Phase IA Cultural Resource Documentary Report of the Fulton Street Reconstruction - Project Extension - Fulton Street between Water Street and South Street, New York (New York County), New York NY SHPO #: 07PR06477

Prepared for:
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation – Albany, New York
City of New York - Landmarks Preservation Commission
New York, New York

Submitted to:
HAKS Construction Management
40 Wall Street - 11th Floor
New York, New York 10005-1357

and

City of New York - Department of Design and Construction
New York, New York

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

for: Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Incorporated

Final Report: August 2009
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In May 2009, Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc., (CAC) was contracted by HAKS Engineering (HAKS) to undertake archaeological services for the Fulton Street Phase II Reconstruction Project (FSRP). The City of New York Department of Design and Construction (DDC) contracted with HAKS to manage this phase of the project. Trocom Construction (Trocom) has been retained to undertake the excavation and installation tasks.

Alyssa Loorya, M.A., R.P.A., Principal Investigator, and Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A, authored the report on behalf of CAC. Diane George, M.A., conducted the documentary research and contributed to the report.

In the course of this investigation, the following research institutions were utilized: the City of New York - Landmarks Preservation Commission, the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, the New York Public Library, the New York Historical Society, the New York City Municipal Archives, the New York City Buildings Department and the New York State Museum.

The Fulton Street Reconstruction Project is part of the long-term Fulton Street Redevelopment Project that is in the process of developing Fulton Street and its environs into a retail corridor. The general project area spans Fulton Street bounded by Church Street to the west, South Street to the east and streets intersecting Fulton Street up to a three block area to the north (Map 01). The phase of the project that CAC was contracted for focuses on street improvements including new curb installations and streetbed areas, potentially repairing and/or replacing utilities within the streetbed of the project area and create a Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study and Assessment Report Addendum (Technical Memo) required for a three-block area (Fulton Street from Water Street to South Street) that was added to the original project scope.

The original archaeological documentary study, Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study: Lower Manhattan Development Corporation Fulton Street Redevelopment Project Street Improvements (Historical Perspectives, Inc. [HPI] 2007a), identified portions of the Fulton Street Reconstruction/Fulton Corridor project site as being sensitive for both prehistoric and/or historic period archaeological resources. Upon completion of the original Phase IA Report, which was approved by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NY SHPO) and the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), the project area was expanded to include Gold Street. HPI produced an addendum report to the original Phase IA (HPI 2007b). The combined results of both reports are briefly outlined in this report and their recommendations are further detailed in Appendix B.

Aside from the previously mentioned Phase IA Addendum/Technical Memo, CAC has been retained to conduct archaeological monitoring of the excavations for a portion of the project area documented in the two HPI Phase IA reports. As part of the monitoring phase, CAC will recover any material remains from within the excavation trenches that may be uncovered, perform necessary laboratory analysis of any recovered material remains.
The purpose of this study is to provide documentary history and information to determine the prehistoric and historic potential of the site with regard to buried cultural resources. The study was to determine if the site might contain significant archaeological deposits that would be compromised by the proposed development as well as provide a recommendation for further study, should the potential for buried cultural resources exist.

As excavations in and around the Fulton Street area have proven, the potential to uncover in situ cultural resources remains high, although modern disturbance has occurred. Coupled with the documentary evidence presented in this report, it is recommended that Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring occur throughout the project area that is the subject matter for this Phase IA Addendum/Technical Memo. The potential to uncover infrastructural remains and building foundation remains within the streetbed and along the sidewalk streetscape remains high. Monitoring will make certain that if significant resources are exposed, the recovery of the information will be handled following all accepted archaeological guidelines and regulations.
# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management Summary</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table of Contents</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Maps, Images and Tables</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgements</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I. Introduction</strong></td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>II. Project Description</strong></td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>III. Previous Research</strong></td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IV. Project Area History</strong></td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Prehistoric Period</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Period</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Historic Period</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Street Seaport Period</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulton Street History</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Histories</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VI. Cultural Resource Potential</strong></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VII. Summary and Recommendations</strong></td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XII. References</strong></td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appendices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A – Tax Records</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B – Phase IA and IA Addendum Recommendations from HPI</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C – Historic Maps of the Project Area</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D – Resumes</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 01. USGS, 1979 - Map of the Project Area</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 02. Yahoo Map, 2009 - Current Project Area location map</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 03. Carwitham, circa 1740</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 04. E. Viele, 1865 - depicting the original landscape</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 05. Hooker, 1817</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 06. Dripps, 1851 - Map of the project area</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 07. Goodrich, circa 1827</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 08. Hooker, 1829</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 09. Kemble, 1848 - showing the Fulton Fish Market</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 10. Bromley, 1897 - showing current streetscape</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 11. South Street Seaport Historic District Designation Map, 1989</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 12. Robinson, 1885</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 13. Viele, 1865</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 14. Perris, 1857 – as an example of the expansion of the area</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 15. Bromley, 1897</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 16. Hooker, 1817 – as an example of the street names</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 17. Bromley, 1916</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 18. Lyne, 1731</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 19. Maerschalck, circa 1755</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 20. Kitchin Map, circa 1767</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 21. Faden, 1776</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 22. Ratzer, 1776</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 23. “The Great Metropolis” Map, circa 1804</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 24. Tanner, 1836</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 25. Colton, 1836</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 26. Watson, 1874</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map 27. Mitchell, 1880</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 01: Pearl Street in the seventeenth century</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 02: Foot of Beekman Street, circa nineteenth century</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 03: Fulton Street and Market, 1828</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 01. Appendix A: Tax Records</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 02. Appendix B: HPI Phase IA and Addendum Recommendations</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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I: INTRODUCTION

In May 2009, Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (CAC) was contracted by HAKS Engineering (HAKS) to undertake archaeological services for the Fulton Street Phase II Reconstruction Project (FSRP). The City of New York Department of Design and Construction (DDC) contracted with HAKS to manage this phase of the project. Trocom Construction (Trocom) has been retained to undertake the excavation and installation tasks.

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The original archaeological documentary study, Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study: Lower Manhattan Development Corporation Fulton Street Redevelopment Project Street Improvements (Historical Perspectives, Inc. [HPI] 2007a), identified portions of the Fulton Street Reconstruction/Fulton Corridor project site as being sensitive for both prehistoric and/or historic period archaeological resources. Upon completion of the original Phase IA Report, which was approved by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NY SHPO) and the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), the project area was expanded to include Gold Street. HPI produced an addendum report to the original Phase IA (HPI 2007b). The combined results of both reports are briefly outlined in this report and their recommendations are further detailed in Appendix B.

