

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

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

Submitted to:

HAKS Construction Management
40 Wall Street - 11th Floor
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to thank Rafik Moawad, P.E., Vice President and Hesham Kotby, P.E., Assistant Vice President of HAKS Construction Management Architecture for the opportunity to assist with this project. Thomas Foley and the staff of the City of New York – Department of Design and Construction have been most helpful, once again, in their support, assistance and understanding of the cultural resource process throughout the project. Amanda Sutphin of the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission and Douglas Mackey of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation have been most helpful and understanding of the circumstances regarding the project. Finally, the authors wish to thank Diane George, staff member of CAC for all of her assistance in gathering the documentary information presented in this report.

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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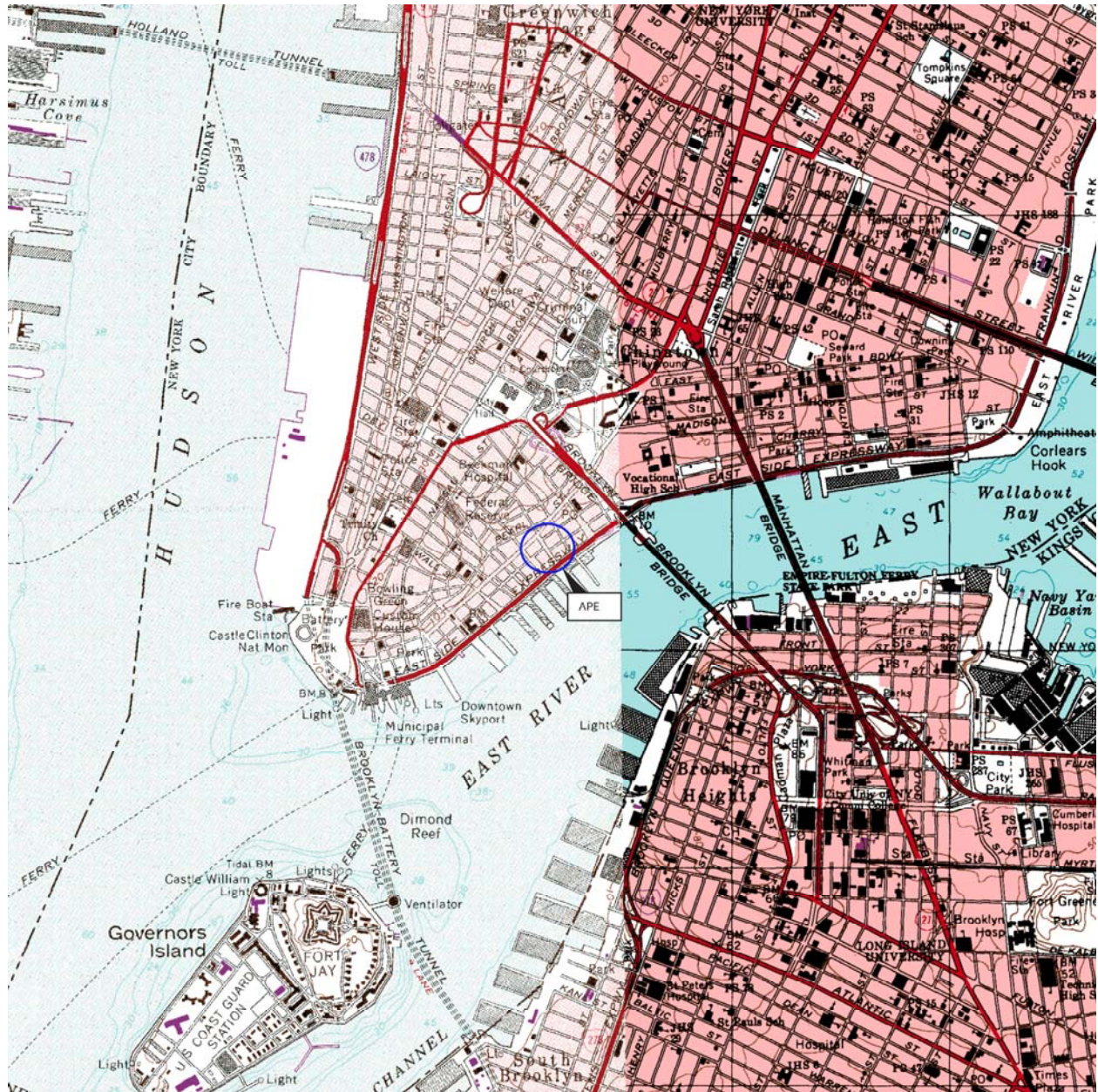
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In the course of this investigation, the following research institutions were utilized: the City of New York Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), the New York Public Library, the New York Historical Society, the New York City Municipal Archives, 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.



Map 01: USGS, 1979 - Map of the Project Area

II: PROJECT AREA¹

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.

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:

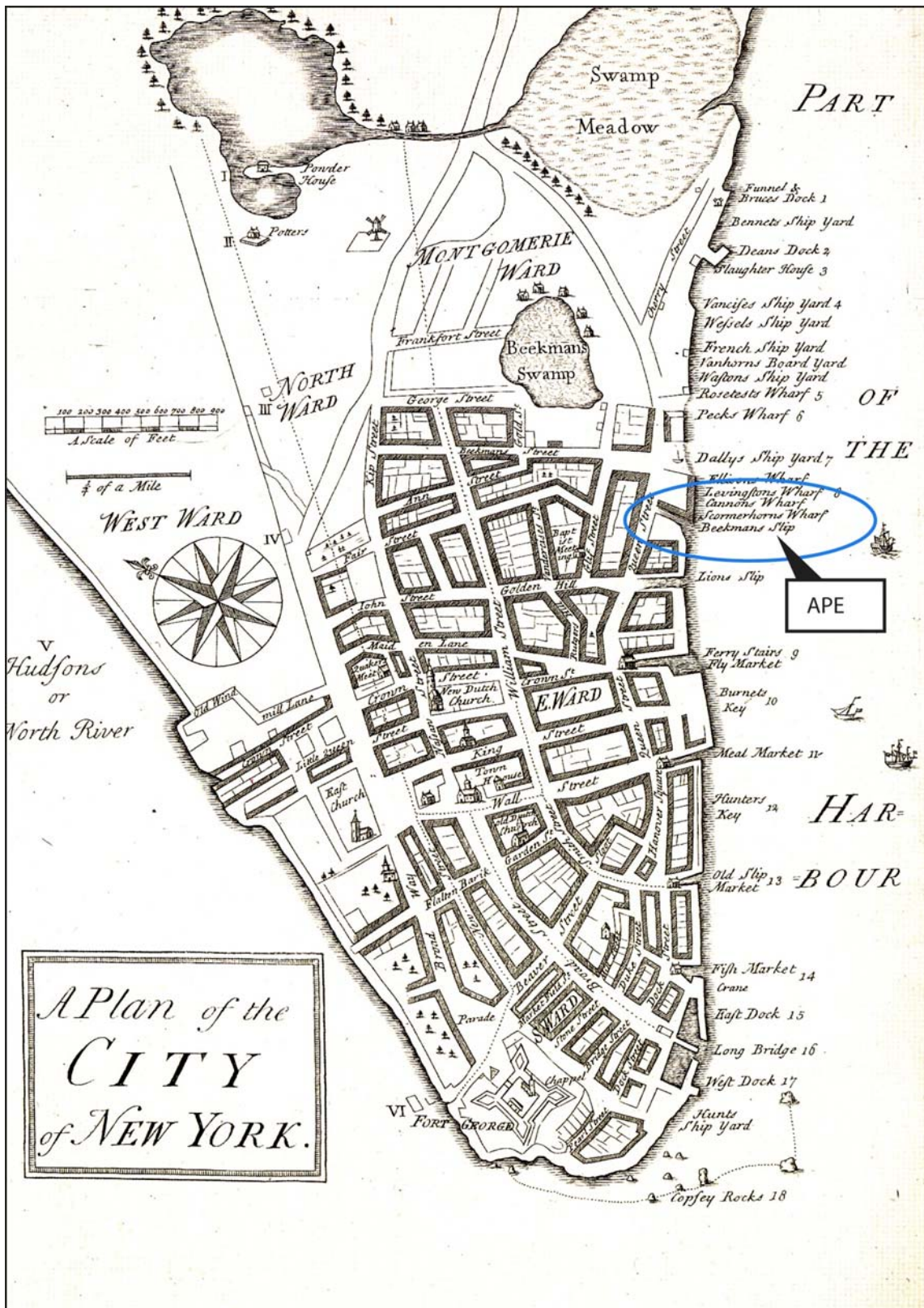
The island of Manhattan was formed, in part, during the last glacial period, approximately twelve thousand years ago, and is comprised mostly of medium to high-grade mica schist metamorphic rock that is covered with glacial till. The southern tip of the island consisted mainly of swamp and marshland 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 (Homburger 1994: 51; Cohen and Augustyn 1997: 28, 94-95, 121, 136-138 and Figures 3-5, 9; Burrows and Wallace 1999:359).

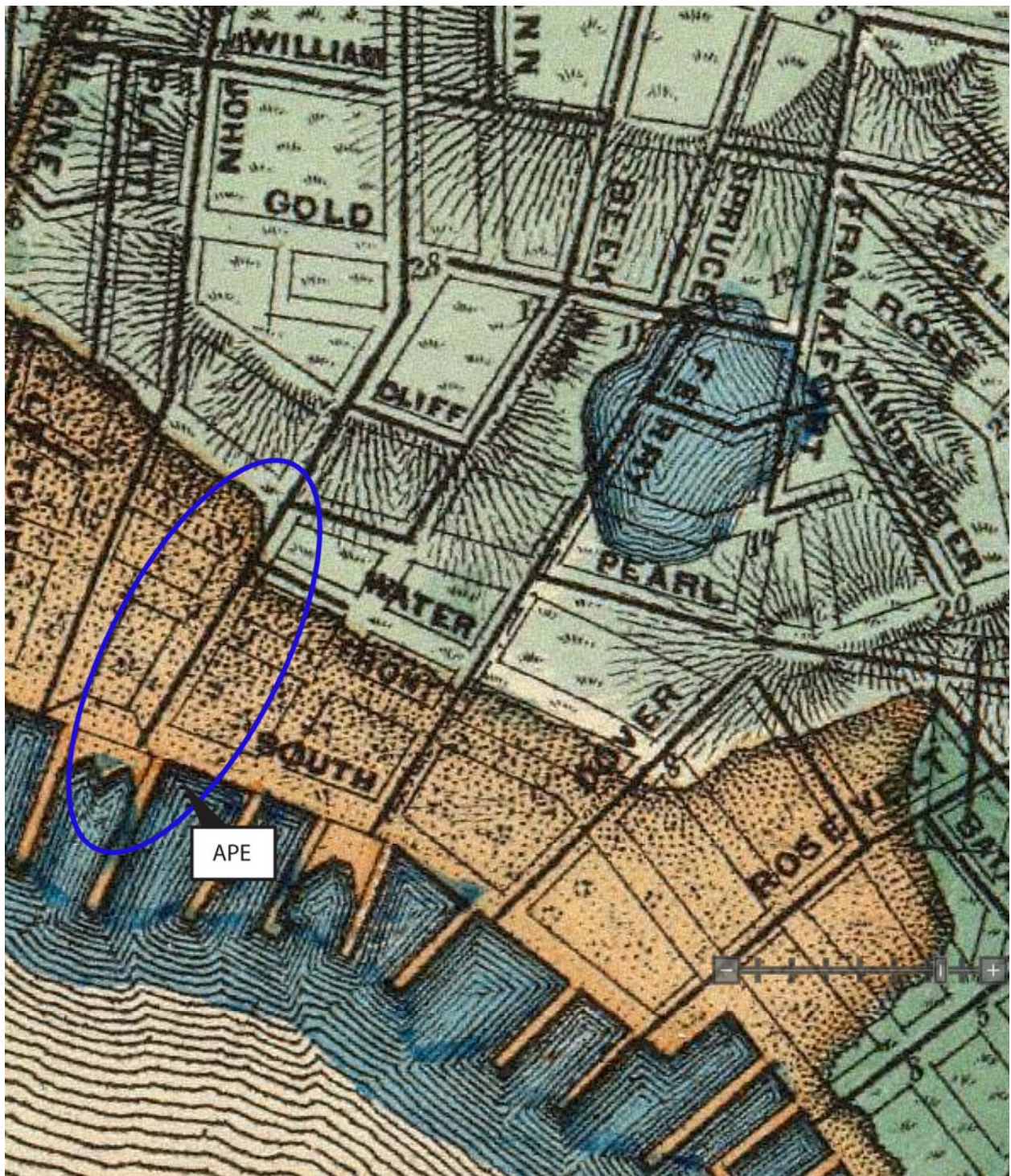
III: Previous Work

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 Period²:

