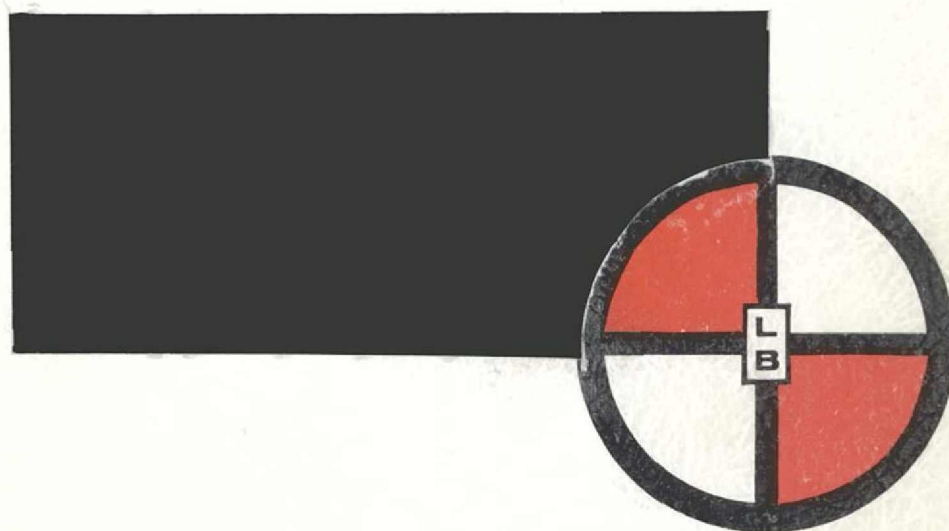


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**LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES, INC.**

100 Halsted Street  
East Orange, New Jersey 07019

**477**

A PROPOSAL FOR  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING PROGRAM  
OF THE BARCLAYS BANK SITE  
100 WATER STREET  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

1983

83-140m

Block 31

PREPARED FOR:

THE BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED  
HEAD OFFICE NORTH AMERICA

PREPARED BY:

THE CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP  
LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES, INC.

DECEMBER 1983

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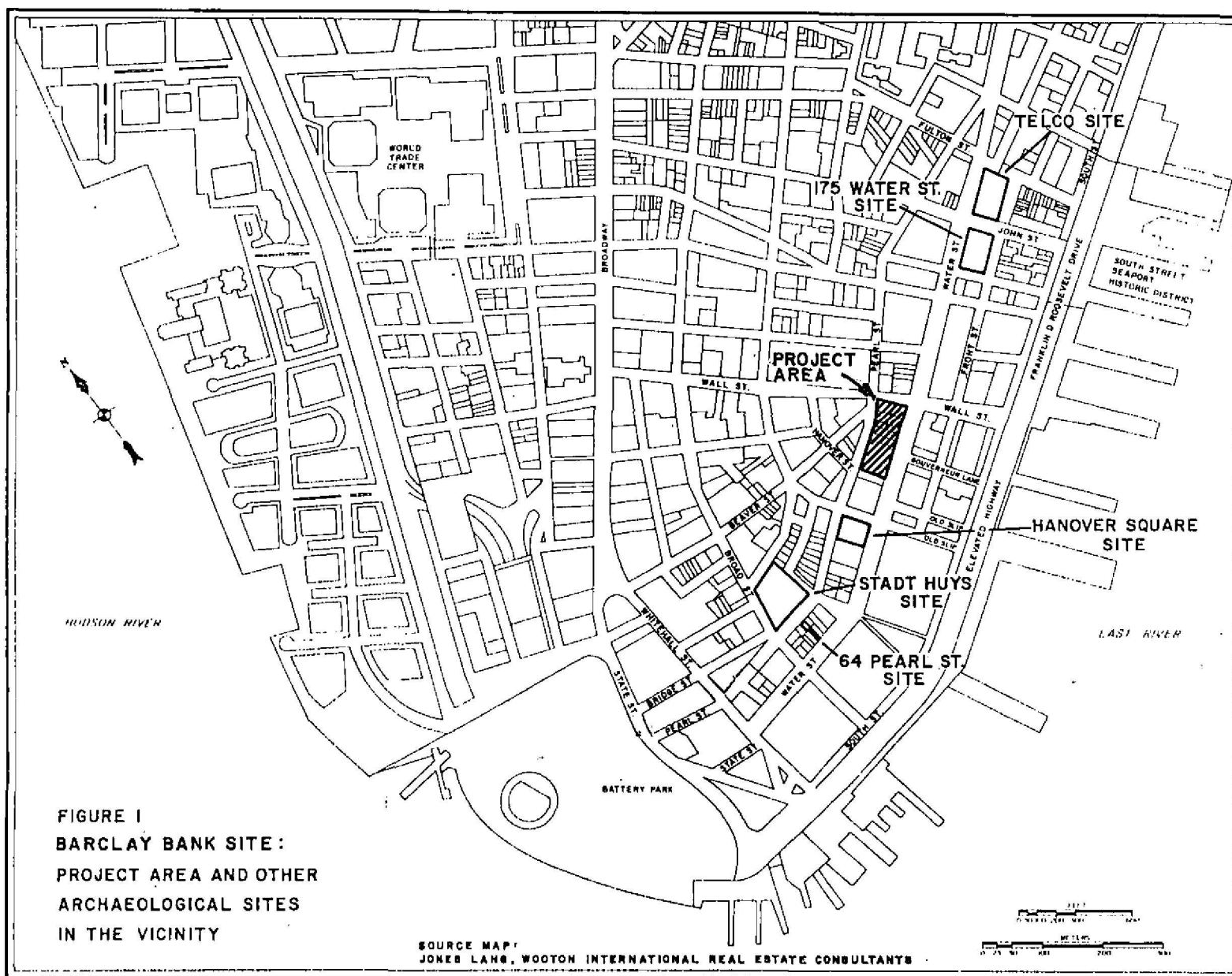


