaic economy. The increase of shell middens during this period may be due to a more sedentary lifestyle and/or the changing coastline that stabilized around this time (Jacobson 1980; Lenik 1992; Bolton 1934, 1920 and 1922). The emergence of agricultural production is also related to this sedentary settlement pattern, which was maintained until European contact. Material culture is typified by distinctive ceramic forms and small triangular projectile points, the latter evidently indicative of bow-and-arrow technology (Custer 1989; Ritchie 1980).

Archaeological evidence of Native American settlement and activity within what is today the City of New York extends back to the Paleo-Indian period. However, few sites have been excavated and/or recorded by modern archaeologists (Cantwell and Wall 2001:40; Baugher and Bluefeld 1980). Based on a review of Cultural Resource Management reports in the library of the LPC, Native American sites are not common within lower Manhattan. Most of the Native American remains or sites found within the City of New York were in the form of shell middens (Kraft 1986).

Early Native American inhabitants of the area systematically exploited the coastal resources of the area. The local tribe was considered to be the Manhattas, whose name inspired the Europeans in naming Manhattan Island (Armbruster 1918). The Manhattas were part of the Algonquian speaking Lenape (Delaware) tribe (Bolton 1922).

Available evidence suggests that subsistence and occupation among Native American groups in the area was seasonal and that they practiced a hunting and gathering economy that utilized the abundance of water resources in the area (Ceci 1977, 1982). During the summer months, groups would aggregate in large base camps that spilt during the other seasons to occupy smaller hunting, fishing, or plant procurement locations. Agriculture became predominant during the Late Woodland period (Ceci 1979-1980). By the time of European settlement in the early seventeenth century, the Native Americans kept fields in which they grew a triad of corn, beans, and squash, along with some other domesticated plants (Truex 1982).

Contact Period:

At the time of European contact as many as fifteen thousand Native Americans inhabited the New York City area (Burrows and Wallace 1999:5). However, soon after the arrival of the Europeans a majority of the Native American population was decimated by a combination of war and disease (Burrows and Wallace 1999:8; Ritchie 1958; Levin 1980).
V: The Historic Period

The Dutch settled New Amsterdam in 1624 with the arrival of thirty families from New Netherland (Burrows and Wallace 1999:36). Soon after then Governor Peter Minuit “purchased” Manhattan Island for what was determined to be twenty-four dollars worth of material goods (O’Callaghan 1864; Homberger 1994). The colony was established as part of the Dutch West India Company, which provided many incentives to encourage settlement in the New World (Map 04).

Map 04: Homberger 1994 – representation of the layout of Dutch New Amsterdam

---

2 Portions of this section are excerpted from Loorya and Ricciardi 2005. The majority of this section focuses on the specific project area. Only a brief overview of the general area’s history is presented. For full history of Manhattan during this period, see Burrows and Wallace 1999.
By 1664, the Dutch surrendered control of New Amsterdam to the English who renamed the colony New York. Within a short period of time the Great Dock was built along the East River firmly establishing the city’s position as a base for commercial and capital activity in the New World. By 1680, the City of New York, at this time solely Manhattan Island, contained approximately 400 buildings. Many of the houses were built in the Dutch style and the Stadt Huys building, the original Dutch City Hall, continued to serve in that function. Toward the end of the seventeenth century the City’s population reached approximately three thousand. Although immigration from the Netherlands had steeply declined the number of English settlers increased (Burrows and Wallace 1999; Cantwell and Wall 2001; Rothschild 1990; Brodhead 1871; Jameson 1909).

The City of New York continued to grow during the first half of the eighteenth century. However, this growth was confined to the southern tip of the island and the majority of Manhattan Island remained sparsely populated above present day Canal Street. Mercantilism, consumerism and agrarian ways of life continued until the time of the Revolutionary War when New York became an occupied city. After the War, New York briefly served as the Capital of the United States and with that distinction, development began at an accelerated pace (Burrows and Wallace 1999; Cantwell and Wall 2001; Rothschild 1990; Brodhead 1871; Jameson 1909).

Historically the project area was undeveloped until the end of the eighteenth century. In 1796 the land that would form Block 636 was part of a two acre plot purchased by the State of New York from Abijah Hammond, who owned a large portion of present-day Greenwich Village. The state identified this area as an ideal location to erect a new state prison as the continued use of the City’s Bridewell and Gaol near Chambers Street was unfeasible due to increased crowding (City of New York – Minutes of the Common Council 1784-1831 and Burrows and Wallace 1999).

The new State prison was commonly referred to as Newgate prison or ‘The prison at Greenwich’ (Map 05). It was the first state penitentiary for persons convicted of burglary and other lesser crimes. The building, designed by Joseph Mangin, most notable for his design of City Hall, was a large stone structure stood on the Hudson River shore at the foot of Amos Street (now West 10th Street). The property was surrounded by a high stone wall. The prison was designed to house 432 inmates in 54 eight person cells, men and women were to be housed on opposite sides of the prison property. According to records, women accounted for twenty percent of the population (Burrows and Wallace 1999).
The warden of the prison, Thomas Eddy, had an idealized vision of Newgate. He saw it as an opportunity to prove that a rational legal system with humane retribution would reduce crime and promote public virtue. In addition to a regimen of strict discipline, part of the program Eddy established at Newgate was teaching inmates useful trades and providing religious and moral instruction (Burrows and Wallace 1999:366-367).

Despite all efforts and intentions Newgate prison was a failure. One reason was that there was insufficient space to house an increasing number of inmates and it soon became overcrowded, dirty and pest ridden. Inmates resisted regulations and the atmosphere was violent (Image 02). In its first seven years of operation four riots occurred that severely damaged prison buildings. Critics condemned the design of the prison as allowing for the unlimited interaction of inmates, thus allowing inmates to plan disruptions. In 1818 a riot nearly destroyed the jail.
This violence was troublesome for the area. As the second quarter of the nineteenth century approached Manhattan was expanding and more and more residences were being built north of the original city limits. The area surrounding Newgate prison had become decidedly residential by 1825. Due to the change in neighborhood and the facility’s inadequacies the State closed Newgate prison in 1828 transferring inmates to a new facility in Ossining, New York.

Though the prison did not officially close its doors until 1828 the Minutes of the Common Council (MCC) of the City of New York references proposals to dispose of the prison and its property as early as 1826 (MCC 1784-1831 15:216). The Common Council considered purchasing the property for use as a city jail and a contract was entered into with State officials. In May 1826 the City purchased the prison and its property for $100,000 (MCC 1784-1831 15:310) with the intent of taking possession of the facility by May 1828 (MCC 1784-1831 16:583).
According to the Minutes of the Common Council the property included the “northerly half part of the main building and the wings attached to such northerly half … situate at Greenwich in the 9th ward … within the block formed by Washington West Christopher and Perry Streets” (MCC 1784-1831 17:188-192). The City planned to use the northern part of Newgate as a penitentiary in addition to Bellevue and the southern half as a City prison. To facilitate access the Common Council resolved to open Charles Street from Washington to West Streets through the prison grounds and disposing of the building that stood upon the said ground (MCC 1784-1831 17:252).

Despite these plans, the City was considering selling the property by November 1828. A committee, formed to assess the City’s options, recommended dividing the prison property into lots and selling them as soon as convenient. They also recommended “reserving the Buildings and materials which may afterwards be disposed of” (MCC 1784-1831 17:689) (Map 06).

The recommendation to divide the property into lots for sale was accepted. The lands were advertised and sold at public auction in June 1829. According to City tax records (1829) the City Corporation sold the grounds and buildings thereon to John Quinn and Andrew Corrigan, Jacob Lorillard, David S. Brown, John Smith and Christopher Tubrishire. All the properties that would form block 636 were owned by Jacob Lorillard (City of New York – Tax Records 1829).
Jacob Lorillard (born 22 May 1774) was a self-taught and self-made man. At a young age he was apprenticed to a tobacconist but had larger ambitions. He spent his life in business, establishing a tannery business in the Collect District and acquired a large estate. He was married to Anna Margareta Kunze in 1809 with whom he had nine children. The 1811 city directory lists his occupation and a tanner and his residence as 18 Ferry Street, a popular area for local merchants (New York City Directory 1811 and Barrett 1863-1866).

Lorillard was active in various charities and religious societies. He served as a Vestryman at St. Georges from 1816-1817 and at Trinity from 1826-1838. He was president of Mechanics Bank and served as a member of the Common Council from 1814-1817 (MCC 1784 – 1831 and Barrett 1863-1866:264-265).

One of his business ventures was investment in real estate, including the prison grounds he purchased from the City. According to a Landmarks Preservation Commission report Lorillard established a sanatorium and spa in the former prison buildings (City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Report 2006).