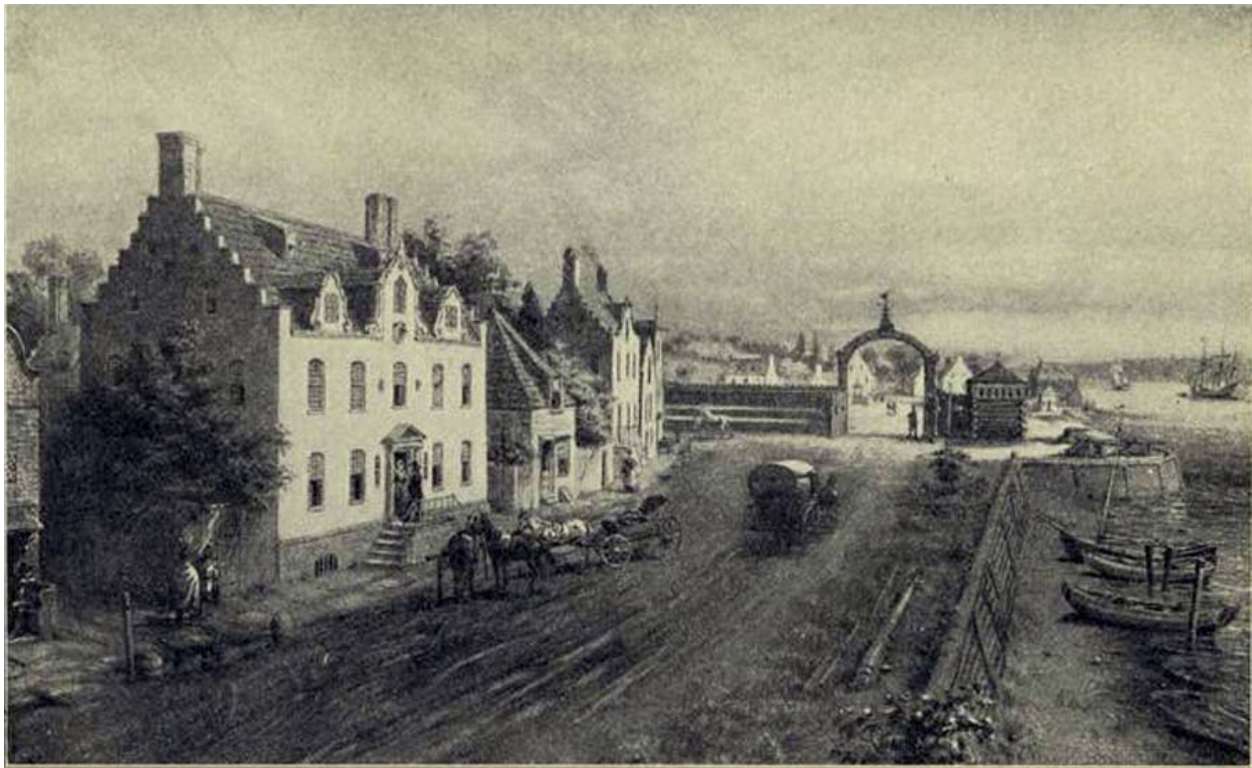
The Dutch settled New Amsterdam in 1624 with the arrival of thirty families to New Netherland (Burrows and Wallace 1999:36). The colony was established as part of the Dutch West India Company, which provided many incentives to encourage settlement in the New World (Homberger 1994; Burrows and Wallace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

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.



PEARL STREET IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

Image 01: Pearl Street in the seventeenth century

(Courtesy of the New York Public Library - Online Historic New York Image Collection)

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).



Map 05: Hooker, 1817

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).

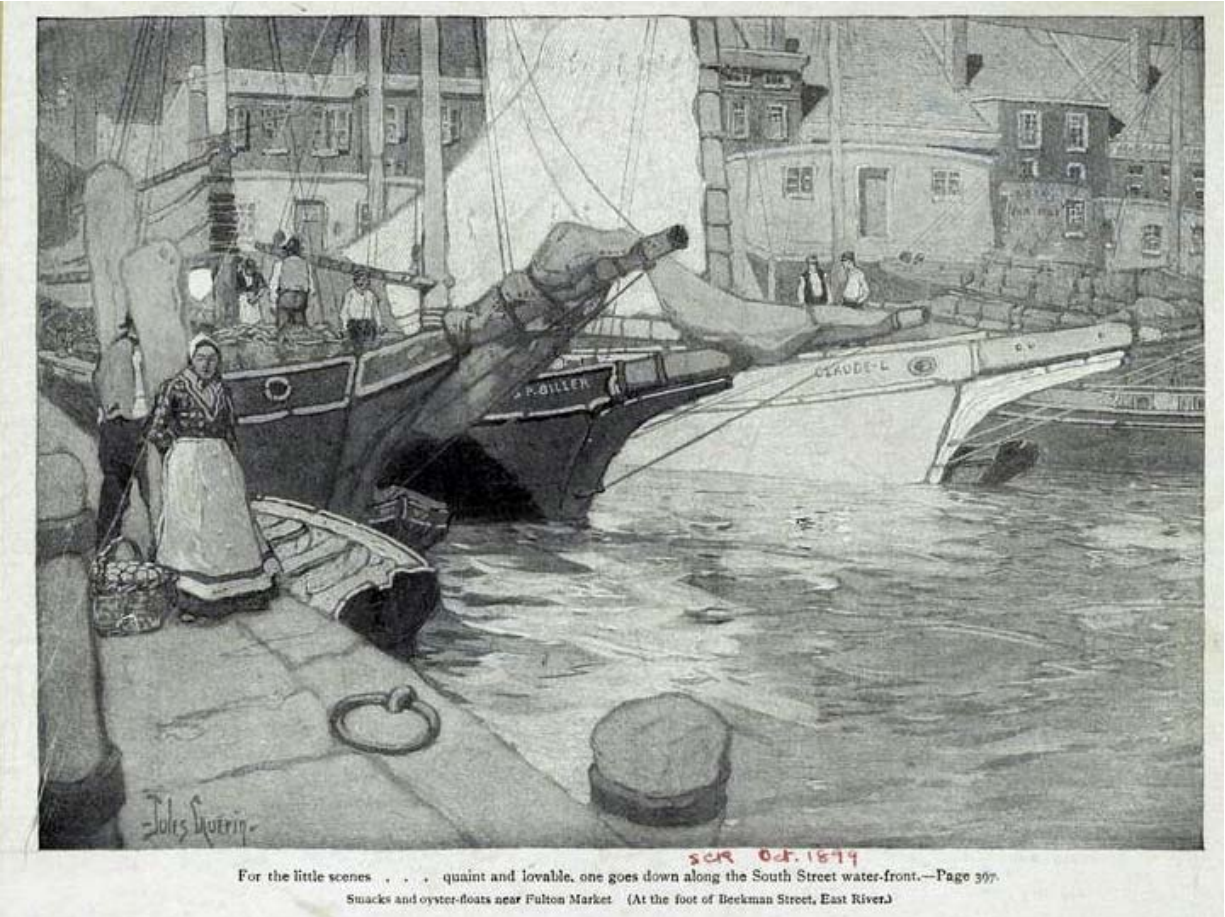
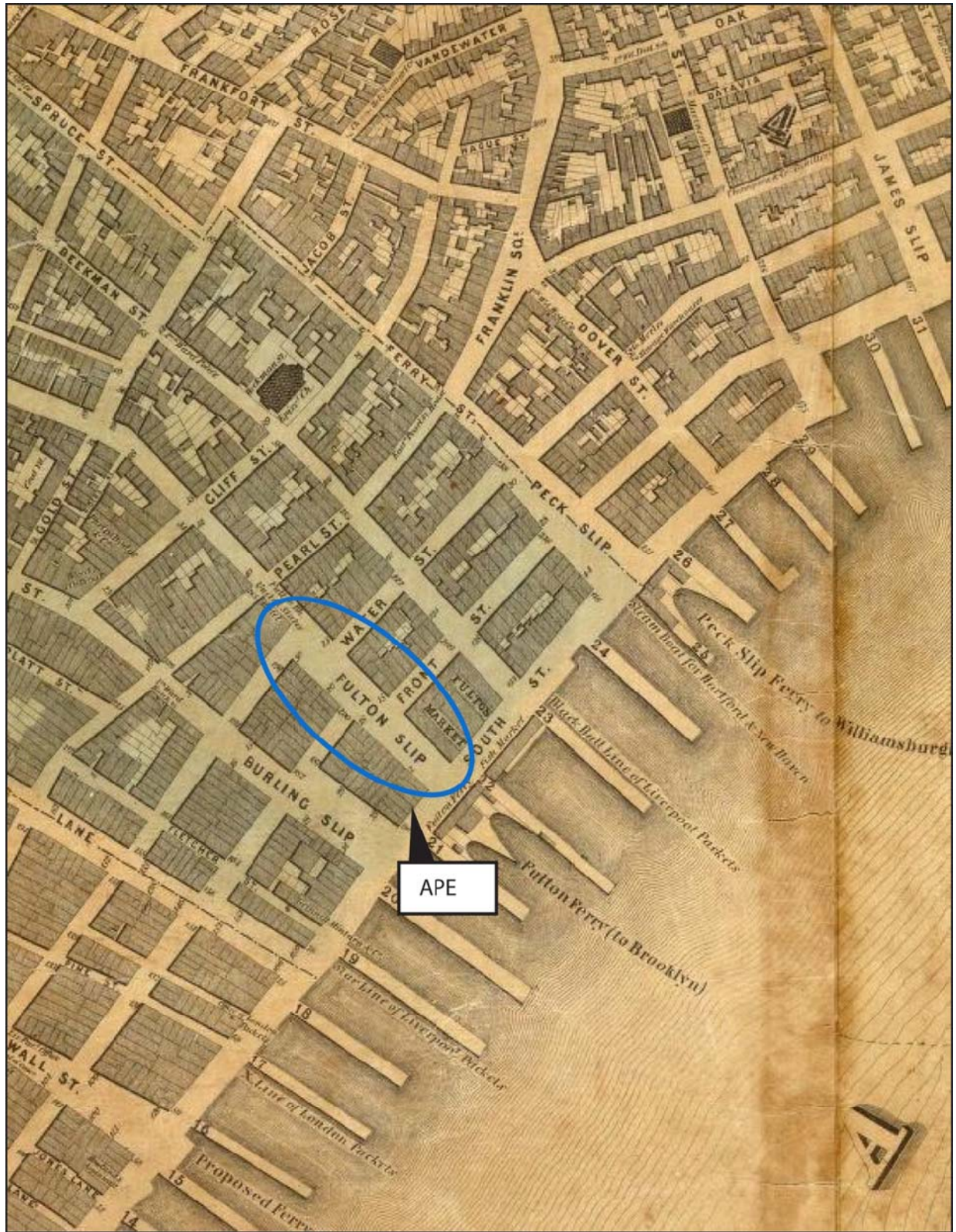


Image 02: Foot of Beekman Street, circa nineteenth century
(Courtesy of the New York Public Library - Online Historic New York Image Collection)

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, storerooms and accounting offices for merchants (South Street Seaport Museum 2007).



Image 03: Fulton Street and Market, 1828

(Courtesy of the New York Public Library - Online Historic New York Image Collection)

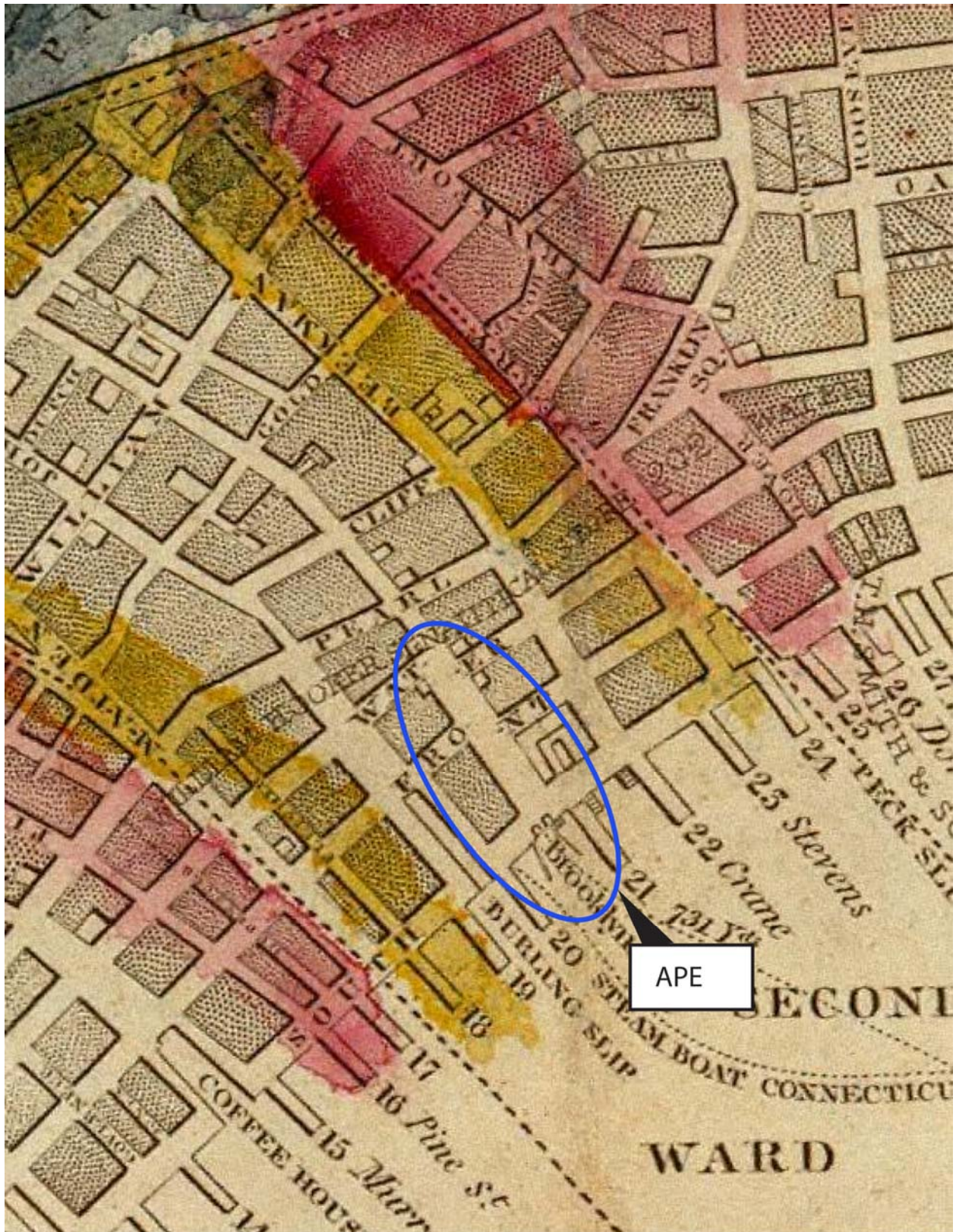
The district received further boosts from the establishment of Fulton's ferry service from Brooklyn in 1814 and the Fulton Market, which opened in 1822 (Image 03). The Market occupied an entire block, located between Front Street and South Street from Fulton Street to Beekman Street (Map 07). Butchers 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).