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In the course of this investigation, the following research institutions were utilized: the City of New York Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), the New York Public Library, the New York Historical Society, the New York City Municipal Archives, the New York City Buildings Department, the New York State Museum, and NY SHPO.
Alyssa Loorya, M.A. R.P.A., served as the principal investigator, and assisted by Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D. R.P.A., and Diane George, M.A.. All work was performed in accordance with the NY SHPO, LPC and New York Archaeological Council guidelines and regulations.
II: PROJECT AREA

To provide context, this section provides a brief general history of the project area. Greater detail is available in the Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study: Lower Manhattan Development Corporation Fulton Street Redevelopment Project Street Improvements (HPI 2007a).

The overall Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the Fulton Street Phase II Reconstruction Project is Fulton Street between Gold Street and South Street (Map 02). However, this current report focuses only on the APE of Fulton Street between Water Street and South Street, which was not included in the original Phase IA or the Addendum (HPI 2007a, 2007b). Historically the area is part of the earliest settlement of the City of New York within the Montgomerie Ward (Ward 2). Today it is part of the South Street Seaport Historic District. The Seaport area houses some of the oldest extant architectural examples within the City of New York, including nineteenth century mercantile buildings, sailing ships and the Fulton Fish Market.

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1 Chapters II and III of this report are excerpted and expanded from Loorya and Ricciardi 2007.
Map 02: Yahoo Maps, 2009 - Current Project Area
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 covered with glacial till. The southern tip of the island consisted mainly of swamp and marshland connected by streams that fed into the Noort (Hudson) and East Rivers (Schuberth 1968:9, 65-66, 80-81; Isachsen et. al. 2000:47-48; Burrows and Wallace 1999:359). Early maps of the area confirm this marshy landscape (Viele 1865).

The area of lower Manhattan was somewhat hilly, which is consistent with the action of the retreating ice shelf. During the historic period most of the hills within this area appear to have been leveled. The original shoreline dips from Pearl Street to Water Street at Fulton Street (Map 03). The 1865 Viele map of original landscape features (Map 03) depicts the project area as man-made lands bordered by meadow. A pond is depicted just northwest of the project area between Pearl and Gold Streets, west of Peck Slip. The modifications that would occur to create the modern landscape, landfilling along the shoreline, to construct additional streets, as well as areas of marsh and standing bodies of water occurred between the mid to late eighteenth through early nineteenth centuries (Homberger 1994: 51; Cohen and Augustyn 1997: 28, 94-95, 121, 136-138 and Figures 3-5, 9; Burrows and Wallace 1999:359).

III: Previous Work

Several excavations have occurred within this section of Lower Manhattan, including at Water Street, South Street, Beekman Street and Stone Street, to name but a few.

Detailed descriptions of previous cultural resource work can be found in the Phase I Report for the Wall Street Water Mains Project (Loorya and Ricciardi 2007) and the Phase IA for the Fulton Street Redevelopment Project (HPI 2007a).
Map 03: Carwitham, circa 1740
Map 04: E. Viele, 1865 - depicting the original landscape in relation to the 1865 street grid.
IV: PROJECT AREA HISTORY

As with the previous section, for context, this section provides a brief overview of the general prehistoric and historic history of the project area. Greater emphasis is placed on the two block extension of the overall project area that was not covered in either the Phase IA or the Phase IA Addendum. For additional details see the Phase IA and Phase IA Addendum (HPI 2007a, 2007b).

Historically the area is part of the earliest settlement of the City within Montgomerie Ward (Ward 2). Today it is part of the South Street Seaport Historic District. The Seaport area houses some of the oldest extant architectural examples in the City of New York, including nineteenth century mercantile buildings, sailing ships and the Fulton Fish Market (Map 02).

The Prehistoric Period:

Archaeological evidence of Native American settlement and activity within what is today the City of New York extends back to the Paleo-Indian period (c. 10,000 B.C. – 8,000 B.C.). However few sites have been excavated and/or recorded by modern archaeologists (Cantwell and Wall 2001:40; Baugher and Bluefeld 1980). Native American occupation of the immediate 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. Several factors have helped to reduce the degree of documented history and research potential with regard to Native Americans. First, it would appear that permanent settlements by Native Americans did not occur until fairly late, post 1400. These villages were made of wood and were compromised due to radical landscape modifications by European settlers. Second, with the arrival of Europeans, Native American settlement and influence in the area quickly diminished. Third, the early European settlers in the area did not establish or maintain amicable relations with the local Native American groups 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 pot-hunters/looters at the turn of the twentieth century, thus destroying the Native American history, of the area, without proper documentation (Lenik 1992; Cantwell and Wall 2001; Bolton 1920, 1922, 1934; Burrows and Wallace 1999).

The local Native American group that inhabited the project area was the Manhattas, whose name inspired the Europeans in naming Manhattan Island (Armbruster 1918), part of the Algonquian speaking Lenape (Delaware) tribe (Bolton 1922). It has been determined that the early Native American inhabitants of the area systematically exploited the local coastal resources. This is largely based on the fact that many of the Native American remains or sites found within the City of New York were in the form of shell middens (Kraft 1986).

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 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 (1,000 A.D. – European Contact) (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). A Native American campsite was reportedly located just north of the Fresh Water Pond (i.e. Collect Pond) along the north-south foot trail that lay a short distance from the project area (Lenik 1992; Burrows and Wallace 1999). This trail traversed the Island, extending from Battery Park to Inwood (Bolton 1920: 79, map; Burrows and Wallace 1999: 6-7; Parker 1922:630, plate 192). 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).

**The Historic Period:**

The Dutch settled New Amsterdam in 1624 with the arrival of thirty families to New Netherland (Burrows and Wallace 1999:36). The colony was established as part of the Dutch West India Company, which provided many incentives to encourage settlement in the New World (Homberger 1994; Burrows and Wallace 1999:94).

By 1664, the Dutch had 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, between Whitehall and Coenties Slips, 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 Island³, contained approximately 400 buildings (Image 01). 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, the majority of that growth was confined to the southern tip of the island. Manhattan Island remained sparsely populated above present day Canal Street. Between 1747 and 1767 the number of sea faring vessels owned by City residents rose over 400% and the number of employed seamen grew from 775 to 3,552. Mercantilism, consumerism and agrarian ways of life were the norm until the Revolutionary period when New York became an occupied city (Burrows and Wallace 1999; Cantwell and Wall 2001; Rothschild 1990; Brodhead 1871; Jameson 1909).