Jacob Lorillard died 24 September 1838 and his property became part of his estate. According to tax records the Estate of Jacob Lorillard owned the property on the west side of Washington Street until 1846 (New York City Tax Records 1846). Records describe the property as a mansion house on twenty-three lots (New York City Tax Records 1846). In 1846 the property was sold to Abram Nash, Ebenezer Beadleston and Alfred B. Nash of Nash, Beadleston and Company (New York City Tax Records). According to the LPC designation report for the Weehawken Landmark District the old Newgate prison was adapted as a brewery by the new owners (City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Report 2006:14).

Ebenezer Beadleston was the primary partner in the brewery. Born in 1803, near Lake George, Beadleston was taught tanning and currying as a trade. In 1837 he shifted jobs and came to New York City to establish an agency for the sale of A. Nash and Company Ales of Troy, New York. Within three years Beadleston became a partner in the newly named company of Nash, Beadleston and Company. According to Beadleston’s New York Times Obituary (13th November 1889) it was shortly after this that the company “bought out the old State Prison property, bounded by West Tenth-Street, (then Amos-street), Washington, Charles, and West Streets and part of the old building was fitted up as a brewery” (New York Times November 13, 1889).

Shortly after acquiring the property Beadleston was joined by Ernest Woerz of Germany (Map 07) and the label became Beadleston and Woerz (also known as Empire Brewery). Beadleston and Woerz brewed and bottled ales, porter and lager beer. The business was quite successful and by 1850 Ebenezer Beadleston personally owned real estate valued at $50,000 and maintained two servants in his home. The brewery became a family business when both Beadleston and Woerz’ sons joined the firm (New York Times November 13, 1889).3

---

3 See Appendix C for further map images.
In 1878-1879 Beadleston and Woerz upgraded their facility. This included the demolition of the existing structure, believed to be the old State Prison building, to make way for a new, larger brewery building. No photos of the pre-1878/79 structure exist. The newly constructed brewery building would occupy almost the entire block. The footprint of the new building can be seen as the pink shaded area in the 1879 Bromley atlas of the area. During the project the builders decided to incorporate the original foundation walls of the old State Prison into the new structure instead of demolishing them (Image 03 and Image 04) (New York Times August 22, 1937).
Image 03: “Empire Brewery, 287 West 10th Street (formerly Amos Street), north side, between Washington and West Streets, built in 1878, by Beadleston and Woerz, the proprietors. The building extends through the block to Charles Street, and used to have a wing at 674-676 Washington Street, which was demolished in 1930.” Photo by P.L. Sperr (May 20, 1933).

Image 04: Empire Brewery from the roof of the Federal Building.

Photo by P.L. Sperr (June 1930).
Beadleston and Woerz continued a successful operation into the twentieth century. In 1900 they won gold label status for their German Brew at the 1900 Paris Expedition. They continued operations until Prohibition shut the company down permanently in 1920 (New York Times 1937).

Following the shut-down it appears that the building lay dormant eventually being leased to other businesses. The firm, headed by Frederick Woerz, decided to improve the property as a means of furthering the company’s interests. An agreement dated June 14, 1937 (on file with the City of New York - Register’s Office 1937) between Beadleston and Woerz and Whitehead Metal Products cites each party as “Landlord” and “Tenant” respectively. In the document the Landlord proposes, at their own cost, to “demolish the buildings now upon said premises, and to erect upon said premises a new fireproof building at a height of three stories and basement” (City of New York - Register’s Office 1937 - Document no. 4235, 1937:2). The Tenant agreed to rent the new building. It is further stated that the Landlord will commence with demolition of the existing buildings on the premises and proceed with construction so that the new building will be ready for occupancy on or about January 1, 1937. (See Appendix B for a copy of this document.)

Articles from the 1937 New York Times discuss the proposed project and the demolition of the brewery building. According newspaper accounts this project would completely demolish any remaining remnants of the 1797 prison structure (New York Times August 22, 1937).

In place of the 1878/79 brewery building a three-story brick commercial building with a basement was erected (New York Times 1937 and City of New York Department of Buildings 1937). This is the building which Whitehead Metal Products (later Whitehead Storage) occupied. The building currently extant on Block 636, Lot 70 (Image 05 and Image 06) is the 1937 construction.

---

4 See Appendix D for further image of the current site.
Image 05: This building was constructed 1937 on the site of the former Empire Brewery.

Image 06: Existing brick (east) wall to the 1937 construction
VI: Summary and Recommendations:

Although this property does not fall under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the use of the National Register of Historic Places guidelines drive most local and state cultural resource laws and methodologies. As described in the National Park Service’s, National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, Section II: National Register Criteria for Evaluation breaks down assessment into four categories:

Criteria for Evaluation:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

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

B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in or past; or

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

D. That has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Records from the 1930s indicate that the existing walls of the warehouse facility are not the eighteenth or nineteenth century walls of the state prison and/or brewery. Two episodes predetermined this conclusion. The brewery structure was demolished and rebuilt during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. According to some sources this construction maintained and incorporated the eighteenth century foundation walls of the state prison. The second predetermining factor is the 1937 construction project that demolished the nineteenth century building and specifically speaks of demolishing any remaining eighteenth century structural remnants.

Although more than fifty years old, the existing 1930s warehouse structure does not qualify for historic status as directed by national, state or local guidelines. The structure is designed and constructed with common features and materials of other structures of this nature from this, and later time periods. It does not meet any of the cultural or architectural criteria as set forth in the Federal standards.

Although this report must concur with the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission’s assessment as to the non-historic nature of the existing warehouse/wall, there is a limited potential for below ground archaeological features, stratigraphic layers and/or artifacts to exist within the general site area.
Although more than fifty years old, the existing 1930s warehouse structure does not qualify for historic status as dictated by national, state or local guidelines. The structure is designed and constructed with features and materials common to other structures of this type and time period. It does not meet any of the cultural or architectural criteria as set forth in the Federal standards.

Although this report must concur with the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission's assessment as to the non-historic nature of the existing warehouse/wall, there is a limited potential for below ground archaeological features, stratigraphic layers and/or artifacts to exist within the courtyard area of 287-303 West 10th Street.
VII: References:

Anonymous

Anonymous
1813 Map of 9th ward. City of New York, New York.

Armbruster, Eugene L.
1918 The Indians Of New England And New Netherland.
Eugene L. Armbruster, Brooklyn, New York.

Barrett
1863-1866

Baughner, Sherene and Bluefeld, Frederick.

Beers, Frederick W.
1868 Map of the City of New York.

Bien, Joseph.
1895 Map of the City of New York.

Bolton, Reginald Pelham.


Bradford, Thomas.
1838 Map of the City of New York.

5 The majority of maps can be located at the New York Historical Society, the New York Public Library – Map Division or on the web sites of David Rumsey.com and the Library of Congress.com, unless noted.
Brennan, Louis. (editor)

Brodhead, John Romeyn.

Bromley, George W.
1879  Map of the City of New York.
1891  Map of the City of New York.
1917  Map of the City of New York.

Burrows, Edwin G. and Mike Wallace.

Bridges, Edward.
1830  Map of the City of New York.

Cantwell, Anne-Marie and Diana diZerega Wall.

Ceci, Lynn.
City of New York – Department of Buildings
1937 Building Permits and Information. New York, New York.

City of New York – Directory Listing
1811 Merchants Directory

City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Report
1973 SoHo Historic District Report.

City of New York – Common Council.
1784-1831 Minutes of the Common Council.

City of New York – Planning Commission.
n.d. West Village Information.

City of New York – Register’s Office
1937 Property Information (various)

City of New York – Tax Records
1829 Tax Records, Property Assessment and Information.
1846 Tax Records, Property Assessment and Information.

Cohen Paul E. and Robert T. Augustyn.

Colton, J. H.
1836 Map of the City of New York.
1849 Map of the City of New York.

Custer, J.F.
1986 Late Woodland Cultures of the Middle Atlantic Region.
University of Delaware Press. Newark, Delaware.

University of Delaware Press. Newark, Delaware.

Davis, Gail.  

Dripps, Matthew.  
1852 Map of the City of New York.

Elliman, Douglas  
2007 Personal Communication. Property Management for West Village Housing Complex.

Eddy, John H.  
1811 Map of the City of New York.

Geismar, Joan H.  

Google Maps.  
2007 West Village Housing Project area.

Gotham Archaeology, LLC.  

Historical Perspectives, Inc.  

Homberger, Eric.  

Hooker  
1824 Map of the City of New York.

1829 Map of the City of New York.

Hyde, David.  
1909 Map of the City of New York.