Map 07: Goodrich, 1827

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

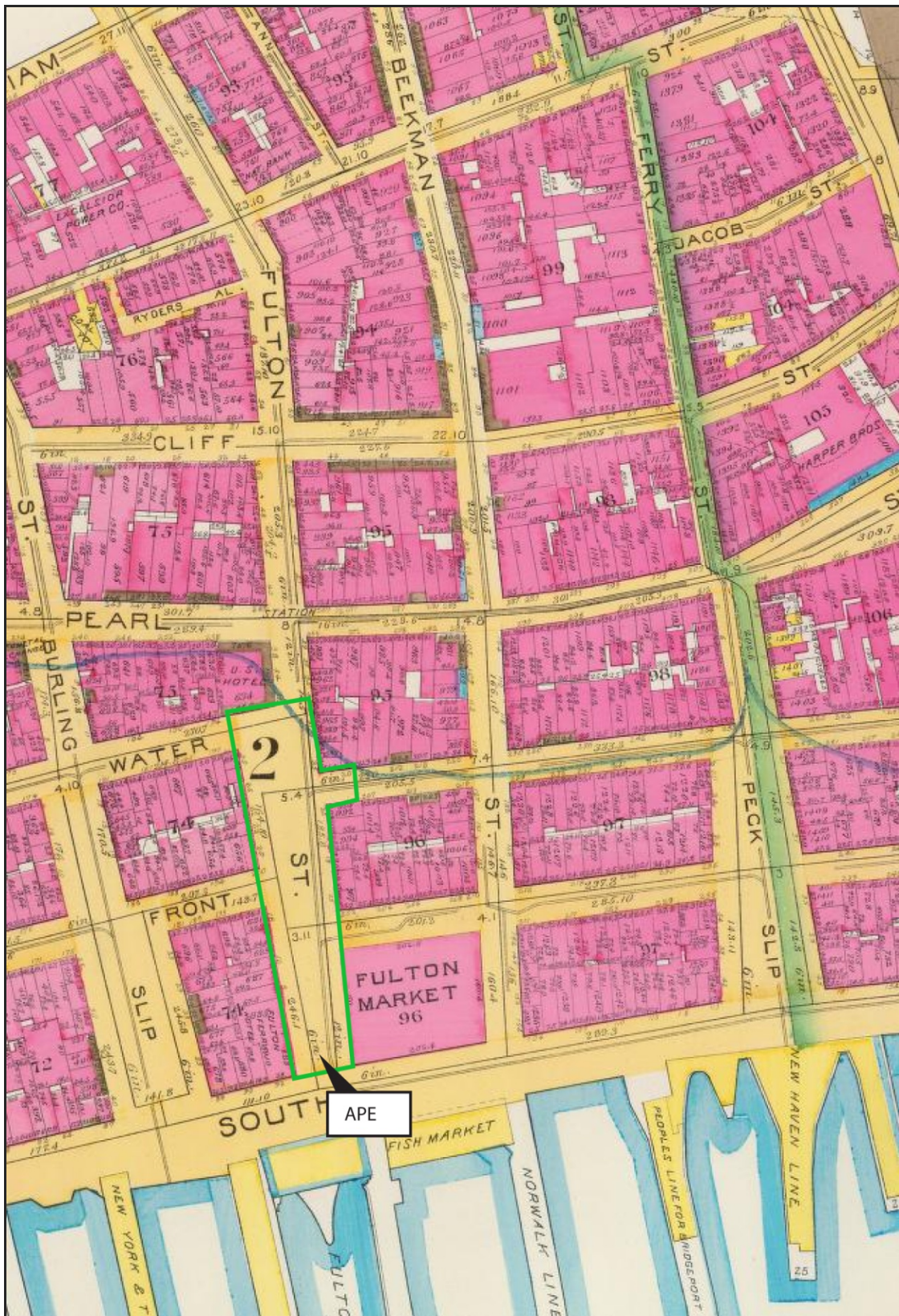
After the 1860s South Street began to decline, as New York and technology outgrew the East River port. The maritime industry shifted from sail to steam, and deep-water piers drew ships across town to the Hudson River. The Port's activity moved to New York's west side, to Brooklyn and New Jersey. As a 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).



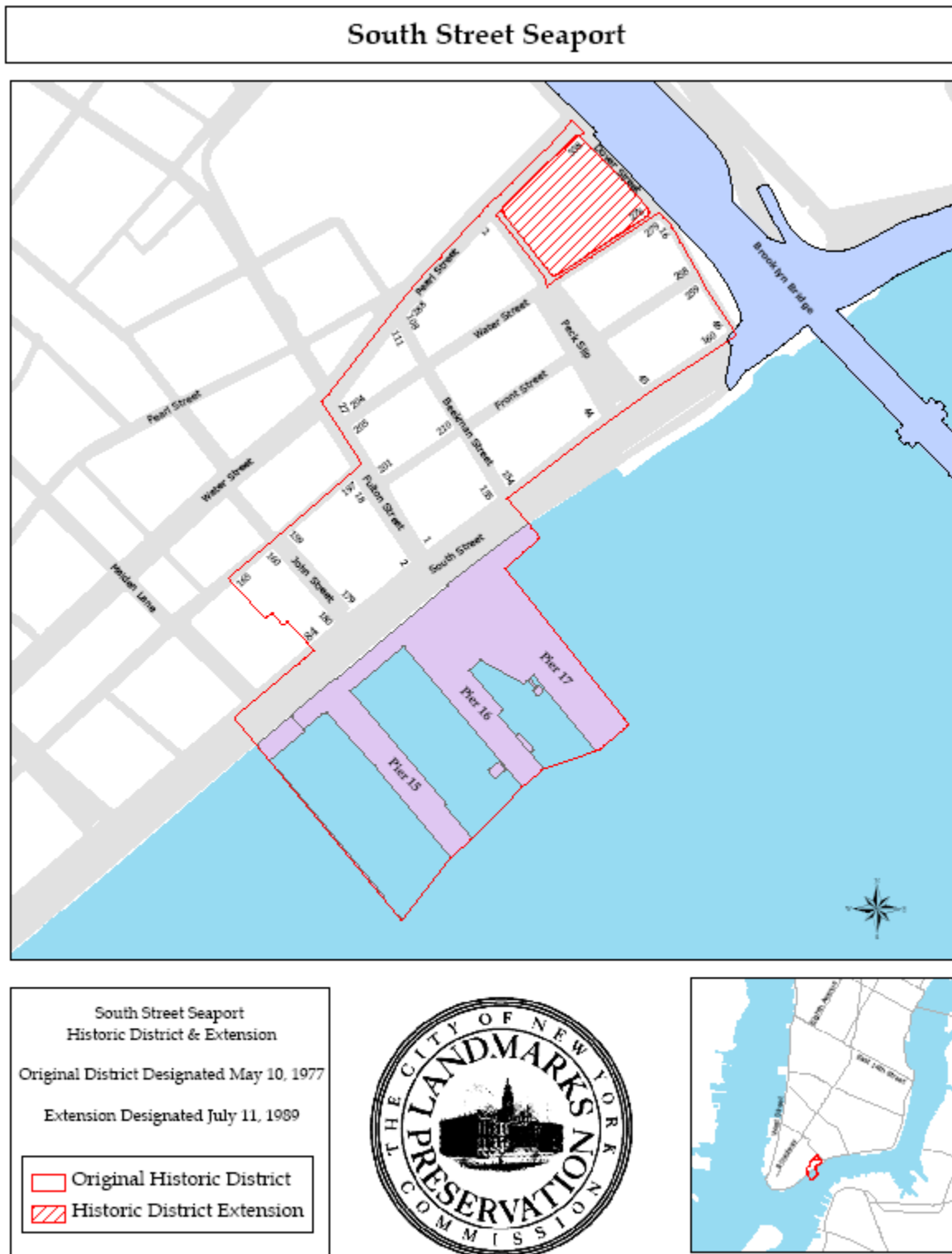
Map 09: Kemble, 1848 - showing the Fulton Fish Market

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 Records⁴, 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 initially 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) Street⁵ ran along an elevation overlooking the River. The dividing line between the Van Tienhoven and the de Truy bouwerie 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).



Map 12: Robinson, 1885

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.

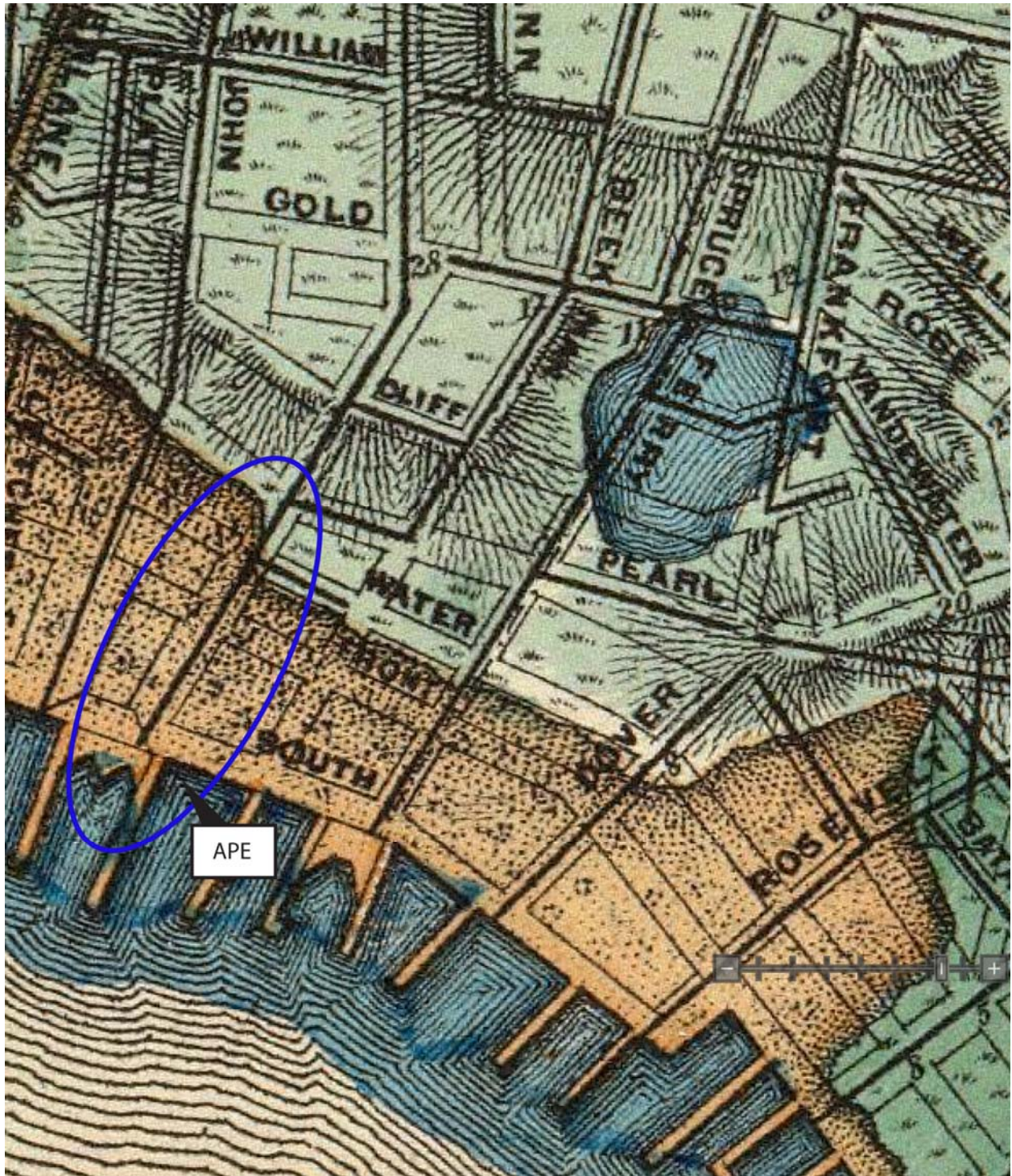
⁵ For ease of reference, this street will be referred to as Pearl Street from here-on-in unless directly quoting a source.