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² Additional Historic Maps, not used in the main body of the report, are located in Appendix C.
³ The incorporation of the outer boroughs, The Bronx, Kings (Brooklyn), Queens and Richmond (Staten Island), which would form the greater City of New York, did not occur until 1898.
Following the Revolutionary War, New York was named the Nation’s first capital and experienced yet another dramatic growth in population, settlement and business. This expansion, which encompassed the development of the Industrial Revolution, would continue throughout the nineteenth century and into the first half of the twentieth century (Map 05) (Burrows and Wallace 1999).
The South Street Seaport Area:

The Seaport district dates back to the 1600s and it played a vital role in the City’s development into a successful center of commerce. Over a 300-year period it served as one of the City’s most important commercial centers and as the international gateway to New York. Both grew steadily throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In 1719 Geradus Beekman received the first water lot grant in the area east of Queen Street (present day Pearl Street), between Fulton and Beekman Streets. By end eighteenth century the eastern shoreline, along the Seaport area, was extended as slips were landfilled (Image 02). The first of these newly created streets, Water Street between Coenties Slip and Peck Slip, was formally paved in 1789 (Map 06) (Minutes of the Common Council 1675-1776).
In 1793 Peter Schermerhorn, a local merchant, consolidated his Beekman Slip lots, the area between present day Fulton Street and Schermerhorn Row, with the intent of undertaking a large scale construction project to complement the expansion of the seaport area. By 1797 New York surpassed Philadelphia’s import and export volume becoming the leading American port. By the start of the nineteenth century, the port, located along South Street, had begun a period of intense growth and activity (Burrows and Wallace 1999).
Map 06: Dripps, 1851 - Map of the project area
Enterprising merchants continued to create new waterfront land for hastily built warehouses and counting-houses to handle the wealth of goods coming in and out of the city by ship. Peter Schermerhorn’s Schermerhorn Row was built as a speculative venture between 1810 and 1812, extending along Fulton Street from Front to South Streets. Schermerhorn Row was situated on landfill extending approximately two hundred meters (200m) (six hundred fifty-six feet (656’)) beyond the original shoreline. The complex contained six counting houses, which were designed to serve the modest sailing ship trade and small business economy of the early nineteenth century. Counting houses were, in the early nineteenth century, commercial buildings that were a precursor of the New York office building. Built along the water's edge, these buildings were an adaptation of residential row houses to commercial purposes, serving New York's active port. They functioned as stores, storeroms and accounting offices for merchants (South Street Seaport Museum 2007).

The district received further boosts from the establishment of Fulton’s ferry service from Brooklyn in 1814 and the Fulton Market, which opened in 1822 (Image 03). The Market occupied an entire block, located between Front Street and South Street from Fulton Street to Beekman Street (Map 07). Butchers were the principal tenants of the market at its start, and were joined by fish sellers, sausage stands, fruit and vegetable dealers, and vendors of daily goods. There were also oyster stands, bookstalls, and coffee-and-cake stands in the old markets, and by 1883 there was a museum of maritime curiosities in one of the turrets (South Street Seaport Museum 2007).
With the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, produce and goods from the country’s mid-west poured into the harbor. The port was booming, and South Street became known as the “Street of Ships.” China clippers, trans-Atlantic packets, coastal and Caribbean schooners, grain barges, fishing smacks, and Long Island Sound steamboats crowded the teeming wharves (Burrows and Wallace 1999) (Map 08).

In 1835, a fire destroyed much of what is today lower Manhattan. It began at Pearl Street and Hanover Street and quickly spread, destroying portions of the South Street Seaport area (Augustyn and Cohen 1997; Burrows and Wallace 1999).
Map 08: Hooker, 1829
After the 1860s South Street began to decline, as New York and technology outgrew the East River port. The maritime industry shifted from sail to steam, and deep-water piers drew ships across town to the Hudson River. The Port’s activity moved to New York's west side, to Brooklyn and New Jersey. As a result, New York’s first seaport was transformed into a food supply center with the Fulton Fish Market, opened in 1835, as the main source of activity. From the late nineteenth century through the mid twentieth century, the area was largely abandoned; surviving only as a wholesale fish district and yachting dock (South Street Seaport Museum 2007) (Map 09).

One century passed before attention again focused on the Seaport district (Map 10). In the 1960s an ambitious restoration and redevelopment program began. The continuing expansion of the Wall Street business district fueled a rediscovery of lower Manhattan as a residential community, and the shops and restaurants of the Seaport area have resulted in the renaissance of the neighborhood (South Street Seaport Museum 2007).

As part of this redevelopment, the streets that run through the Seaport were closed to traffic and repaved with cobblestones. The South Street Seaport Museum was founded in 1967 and remains an integral part of the Seaport community. In 1978, the South Street Seaport area was recognized by the LPC as a historic district (City of New York - Landmarks Designation Report 1978) (Map 11).
Map 10: Bromley, 1897 - showing current streetscape
Map 11: South Street Seaport Historic District Designation Map, 1989
Fulton Street History:

The majority of information regarding the historic properties was culled from Tax Records\(^4\), City Directories and supplemented with research from the Minutes of the Common Council of the City of New York (MCC), the Fulton Street Redevelopment Project Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study (Historical Perspectives 2007) and other histories.

The land occupied by the blocks in question for this report, Fulton Street between Water Street and South Street, were man-made and initial the area were beneath the East River during the early historical period. The Robinson atlas of 1885 depicts the original high water line with regard to the modern blocks (Map 12). Queen (Pearl) Street\(^5\) ran along an elevation overlooking the River. The dividing line between the Van Tienhoven and the de Truy bouweries ran through and beside what would become Fulton Street (Innes 1902 [1644 plan of NYC in Historical Perspectives Inc. 2007:63]). The land on which these farms stood was subsequently conveyed to several different owners and eventually divided into smaller lots (Historical Perspectives 2007:15). By the end of the seventeenth century, most of the land west of the APE had been lotted and sold to various owners (Historical Perspectives 2007:15-17).

Water lots running along and extending from Pearl Street were sold from Wall Street to Fulton Street as early as 1692, with the condition that wharves would be built by the new owners (Augustyn and Cohen 1997:52 as cited in Historical Perspectives 2007:17; MCC May 6, 1692, I:273). In 1719, the Common Council ordered a survey and grant of land along Queen (Pearl) Street between the high and low water marks at the request of Gerardus Beekman, pursuant to a

\(^4\) Available tax records cover the years 1808 to 1896. Records for 1814, 1824, 1838 and 1848 are missing. In a few cases, the MCC contradict the assessments in the tax records, strongly suggesting that property assessments were not always levied on owners, but sometimes on occupants, perhaps pursuant to the tenant’s lease. Where these contradictions have been made apparent, they are noted.

\(^5\) For ease of reference, this street will be referred to as Pearl Street from here-on-in unless directly quoting a source.
Council order given July 16, 1703, suggesting that lots to the north of Fulton were not sold before the eighteenth century (Common Council of the City of New York (MCC) June 12, 1719, III:200-201). The lot granted to Beekman was directly to the north of Fulton, alongside a 12’ public wharf and a 24’ slip that extended 70’ into the East River (MCC April 24, 1722, III:286; and Historical Perspectives 2007:18, citing Water Lot Grants Vol. B:86-88). The wharf and slip built by Beekman (MCC April 24, 1722, III:286) allowed boats to enter as far west as Pearl Street (Historical Perspectives 2007:19, citing Map RD 352, 1917 and Water Lot Grants Vol. B:86-88). The waterway/slip was known as Beekman’s Slip (or Beekman Slip) until 1816 (MCC, September 9, 1816) when the name was changed to Fulton Street.