Jacobson, Jerome.

Jameson, J. F.

Kraft, Herbert C.
1974 *A Delaware Indian Symposium.* Anthropological Series, Number 4 - The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrirburg, Pennsylvania

1984 *The Lenape Indian - A Symposium.* Archaeological Research Center, Publication No. 7, Seton Hall University, South Orange, New Jersey.

1986 *The Lenape - Archaeology, History and Ethnography.* New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, New Jersey.

Lamb, Martha J.

LeFevre
1896 Map of the City of New York.

Lenik, Edward J.

Levine, Gaynell Stone. (editor)

Levine, Gaynell Stone and Nancy Bonvillain. (editors)
Loorya, Alyssa and Christopher Ricciardi

Mayer, Joseph.
1844  Map of the City of New York.

Mitchell, Samuel.
1846  Map of the City of New York.
1860  Map of the City of New York.

Morin
1828  Map of the City of New York.

Morse, Sidney.
1845  Map of the City of New York.
1846  Map of the City of New York.

New York Public Library – Photographic Collection
Various image – City of New York - photographic collection.

  November 13, 1889
  August 22, 1937
  November 1939

O’Callaghan, Edmund Bailey.


Parker, Arthur C.  


Rand McNally Map Company.  
1897 Map of the City of New York.

Ratzer, Bernard.  
1766-1767 Map of the City of New York.

Ritchie, William A.  

1965 *The Archaeology of New York State*.  
Natural History Press, Garden City, New York.

1973 *Aboriginal Settlement in the Northeast*.  
New York State Museum Memoir, 20, Albany, New York.

Rothschild, Nan A.  
1990 *New York City Neighborhoods In The Eighteenth Century*.  
Academic Press, San Diego, California.

Schubert, Christopher J.  
1968 *The Geology of New York City and Environs*.  

Servoss, R.D.  
1895 Map of the City of New York.

1902 Map of the City of New York.

Society for the Diffusion of Useful Information.  
1840 Map of the City of New York.

Smith, Edwin.  
1852 Map of the City of New York.
Sperr, P.L.  
1933 Map 20, 1993 - Photographs Empire Brewery, 287 West 10th Street.  

Stokes, I.N.P. (editor).  
1915-1928 Iconography of Manhattan Island, 1498-1909 - 6 Volumes.  

Stout, James.  
1822 Map of the City of New York.

Tanner, Henry.  
1837 Map of the City of New York.

Tracker Archaeological Services, Inc.  
2001 Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study at 3 - 7 Wooster Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.  

Time Magazine.  
1929 Railway Express. February 11, 1929.

Truex, James E. (editor)  

United States Coast Survey.  
1844 Map of the City of New York.

van der Stadt  
1820 Map of the City of New York.

Viele, Egbert L.  
1865 Map of the City of New York.

West Village Housing Cooperative.  
2007 Personal Communications.

Yamin, Rebecca (editor).  
Appendix A:

Scope of Work/Proposal
Katy Bordonaro  
Work: (212) 579-1350 ext. 170  
Home: (212) 675-3004  
Email: bordo119@aol.com  

Re: Phase IA Information for - West (Greenwich) Village Housing/Whitehall Storage  

Dear Ms. Bordonaro:

This letter is based on our phone conversation from last evening.

My name is Alyssa Loorya, President of Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Incorporated (CAC). My firm is a fully licensed and insured, female owned, small business holding membership with the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RoPA). We are listed on the approved list of Cultural Resource Management (CRM) firms for the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NY SHPO).

Thank you for contacting CAC with regard to the requesting information on the cultural resource process (see Appendix A) and a Request for Proposal for Cultural Resource (Archaeological) Phase 1A Documentary Research and Report regarding the proposed development at the West Village Housing/Whitehall Storage Complex in New York, New York. Having worked within the field of CRM for over a decade, CAC has completed numerous Phase 1A Reports for both LPC and the NY SHPO.

As outlined by the LPC and NY SHPO, the Phase 1A Documentary Report outlines a historic (through to the present-day) timeline and cultural information about the project site and its surrounding vicinity. As part of this process (see Appendix A for a general outline of the Cultural Resource process), the history of the site, a chain of title (if available), historic information of the area, and historic maps will be compiled and reviewed to determine if any significant historic/cultural archaeological resources may exist in the project area. Although by no means an exhaustive history of the area, the Phase IA is used to determine whether or not further consideration and/or investigation of potential buried Cultural Resources may be required.
Proposed Schedule:

Based upon the information provided, and the anticipated research necessary for this particular project, I anticipate that the Phase IA Document will be submitted for initial review no later than six (6) weeks from the Notice To Proceed. However, CAC will make every effort to meet your scheduling needs. Once the draft report is reviewed, a final report will be submitted incorporating any comments within two (2) weeks of receipt. If no comments are provided, the final report will be submitted within one (1) week.

I am attaching the resumes of myself and my associate, Dr. Christopher Ricciardi, for your records and review as well information about CAC (Appendix B). I am also enclosing information on CAC for your information as well (Appendix C).

If you have any questions with regard to this proposal and/or the content of the Phase IA Documentary Study, or the Cultural Resource Management Process and Requirements, please contact me at the number(s) listed.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit this proposal and I hope that we can work together on this project.

Sincerely,

Alyssa Loorya

Alyssa Loorya, M.A., R.P.A.
President
Appendix B:

New York Time Article

August 22, 1937
BUILDING ON SITE
OF EARLY PRISON

$450,000 Edifice Wiping Out
Last Vestige of Walls
Erected in 1797

LANDMARK OF 'VILLAGE'

West 10th St. Plot Used for
Brewery Nearly a Century
Being Improved

By FRANK W. CRANE

Old-timers and historical students in the Greenwich Village area have been visiting in larger numbers than usual during the last few days the Tenth Street block in the far westerly section between Washington and West Streets.
Their interest in that block is
due, according to Frederick W.
Yoezr, to the fact that the old
Headston & Wears brewery struc-
tures on the site are being torn
down for a three-story commercial
building, and they are awaiting the
time when the remnant will be
obtained by the New York State
Prison, which occupied a three-acre
tract there facing the North River
from 1797 to 1930.

The old yellow, as such insti-
tutions should be, was built as strong
as the customary fortresses of that
period. When the heavy, gloomy
structures were razed for new types
of civic improvements soon after 1820,
following the removal of the in-
mates to the new State Sing Sing
Prison, portions of the foundations
and walls were retained in the con-
struction of the first Headston-
Wears brewery.

In 1829 that gave way to a larger
brewery plant, retaining practically
all of the block bounded by Wash-
ington, Charles, West and West
Street with the exception of the
West Street frontage. The founda-
tion walls were found in solid that
they were retained in the new
structure, which was famous for
many years as the Empire Brewery.

Prison Walls Disappear

In the demolition now under way
the old yellow walls will no longer
be retained and the last vestiges of
the structural work of the building
survivors of 1797 will soon disappear
from the soil of Manhattan.

In addition to the historical inter-
est imparted to the property by
the early State prison, the site is also
noteworthy in the real annals of the
city from that fact that it had
been owned by the Headston and
Wears families for practically a
century. About 1820, it is revealed
that Elizabeth Headston, who was
in business in a small way in Troy
carried a glimpse of New York's
future greatness and came to the
city to establish a brewery. Soon
after he acquired a large part of
the block mentioned.

He was joined about that time by
Albert W. Wears, who came
from Germany about 1840, and
they built the Headston & Wears
brewery. Mr. Wears died in 1908
at an age of more than 80 years,
and Frederick W. Wears, now
president of the concern, is his son.
The brewery, perhaps useless to
remark, was closed during the pro-
gression period and has not been
used since that time for the original
purposes.

New Building to Cost $459,000

The Headston & Wears Inter-
ests decided a short time ago to im-
prove the property more in keeping
with the needs of the locality,
and the archaic, David Levy of
this city, is preparing plans which
will soon be filed for a three-story
and basement commercial structure
at an estimated cost of about $459-
000. It will be the largest build-
ing operation in that section of the
city for many years.

A building loan of $409,000 was
placed upon the operation last
week by the Metropolitan Life In-
urance Company through the bro-
kerage firm of Charles P. Noyes.
The new building is expected to be
completed next February.

The greater part of the structure has
already been located on a long ten-
year lease to the Whitnahad Metal
Products Company of New York, a
subsidiary of the International Nickel
Company. It will be a reinforced
concrete structure with a carrying ca-
capacity of 250 pounds per square
foot.