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; Maerschallck 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).⁶ 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; Maerschallck 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 (Maerschallck 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).



Map 14: Perris, 1857 – an example of the expansion of the area

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.⁷ 202 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.

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 1808.⁸ The earliest available information shows that these were six-story structures.⁹ 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 1896.¹⁰ 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).

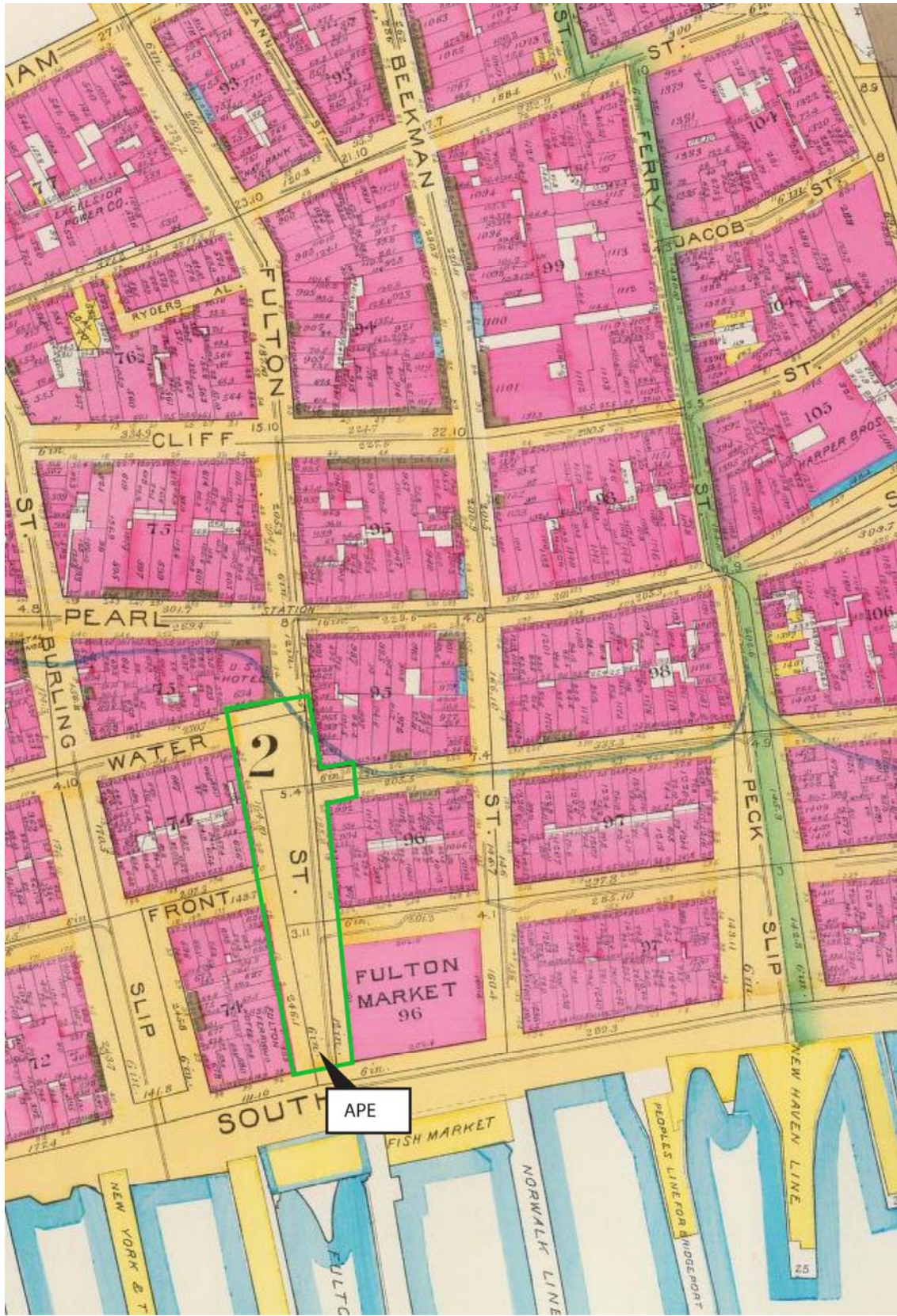
Fulton Street between Water Street and Front Street

The blocks between Water and Front Streets were not filled in until after 1787 (MCC January 31, 1787, I: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.

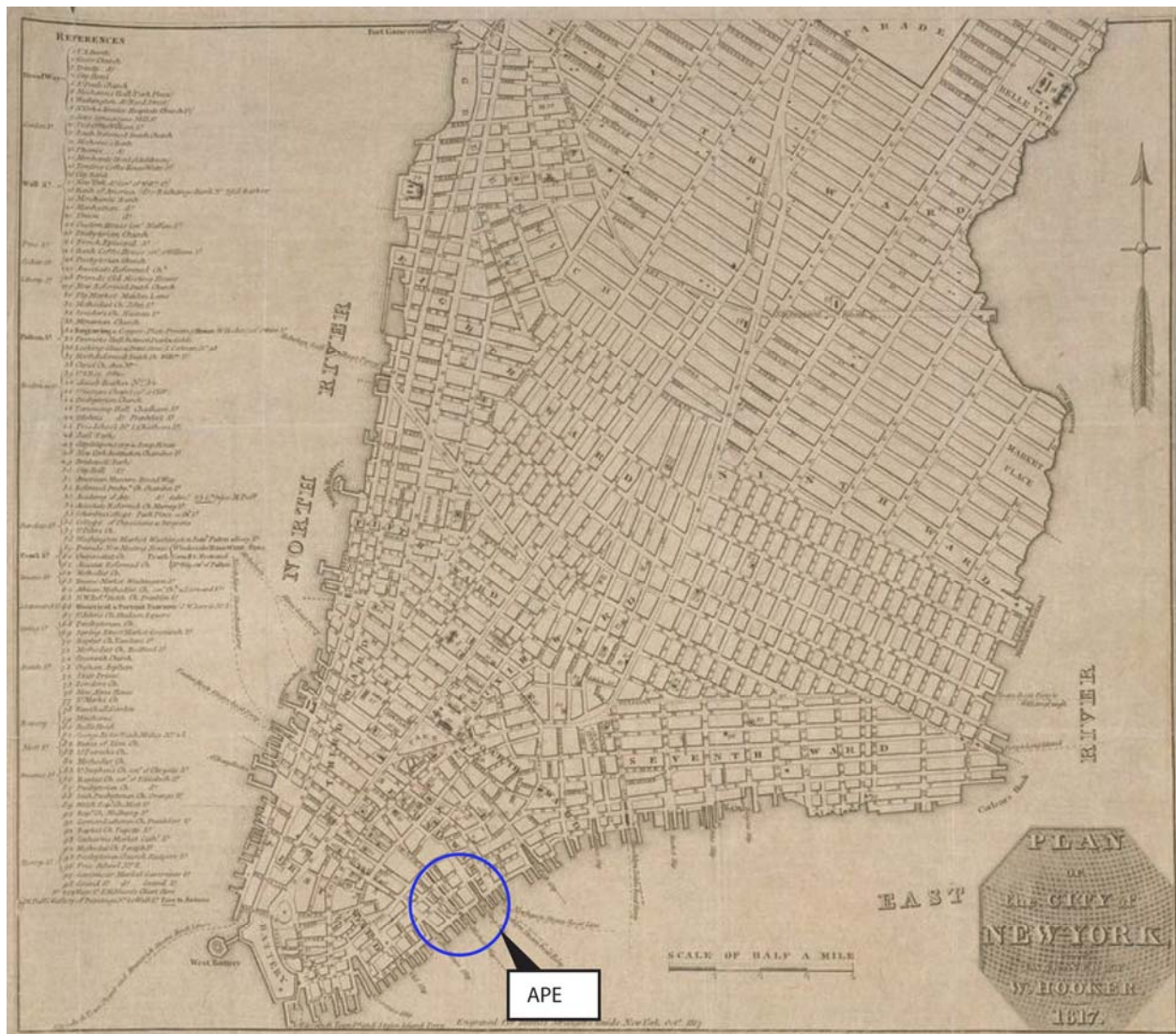
⁸ Maps discussed previously suggest earlier structures.

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.¹¹

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).¹² 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).

¹¹ 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.

¹² A map from 1803, prior to the grant, records Schermerhorn’s Wharf at this location (Mangin, Josephe and Goerck 1803).

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

APE

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V: Cultural Resource Potential¹³

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.

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.

Block	Lot	Address	Owner(s)	Year	Notes:
75	1	196 Water	Samuel Jarvis	1808	
			Robert Moore	1811	
			N. Mix	1813	
			J. Anderson	1819	
			J. Bruce	1823	
			J. Anderson	1827	
			Barnes	1829	
			A. Megary	1830	
			Stephan Holt	1831	
			Stephan Holt	1831-1836	Holt's Hotel opened 1833
			Samuel Leggett	1837 - 1854	196 – 202 merged in to a single lot in 1837. United States Hotel opened 1839
			Tilden & Blodgett	1871	Data for 1855 – 1871 was missing or illegible.
75	1	198 Water	Joseph Cornell	1808	
			G. Van Wagener	1809	
			John M. Bruce	1814 - 1826	
			Stephan Holt	1827	
			Stephan Holt	1831-1836	Holt's Hotel opened 1833
			Samuel Leggett	1837 - 1854	196 – 202 merged in to a single lot in 1837. United States Hotel opened 1839
			Tilden & Blodgett	1871	Data for 1855 – 1871 was missing or illegible.
75	1	200 Water	A. Monall	1808	
			J. Aspinwall	1809 – 1813	
			Blockberger	1814	
			Dr. Helme	1816	
			William Hewlett	1817	
			William McDonnell	1826	
			Stephan Holt	1827	Tavern 1827 -1828
			Stephan Holt	1831-1836	Holt's Hotel opened 1833

			Samuel Leggett	1837 - 1854	196 – 202 merged in to a single lot in 1837. United States Hotel opened 1839
			Tilden & Blodgett	1871	Data for 1855 – 1871 was missing or illegible.
		201 Water	E. Blunt	1811 - 1813	
			P. Gallaudett	1817	
			Townsend & Son	1818	
			James Anderson	1821	
			C.G. Lake	1822	
			John Rust	1826	
			George Smith	1827	
			Ed Bergh	1829	
			Mott	1830	
			Stephan Holt	1831	
75	1	202 Water	Effingham Embree	1808-1810	
			E. Blunt	1811 - 1813	
			William Hooker	1818-1829	
			Samuel Smith	1829	
			Stephan Holt	1829-1831	
			Stephan Holt	1831-1836	Holt's Hotel opened 1833
			Samuel Leggett	1837 - 1854	196 – 202 merged in to a single lot in 1837. United States Hotel opened 1839
			Tilden & Blodgett	1871	Data for 1855 – 1871 was missing or illegible.
95	7	204 Water/25 Fulton	Aaron Henry		
			James Conrad	1812	
			Charles McCarthy	1815	
			Daniel Ritter	1816	
			William & J. Mott	1820	
			Stephan Holt	1821	
			J. Mott	1839	

			N.G. & M.B. Law	1861	
			C.W. Meyer	1880	
95	8 & 9	7 Beekman Slip/(27) 29 Fulton	Charles Osborne	1808	
			Osborne & Cornell	1818-1820	
			W. Ginder	1822	
			Edward Blackhouse	1829	
			Stuart	1839	
			B. Nichols	1840	
			John Kaughman	1894	
	10	31 Fulton	J. Crowler	1823	
			Edward Blackhouse	1829	
			Stuart	1839	
			B. Nichols	1840	
			John Kaughman	1894	
74	23	10 Beekman Slip/20 Fulton	Duncan McEwan	1808	
			Grayson	1809-1817	
			William Jones	1815	
			J. Oliver	1816	
74	23	20 Fulton	S & J Mott	1817	
			Gilbert & Jordan	1830	
			Doughty & Co	1834	
			Ashley & Rop	1836	
			Schermerhorn	1840	Consolidated with 200 Front St.