Over the course of the eighteenth century, landfill was used to create three new blocks between Pearl Street and the East River. Water Street appears on maps as early as 1735; its official naming is recorded in the Minutes of the Common Council for July 22, 1736 (Buchnerd 1735; MCC, July 22, 1736, IV:330). Water lots were granted along Water Street by 1737 (MCC Feb 28, 1737, IV:414). Front Street (at Fulton Street) was not established until after 1787, when the Common Council agreed that it should be extended north of Burling Slip. Though some cartographic representations show an unnamed street to the north of Fulton as early as 1755 (MCC, January 31, 1787, I:275; Maerschalck 1755; Ratzer 1776).

Beekman Slip, later Fulton Street, allowed ships carrying goods to dock as far west as Pearl Street. In 1784, the Common Council ordered part of the Slip to be filled by residents/inhabitants of the Slip. Given cartographic representations this probably refers to the area between Water and Front Streets. The Common Council also ordered an “old hulk” be removed from the slip prior to filling (MCC June 23, 1784 I:52). The slip may have been filled as far east as Front Street at the northern intersection with Fulton by 1803 (Mangin, Josephe and Goerck 1803).

Discussions on finalizing the layout for South Street as a permanent street had begun by February 10, 1796, when the Council agreed to an alteration of the permanent line of what they referred to as “the outer Street.” Grantees of water lots were prohibited from building on the outer part of their land until the street was complete (MCC July 11, 1796). The proprietors of these lots were responsible for constructing the street, and were ordered by the Common Council to finish by October 1, 1798, although this deadline was eventually extended to July 1, 1799 (MCC October 1, 1798; July 1, 1799). According to the 1865 Viele map sewer lines had already been laid along this portion of Fulton Street as well as Water Street (Map 13). Tax records document wharves and piers as lots situated along South Street into the second decade of the nineteenth century.
Map 13: Viele, 1865
Street Histories

Fulton Street at the intersection of Water Street and Pearl Street

This is the earliest existing portion of the APE, encompassing the block between Pearl and Water Street. The APE includes the southeastern corner of block 75, lot 1 (196-202 Water) and block 95, lots 7, 8 and 9 (204 Water and 27-29 Fulton). Structures almost certainly were present along the slip in this block prior to the earliest available tax records (1808). According to cartographic representations, the first structures appeared in block 75, lot 1 sometime between 1730 and 1755 (Carwitham 1740; Maerschalck 1755). Structures were built on the eastern side of the street, including a building at the northeast corner of Water and Fulton (204 Water Street) and one in the middle of that block (possibly the 33 Fulton lot, outside the APE) by 1735 (Buchnerd 1735). Structures are depicted on the western side of the slip, at 196-202 Water, at least by 1755 (Maerschalck 1755). Wharves and docks were also undoubtedly present. “Schermerhorn’s Wharf” is recorded at the Water/Fulton (northeast) corner on several maps from the early to mid-eighteenth century (Lyne 1728; Carwitham 1740) (Map 14 - see Perris 1857 as an example).

From 1808 to 1816, Block 75, Lot 1 encompassed four street addresses along Water Street (Nos. 196, 198, 200 and 202) and five after 1816, with the addition of 201 Water Street. 202 Water Street housed an auctioneer in 1786 and a chart and quadrant store, grocer and gun maker in 1818 (Franks and Webster 1786 and Longworth 1818-1819). Dr. Helme occupied 200 Water Street in 1816.

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6 Street numbers reference Bromley 1916. These numbers persisted into the twentieth century and remain in use.
7 The lots were also assessed as 258 to 262 Pearl Street for several years in the mid nineteenth century.
Stores and/or houses were present on all 5 lots by 1808. The earliest available information shows that these were six-story structures. Prior to 1832, the only business specifically mentioned in the tax records for these lots is a tavern located at 200 Water from 1827 to 1828. The MCC for June 24, 1799 report a petition from Gerrit Van Wagenen at an unnamed address to sink well in Beekman Slip Street and lay a drain to “lead the Bye Water” from his cellar. This may be the same Van Wagener (sic) who owned 198 Water beginning in 1809, which may place the well in this general vicinity. Improvements were made to the properties in 1831 to 1832, and in 1833 Holt’s Hotel opened on the site. Samuel Leggett purchased the property in 1837 and presumably made his own improvements as Holt’s Hotel is absent from the tax records for the following year. The hotel reopened in 1839 as the United States Hotel, which was still present on the site in 1896. Leggett retained ownership until at least 1854. An 1891 Bromley map shows the U.S. Hotel as a brick building with a stone front (Map 15).

Block 95

Block 95, between Pearl and Water on the northern side of Fulton, is included in this report only as far north as lot 9, or 29 Fulton. Today this block no longer exists as it did in the nineteenth and much of the twentieth centuries, but is bisected by a diagonal offshoot of Pearl Street with green space to the west and east. The pedestrian area of Fulton also begins to the east. The street numbers from the 1916 Bromley map are used here for reference purposes. This address was directly across the street from the west side of the southern intersection of Fulton and Water St. and is the extent of the APE. Early records show that this was the location of the water lot granted to Gerardus Beekman (MCC June 12, 1719, III:200-201). Maps from the first half of the eighteenth century identify “Schermerhorn’s Wharf” at the Water/Fulton (northwest) corner (Map 16).

Fulton Street between Water Street and Front Street

The blocks between Water and Front Streets were not filled in until after 1787 (MCC January 31, 1787, 1:275). The property on the south side of the slip may have originally been granted as a water lot to a Mr. and/or Mrs. Lawrence. On Sept 2, 1790, the Common Council denied a petition by the widow Lawrence for a grant of the water lot fronting her property on the south side of Beekman Slip. Based upon the date, this refers to a water lot extending from Front Street. Property taxes are assessed on Catherine Lawrence for Nos. 12 and 13 Beekman Slip in 1808 (Nos. 22 and 22½, Fulton Street or lots 47 and 48 on the 1916 Bromley map). Mrs. Lawrence is also mentioned in the MCC for July 10, 1809 as owning property just south of Beekman Slip opposite P. Schermerhorn’s store at the corner of Front and Beekman, which places her on the block to the north of Front.