The plot being improved contains
about 57,000 square feet having a
frontage of nearly 233 feet on Tenth

Continued on Page Four
BUILDING ON SITE OF EARLY PRISON

Continued From Page One

Street and 258 feet on Charles Street by 200 feet in depth. The easterly portion adjoins the New York Central elevated track system. In 1929 the railroad interests purchased from Beadleston & Weertz the westerly Washington Avenue block front, the first and only portion of the brewery site sold by the owning families.

The original site acquired by the State for its prison extended from Christopher Street on the south to a point on the north about midway between Charles and Perry Streets and everything west of Washington Street. What is now the West Street frontage was not filled in until several years later. The prison was opened in December, 1837, and the prisoners were removed to the new penal institution from the miserable Bridewell prison in City Hall Park and where many of the American Continental soldiers were incarcerated by the British during the Revolutionary War.

The entire prison tract was surrounded by a stone wall fourteen feet high on the land side and twenty-three feet in height on the river side. Within that compound were the main prison building, facing Washington Street, and two long workhouses, leaving a large open area for exercise. The wall was patrolled by sentries and at the corners were covered sentry boxes.

Attempts to Escape

During its career the prison was the scene of several desperate attempts at escape. The first occurred in 1799, when fifty of the inmates made a rush for the walls. The effort was soon quelled, but several prisoners were wounded. Favored by a severe storm a few months later, seven prisoners did succeed in escaping from the river side. In 1803 a more violent effort occurred when forty inmates attacked the keepers, set one of the wings on fire and began scaling the walls. This also was quelled, but several of the prisoners were shot and killed during the melee. In 1804 a group of the roughest characters set fire to the north wing and several made their escape before the guards regained control.

It is interesting to note that in 1811 the proprietor of the Greenwich Hotel which was close by on Greenwich Street regarded the prison as an asset by inserting the fol-
lowing notice in one of the daily papers:

"A few gentlemen may be accommodated with board and lodging at this pleasant and healthy situation a few doors above the State prison. The Greenwich stage passes from this to the Federal Hall and return five times each day."

Following the opening of the new Sing Sing State prison the city corporation purchased the site from the State for $100,000. Tenth Street was then cut through to the river. A portion of the southerly section between Christopher, Tenth, West and Weehawken Streets was utilized in 1834 as the Weehawken Market and the present Weehawken Street was then cut through to provide the market boundary.

It was not a great success and was abandoned in 1846 and the property sold to various buyers who erected the little houses on the narrow block fronting on both West and Weehawken Streets. From their dilapidated appearance, in recent years, they have been credited by many writers as dating back to more than a century but all were built subsequent to 1846. David Levy, the architect for the building on the old brewery site, states that none of the structures being demolished go back to a date much earlier than 1878.
Appendix C:

Other Maps
Map 08: Anonymous 1813

Map 09: Stout 1822
Map 10: Hooker 1824

Map 11: Morin 1828
Map 12: Hooker 1829

Map 13: Bridges 1830
Map 14: Colton 1836
Map 15: Colton 1849
Map 20: Bromley 1917
Appendix D:

Other Images
Image 07: Charles and Washington Street circa 1930

Image 08: Charles and West Street circa 1918


Image 13: Current Site Location

Image 14: Current Site Location
Image 15: Current Site Location
Image 16: Brick Wall in question

Image 17: Brick Wall in question

Image 18 Brick Wall in question
Appendix E:

Resumes
EDUCATION:

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY CENTER; New York, New York.  
Ph.D. Candidate in Anthropology/Historical Archaeology,  
expected graduation: Spring 2008.

HUNTER COLLEGE; New York, New York.  

BROOKLYN COLLEGE; Brooklyn, New York.  
B.A. in Anthropology, History and Education, Magna Cum Laude and Departmental Honors, January 1995.

PROFESSIONAL LICENSES:

Register of Professional Archaeologists

New York City Department of Education, Per Diem Substitute Teaching Certificate Number: 775621


EMPLOYMENT - ARCHAEOLOGY:

BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK RESEARCH FOUNDATION  
Laboratory Director, September 2001 to present  
City Hall Park Project  
Project Director and Graphic Artist, January 2004 to present  
Revolutionary War Heritage Tourism Trail project.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER  
Teacher Assistant, June 2001 to present  

GRAY & PAPE  
Senior Principal Investigator, Millennium Project, New York, October 2007 to present.

WEST VILLAGE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FUND CORPORATION  
Principal Investigator, West Village Housing Project, Manhattan, New York, September 2007 to December 2007.

BFC PARTNERS  
FORTUNE SOCIETY/JONATHAN ROSE COMPANIES  
Principal Investigator, Fortune Society Project, Manhattan, New York, September 2007 to December 2007

M C R RESTORATION  
Principal Investigator, South Jamaica Urban Renewal Project – Phase I, Queens, New York, March 2007 to November 2007

JOBE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION  
Principal Investigator, South Jamaica Urban Renewal Project – Phase II, Queens, New York, December 2007 to present

ATLAS CONCRETE  
Principal Investigator, Rufus King Park Project, Queens, New York, March 2007 to December 2007

MANUEL ELKEN CORPORATION, INC./NYC DEPARTMENT OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION  
Principal Investigator, Wall Street Water Main Project, New York, New York, August 2006 to July 2007

URS CORPORATION  
Site Supervisor, Dey Street, New York, New York Project, August 2006 to December 2007  
Site Supervisor, Atlantic Yards, Brooklyn, New York, February 2007 to present  
Site Supervisor, Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, New York, March 2007 to May 2007

A. A. H. CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION  
Principal Investigator, Columbus Park Restoration, September 2005 to February 2007

QUIGG DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION  
Principal Investigator, Wayanda Park Project, August 2003  
Principal Investigator, Dyckman Farmhouse Project, August 2007 to December 2007

RADIN CONSULTANTING, INCORPORATED  
Principal Investigator, Hunterdon, New Jersey Project, June 2006

CHAYA STERN  
Principal Investigator, 102 Franklin Avenue Project, May 2006

MATHEWS/NIELSEN LANDSCAPE  
Principal Investigator, Rufus King Park Project, April 2006

WILLIAM A. GROSS CONSTRUCTION  
Principal Investigator, Martin’s Field Phase II Project, September 2005 to August 2006

PHILIP HABIB AND ASSOCIATES  
Principal Investigator, 311 Broadway Project, February 2005 to June 2005

UA CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION  
Principal Investigator, Martin’s Field Phase I Project, September 2004 to 2006

BAY PROPERTIES, INCORPORATED  
Principal Investigator, Block 7792 Staten Island Project, December 2004 to October 2005

DELL-TECH ENTERPRISES  
Principal Investigator, Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House Project, May 2004 to December 2004
Principal Investigator, Roger Morris Park Project, January 2005 to March 2005

GAMLA ENTERPRISES, N.A. INCORPORATED
Principal Investigator, 63/65 Columbia Street Project, October 2004 to February 2005

TRC ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION
Archaeologist, Greenpoint Project, Brooklyn, NY October 2004
Archaeologist, Consolidated Edison Project, NY May 2006

MONDOL CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION
Principal Investigator, Queens County Farm Museum Project, July 2004 to December 2004

A.J. CONTRACTING INCORPORATED
Principal Investigator, Gravesend Cemetery Project, January-March 2002

AUDUBON SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT
Project Archaeologist and Educational Consultant, May 2001 – May 2002

SAYVILLE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Co-Director, Edwards Homestead Archaeological Project October 2000, May 2001

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY CENTER
Teacher Assistant, September 1998 to December 2001
John Bowne House, Queens, NY and Hendrick I. Lott House, Brooklyn, NY

NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
Assistant Site Supervisor, October 1998 to December 1998
Chambers Street Project; New York, NY

EMPLOYMENT – ARCHAEOLOGY-EDUCATION:

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK’S – RESEARCH FOUNDATION/GOTHAM CENTER
Educational Consultant - Archaeology and Historic Preservation - City Hall Academy September 2003 – June 2004 and November 2004 to present

BROOKLYN COLLEGE AND DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, STAR HIGH SCHOOL
Archaeological-Education Consultant, July 2004 to present
Teaching special content classes and grant writing.

PIETER CLAESEN WYCKOFF HOUSE MUSEUM
Archaeological-Educator – Curriculum Development Consultant, 2003 to present
Responsibilities include the creation and implementation of Teacher Workshops throughout the school year.