74	48	12 Beekman Slip/22 Fulton	Catherine Lawernce	1808	
			Grayson	1809	
			John Gatfield	1811	
			Orange Ferris	1812	
			J. Spencer	1813	
			Daniels & Simmons	1815	
74	48	22 Fulton	Robert Black	1818	
			Black & Braddish	1822	
			W. Torry	1823	
			S & J Mott	1825	
			Waite & Phelps	1826	
			Charles Orton	1827-1834	
			L. Bower	1834	
			George Smith	1836	
			Bradford	1839	
			J. Schermerhorn	1842	
			Charles Woodworth	1884	
			J. Brosnan	1888	
			Alston & Betts	1815	
			Alston & Haveland	1816	
		196 Front			
		198 Front			
		200 Front	Harrison & Torrey	1821	
			Richard Ely	1822	
			R. Manning	1828	
			S. Smith	1829	
			Ashley & Rop	1836	

			Thomas Tuesdall (?)	1837	
			Schermerhorn	1840	Consolidated with 200 Front St.
			H.B. Sire	1881	
			George Monroe	1888	
74	43	22 ½ Fulton	Stephen Holt	1818	
			John Burgess	1836	
			Charles Mowatt	1844	
				1916	Consolidated into Lot 43
74	43	24 Fulton	Stephen Holt	1822	
			John Burgess	1836	
			Charles Mowatt	1844	
				1916	Consolidated into Lot 43
74	43	26 Fulton	Stephen Holt	1823	
			John Burgess	1836	
			Charles Mowatt	1844	
				1916	Consolidated into Lot 43
74	43	28 - 30 Fulton/ 199 Water	Silas Carle		
			Charles Mowatt	1844	
				1916	Consolidated into Lot 43

96	12	15 Fulton/20 1 Front	Samuel Reid	1818	
			Townsend & Rogers	1819	
			J.W. Stewart	1823	
			Jonah Newton	1831	
			George Waite	1832	
			Mrs. Mott	1834	
			A. Therman, Blackhouse & Waters	1839	
			Mary Ann Rogers	1845	
96	13	17 Fulton/ 17 Beekman Slip	King & Tolbert	1808	
			Joshua Sands	1810	
			Carpenter & Fowler	1812	
			Joshua Sands	1813	
			Cornwall & Hawes	1815	
			Stanton & Co.	1817	
			Hewlett	1818	
			N.P. Watson	1821	
			Abraham Valentine	1822	
			George Smith	1839	
			Timothy Nostrand	1840	
96	14	19 Fulton/ 15 Beekman Slip	James Cornwall	1808	
			Marquand & Spaulding	1812	
			James Cornwall	1813	
			Powell & Hendrickson & Everitt	1815	

			Samuel Thompson	1817	
			E.D. Comstock	1822	
			Josh Della Torre	1823	
			John Manning	1825	
			Samuel Griswold	1827	
			White & Curtis	1831	
			M. Gautier	1832	
			S. Smith	1837	
			Thomas Townsend	1840	
96	17	21 Fulton	Bleunt	1808	
			G.I. Kip	1810	
			Nathan Jackson	1812	
			George Rogers	1844 - 1896	
96	17	23 Fulton	George Rogers	1845 - 1896	
96	17	25 Fulton	George Rogers	1846 - 1896	
74	4	93 South Street	Wood & Byrnes	1812	
			Mott & Williams	1815	
			Richard S. William	1821	
			Edward R. Jones	1844	
74	22	4 – 6 Fulton	Fulton Ferry Hotel	1883 - 1886	
74	22	4 Fulton	Schermerhorn	1808	
			Burns & Harrison	1815	

			Simmons & Mott	1816	
			Mott & Son	1823	
			H. Spencer	1825	
			M. McMahon	1840	
			T. Clark	1841	
			Jane Creigh	1844	
			Charles Monell	1870	
			Fulton Ferry Hotel	1883 - 1886	
74	21	6 Fulton	Schermerhorn	1808	
			Jeremiah Burrows	1815	
			Valentine & Vanderbilt	1816	
			Vanderbilt & Bergen	1818	
			Bergen	1819	
			Schermerhorn	1820	
			David Wood	1822	
			Schermerhorn	1844	
74	20	8 Fulton	Albert Ogden & Son	1815	
			Bell & Simpson	1816	
			Elijah Nichols	1819	
			Nichols & Wood	1821	
			Van Wyck & Roach	1825	
			Harper	1826	
			B Rowland	1827	
			J. Moore	1829	
			Pearsall	1843	
			Schermerhorn	1844	
74	19	10 Fulton	Josiah Sturgy	1815	
			Stephen Miller	1816	
			Thomas Williams	1818	

			Williams & Van Brunt	1819	
			Van Brunt & Doty	1821	
			Van Brunt & West	1835	
			West & Co.	1839	
			J. Henry Williams	1841	
			David Pearsall	1842	
			D.H. Gould	1843	
			Schermerhorn	1844	
			Helen Irving	1874	
74	18	12 Fulton	Smith & Underhill	1815	
			Smith & Woodhull	1820	
			Woodhull	1829	
			King	1840	
			Asa Thompson	1841	
			A. Ayres	1843	
			Schermerhorn	1844	
			Edward R. Jones	1845	
74	17	14 Fulton	J. Schermerhorn	1815	
			Rowland & Spencer	1818	
			Samuel Smith	1825	
			Peter Schermerhorn	1844	
74	16	16 Fulton	Gallaudet & Co.	1815	
			Smith & Maintain	1816	
			Samuel Bell	1821	
			J.L.H. Schenck	1822	
			William Smith	1827	
			Campbell & Co	1828	
			A. Smith	1830	

			Brooks & Potter	1836	
			Matt Bedell	1841	
			Peter Schermerhorn	1844	
74	15	18 Fulton	Smith & Maintain	1821	
			Woodhull & Davis	1823	
			Thomas Butt	1826	
			Israel Horsfield	1827	
			Silas Carle	1828	
			R. Hart	1829	
			Knapp & Wetherbee	1832	
			M. Bostwich	1835	
			J. Willets & Co.	1837	
			E.R. Wands	1839	
			Peter Schermerhorn	1840	

Appendix B:

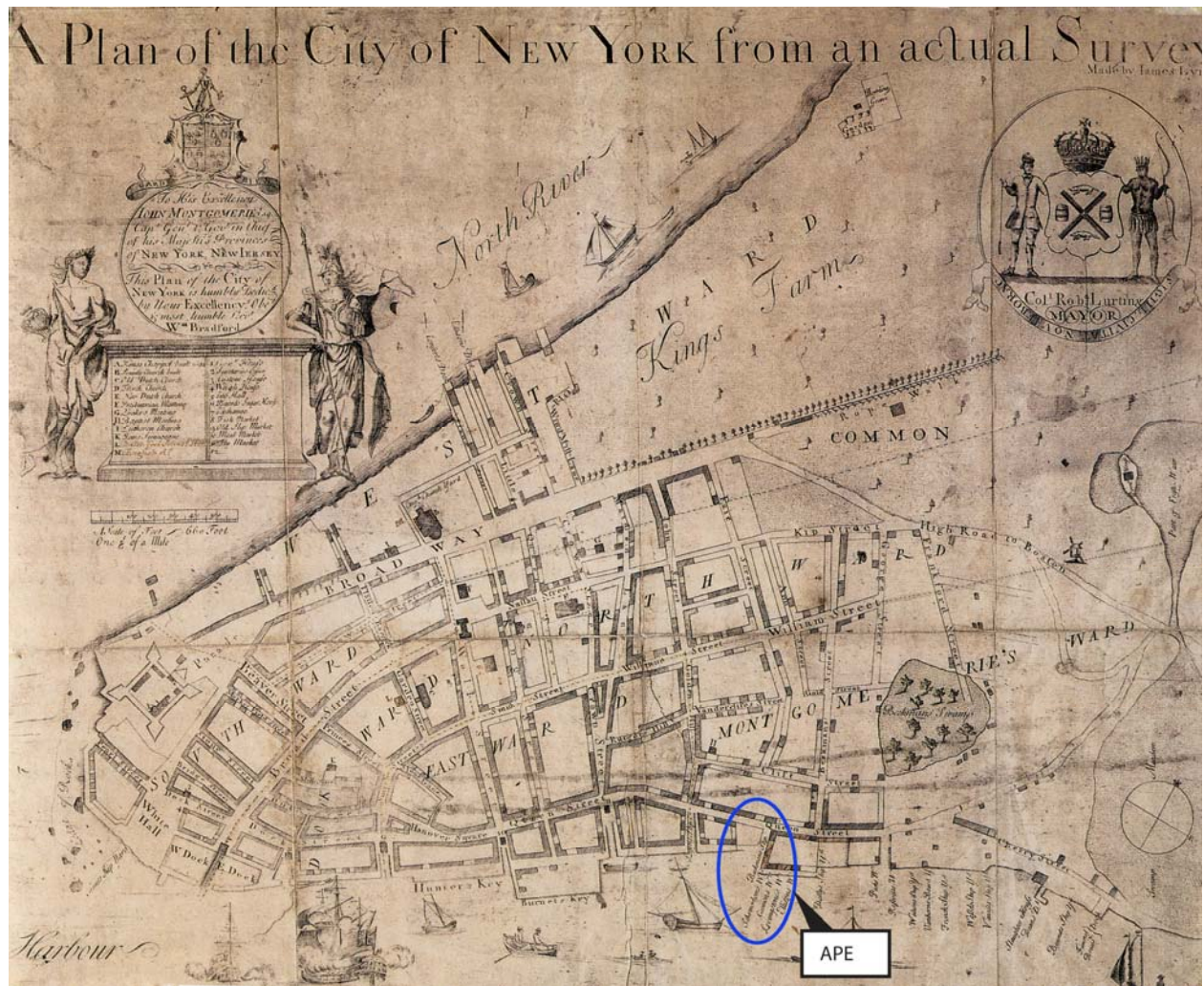
Recommendations from HPI Phase IA and Phase IA Addendum

LOCATION	POTENTIAL RESOURCE TYPE AND LOCATION	POTENTIAL DEPTH
Gold, Fulton to Ann	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 < ca.10' below grade, southernmost 30' due to 19th-20th c. basements	3'+ below grade
Gold, Ann to Beekman	Street and north sidewalk: early-18th to early-19th c. domestic features pre-1835 probably 10' width on north side; sidewalk vaults; street cisterns No potential resources < ca.10' below grade, southernmost 30' due to 19th-20th c. basements	3'+ below grade
Nassau, Fulton to Ann	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	3'+ below sidewalk grade
Nassau, Ann to Beekman	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	3'+ below sidewalk grade
Nassau, Beekman to Spruce	Sidewalk: early-18th to early-19th c. domestic features probably 10' on both sides; wood mains 1799-1827; sidewalk vaults; street cisterns - outside subway tunnel only	3'+ below sidewalk grade

Fulton, Water to Pearl	Street and sidewalk: ca.1720 wharves; landfill & fill retaining devices 1767-1789; wood mains 1799-1827; sidewalk vaults on both sides; street cisterns	3'+ below grade
Fulton, Pearl to Cliff	Street and sidewalk: early-18th to early-19th c. domestic features predating 1815; wood mains 1818-1842; sidewalk vaults; street cisterns No potential resources < ca.10' below grade, easternmost 35' due to 19th-20th c. basements	3'+ below grade
Fulton, Cliff to Gold	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 < ca.10' below grade, easternmost 35' due to 19th-20th c. basements	3'+ below grade
Fulton, Gold to William	Street and sidewalk: early-18th to early-19th c. domestic features pre-1835 14'-18' width on west side; 1799-1827 wood mains; sidewalk vaults; street cisterns	3'+ below grade
Fulton, William to Dutch	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 station only	3'+ below grade
Fulton, Dutch to Nassau	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 station only	3'+ below grade
Fulton, Nassau to B'way	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	3'+ below grade

Fulton, B'way to Church	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	3'+ below grade
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Appendix C:
Historic Maps

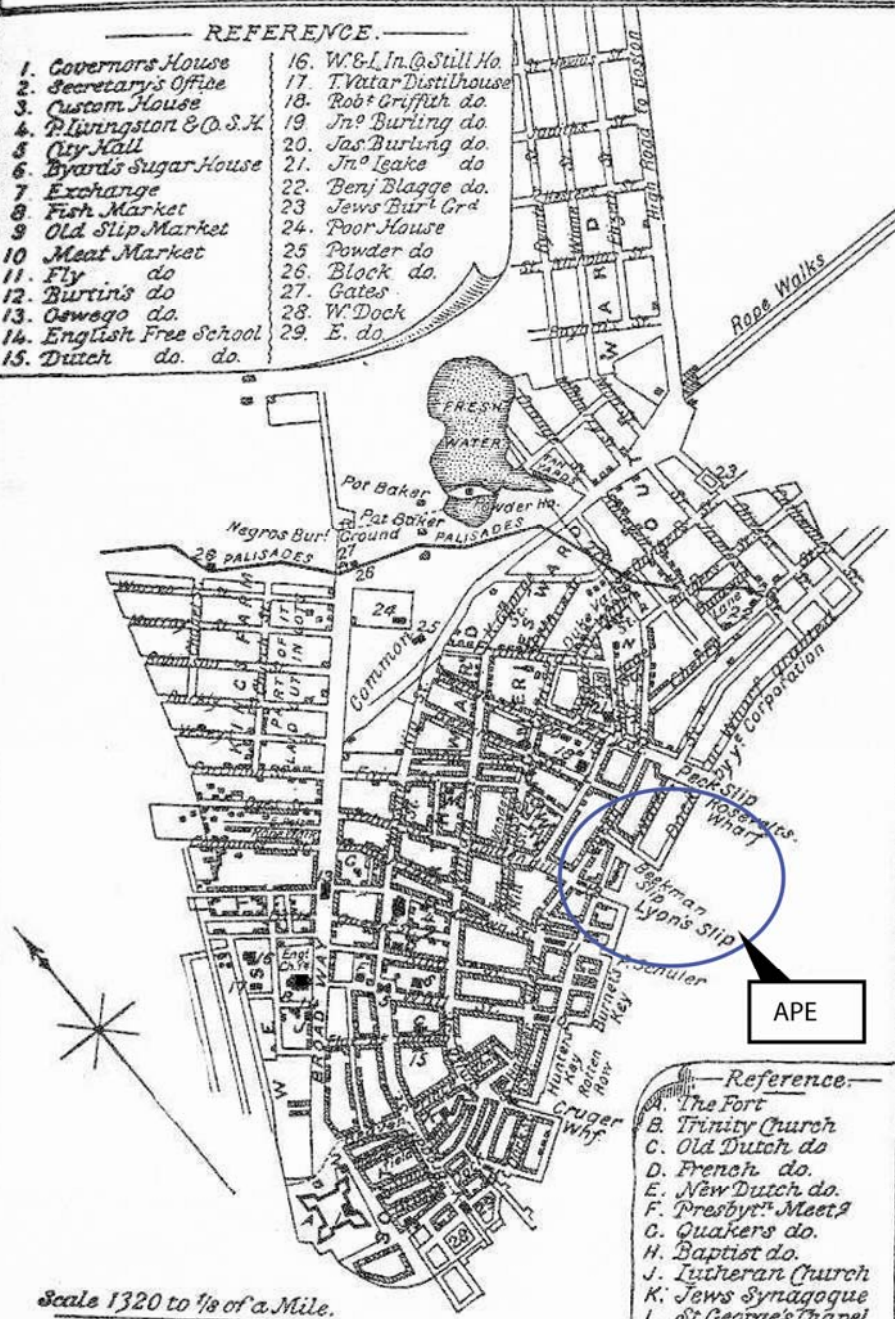


Map 18: James Lyne, 1731

Plan of the City of NEW-YORK from an actual Survey.
By F. Maerschalek, City Surveyor—1755.