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8 Maps discussed previously suggest earlier structures.
9 Building height is not contained in the tax records until 1858.
10 This is the final year for which tax records were available.
Map 15: Bromley, 1897
Map 16: Hooker, 1817 - an example of the street names

Block 74

Street numbering for this block prior to the 1817-18188 transition is unclear as corner lots and cross streets are rarely indicated. It is likely, however, that the block encompassed only four lots, usually known as Nos. 10, 12, 13 and 14 Beekman Slip, through 1817. The records for 1817, the year the street was renumbered, does not include street addresses west of Front, but the notation that “Widow Grayson (is) improving” four lots appears where these addresses should be found. Mrs. Grayson is mentioned in the Common Council Minutes for December 18, 1819, when she petitioned the Council for permission to put a brick cistern in front of her house in Fulton Street.
Block 74, Lots 23, 43 and 48

The block between Water and Front on the east side of Fulton is comprised of four lots and six street addresses on the 1916 Bromley map. Lot 17 incorporates three addresses, Nos. 21, 23 and 25, and lots 12, 13 and 14 each correspond with a single street number, 15, 17 and 19 respectively.\footnote{Nos. 17 and 19 were the only consistently identifiable properties in the tax records, given the vagaries of recording corner lots, but owners for the other addresses have been identified as accurately as possible.}

Fulton Street between Front Street and South Street

Block 74, Lots 1 and 15 thru 22

The last segment of Fulton that is within the APE is the block between Front and South Street. The block on the north side of Fulton, where the Fulton Market was located, is not discussed in this report. The block on the south side of Fulton is now called Schermerhorn Row and was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on Feb 18, 1971. Peter Schermerhorn was granted a water lot on this site on Feb. 6, 1804, one of three lots in the area that is now roughly the block bounded by Fulton, Front, Burling and South (MCC Aug. 29, 1808).\footnote{A map from 1803, prior to the grant, records Schermerhorn’s Wharf at this location (Mangin, Josephe and Goerck 1803).} The grant was conditioned on Schermerhorn “dock(ing) out” to the permanent line and making South St. “the whole breadth of (his) grant” to allow passage between Burling and Beekman Slips via South Street (MCC, May 28, 1804). This was delayed until after the Beekman Slip bulkhead was sunk sometime between July 21, 1806 and May 4, 1807 for logistical reasons (MCC July 21, 1806; May 4, 1807). Schermerhorn began building on the site in 1810 and the buildings were completed by 1812.

Excerpt from HPI 2007a:

Schermerhorn Row. Block 74, on the west side of Fulton Street south of Front Street about 200’ south of the Corridor Streetbeds APE), encompasses what is known as the Schermerhorn Row Block. The site is a NYCL and is S/NR listed, as well as being located within the boundaries of the South Street Seaport Historic District. As part of the archaeological study of the Schermerhorn Row Block, Kardas and Larrabee undertook an extensive review of fill retaining structures utilized in Manhattan dating from the 17th through nineteenth centuries to understand the fill-retaining devices that could be identified on the block (Kardas and Larrabee 1991:26). Their analysis of changes in the types of fill-retaining devices utilized over time concluded that 17th through mid-18th century structures tended to be wooden, and used more logs. These were frequently placed in horizontal layers, with each layer at a right angle to the one below it, and they exhibited “great variability in design and execution” (HPI 2007a).
Kardas and Larrabee report that in the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century more open “celllike” structures with modules were employed, as these could be easily assembled as needed (HPI 2007a). A solid layer or platform of logs created a floor, and “above these was an open grid of logs running in alternate directions, notched or fastened together with some cross bracing” (HPI 2007a:26). In the second quarter of the nineteenth century, steam-powered pile drivers enabled advances in waterfront construction. Long vertical pilings could be driven to further depths than were previously allowed.

At the Schermerhorn Row site, both primary landfill and cribbing dating to the early eighteenth century were found. The fill retaining structure was constructed with large logs, up to one foot in diameter, laid in alternating directions for each layer in order to provide cribbing. The landfill consisted of large and medium-sized rocks placed around and over the cribwork. Within this was a dark gray to black muck with clay, topped by a thin lens of oyster shell in black muck in several locations (Kardas and Larrabee 1991:277). Mixed in the fill was a large quantity of cut leather, possibility originating from the tanneries that once stood north of Pearl Slip in the early eighteenth century. On top of the timber cribbing - which was estimated to be about 20 feet square and 20 feet deep - was a stratum of reddish brown soil, designated as secondary fill, which was presumably placed directly after stone foundations were built (Kardas and Larrabee 1991:278). Final fill levels were encountered within cellars, and represented discrete deposits within each structure that once stood on the block (Kardas and Larrabee 1991:280). The water level varied, but was generally encountered at about six to seven feet below grade in the dark gray/black sandy silty muck of the primary landfill (Kardas and Larrabee 1991:279).

Kardas and Larrabee summarized the results of the archaeological investigation of the Schermerhorn Row block found the stratigraphy generally as follows (Kardas and Larrabee 1991:282 – Table 3, Major Stratigraphic Units):

- From plus 5 feet to plus 2 feet is the first level of fill dating to post-1810. This varied between and within structures.
- Beneath this was secondary fill from ca. plus 2 feet to 0 feet, dating to 1810-1812. This is reddish brown sand with lenses of brick and mortar with many artifact deposits.
- Primary landfill was found beneath this from ca. 0 feet to -10 feet on the west side of the block, and 0 feet to -20 feet on the east side of the block (Ibid.). This period of fill dates from ca.1800-10, and includes rocks and cribbing (sunk or pushed into a level of organic silty clay).

93 South Street

Although the block remained Schermerhorn’s property, tax assessments were made under other names, presumably the tenants. Assessments for No. 93 South Street were levied on Wood & Byrnes beginning in 1812, Mott & Williams in 1815 and Richard S. Williams in 1821. Williams continued to be listed until 1844, occasionally with “& Co.” During this time, the tax records sporadically mention occupants "in rear of 93 South." From 1834 to 35, a grocer, Thomas Clarke, was located “in (the) rear.” In 1844, Edward R. Jones took possession of No. 93. From 1883 to 1886, this address, along with Nos. 4 and 6 Fulton, was entered in the tax records as a
hotel. Although these are the only years bearing this designation, the lot is labeled “Fulton Ferry Hotel” on later maps, including the 1916 Bromley (Map 17).

Nos. 4 through 18 Fulton were Nos. 34 through 22 under the original Beekman Slip numbering scheme. The buildings in the row were four stories, except for No. 93 South, which was increased to five and one half stories in 1869 and six in 1871. One merchant and a number of grocers are listed in the tax assessments, but these entries may indicate the profession of tenants, not what businesses are located in the properties. The merchant was located at No. 6 in 1832 and 33. Grocers are at No. 6 in 1831, 1836 and 1839, at No. 8 in 1831 to 1833 and at No. 16 in 1831 and 1832. In 1832 to 1833, No. 18 housed a clothing store.
V: Cultural Resource Potential\textsuperscript{13}

Prehistoric Archaeological Resource Potential:

The preservation and identification of prehistoric sites in urban environments is rare. Prehistoric, or pre-contact deposits tend to be shallow leaving them vulnerable to disturbance from historical land use and development. This has been evident within the City of New York and particularly true in Lower Manhattan, where intensive development has been ongoing for more than three hundred years.