DIG MAGAZINE
Archaeological-Education Consultant and Contributor, 2000 to present

SOUTH STREET SEAPORT MUSEUM
Archaeological Educator, September 1999 to June 2001

INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AT MANHATTANVILLE COLLEGE
Curriculum Developer and Archaeological Educator, September 1997 to December 1998
PS 134, New York, NY, Scarsdale Elementary School, Scarsdale, NY, Congregation Emmanuel of Harrison, NY, Temple Israel of New Rochelle, NY
EMPLOYMENT – EDUCATION-PRESERVATION-CONSULTATION:

NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Educational Consultant, March 2001 to December 2004 and February 2007 to present
   Developing special content curriculum for NYC Department of Education to meet national and
   state standards using primary resource historic preservation material. Teacher development and
   classroom teaching.

HENDRICK I. LOTT HOUSE PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION, INC.
Program Development, January 2005 to present
   Developed the Interpretive-Educational-Curriculum Plan for the Hendrick I. Lott House.

VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE:

NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, BRONX EXPEDITIONARY HIGH SCHOOL
Educational and Curriculum Consultant, August 2004 to December 2004

NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION, DISTRICT 22
Grant writer and consultant, May 2002 to September 2002

NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
Laboratory Assistant, October 1997 to December 1997
   Stone Street Historical District Project

BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER - FIELD SCHOOL
Co-Director, August 1999
   147 Hicks Street Cistern Excavation Project

   Marine Park, Brooklyn, NY; Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House, Brooklyn, NY; Timothy Knapp House,
   Rye, NY

Excavator, May 1995 and June 1994
   Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House, Brooklyn, NY; Timothy Knapp House, Rye, NY

BROOKLYN COLLEGE – DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGY
   Teacher Assistant, September 1996 to June 1998
   Introduction to Archaeological Laboratory Methods

WEB & MEDIA DESIGN:

BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER
Created press and field school promotional material and packets. Developed and maintains web site for the Department’s archaeology program.
http://depthome.brooklyn.cuny.edu/anthro/dept

HENDRICK I. LOTT HOUSE PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION
Created press and promotional material and packets. Newsletter designer and editor.
Developed and maintains web site for the organization. http://www.lotthouse.org

PIETER CLAENESEN WYCKOFF HOUSE MUSEUM AND ASSOCIATION
Created 350th Anniversary Flyer and Conference Information.

AWARDS:

Brooklyn Borough President’s Historians Award (through the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center) - 1998
CUNY-PSE Grant (through the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center) - 1998, 1999, 2000
Conference Travel Grant – CUNY Graduate Center, New York, New York 2001

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:

1999 to present Board of Trustees – The Hendrick I. Lott House Preservation Association
2003 to present Member – Historic House Trust Educators Alliance
2002 to present Advisory Board – Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House Museum
2002 to present Advisory Board - Brooklyn Heritage Inc.
2005 to present Board of Trustees - Salt Marsh Alliance

PUBLICATION(S):

Loorya, Alyssa.


Loorya, Alyssa and Christopher Ricciardi.


2007e Rufus King Park Reconstruction Project- Phase 1B Field Archaeological Monitoring Project, Jamaica, Queens (Queens County), New York – Project Number: 023-205M.


2007g Phase IA Cultural Resource Documentary Study of the 210 Broad Street (Stapleton Housing) Project – Staten Island (Richmond County), New York (Block 545, Lot 100 (portion only)). Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.


2006c Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of 102 Franklin Avenue, (Block 1898, Lots 45 and 46), Brooklyn (Kings County), New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.


2005a Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of 63-65, Columbia Street, (Block 299, Lots 7 and 8), Brooklyn (Kings County), New York – BSA 04BSA005K. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.


2005e Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring of the Reconstruction of Martin’s Field (Phase I) Project, Queens, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks


Bankoff, H. Arthur and Alyssa Loorya.

2007a  City Hall Park Project – Archaeology Magazine Online http://www.archaeology.org/online/features/cityhallpark/

Bankoff, H. Arthur, Christopher Ricciardi and Alyssa Loorya.


1997  The History and Archaeology of the Wyckoff Homestead. Report on file with the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation’s Historic House Trust Division, New York, New York.

Ricciardi, Christopher and Alyssa Loorya.


Membership In Professional Organizations:

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA)
New York Archaeological Council (NYAC)
The Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC)
The Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA)
The Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA)

Computer skills:
Windows 95/98/ME/XP
MS Office, Publisher and FrontPage
Adobe Acrobat, Illustrator, Page Maker and Photoshop
Macromedia Dreamweaver and Fireworks
Quark XExpress

Conference Papers/Lectures/Teacher Workshops:

01-09-97 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Corpus Christi, Texas
“Archaeology and Education: An Example from Rye, New York”
03-09-97 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Ocean City, Maryland
“Archaeology and Education: An Example from Rye, New York”
01-08-97 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Atlanta, Georgia
“Education and Archaeology: Getting Grade Schools Involved”
01-27-98 The Science Activity Exchange - Dig Into Archaeology; Greenwich, Connecticut
“Integrating Archaeology Into The Grade School”
06-12-98 I.S. 211; Brooklyn, New York: “Archaeology at the Lott House”
04-10-99 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
“Excavating Brooklyn Farmsteads: Urban Archaeology Meets Rural Sites”
07 & 08-99 South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott
07-19-99 92nd Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott
07-21-99 Brooklyn Center for the Urban Environment; Brooklyn, NY: “Excavating The Lott House”
10-16-99 New York State Archives, New York, New York
“Teaching Into the Millennium: Integrating Archaeology into the Curriculum”
11-16-99 Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, New York: “Excavating the Lott House”
01-08-00 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Quebec City, Canada
“Excavating Brooklyn, NY’s Rural Past: The Hendrick I. Lott Farmstead Project”
05-23-00 I.S. 68; Brooklyn, New York: “Digging at the Lott House”
05-28-00 92nd Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY
06-01-00 Millennial Stews: Food and Food Systems in the Global City, Brooklyn, NY
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06-12-00</td>
<td>Dyker Heights Middle School: Dig Camp at the Lott House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-13-00</td>
<td>I.S. 68: Dig Camp at the Lott House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 &amp; 08-00</td>
<td>South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07-10-00</td>
<td>Salt Marsh Environmental Center; Brooklyn, NY: “Discover Brooklyn’s Cultural Landscape Through Archaeology at the Lott House and Marine Park”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08-02-00</td>
<td>Brooklyn Historical Society: Dig Camp at the Lott House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08-00</td>
<td>South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04-19-01</td>
<td>Society for American Archaeology Conference, New Orleans, Louisiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Beyond Community Involvement: The Hendrick I. Lott House Archaeological Project and its Impact in the Surrounding Community”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19-01</td>
<td>Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference, Niagara, Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Unearthing 19th Century Farm Life in New York: The Lott House Project”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-17-03</td>
<td>Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Providence, Rhode Island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“The City Hall Park Project Poster Session”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04-19-03</td>
<td>Professional Archaeologists of New York City Conference, New York, NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Archaeology and Historic Preservation as Educational Learning Tools”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-00-03</td>
<td>Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York: “Teacher Workshop-Archaeology”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-22-04</td>
<td>Bartow-Pell Society: Bronx, NY: “Archaeology and Education”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09-21-04</td>
<td>Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House, Brooklyn, NY: “Archaeology, Historic Preservation and Education: Bringing the Past to the Present”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-13-04</td>
<td>Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York: “Teacher Workshop - Archaeology”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-20-04</td>
<td>Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House; Brooklyn, New York: “Teacher Workshop – Archaeology”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-02-04</td>
<td>City Hall Academy; New York, NY: “On Being An Archaeologist”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-12-05</td>
<td>City Hall Academy; New York, NY: “NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-13-05</td>
<td>City Hall Academy; New York, NY: “NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02-20-05</td>
<td>Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: “Archaeology In Your Backyard”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02-28-05</td>
<td>City Hall Academy; New York, NY: “NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-03-05</td>
<td>City Hall Academy; New York, NY: “NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-23-05</td>
<td>Brooklyn College; Brooklyn, New York: “Archaeology and the Parks Department”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02-01-06</td>
<td>City Hall Academy; New York, NY: “NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02-27-06</td>
<td>City Hall Academy; New York, NY: “NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-06-06</td>
<td>Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: “Dutch Brooklyn: Where Is Everyone?”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19-06</td>
<td>Landmarks Preservation Commission; New York, NY: “City Hall Academy Education”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02-07-07</td>
<td>City Hall Academy; New York, NY: “NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-03-07</td>
<td>Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: “Historic Houses in NYC Parks”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
References:

*Cultural Resource Management:*

Oded Horodniceanu, P.E., CPSI, Deputy General Manager
UA Construction (An Urbitran Group Company)
71 West 23rd Street
New York, New York 10010
Phone: (212) 414-1708, ext. 1247
Fax: (212) 366-6214
E-mail: odedh@urbitran.com