REFERENCE.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Governors House | 16. W & L In. @ Still Ho. |
| 2. Secretary's Office | 17. T. Vatar Distilhouse |
| 3. Custom House | 18. Robt Griffith do. |
| 4. P. Livingston & Co. S. H. | 19. Ino Burling do. |
| 5. City Hall | 20. Jas Burling do. |
| 6. Byard's Sugar House | 21. Ino Isake do. |
| 7. Exchange | 22. Benj Blagge do. |
| 8. Fish Market | 23. Jews Bur ^t Grd |
| 9. Old Slip Market | 24. Poor House |
| 10. Meat Market | 25. Powder do. |
| 11. Fly do | 26. Block do. |
| 12. Burtin's do | 27. Gates |
| 13. Oswego do. | 28. W Dock |
| 14. English Free School | 29. E. do. |
| 15. Dutch do. do. | |

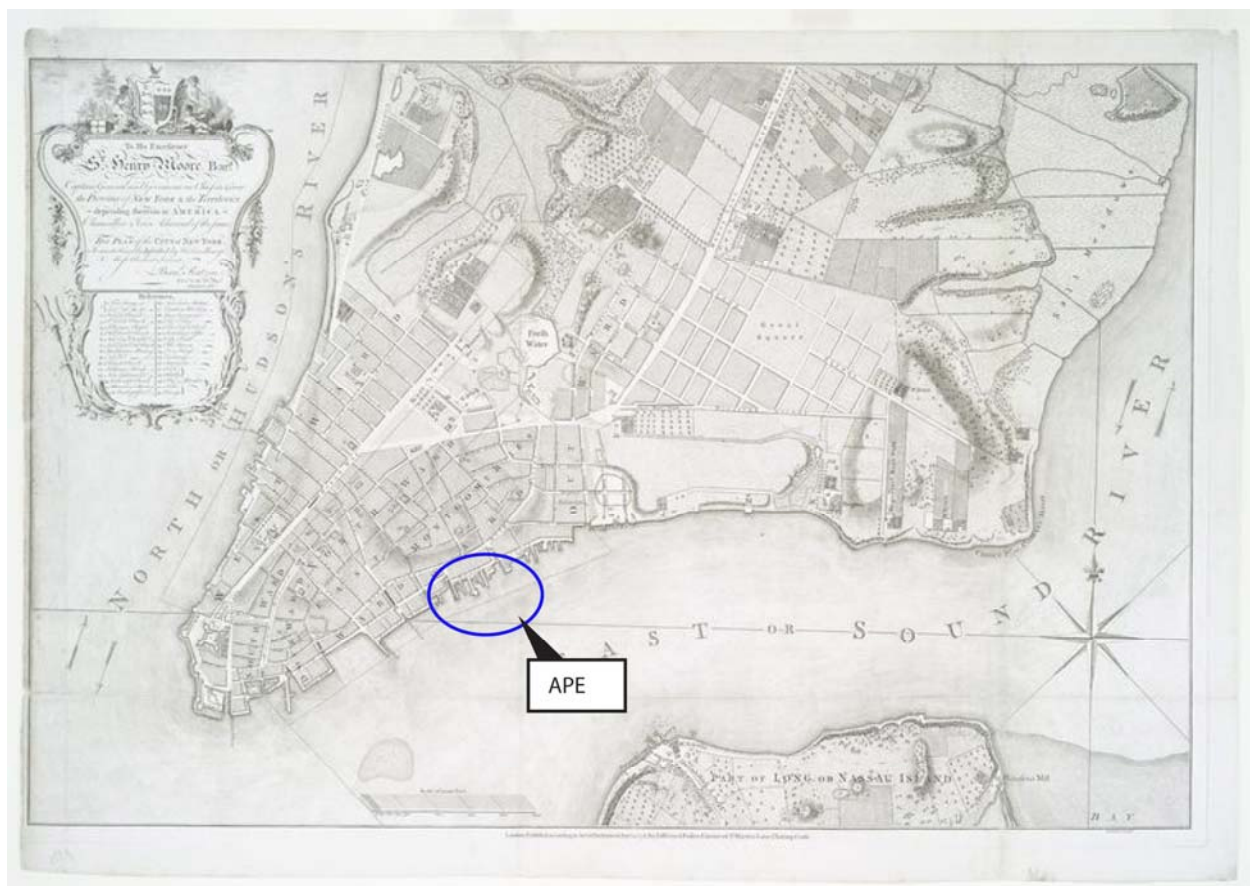


APE

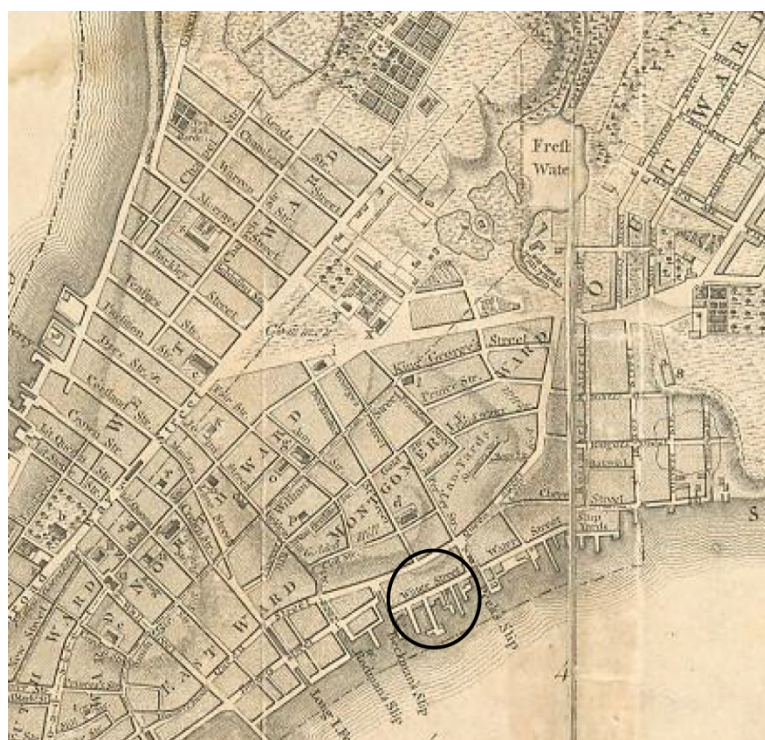
Reference.

- | |
|-------------------------------------------|
| A. The Fort |
| B. Trinity Church |
| C. Old Dutch do |
| D. French do. |
| E. New Dutch do. |
| F. Presbyt ^r Meet ^g |
| G. Quakers do. |
| H. Baptist do. |
| J. Lutheran Church |
| K. Jews Synagogue |
| L. St. Georges Chapel |
| M. Moravian Meet ^g |
| N. New Lutheran do. |