An analysis of maps including Viele 1865 and Robinson 1885 show the contact period shoreline to sharply descend from Pearl Street to Water Street at Fulton Street. Research conducted for the Second Avenue Subway project (HPI 2003) concluded that although Fulton Street east of Pearl Street lie underwater at the time of European contact, it may have been exposed and habitable during the pre-contact period. This location is now buried beneath layers of historical fill, used for the creation of Fulton Street where Beekman’s Slip once lay (HPI 2003). Excavations during the Wall Street Water Mains Replacement Project, located one block north of the APE along Beekman Street at Pearl Street and Water Street, revealed extensive disturbance during the historic period, including the deep buried piles for the eighteenth century wharfs and shoreline (Loorya and Ricciardi 2007).

Therefore, the potential for the uncovering of buried, significant, in-situ Prehistoric remains is low.

Historic Archaeological Resource Potential:

Since the beginning of the occupation of Lower Manhattan by the Dutch in the early seventeenth century, the project area in question has undergone major landscape transformations. From open water, to shoreline, to small commercial and domestic structures, to utility installations in the twentieth century and urban development in the twentieth century, the APE has been built and re-built time and again. This pattern would indicate that little remains of buried, significant, in-situ historic remains.

However, as demonstrated in excavations along Water Street (Geismar 1983) and Beekman Street (Loorya and Ricciardi 2007), within the urban sprawl, evidence of the historic infrastructure remains. Potential resource may include, but are not limited to, landfilling materials, wooden water mains and various foundation remains to buildings, storerooms, and the like.

Therefore, the potential for uncovering buried, significant, in-situ historic remains must be considered high.

\textsuperscript{13} HPI’s Phase IA and Phase IA Addendum (HPI 2007a, 2007b) go into great detail as to the types of historic remains may potentially exist within the streetbeds of the FSRP area. Please refer to the Historic Potential section of both reports for the in depth, detailed, listing of potential types of resources.
VI: Summary and Recommendations

Based on the information uncovered in this limited Phase IA Addendum/Technical Memo, the potential for uncovering historic materials is considered. This report’s conclusions and recommendations concur with those detailed from the overall FRRP area as outlined in HPI’s Phase IA’s (HPI 2007a, 2007b) and summarized in Appendix B.

It is the recommendation of this report that Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring be undertaken within this two block area, as recommended for the overall FSRP APE.
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Appendix A:

Tax Records
Street numbers along Beekman Slip started at Pearl Street, with the numbers increasing toward the East River. After Beekman Slip was renamed Fulton Street in 1816, this scheme was reversed, with No. 1 beginning at South Street and the numbers increasing toward Pearl Street (MCC July 16, 1827). Historically the area was occupied by merchants, grocers and other trades including chart makers, sail makers and taverns.

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Appendix B:

Recommendations from HPI Phase IA and Phase IA Addendum
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<td>Gold, Fulton to Ann</td>
<td>Street and sidewalk: early to mid-18th c. domestic features pre-1767; wood mains 1799-1827; post-1744 sidewalk vaults; street cisterns Sidewalk: early-18th to early-19th c. domestic features pre-1835 probably 10’ width on north side. No potential resources &lt; ca.10’ below grade, southernmost 30’ due to 19th-20th c. basements</td>
<td>3’+ below grade</td>
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<td>3’+ below grade</td>
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<td>Nassau, Fulton to Ann</td>
<td>Sidewalk: early-18th to early-19th c. domestic features probably 10’ on both sides; wood mains 1799-1827; sidewalk vaults; street cisterns - outside subway station and tunnel only</td>
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<td>Nassau, Ann to Beekman</td>
<td>Sidewalk: early-18th to early-19th c. domestic features probably 10’ on both sides; wood mains 1799-1827; sidewalk vaults; street cisterns - outside subway station and tunnel only</td>
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<td>Fulton, Pearl to Cliff</td>
<td>Street and sidewalk: early-18th to early-19th c. domestic features predating 1815; wood mains 1818-1842; sidewalk vaults; street cisterns No potential resources &lt; ca.10’ below grade, easternmost 35’ due to 19th-20th c. basements</td>
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<td>Street and sidewalk: 1799-1827 wood mains; sidewalk vaults; street cisterns Sidewalk: early-18th to early-19th c. domestic features pre-1835 10’ width on west side; No potential resources &lt; ca.10’ below grade, easternmost 35’ due to 19th-20th c. basements</td>
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<td>Street and sidewalk: early-18th to early 19th c. domestic features pre-1835 14’ width on west side; 1799-1827 wood mains; sidewalk vaults; street cisterns – outside subway stations and tunnels beneath Broadway only</td>
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Appendix C:

Historic Maps
Map 18: James Lyne, 1731
Map 19: Maerschalek, 1755
Map 20: Kitchin Map, circa 1767

Map 21: Faden, 1776
Appendix D:

Resumes
Alyssa Loorya, M.A., M.Phil., R.P.A.
4110 Quentin Road
Brooklyn, New York 11234-4322
Phone/Fax: (718) 645-3962 or Cell: (347) 922-5581
E-mail: Loorya@worldnet.att.net

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 2010.

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


New York State and New York City Woman Owned Small Business

EMPLOYMENT - ARCHAEOLOGY:

CHRYSLIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, INC.
President, Principal Investigator, 2002 to present

ASSOCIATED ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, LTD.
U.S. Merchant Marine Academy; Kings Point, New York, May 2009 to present

TULLY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
Downtown Brooklyn-Water Street Reconstruction; Brooklyn, NY, May 2009 to present

HAKS ENGINEERING
Fulton Street Phase II Reconstruction Project, New York, NY, March 2009 to present

PRINCETON HYDRO, LLC.
Trestle Bridge Replacement; Gloucester County, NJ, February 2009 to April 2009
Overpeck Creek; Depot Park, Englewood, NJ, March 2009 to May 2009

MATRIX NEW WORLD ENGINEERING, INC.
Cranbury Wetland Mitigation Site, Middlesex County, NJ, October 2008 to April 2009
MKW AND ASSOCIATES, LLC
Ocean Breeze Park, Staten Island, New York, August 2008 to October 2008

HAFFEY ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
79 Christopher Street Burial Vault Project; New York, New York, June 2008 to July 2008

BFC PARTNERS
Principal Investigator, 210 Board Street, Staten Island, New York, September 2007 to November 2007 and March 2009 to present

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

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, March 2008 to October 2008

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

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 Consulting, 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
Principal Investigator, Bartow-Pell Mansion Site, October 2008

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

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  
Principal Investigator, Brooklyn Bridge Park Project, Brooklyn, New York, February 2008 to present

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

BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK RESEARCH FOUNDATION  
Laboratory Director, September 2001 to December 2008  
City Hall Park Project  
Project Director and Graphic Artist, January 2004 to 2008  
Revolutionary War Heritage Tourism Trail project.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER  
Teacher Assistant, June 2001 to 2007  

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, February 2007 and May 2008 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
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 CLAESEN 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 2007  Advisory Board - Brooklyn Heritage Inc.
2005 to 2007  Board of Trustees - Salt Marsh Alliance

PUBLICATION(S):

Loorya, Alyssa.