Rosie Quigg
Quigg Development Corporation
6 Hewlett Drive
East Williston, New York 11596-2002
Phone: (516) 747-7529
Fax: (516) 747-4133
Email: rozee721@gmail.com

Igor Gerbor
A.A.H. Construction Corporation
18-55 42nd Street
Astoria, Queens, New York 11105-1025
Phone: (718) 267-1300
Fax: (718) 726-1474

Lou Dellaquila
Dell-Tech Enterprises, Inc.
One Pinnacle Court
Dix Hills, New York 11786
Phone: (631) 864-4660
Fax: (631) 864-4669

Manuel Elken
Manuel Elken CO., P.C. Consulting Engineers
419 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10016
Phone: (212) 889-5321
Fax: (212) 686-8298

Paul Critelli, Utility Manager
Judlau Contracting, Inc.
26-16 Ulmer Street
College Point, New York 11354-1137
Phone: (718) 321-1818
Fax: (718) 661-3994
Email: pcritelli@aol.com

Thomas Polsinelli
Atlas Roll-Off Construction Corporation
95-11 147th Place
Jamaica, Queens, New York 11435-4507
Phone: (718) 523-3000
Fax: (718) 658-2293

Historic Preservation:

Charles Henkels, AIA
President - Hendrick I. Lott House Preservation Association
815 Greenwich Street – Apt. 4A
New York, New York 10014-5191
Phone: (212) 255-3352
Fax: (212) 255-5172
Email: henkels.arch@verizon.net

Educational:

Mary Delano and Kate Ottavino
Center for Architecture and Building Science Research
New Jersey Institute of Technology
323 Dr. Martin Luther King Boulevard
Campbell Hall, Room 335
Newark, New Jersey 07102
Phone: (973) 596-3097
E-mail: mdelano@njit.edu

Ray Pasquariello
Regional Manager - Northeast and Caribbean
Gray and Pape
1376 Kingstown Road
Wakefield, Rhode Island 02879
Phone: (401) 499-4354
Fax: (401) 942-9124
Email: rpasquariello@graypape.com

Dr. Sean E. Sawyer, Academic Department Administrator
History Department - Columbia University
611 Fayerweather Hall
1180 Amsterdam Avenue
New York, New York 10027
Phone: (212) 854-2413
Fax: (212) 932-0602
Email: ses18@columbia.edu
EDUCATION:

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY; Syracuse, New York.
   Ph.D in Anthropology/Historical Archaeology, June 2004
   M.A. in Anthropology/Historical Archaeology, May 1997

BROOKLYN COLLEGE; Brooklyn, New York.

EMPLOYMENT:

UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
Project Archaeologist, September 2001 to present
   Cultural Resource Specialist, NHPA, NEPA, EA, EIS and Environmental Coordinator,
   Project Manager – Mattituck Inlet Study and the Long Island Dredge Material
   Management Program
   Project area includes: Long Island and the Hudson Valley.
   Projects include Storm Damage Reduction, Ecosystem Restoration, Navigation Control,
   NY-NJ Harbor Deepening Legal Team, Independent Technical Review Lead - Louisiana
   Coastal Protection and Restoration Project and Alabama Storm Damage and Restoration
   Project, Environmental Coordinator on the Dredge Material Management Project

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK - RESEARCH FOUNDATION/GOTHAM CENTER
Archaeologist, October 2004
   Lecturer at the City Hall Academy on archaeology

AUDUBON SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT
Archaeologist, May 2001

URS-GREINER WOODWARD-CLYDE
Principal Investigator, January to February 2000, February to May 2001
   Stone Street, New York, NY, Bronx River Parkway Extension, New York, NY,
   Westchester Creek Storage Tank Project, Bronx, NY.

ELLIS ISLAND FOUNDATION
Archaeologist, November – December 2000
   Ellis Island Project, New York, NY

SAYVILLE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Co-Director, Edwards Homestead Archaeological Project October 2000, April-May 2001

NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE
Archaeological Technician, April 2000
   Liberty Island Project, New York, NY
NEW YORK COUNCIL FOR THE HUMANITIES
**Lecturer - Speakers in the Humanities Program**, January 2000 to December 2002, January 2006 to present

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES
**Archaeological Educator**, November 1999

HENDRICK I. LOTT HOUSE PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION, INC.
**Project Director**, September 1999 to September 2001

BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER
**Co-Director**, May 1998 to August 2001
  Hendrick I. Lott House Archaeology Project; Brooklyn, NY

BROOKLYN NEW SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK
**Archaeology Educator**, December 1998

NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
**Site Supervisor**, October 1998 to December 1998
  Chambers Street Project; New York, NY

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY; FORDHAM UNIVERSITY
**Adjunct Instructor (Anthropology)**, January 1998 to May 1998
  Introduction to Archaeology

INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AT MANHATTANVILLE COLLEGE
**Curriculum Developer and Archaeological Educator**, September 1997 to December 1998
  PS 134; New York, NY; Parkway School; Greenwich, CT; Congregation Emmanuel of Harrison, NY; Temple Israel of New Rochelle, NY

NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
**Intern – Archaeologist**, September 1997 to December 1997
  Stone Street Project; New York, NY

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY - DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE
**Teacher Assistant**, August to May 1993-1994
  Introduction to Cultural Anthropology

RYE (NEW YORK) HISTORICAL SOCIETY
  Timothy Knapp House; Rye, NY

ARCOPLEX/KEY PERSPECTIVES, ARCHAEOLOGICAL GROUP
  Sign Road; Staten Island, NY; Bartow-Pell Mansion; Bronx, NY; Elmhurst Park; Queens, NY
VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE:

CHRYSALIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, INCORPORATED

Field Director and Researcher, January 2002 to present
South Jamaica Urban Renewal Project II; Queens, NY, December 2007 to present
210 Broad Street Project; Staten Island, New York, September 2007 to November 2007
Fortune Society Project; New York, New York, September 2007 to December 2007
Dyckman Farmhouse Project; New York, New York, August 2007 to December 2007
South Jamaica Urban Renewal Project I; Queens, NY, July 2007 to November 2007
Rufus King Park Restoration Project, Queens, New York, March 2007 to December 2007
Wall Street Water Main Project, New York, New York, August 2006 to July 2007
Hunterdon, New Jersey Project, June 2006
102 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, New York May 2006
Rufus King Park, Queens, New York, April 2006
Columbus Park, New York, New York, September 2005 to February 2007
Martin’s Field Phase II Project, Queens, New York, September 2005 to August 2006
311 Broadway, New York, New York, February 2005 to June 2005
Roger Morris Park, New York, New York, January 2005 to March 2005
Page Ave - Block 7792, Staten Island, New York, December 2004 to August 2005
Martin’s Field Phase I Project, Queens, New York, September 2004 to April 2006
63-65 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, New York, October to December 2004
Queens County Farm Museum; Queens, New York, July 2004 to December 2004
Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House; Brooklyn, New York, May 2004 to December 2004
Wayanda Park, Queens, New York, August 2003
Gravesend Cemetery; Brooklyn, New York, January 2002 to February 2002

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK’S RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Archaeologist, November 2004 to present
City Hall Academy Educational Project

HUBBARD HOUSE HISTORY PROGRAM
Archaeological Director, May to June 1998
Elias Hubbard House; Brooklyn, NY

BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER
Co-Director, August 1999
147 Hicks Street Cistern Excavation Project; Brooklyn, NY

Laboratory Assistant – Volunteer Instructor, June 1994 to July 1995; June 1997 to July 2001
Introduction to Archaeological Laboratory Methods

Assistant to the Director - Teacher Assistant, June 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996; August 1997;
Marine Park; Brooklyn, NY, Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House; Brooklyn, NY, Bartow-Pell Mansion; Bronx, NY

Trench Supervisor, July-August 1994
Kamenska Chuka; Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY FALL FIELD EXCAVATION
Excavator, September-October 1995
The Erie House; Port Byron, NY

WILLIAM AND MARY FIELD SCHOOL
Surveyor, May 1994
St. Martin; Netherlands Antilles
RESEARCH EXPERIENCE:

NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
Intern – Archaeologist, September 1997

NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF PARKS: HISTORIC HOUSE TRUST DIVISION
Research Assistant, January 1995 to July 1996

AWARDS/GRANTS:

Brooklyn Borough President’s Historians Award (through the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center) - 1998
CUNY-PSE Grant (through the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center) - 1998, 1999, 2000
Conference Travel Grant - Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York – 1997 through 2001
USACOE District Commander’s Award for Scholarly Research 2005
USACOE Team of the Year Award - Jamaica Bay Marsh Island Restoration Project, 2006

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA)
The Friends of New Netherland Society (FNN)
The New York State Archaeological Association (NYSAA)
The New York Archaeological Council (NYAC)
The Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC)
The Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA)
The Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA)

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:

2005 to 2006 Board of Trustees - Salt Marsh Alliance
2005 CNEHA – Student Paper Judge
2004 to 2005 President – Professional Archaeologists of New York City
2003 to 2006 President – Brooklyn Heritage, Incorporated
2002 Trustee/Treasurer - Brooklyn Heritage, Incorporated
2002 to 2003 Vice President – Professional Archaeologists of New York City
2001 to present Advisor - Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House Museum Advisory Board
2001 Advisor - Brooklyn Heritage, Incorporated
1997 to 2006 Trustee - The Hendrick I. Lott House Preservation Association
1997 to 2001 Secretary - Metropolitan Chapter–NYS Archaeological Association
REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS:

Ricciardi, Christopher.