Map 19: Maerschalek, 1755



Map 20: Kitchin Map, circa 1767



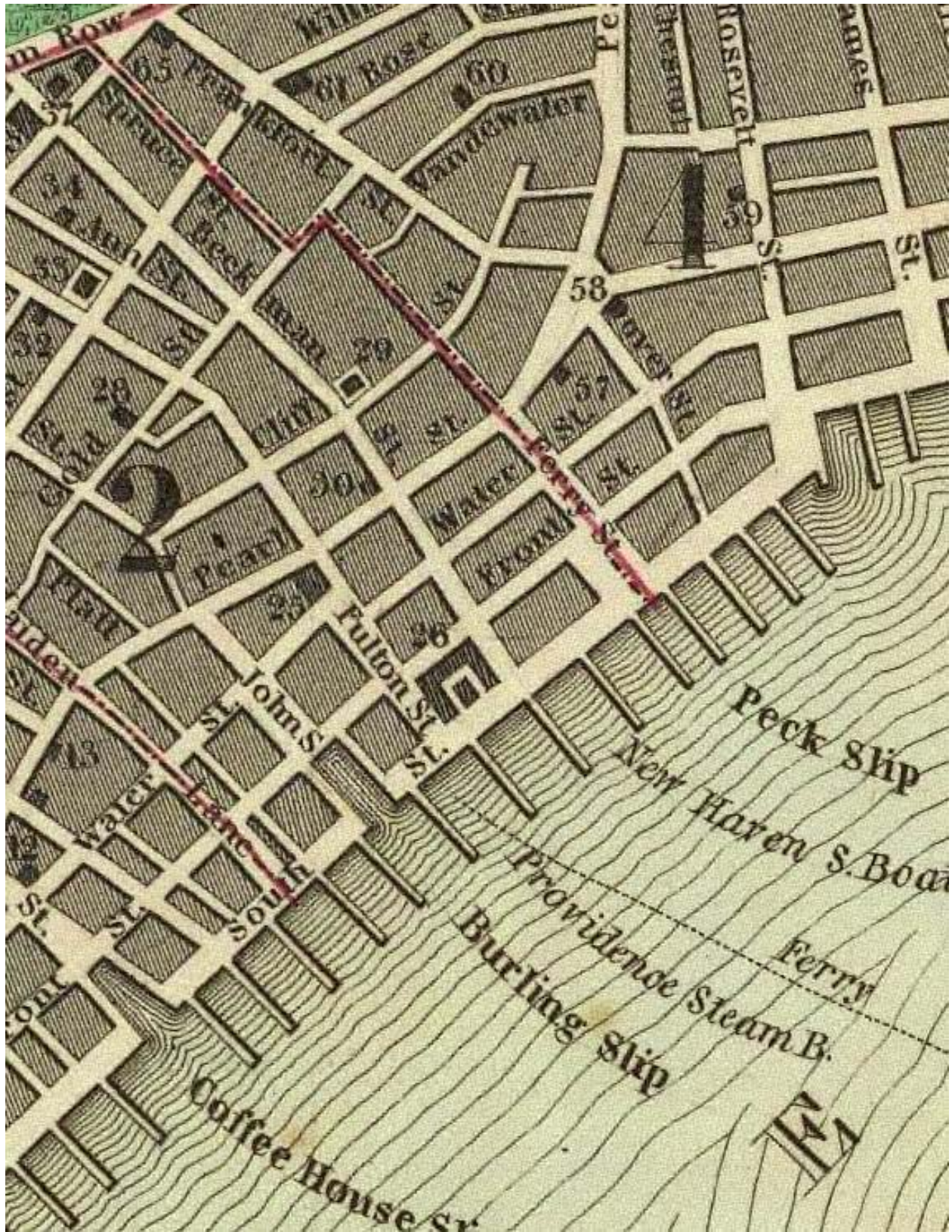
Map 21: Faden, 1776



Map 22: Ratzer, 1776



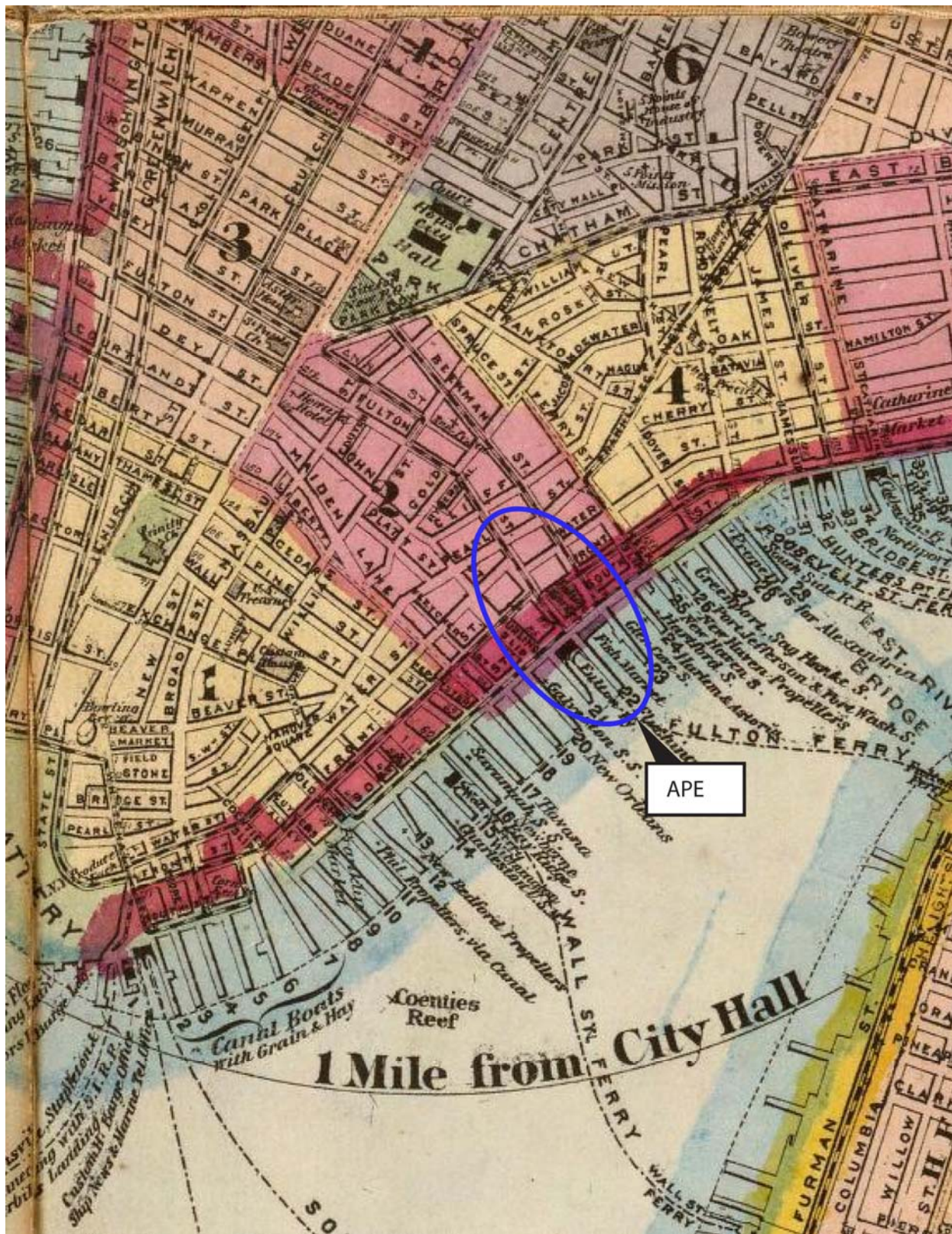
Map 23: "The Great Metropolis" Map, circa 1804



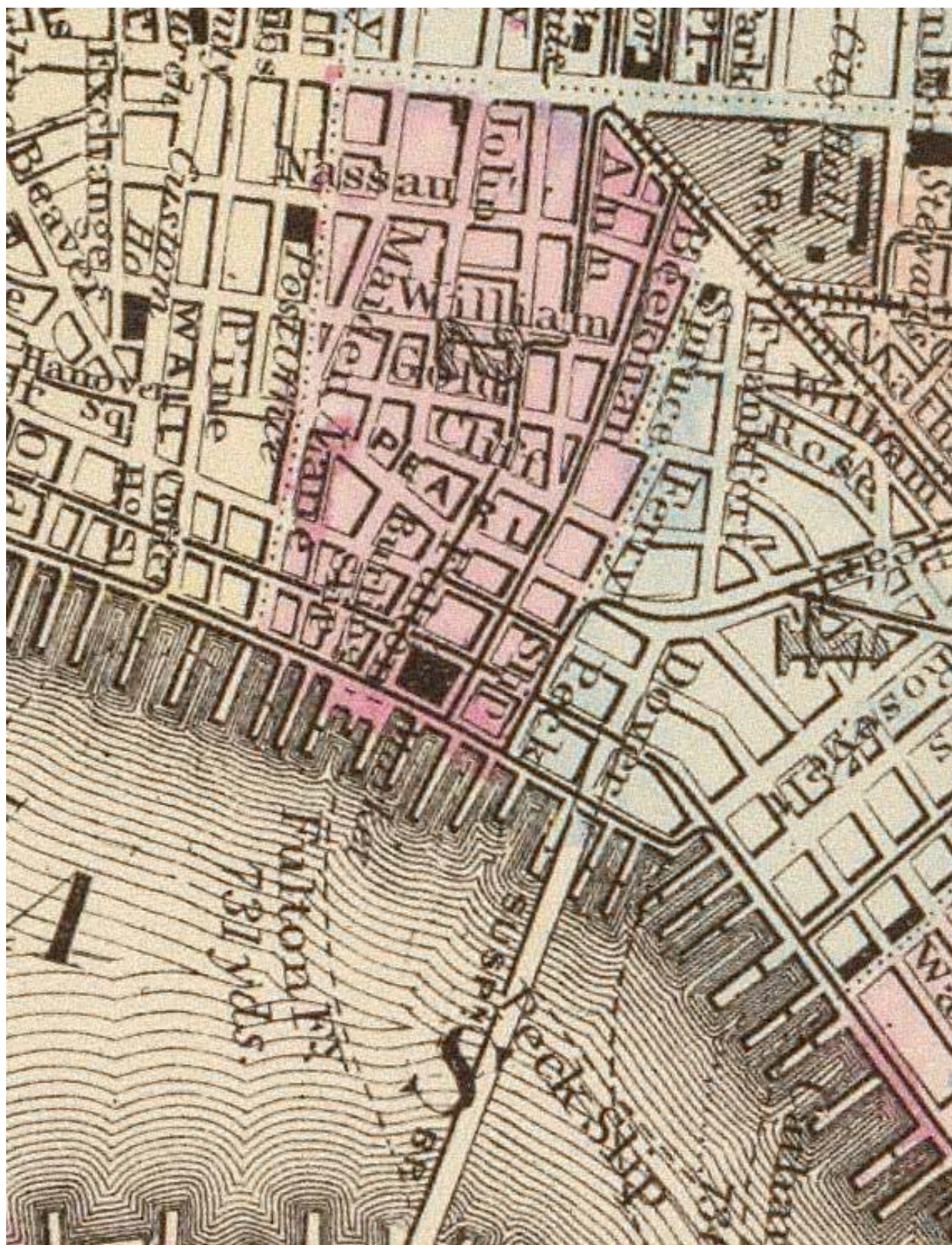
Map 24: Tanner, 1836



Map 25: Colton, 1836



Map 26: Watson, 1874



Map 27: Mitchell, 1880

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.
M.A. in Anthropology, June 1998.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE; Brooklyn, New York.
B.A. in Anthropology, History and Education, Magne 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

Fully Insured, Incorporated as Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Incorporated, June 2005.

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

HAFHEY 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 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

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

Hendrick I. Lott House, Brooklyn, NY, New Utrecht Church, Brooklyn, NY, Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx, NY, Marine Park, Brooklyn, NY, Erasmus High School, Brooklyn, NY, Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn, NY.

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

Site Supervisor, August 1997, June 1995 and June 1996, May 1996 and October 1997
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 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.
2002 The Gravesend Cemetery Project. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

1998 *Stewardship in Practice: Integrating Archaeology Into The Grade School Curriculum*. Masters Thesis on file with the Department of Anthropology; Hunter College, New York, New York.

Loorya, Alyssa and Christopher Ricciardi.

2009a Phase IA Cultural Resource Documentary Study of the Cranbury Wetlands Mitigation Bank Site Block 13 (Lots 13, 15, 16, 17 and 20) Cranbury Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Report on file with Matrix New World Engineering.

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.

2009c Phase IA Cultural Resource Survey and Documentary Report for the Depot Park Daylighting of Overpeck Creek; Depot Park, Englewood, Bergen County, New Jersey Project. Report on file with Princeton Hydro, LLC.

- 2009d 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). Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2008a Phase IA Documentary Report – West Village Housing/Whitehall Storage Project – Greenwich Village, New York (New York County), New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 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.
- 2008c Phase IA Cultural Resource Documentary Study of Ocean Breeze Park, Staten Island (Richmond County), New York (Block 3355). Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2008d Phase 1B Cultural Resource Monitoring of the Path Project – Bartow-Pell Mansion, Bronx (Bronx County), New York, Contract Number: X039-108M. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2008e Technical Brief Memo for the Removal of burials at 79 Christopher Street, New York, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2007a Wall Street Water Mains Project - New York, New York - Monitoring and Limited Phase IA Documentary Report - Project Number: MED-583A. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2007b Columbus Park; New York, (New York County) New York –Monitoring Report for Phase II Construction Project Number: M015-203MA NYSOPRHP Project Number: 02PR03416. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2007c Phase IA Cultural Resource Documentary Study of the Fortune Academy Residence Addition Project – 625 West 140th Street - New York (New York County), New York 10176 (Block 2088, Lot 16) - NY SHPO #: 07PR02606. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2007d Phase 1B Cultural Resource Monitoring of the Infrastructural Improvements at the Dyckman Farmhouse Property – New York (New York County), New York, Contract Number: MG6-07M. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2007e Rufus King Park Reconstruction Project- Phase IB Field Archaeological Monitoring Project, Jamaica, Queens (Queens County), New York – Project Number: 023-205M. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2007f Phase 1B Cultural Resource Field Testing of Phase I – South Jamaica Urban Renewal Project (104-65 East 165th Street – Block 10163, Lot 63) – 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.

- 2006a Martin's Field - Phase II Project; Queens, New York – Phase 1B Cultural Resource Monitoring Report Project Number: Q017-105M. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

- 2006b Rufus King Manor, Rufus King Park - Tree Placement Monitoring Project, Queens, New York. 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.

- 2006d Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of the Hunterdon, New Jersey Bridge Project. Report on file with the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office. Trenton, New Jersey.

- 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.

- 2005b Phase 1 Archaeological Report for Block 7792 – Staten Island (Richmond County), New York. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.

- 2005c Phase 1B Archaeological Monitoring of the Reconstruction of the Retaining Wall for Morris-Jumel Mansion-Robert Morris Park, New York, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

- 2005d Phase 1A Documentary Study for the 311 West Broadway Project, Block 228, Lot 12 – New York, New York. 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 Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

- 2005f Phase 1A Documentary Study and Partial Field Monitoring of Columbus Park, New York (New York County), New York (NYSOPRHP #: 02PR03416 and NYC Parks #: M015-203MA. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.

- 2004a Queens County Farm Museum – Phase 1B Monitoring Project; Queens, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

- 2004b Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House – Phase 1B Monitoring Project; Brooklyn, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

- 2003 Wayanda Park Project, Queens, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 1998a The PS 134 Archaeological-Education Program October 1997 through January 1998, New York, New York. Report on file with the Institute for Archaeological Education at Manhattanville College; Purchase, New York.
- 1998b Unearthing Van Cortlandt Park: The History and Material Culture of the Van Cortlandt Family; Bronx, New York. Report on file with the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center; Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, 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.
- 2004a "The Secret Room". *Seaport*, 39(1) Winter-Spring: 32-35.
- 2004b "Field Work at the Lott House" *Seaport*, 39(1) Winter-Spring:40.
- 2001 "Remember African Under The Eaves: A forgotten room in a Brooklyn farmhouse yields evidence of religious ritual among slaves." *Archaeology Magazine*, 54(3):36-40, May-June.
- 1998a Gerritsen's Creek: 1997 Archaeological Field Excavations Report on file with the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center, Brooklyn, New York.
- 1998b Under the Floor: Excavating the front Parlor of the Timothy Knapp House. Report on file with the Rye New York Historical Society; Rye, New York.
- 1998c "Excavating Brooklyn's Historic Past: The Archaeology of the Hendrick I. Lott Homestead" *Historic House Trust Newsletter*, 9(4):Fall.
- 1998d "Excavating Historic Brooklyn". *De Boerenwoning*, 1(1):3-6.
- 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.
- 2001 Report of the Public Archaeological Dig Program at The Edwards Homestead, Sayville, New York. Report on file with the Sayville Historical Society, Sayville, New York.
- 1999 "127 Hicks Street Cistern Report". Report on file with the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center; Brooklyn, New York.
- Ricciardi, Christopher, Alyssa Loorya and Dr. H. Arthur Bankoff.
- 2002 "A forgotten story comes to light", *Footsteps Magazine*, May-June:41-45.
- 2000 "Not Your Typical New Yorkers: Uncovering Brooklyn's Historic Past at the Hendrick I. Lott House." *This Side Up Magazine*, 12(Winter):15-16.

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	92 nd 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	92 nd 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 19 th 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:

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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.
B.A. in History and Archaeology, minor Secondary Education, Cum Laude, June 1992.