Loorya, Alyssa and Christopher Ricciardi.

2009b  Phase IA Cultural Resource Documentary Study of the Replacement of the trestle at U.G. Bridge (12.22), Block 400, Lot 7 (Deptford Township) and Block 278, Lot 1 (Mantua Township) - Vineland Section branch of Conrail - Town of Mantua, Gloucester County, New Jersey. Report on file with Princeton Hydro, LLC.


2008b  Phase 1B Cultural Resource Field Testing of Phase II – South Jamaica Urban Renewal Project 107-49 157th Street (Block 10125, Lot 116) and 153-20 and 22 South Road (Block 10121, Lots 70 and 71) – Jamaica, Queens (Queens County), New York: Project Number: 96-HPD-014Q. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.


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.


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.


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

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
06-12-00 Dyker Heights Middle School: Dig Camp at the Lott House
06-13-00 I.S. 68: Dig Camp at the Lott House
07 & 08-00 South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY
07-10-00 Salt Marsh Environmental Center; Brooklyn, NY: “Discover Brooklyn’s Cultural
   Landscape Through Archaeology at the Lott House and Marine Park”
08-02-00 Brooklyn Historical Society: Dig Camp at the Lott House
08-00 South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY
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”
10-19-01 Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference, Niagara, Canada
   “Unearthing 19th Century Farm Life in New York: The Lott House Project”
01-17-03 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Providence, Rhode Island.
   “The City Hall Park Project Poster Session”
04-19-03 Professional Archaeologists of New York City Conference, New York, NY
“Archaeology and Historic Preservation as Educational Learning Tools”

10-00-03 Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York: “Teacher Workshop-Archaeology”
01-22-04 Bartow-Pell Society: Bronx, NY: “Archaeology and Education”
09-21-04 Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House, Brooklyn, NY. “Archaeology, Historic Preservation and Education: Bringing the Past to the Present”

11-13-04 Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York: “Teacher Workshop - Archaeology”
11-20-04 Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House; Brooklyn, New York: “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 and the Revolutionary War”
01-13-05 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: “NYC Archaeology and 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”
03-03-05 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”
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?”
10-19-06 Landmarks Preservation Commission; New York, NY: “City Hall Academy Education”
02-07-07 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: “NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War”
12-03-07 Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: “Historic Houses in NYC Parks”
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

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18-55 42nd Street
Astoria, Queens, New York 11105-1025
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Brett Berkley, P.W.S., Sr. Vice President
GreenVest
120 Eagle Rock Avenue - Suite 201
East Hanover, New Jersey 07936-3159
Phone: (973) 887-3311
Fax: (973) 240-1818
Email: brett@greenvestus.com

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: pcritlelli@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

Juan Barahona
BFC Partners
325 Gold Street - 7th Floor
Brooklyn, New York 11201-3040
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Rosie Quigg
Quigg Development Corporation
6 Hewlett Drive
East Williston, New York 11596-2002
Phone: (516) 747-7529
Fax: (516) 747-4133

Michael Rehman, Senior Scientist,
Natural Resources Group
Princeton Hydro, LLC
1108 Old York Road - PO Box 720, Suite 1
Ringoes, New Jersey 08551-1042
Phone: (908) 237-5660
Fax: (908) 237-5666
Email: mrehman@princetonhydro.com

_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
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Ray Pasquariello, Regional Manager –
Gray and Pape
The Plant
60 Valley Street, Suite 103
Providence, Rhode Island 02909
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Dr. Sean E. Sawyer,
Academic Department Administrator
History Department - Columbia University
611 Fayerweather Hall
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New York, New York 10027
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Fax: (212) 932-0602
Email: ses18@columbia.edu
CHRISTOPHER RICCIARDI, Ph.D., R.P.A.  
4110 Quentin Road  
Brooklyn, New York 11234-4322  
Phone/Fax: (718) 645-3962 or Cell: (917) 892-2033  
E-mail: Ricciardi@worldnet.att.net

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  
North Atlantic Division, February 2009 to present  
District Support Team Manager

UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
Project Archaeologist, September 2001 to 2009  
Cultural Resource Specialist, NHPA, NEPA, EA, EIS and Environmental Coordinator,  
Project Manager – Mattituck Inlet Study  
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 for New  
York Harbor and Long Island Sound  
ACOE – Level I Project Management Certified

CHRYSALIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, INCORPORATED  
Field/Lab Director and Researcher, January 2002 to present  
Merchant Marine Academy; Kings Point, NY, June 2009 to present  
210 Broad Street – Phase II, Staten Island, NY, June 2009 to present  
Downtown Brooklyn, Brooklyn, New York, May 2009 to present  
Fulton Street Phase II Reconstruction, New York, NY, April 2009 to present  
Overpeck Creek; Depot Park, Englewood, NJ, March 2009 to May 2009  
Trestle Replacement Project; Gloucester County, NJ, February 2009 to April 2009  
Cranbury Wetland Mitigation Site; Cranbury, New Jersey, October 2008 to April 2009  
Bartow-Pell Mansion Site; Bronx, New York, October 2008  
Ocean Breeze Park; Staten Island, New York, August 2008 to October 2008  
79 Christopher Street Burial Vault Project; New York, NY, June 2008 to July 2008  
South Jamaica Urban Renewal Project II; Queens, NY, March 2008 to October 2008  
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 - 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
Graduate Assistant, September 1995 to December 1995 and September 1996 to May 1997

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
Excavator, July 1990, July, August 1991
Sign Road; Staten Island, NY, Bartow-Pell Mansion; Bronx, NY, Elmhurst Park; Queens, NY

VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE:

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
Woodlawn Historic Society, Queens, New York – March 2004
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 2008   Advisor - Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House Museum Advisory Board
2001   Advisor - Brooklyn Heritage, Incorporated
1997 to 2008   Trustee - The Hendrick I. Lott House Preservation Association
1997 to 2001   Secretary - Metropolitan Chapter–NYS Archaeological Association
2006 to 2008   President – 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.


2009b Phase IA Cultural Resource Documentary Study of the Replacement of the trestle at U.G. Bridge (12.22), Block 400, Lot 7 (Deptford Township) and Block 278, Lot 1 (Mantua Township) - Vineland Section branch of Conrail - Town of Mantua, Gloucester County, New Jersey. Report on file with Princeton Hydro, LLC.