2004a  Changing Through The Century: Life on the Lott Family Farm, Town of Flatlands, Kings County (Brooklyn), New York in the Nineteenth Century. Doctoral Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.


Ricciardi, Christopher and Alyssa Loorya.  

1999 “127 Hicks Street Cistern Report”. Report on file with the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center; Brooklyn, NY.

Ricciardi, Christopher, Alyssa Loorya and Dr. H. Arthur Bankoff.  


Bankoff, H. Arthur and Christopher Ricciardi.  

Bankoff, H. Arthur, Christopher Ricciardi and Alyssa Loorya.  


1997 The History and Archaeology of the Wyckoff Homestead. Report on file with the New York City Department of Parks And Recreation’s Historic House Trust Division, New York, New York.

Bankoff, H. Arthur, Frederick A. Winter and Christopher Ricciardi.  

Loorya, Alyssa and Christopher Ricciardi.


2007g Phase IA Cultural Resource Documentary Study of the 210 Broad Street (Stapleton Housing) Project – Staten Island (Richmond County), New York (Block 545, Lot 100 (portion only)). Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.


2006c Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of 102 Franklin Avenue, (Block 1898, Lots 45 and 46), Brooklyn (Kings County), New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

2005a Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of 63-65, Columbia Street, (Block 299, Lots 7 and 8), Brooklyn (Kings County), New York – BSA 04BSA005K. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.


MEDIA DESIGN:

BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER
Created press and field school promotional material and packets.

HENDRICK I. LOTT HOUSE PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION
Created press and promotional material and packets. Project’s Newsletter co-editor.
TRAINING:

Introduction to Civil Works (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) 2002
Leadership Training (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) 2002
Introduction to Cultural Resource Management (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) 2003
Identification of Mid-Twentieth Century Historic Structures (N.P.I.) 2004
Introduction to Planning, Principals and Practices (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) 2005
New York City Department of Parks and Recreation (Asbestos Awareness Course) 2005

CONFERENCE PAPERS/CHAIRS:

04-08-95 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Ocean City, Maryland
   “The History And Archaeology Of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY”

04-22-95 New York State Archaeological Association Conference; Syracuse, New York
   “The History And Archaeology Of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY”

10-20-96 Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference; Albany, New York
   “Archaeological Investigations at the Timothy Knapp House; Rye, NY”

01-09-97 Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Corpus Christi, Texas
   “From Private to Public: Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY”

01-09-97 Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Corpus Christi, Texas
   “Archaeology and Education: An Example from Rye, NY”

03-09-97 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Ocean City, Maryland
   Chairperson: Current Perspectives In CRM Archaeology In The Middle Atlantic

03-09-97 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Ocean City, Maryland
   “Archaeology and Education: An Example from Rye, NY”

05-02-97 National Council on Public History Conference; Albany, New York
   “Education in Archaeology: Using local history as a tool to educate the public on
   issues of preservation”

09-27-97 Lower Hudson Valley Conference; New Paltz, New York
   “From Private to Public: Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY”

10-18-97 Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference; Altoona, Pennsylvania
   “From Private to Public: Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY”

01-08-98 Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Atlanta, Georgia
   “Education and Archaeology: Getting Grade Schools Involved”

01-09-98 Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Atlanta, Georgia
   “Where Did The Family Farm Go? Excavating 19th Century Brooklyn, NY”

   “Rediscovering Brooklyn’s Dutch Heritage: The Hendrick I. Lott House Project”

04-14-98 New York State Archaeological Association - Metropolitan Chapter; New York, New York
   “Excavating the 4th Largest City in America: The Hendrick I. Lott House
   Archaeological Project”

04-10-99 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
   Chairperson – Contributed Papers in Farmstead Archaeology Session

04-10-99 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
   “Excavating Brooklyn’s Farmsteads: Urban Archaeology Meets Traditional Rural
   Sites”

10-12-99 New York State Archaeological Association - Metropolitan Chapter; New York, New York
   “More Questions Then Answers: The Hendrick I. Lott Archaeology Project”

10-14-99 Norwalk Community-Technical College, Norwalk, Connecticut Lecture Series
   “Historical Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY”

01-08-00 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Quebec City, Canada
04-16-00 Professional Archaeologists of New York City’s Public Program, New York, New York  
“Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY”

06-13-00 Suffolk County Archaeological Association, Long Island, New York  
“Historical Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY”

06-15-00 New York History Annual Conference; Bronx, New York  
“Public Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York”

04-19-01 Society for American Archaeology Conference, New Orleans, Louisiana  
“Beyond Community Involvement: The Hendrick I. Lott House Archaeological Project and its Impact in the Surrounding Community”

10-07-01 Gotham Center for New York City History Conference, New York, New York  
“Unearthing 19th Century Farm Life in New York: The Lott House Project”

10-19-01 Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference, Niagara, Canada  
“Unearthing 19th Century Farm Life in New York: The Lott House Project”

11-26-01 New York University; New York, NY: “Slavery at the Lott House”

10-03-02 The Dutch In New York Conference, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York  
Conference Chairman and Organizer

04-19-03 Professional Archaeologists of New York City – 23rd Annual Conference, New York, New York  
Conference Chairman and Organizer

LECTURES TO COMMUNITY GROUPS, ORGANIZATIONS, TEACHER WORKSHOPS, GRADE/HIGH SCHOOL CLASSES:

04-20-93 John Dewey High School; Brooklyn, New York: “The Archaeology Of New York City”
06-05-95 St. Luke’s School; New York City, New York: “What It’s Like To Be An Archaeologist”
04-10-97 Cos Cob Elementary School; Cos Cob, Connecticut: “Archaeology in Your Backyard”
05-20-97 Parkway School; Greenwich, Connecticut: “Archaeology and History – What it all Means”
05-29-97 Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America Annual Meeting; New York, New York  
“The Archaeology of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY”
06-08-97 Glenville Elementary School; Glenville, CT: “Archaeology and History – What it Means”
01-27-98 The Science Activity Exchange - Dig Into Archaeology; Greenwich, Connecticut  
“Integrating Archaeology Into The Grade School”