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

CHRYSLIS 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
West Village Apt. Project; New York, New York, September 2007 to December 2007
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

Co-Director, May 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, June and October 1997
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

Dissertation Grant - The Holland Society, New York, New York - 1998

Conference Travel Grant - Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York – 1997 through 2001

Honorarium - Glenville School, Glenville, Connecticut - May 1997; Norwalk Connecticut Community College - October 1999; Archaeological Society of Staten Island, Staten Island, New York – 2003, 2004; Bartow-Pell Society, Bronx, New York – January 2004, Woodlawn Historic Society, Queens, New York – March 2004

Performance Awards, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – New York District 2002, 2003, 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.

- 2009 Phase I Cultural Resource Report for the County Road 48 (Hashamomuck Cove), Town of Southold, Suffolk County, New York. Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.
- 2008 Section 111 – Mattituck Inlet Feasibility Report. Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.
- 2007b Phase 1A Documentary Study for the Huntington Harbor Project, Town of Huntington Nassau County, New York. Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.
- 2005a Phase 1A Documentary Study for the Mattituck Inlet Study, Village of Mattituck, Suffolk County, New York. Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.
- 2005b Phase 1A Documentary Study for the Lake Montauk Harbor Navigation Project, Lake Montauk, Suffolk County, New York. Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.
- 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.
- 2004b Phase 1A Documentary Study for the Village of Northport, Suffolk County, New York. Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.
- 2003 Phase 1A Documentary Study for Spring Creek, Kings/Queens County, New York. Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.
- 2001a Phase 1A Archaeological Survey and Documentary Research Study - East River CSO Facility Planning Project – P.I.N. X027.05 P.C.N. Bronx River Greenway Adjacent To I-895 Bronx, New York. Report on file with U.R.S. Corporation, Florence, New Jersey.
- 2001b Phase 1A Archaeological Survey and Documentary Research Study – Westchester Creek CSO Storage Tank Project, Bronx Psychiatric Center Campus, Bronx, New York. Report on file with U.R.S. Corporation, Florence, New Jersey
- 2001c Report of the Archaeological Monitoring of the Installation of the Electrical Trench Excavation at The Edwards Homestead in Sayville, New York. Report on file with The Sayville Historical Society, Sayville, New York.
- 1998a “Current Research: Brooklyn, New York – Hendrick I. Lott House Project” *Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter*, 31(4):13-14, Winter.
- 1998b “Current Research: Brooklyn, New York – Hendrick I. Lott House Project” *Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Newsletter*, 41:4-5, October.
- 1997a *From Private to Public: The Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, New York in the Nineteenth Century.* Masters Thesis, Department of Anthropology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.

- 1997b Archaeology and Education – A Report of the 1997 Field Excavation.
Report on file with the Rye New York Historical Society; Rye, New York.
- Ricciardi, Christopher and Alyssa Loorya.
- 2001 Report of the Public Archaeological Dig Program at The Edwards Homestead, Sayville, New York. Report on file with the Sayville Historical Society, Sayville, New York.
- 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.
- 2002 “A forgotten story comes to light”, *Footsteps Magazine*, May-June:41-45.
- 2000 “Not Your Typical New Yorkers: Uncovering Brooklyn’s Historic Past at the Hendrick I. Lott House.” *This Side Up Magazine*, 12(Winter):15-16.
- Bankoff, H. Arthur and Christopher Ricciardi.
- 1996 Excavations At The Timothy Knapp House; Rye, New York.
Report on file with the Rye New York Historical Society; Rye, New York.
- Bankoff, H. Arthur, Christopher Ricciardi and Alyssa Loorya.
- 2004a “The Secret Room”. *Seaport*, 39(1)Winter-Spring: 32-35.
- 2004b “Field Work at the Lott House” *Seaport*, 39(1)Winter-Spring:40.
- 2001 “Remember African Under The Eaves: A forgotten room in a Brooklyn farmhouse yields evidence of religious ritual among slaves.” *Archaeology Magazine*, 54(3):36-40, May-June.
- 1998a Gerritsen’s Creek: 1997 Archaeological Field Excavations
Report on file with the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center, Brooklyn, New York.
- 1998b Under the Floor: Excavating the front Parlor of the Timothy Knapp House; Rye, New York.
Report on file with the Rye New York Historical Society; Rye, New York.
- 1998c “Excavating Brooklyn’s Historic Past: The Archaeology of the Hendrick I. Lott Homestead” *Historic House Trust Newsletter*, 9(4):Fall.
- 1988d “Excavating Historic Brooklyn”. *De Boerenwoning*, 1(1):3-6.
- 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.
- in press “The History and Archaeology of Van Cortlandt Park”. in Gilbert (ed.), *The Archaeology of The Bronx*, Bronx Historical Society, Bronx, NY.
- 1998 “Digging Up Old Brooklyn”. *Archaeology Magazine*, 51(5):19, September/October.

Loorya, Alyssa and Christopher Ricciardi.

- 2009a Phase IA Cultural Resource Documentary Study of the Cranbury Wetlands Mitigation Bank Site Block 13 (Lots 13, 15, 16, 17 and 20) Cranbury Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Report on file with Matrix New World Engineering.
- 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.
- 2009c Phase IA Cultural Resource Survey and Documentary Report for the Depot Park Daylighting of Overpeck Creek; Depot Park, Englewood, Bergen County, New Jersey Project. Report on file with Princeton Hydro, LLC.
- 2009d 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). Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2008a Phase IA Documentary Report – West Village Housing/Whitehall Storage Project – Greenwich Village, New York (New York County), New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 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.
- 2008c Phase IA Cultural Resource Documentary Study of Ocean Breeze Park, Staten Island (Richmond County), New York (Block 3355). Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2008d Phase 1B Cultural Resource Monitoring of the Path Project – Bartow-Pell Mansion, Bronx (Bronx County), New York, Contract Number: X039-108M. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2008e Technical Brief Memo for the Removal of burials at 79 Christopher Street, New York, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2007a Wall Street Water Mains Project - New York, New York - Monitoring and Limited Phase IA Documentary Report - Project Number: MED-583A. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2007b Columbus Park; New York, (New York County) New York –Monitoring Report for Phase II Construction Project Number: M015-203MA NYSOPRHP Project Number: 02PR03416. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2007c Phase IA Cultural Resource Documentary Study of the Fortune Academy Residence Addition Project – 625 West 140th Street - New York (New York County), New York 10176 (Block 2088, Lot 16) - NY SHPO #: 07PR02606. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.

- 2007d Phase 1B Cultural Resource Monitoring of the Infrastructural Improvements at the Dyckman Farmhouse Property – New York (New York County), New York, Contract Number: MG6-07M. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2007e Rufus King Park Reconstruction Project- Phase IB Field Archaeological Monitoring Project, Jamaica, Queens (Queens County), New York – Project Number: 023-205M. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2007f Phase 1B Cultural Resource Field Testing of Phase I – South Jamaica Urban Renewal Project (104-65 East 165th Street – Block 10163, Lot 63) – 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.
- 2006a Martin's Field - Phase II Project; Queens, New York – Phase 1B Cultural Resource Monitoring Report Project Number: Q017-105M. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2006b Rufus King Manor, Rufus King Park - Tree Placement Monitoring Project, Queens, New York. 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.
- 2006d Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of the Hunterdon, New Jersey Bridge Project. Report on file with the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office. Trenton, New Jersey.
- 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.
- 2005b Phase 1 Archaeological Report for Block 7792 – Staten Island (Richmond County), New York. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2005c Phase 1B Archaeological Monitoring of the Reconstruction of the Retaining Wall for Morris-Jumel Mansion-Robert Morris Park, New York, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2005d Phase 1A Documentary Study for the 311 West Broadway Project, Block 228, Lot 12 – New York, New York. 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 Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2005f Phase 1A Documentary Study and Partial Field Monitoring of Columbus Park, New York (New York County), New York (NYSOPRHP #: 02PR03416 and NYC Parks #: M015-203MA. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2004a Queens County Farm Museum – Phase 1B Monitoring Project; Queens, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2004b Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House – Phase 1B Monitoring Project; Brooklyn, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 1998a The PS 134 Archaeological-Education Program October 1997 through January 1998, New York, New York. Report on file with the Institute for Archaeological Education at Manhattanville College; Purchase, New York.
- 1998b Unearthing Van Cortlandt Park: The History and Material Culture of the Van Cortlandt Family; Bronx, New York. Report on file with the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center; Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, 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, Principles 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"

04-05-98 1998 Annual Meeting of The Holland Society; New York, New York
"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 Than 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
"Excavating Brooklyn, New York's Rural Past: The Hendrick I. Lott House Project"

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
07-19-99	92 nd Street YM-YWHA Dig Day 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"
11-16-99	Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, New York: "Excavating the Lott House in '99"
11-19-99	Hewlitt School; New York, New York: "Archaeology In Your Backyard"
12-02-99	P.S. 207 Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology In Your Backyard"
04-28-00	Marble Hill Senior Center; Bronx, New York: "The Archaeology Of New York City"
05-12-00	James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology at the Lott House"
05-23-00	I.S. 68; Brooklyn, New York: "Digging at the Lott House"
05-28-00	92 nd Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York
06-01-00	Millennial Stews: Food and Food Systems in the Global City, Brooklyn, New York "Foodways at the Lott House"
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, New York
07-10-00	Salt Marsh Environmental Center; Brooklyn, New York: "Discover Brooklyn's Cultural Landscape Through Archaeology at the Lott House and Marine Park"
08-13-00	The Museum at Stony Brook; Stony Brook, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"
08-14-00	Brooklyn Historical Society: Dig Camp at the Lott House
09-19-00	Five Towns Senior Center; Queens, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"
10-11-00	Fraiser Civic Association, Brooklyn, NY: "The Lott House Archaeology Project"
10-21-00	Richmond Hill Historical Society; Queens, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"
10-26-00	New York Public Library; New York, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"
11-11-00	Selfhelp Clearview Senior Center; Queens, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"
01-04-01	Roy Reuther Senior Center; Queens, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"
03-25-01	Mount Vernon Museum and Garden, New York, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"

03-28-01 Katonah Village Library, Katonah, New York: "The Archaeology of New York City"

05-08-01 Long Beach Senior Center; Long Beach, New York: "The Archaeology of New York City"

05-30-01 Audubon Society of Connecticut; Greenwich, CT: Archaeological-Education Dig Day

06-01-01 P.S. 195; Brooklyn, New York: "Digging Up Your Backyard: Archaeology in NYC"

10-09-01 Suffren Library; Suffren, New York: "The Archaeology of New York City"

11-11-01 Brooklyn Historical Society; Brooklyn, NY: "Archaeology in Your Backyard"

11-18-01 Brooklyn Historical Society; Brooklyn, NY: "Lott House Archaeology Project"

01-06-02 Archaeological Society of Staten Island; Staten Island, NY: "The Archaeology of NYC"

03-16-02 New Images for the Widowed; New York, New York: "The Archaeology of NYC"

06-02-02 Planting Field Arboretum; Long Island, New York: "The Archaeology of New York City"

06-26-02 Woodhaven Historical Society; Queens, New York: "The Archaeology of New York City"

07-08-02 Freeport Memorial Library; Freeport, NY: "The Archaeology of the Lott House"

10-26-02 King Manor Historical Society; Queens, New York: "The Archaeology of New York City"

10-27-02 Fishkill Historical Society; Fishkill, New York: "The Archaeology of New York City"

11-08-02 Port Washington Library; Port Washington, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"

11-20-02 Bay Ridge Historical Society; Brooklyn, New York: "Lott House Archaeology Project"

12-16-02 Curtis High School; Staten Island, New York: "Archaeology in Your Backyard"

02-05-03 Society for Old Brooklyn; Brooklyn, NY: "The Lott House Archaeology Project"

02-09-03 Archaeological Society of Staten Island; Staten Island, NY: "Lott House Archaeology"

02-28-03 Leif Erickson Society; Brooklyn, NY: "The Lott House Archaeology Project"

10-00-03 Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York: "Teacher Workshop-Archaeology"

01-15-04 Bartow-Pell Society; Bronx, NY: "The Lott House Archaeology Project"

01-30-04 Malloy College; Rockville Center, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"

03-09-04 Fraunces Tavern; New York, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"

04-13-04 Oyster Bay Historical Society; Oyster Bay, NY: "The Lott House Archaeology Project"

06-30-04 Woodhaven Historical Society; Queens, NY: "The Lott House Archaeology Project"

07-12-04 Historic District Council/Architectural Institute of America Conference; New York, NY: "Archaeology and Preservation – Working Together"

08-29-04 Sons of the American Revolution; Brooklyn, NY: "The Revolutionary War Project"

10-22-04 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "On Being An Archaeologist"

11-08-04 BELHS High School; Bronx, NY: "On Being An Archaeologist"

11-13-04 Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York: "Teacher Workshop-Archaeology"

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"

10-25-05 Fraunces Tavern Museum; New York, New York: "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; New York, New York: "Lott House Archaeological and Restoration Project"

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"

05-15-07 Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, NY: "Lott House Update"

07-15-07 Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: "Lott House Update"

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"
08-02-08	New Paltz Historical Society; New Paltz, NY: "Where Have The Dutch Gone?"
10-19-08	Archaeological Society of Staten Island; Staten Island, NY: "Where Have The Dutch Gone?"
11-16-08	Lefferts Homestead, Brooklyn, NY: "Where Have The Dutch Gone?"

REFERENCES:

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