2008b Phase 1B Cultural Resource Field Testing of Phase II – South Jamaica Urban Renewal Project 107-49 157th Street (Block 10125, Lot 116) and 153-20 and 22 South Road (Block 10121, Lots 70 and 71) – Jamaica, Queens (Queens County), New York: Project Number: 96-HPD-014Q. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.


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”
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>03-09-97</td>
<td>Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Ocean City, Maryland</td>
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<td>03-09-97</td>
<td>Chairperson: Current Perspectives in CRM Archaeology in the Middle Atlantic</td>
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<td>03-09-97</td>
<td>Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Ocean City, Maryland</td>
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<td>“Archaeology and Education: An Example from Rye, NY”</td>
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<tr>
<td>05-02-97</td>
<td>National Council on Public History Conference; Albany, New York</td>
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<td>09-27-97</td>
<td>Lower Hudson Valley Conference; New Paltz, New York</td>
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<td>01-08-98</td>
<td>Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Atlanta, Georgia</td>
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<tr>
<td>01-09-98</td>
<td>“Education and Archaeology: Getting Grade Schools Involved”</td>
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<td>01-09-98</td>
<td>Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Atlanta, Georgia</td>
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<td>04-14-98</td>
<td>New York State Archaeological Association - Metropolitan Chapter; New York</td>
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<tr>
<td>04-10-99</td>
<td>Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>04-10-99</td>
<td>Chairperson – Contributed Papers in Farmstead Archaeology Session</td>
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<tr>
<td>04-16-00</td>
<td>Professional Archaeologists of New York City’s Public Program, New York</td>
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<td>06-13-00</td>
<td>Suffolk County Archaeological Association, Long Island, New York</td>
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<td>06-15-00</td>
<td>New York History Annual Conference; Bronx, New York</td>
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<tr>
<td>04-19-01</td>
<td>Society for American Archaeology Conference, New Orleans, Louisiana</td>
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<tr>
<td>10-07-01</td>
<td>Gotham Center for New York City History Conference, New York, New York</td>
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<td>10-19-01</td>
<td>Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference, Niagara, Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>11-26-01</td>
<td>New York University; New York, NY: “Slavery at the Lott House”</td>
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<tr>
<td>10-03-02</td>
<td>The Dutch In New York Conference, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York</td>
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<td>04-19-03</td>
<td>Professional Archaeologists of New York City – 23rd Annual Conference, New York</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Conference Chairman and Organizer</td>
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<tr>
<td>04-20-93</td>
<td>John Dewey High School; Brooklyn, NY</td>
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<td>06-05-95</td>
<td>St. Luke’s School; New York City, NY</td>
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<td>04-10-97</td>
<td>Cos Cob Elementary School; Cos Cob, CT</td>
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<td>05-20-97</td>
<td>Parkway School; Greenwich, CT</td>
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<td>05-29-97</td>
<td>Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in AM</td>
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<td>06-08-97</td>
<td>Glenville Elementary School; Glenville, CT</td>
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<td>01-27-98</td>
<td>The Science Activity Exchange - Dig Into Archaeology; Greenwich, CT</td>
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<td>03-12-98</td>
<td>John Dewey High School; Brooklyn, NY</td>
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<td>03-17-98</td>
<td>James Madison High School; Brooklyn, NY</td>
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<td>04-04-98</td>
<td>Community Board 13; Brooklyn, NY</td>
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<td>09-15-98</td>
<td>Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, NY</td>
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<td>10-25-98</td>
<td>Brooklyn History Day; Brooklyn, NY</td>
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<td>12-21-98</td>
<td>Brooklyn New School; Brooklyn, NY</td>
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<td>01-28-99</td>
<td>Brooklyn Historical Society/Saint Francis College, Brooklyn, NY</td>
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<td>03-09-99</td>
<td>Historic House Trust Lecture Series; NY</td>
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<td>06-09-99</td>
<td>Architectural Institute of America - Brooklyn Chapter; Brooklyn, NY</td>
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<td>07 &amp; 08-99</td>
<td>South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY</td>
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<td>Brooklyn Center for the Urban Environment; Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, NY</td>
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<td>11-19-99</td>
<td>Hewlett School; New York, NY</td>
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<tr>
<td>12-02-99</td>
<td>P.S. 207 Brooklyn, NY</td>
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<tr>
<td>04-28-00</td>
<td>Marble Hill Senior Center; Bronx, NY</td>
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<tr>
<td>05-12-00</td>
<td>James Madison High School; Brooklyn, NY</td>
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<tr>
<td>05-23-00</td>
<td>I.S. 68; Brooklyn, NY</td>
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<td>05-28-00</td>
<td>92nd Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY</td>
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<tr>
<td>06-01-00</td>
<td>Millenial Stews: Food and Food Systems in the Global City, Brooklyn, NY</td>
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<td>06-12-00</td>
<td>Dyker Heights Middle School; Dig Camp at the Lott House</td>
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<tr>
<td>06-13-00</td>
<td>I.S. 68; Dig Camp at the Lott House</td>
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<td>07 &amp; 08-00</td>
<td>South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY</td>
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<td>07-10-00</td>
<td>Salt Marsh Environmental Center; Brooklyn, NY</td>
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<tr>
<td>08-13-00</td>
<td>The Museum at Stony Brook; Stony Brook, NY</td>
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<td>08-14-00</td>
<td>Brooklyn Historical Society: Dig Camp at the Lott House</td>
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<td>09-19-00</td>
<td>Five Towns Senior Center; Queens, NY</td>
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<td>10-11-00</td>
<td>Fraiser Civic Association, Brooklyn, NY</td>
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<td>10-21-00</td>
<td>Richmond Hill Historical Society; Queens, NY</td>
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<td>10-26-00</td>
<td>New York Public Library; New York, NY</td>
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<td>11-11-00</td>
<td>Selfhelp Clearview Senior Center; Queens, NY</td>
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<td>01-04-01</td>
<td>Roy Reuther Senior Center; Queens, NY</td>
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<tr>
<td>03-25-01</td>
<td>Mount Vernon Museum and Garden, NY</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
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<tr>
<td>12-17-07</td>
<td>Long Island Alzheimer's Foundation; Port Washington, NY: “The Archaeology of NYC”</td>
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<tr>
<td>08-02-08</td>
<td>New Paltz Historical Society; New Paltz, NY: “Where Have The Dutch Gone?”</td>
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<td>10-19-08</td>
<td>Archaeological Society of Staten Island; Staten Island, NY: “Where Have The Dutch Gone?”</td>
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<td>11-16-08</td>
<td>Lefferts Homestead, Brooklyn, NY: “Where Have The Dutch Gone?”</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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