03-12-98 John Dewey High School; Brooklyn, New York: “Archaeology in Your Backyard”
03-17-98 James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: “Archaeology and the Lott Family”
04-04-98 James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: “The Archaeology of Flatlands”
09-08-98 Community Board 13; Brooklyn, New York: “Archaeology and Education in Brooklyn”
09-15-98 Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, New York: “Excavating the Lott House”
10-25-98 Brooklyn History Day; Brooklyn, New York: “Brooklyn History from the Dirt Up”
12-21-98 Brooklyn New School, Brooklyn, New York: “The Archaeology of Brooklyn”
01-28-99 Brooklyn Historical Society/Saint Francis College, Brooklyn, New York:  
“Archaeology In Brooklyn – Excavations at the Hendrick I. Lott House”
03-09-99 Historic House Trust Lecture Series; New York, New York:  
“The Archaeology of New York City’s Historic Houses”
06-09-99 Architectural Institute of America - Brooklyn Chapter; Brooklyn, New York  
“Excavating the Hendrick I. Lot House”
07 & 08-99 South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York
07-21-99 Brooklyn Center for the Urban Environment; Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York  
“Excavating The Lott House”
10-16-99 New York State Archives, New York, New York  
“Teaching Into the Millennium: Integrating Archaeology into the Curriculum”
10-26-99 Brooklyn History Day; Brooklyn, New York: “Brooklyn History from the Dirt Up”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11-16-99</td>
<td>Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, New York</td>
<td>&quot;Excavating the Lott House in '99&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-19-99</td>
<td>Hewlitt School; New York, New York</td>
<td>&quot;Archaeology In Your Backyard&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-02-99</td>
<td>P.S. 207 Brooklyn, New York</td>
<td>&quot;Archaeology In Your Backyard&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04-28-00</td>
<td>Marble Hill Senior Center; Bronx, New York</td>
<td>&quot;The Archaeology Of New York City&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-12-00</td>
<td>James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York</td>
<td>&quot;Archaeology at the Lott House&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-23-00</td>
<td>I.S. 68; Brooklyn, New York</td>
<td>&quot;Digging at the Lott House&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-28-00</td>
<td>92nd Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York</td>
<td>&quot;Foodways at the Lott House&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-01-00</td>
<td>Millennial Stews: Food and Food Systems in the Global City, Brooklyn, New York</td>
<td>&quot;Foodways at the Lott House&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-12-00</td>
<td>Dyker Heights Middle School; Dig Camp at the Lott House</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-13-00</td>
<td>I.S. 68; Dig Camp at the Lott House</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07 &amp; 08-00</td>
<td>South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07-10-00</td>
<td>Salt Marsh Environmental Center; Brooklyn, New York</td>
<td>&quot;Discover Brooklyn’s Cultural Landscape Through Archaeology at the Lott House and Marine Park&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08-13-00</td>
<td>The Museum at Stony Brook; Stony Brook, NY</td>
<td>&quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08-14-00</td>
<td>Brooklyn Historical Society; Dig Camp at the Lott House</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09-19-00</td>
<td>Five Towns Senior Center; Queens, NY</td>
<td>&quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-11-00</td>
<td>Fraiser Civic Association, Brooklyn, NY</td>
<td>&quot;The Lott House Archaeology Project&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-21-00</td>
<td>Richmond Hill Historical Society; Queens, NY</td>
<td>&quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-26-00</td>
<td>New York Public Library; New York, NY</td>
<td>&quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-11-00</td>
<td>Selfhelp Clearview Senior Center; Queens, NY</td>
<td>&quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-04-01</td>
<td>Roy Reuther Senior Center; Queens, NY</td>
<td>&quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-25-01</td>
<td>Mount Vernon Museum and Garden, New York, NY</td>
<td>&quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-28-01</td>
<td>Katonah Village Library, Katonah, New York</td>
<td>&quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-08-01</td>
<td>Long Beach Senior Center; Long Beach, New York</td>
<td>&quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05-30-01</td>
<td>Audubon Society of Connecticut; Greenwich, CT</td>
<td>Archaeological-Education Dig Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-01-01</td>
<td>P.S. 195; Brooklyn, New York</td>
<td>&quot;Digging Up Your Backyard: Archaeology in NYC&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-09-01</td>
<td>Suffren Library; Suffren, New York</td>
<td>&quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-11-01</td>
<td>Brooklyn Historical Society; Brooklyn, NY</td>
<td>&quot;Archaeology in Your Backyard&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-18-01</td>
<td>Brooklyn Historical Society; Brooklyn, NY</td>
<td>&quot;Lott House Archaeology Project&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-06-02</td>
<td>Archaeological Society of Staten Island; Staten Island, NY</td>
<td>&quot;The Archaeology of NYC&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-16-02</td>
<td>New Images for the Widowed; New York, NY</td>
<td>&quot;The Archaeology of NYC&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-02-02</td>
<td>Planting Field Arboretum; Long Island, New York</td>
<td>&quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-26-02</td>
<td>Woodhaven Historical Society; Queens, NY</td>
<td>&quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07-08-02</td>
<td>Freeport Memorial Library; Freeport, NY</td>
<td>&quot;The Archaeology of the Lott House&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-26-02</td>
<td>King Manor Historical Society; Queens, NY</td>
<td>&quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-27-02</td>
<td>Fishkill Historical Society; Fishkill, New York</td>
<td>&quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-08-02</td>
<td>Port Washington Library; Port Washington, NY</td>
<td>&quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-20-02</td>
<td>Bay Ridge Historical Society; Brooklyn, New York</td>
<td>&quot;Lott House Archaeology Project&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-16-02</td>
<td>Curtis High School; Staten Island, New York</td>
<td>&quot;Archaeology in Your Backyard&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02-05-03</td>
<td>Society for Old Brooklyn; Brooklyn, NY</td>
<td>&quot;The Lott House Archaeology Project&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02-09-03</td>
<td>Archaeological Society of Staten Island; Staten Island, NY</td>
<td>&quot;Lott House Archaeology&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02-28-03</td>
<td>Leif Erickson Society; Brooklyn, NY</td>
<td>&quot;The Lott House Archaeology Project&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-00-03</td>
<td>Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York</td>
<td>&quot;Teacher Workshop-Archaeology&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-15-04</td>
<td>Bartow-Pell Society; Bronx, NY</td>
<td>&quot;The Lott House Archaeology Project&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-30-04</td>
<td>Malloy College; Rockville Center, NY</td>
<td>&quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03-09-04</td>
<td>Fraunces Tavern; New York, NY</td>
<td>&quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04-13-04</td>
<td>Oyster Bay Historical Society; Oyster Bay, NY</td>
<td>&quot;The Lott House Archaeology Project&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06-30-04</td>
<td>Woodhaven Historical Society; Queens, NY</td>
<td>&quot;The Lott House Archaeology Project&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07-12-04</td>
<td>Historic District Council/Architectural Institute of America Conference; New York, NY</td>
<td>&quot;Archaeology and Preservation – Working Together&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08-29-04</td>
<td>Sons of the American Revolution; Brooklyn, New York</td>
<td>&quot;The Revolutionary War Project&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-22-04</td>
<td>City Hall Academy; New York, NY</td>
<td>&quot;On Being An Archaeologist&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-08-04</td>
<td>BELHS High School; Bronx, NY</td>
<td>&quot;On Being An Archaeologist&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-13-04</td>
<td>Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York</td>
<td>&quot;Teacher Workshop-Archaeology&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11-20-04 The Wyckoff House; Brooklyn, NY: "Teacher Workshop – Archaeology"
12-02-04 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "On Being An Archaeologist"
01-12-05 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology"
01-20-05 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC in the Revolutionary War"
02-20-05 Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: "Archaeology In Your Backyard"
02-28-05 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"
05-23-05 Brooklyn College; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology and the Parks Department"
06-11-05 Historic District Council; New York, NY: "Where Have All The Dutch Gone?"
07-27-05 Hofstra University, New York: “Slavery at the Lott House”
02-01-06 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: “NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War”
02-27-06 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: “NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War”
03-06-06 Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: “Dutch Brooklyn: Where Is Everyone?”
05-06-06 Knickerbocker Chapter - Daughters of the American Revolution Annual Meeting;
07-16-06 Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: “History in your backyard”
10-15-06 Brookhaven Library; Brookhaven, NY: “The Archaeology of NYC”
10-20-06 Archaeological Society of Staten Island; Staten Island, NY: "Dutch Brooklyn"
05-07-07 Greater Astoria Historical Society; Queens, NY: “The Archaeology of NYC”
11-13-07 Southold Historical Society; Greenport, NY: “Where Have The Dutch Gone?”
11-17-07 Lefferts Homestead, Brooklyn, NY: “Where Have The Dutch Gone?”
12-03-07 Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: “Historic Houses in NYC Parks”
12-17-07 Long Island Alzheimer's Foundation; Port Washington, NY: “The Archaeology of NYC"
REFERENCES:

Professor H. Arthur Bankoff  
Chairman of Anthropology/Archaeology  
Brooklyn College  
Bedford Avenue and Avenue H  
Brooklyn, New York 11210  
(718) 951-5507  
abankoff@brooklyn.cuny.edu

Professor Christopher DeCorse  
Department of Anthropology/Archaeology  
209 Maxwell Hall  
Syracuse University  
Syracuse, New York 13244-1090  
(315) 443-4647  
cdecorse@maxwell.syr.edu

Professor Allan Gilbert  
Department of Sociology and Anthropology  
Rose Hill Campus - Dealy Hall, Room 407  
Fordham University  
441 East Fordham Road  
Bronx, New York 10458  
(718) 817-3850  
Gilbert@fordham.edu

Charles Henkels, President  
Hendrick I. Lott House Preservation Association  
815 Greenwich Street – Apt. 4A  
New York, New York  
(212) 255-3352  
henkels.arch@verizon.net

Leonard Houston, Chief – Environmental Branch  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Planning Division  
Jacob K. Javits Federal Building  
26 Federal Plaza – Room 2151  
New York, New York 10278-0090  
(212) 264-2122  
leonard.houston@usace.army.mil

Dr. Fred Winter  
Office of Challenge Grants  
National Endowment for the Humanities  
1000 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW - Room 420  
Washington, DC 20506  
(202) 606-8309  
fwinter@neh.gov