## I. INTRODUCTION

The following technical proposal was prepared for the Barclays Bank International Limited by the Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA). A program is presented for conducting archaeological testing of the Barclays Bank Site, Block 31, 100 Water Street, located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York. Previous documentary research (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. 1983) has shown that the block may have the potential to provide information on New York's social and economic development from 1700 to the late nineteenth century, and on early land making activities. Of particular note is the potential for materials associated with colonial residential occupations.

The project area, which is bounded on the west by Pearl Street, the north by Wall Street, the east by Water Street, and on the south by the south lot line of lot 11, (Figure 1), is to be the site of a high rise office tower. The tower will be constructed without the use of Federal funds and will not be subject to Federal cultural resource laws and regulations. However, the project does require zoning permits and variances in building codes prior to construction. This special permit process comes under the city's Quality Environmental Review and similar state mandates. Cultural resources are one of the several factors examined in this environmental review.

The archaeological testing program presented in this document has been developed to comply with city and state requirements for cultural resource investigations, incorporating the best technology available in urban archaeology in a manner that is cost and time efficient.

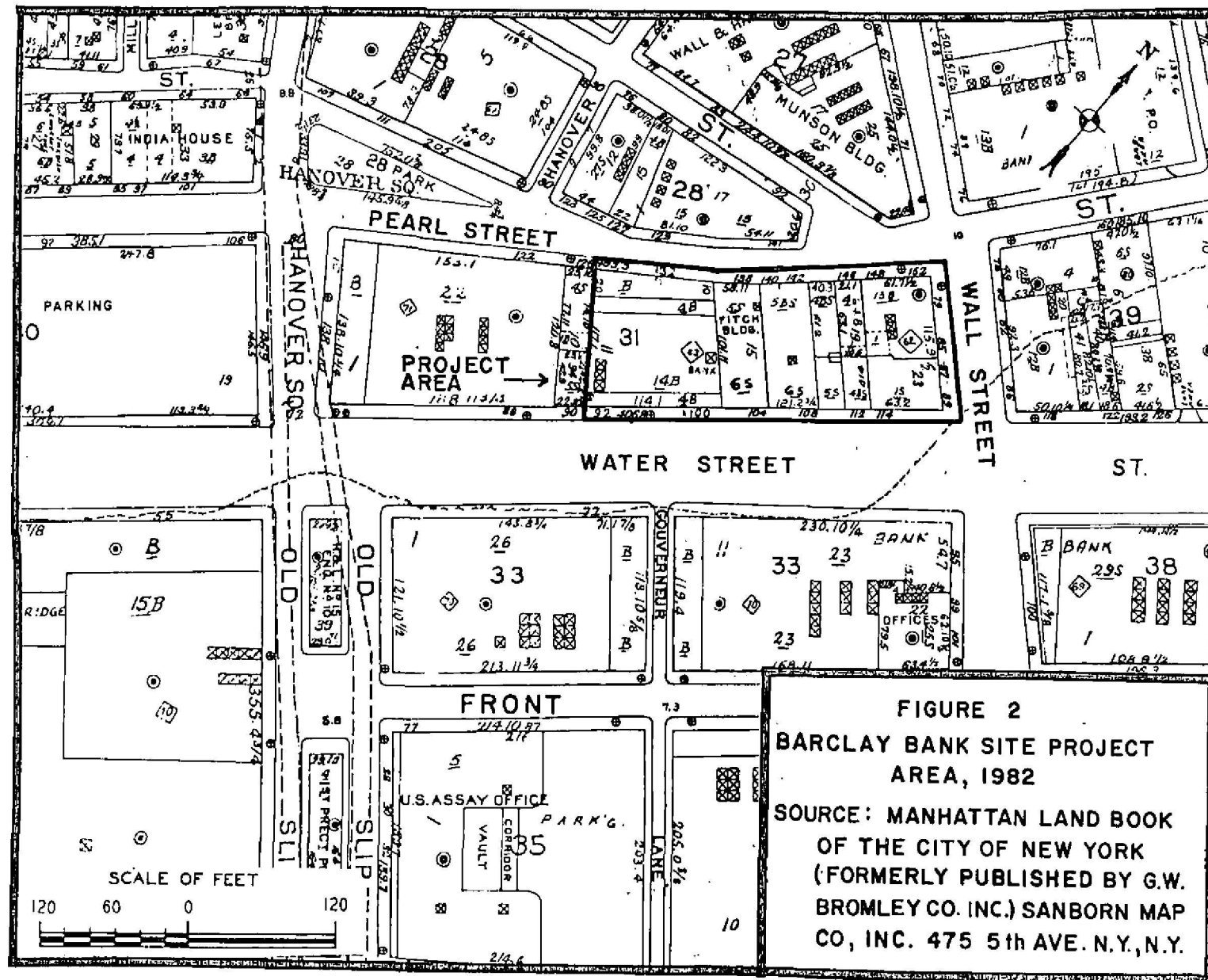


## II. SCOPE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

The northern portion of Block 31 is to be investigated under this archaeological testing program (Figure 2). Currently, this area consists of vacant lots covered with demolition debris. The purpose of this investigation is to determine if the block contains intact archaeological deposits in the form of building foundations, landfill and associated features, yard deposits, and backyard features (e.g. privies and cisterns). This goal is to be accomplished through additional background historical research, archaeological excavation of trenches and test units, and the analysis of recovered artifactual material.

Excavations conducted at nearby archaeological sites (the Telco Block, the 175 Water Street Site, and the 7 Hanover Square Site) have demonstrated that intact archaeological deposits are frequently found under modern demolition debris and under the basements of some twentieth century structures. Historic documentation on Block 31 (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. 1983) suggests that similar deposits may exist within the northern portion of Block 31.

The results of this testing program are to be compared to the findings of these other archaeological studies in order to provide a context for interpretation and evaluation of resources on Block 31. Evaluation will consider the integrity of exposed deposits and their potential to provide data on New York's socio-economic development, and particularly, lifeways of the city's colonial occupants.



### III. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Historic research indicates that Block <sup>31</sup>10 may contain landfill deposits, yard deposits, features, and building foundations dating to the eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. Given these archaeological expectations, the following research questions were developed to guide the proposed archaeological testing program. These questions will also be used to determine the data potential of historic resources on the block and, in turn, their ability to contribute to an understanding of the cultural development of the city. As with most cultural resource studies, these research concerns may be refined during testing and subsequent resource evaluation.

The first research concern will address the overall data potential of recovered deposits, features, and materials.

Question 1: Can the materials, deposits, and features within the lots be associated with the historical residents of the block?

To address this question, archaeological resources within the lots must have retained their stratigraphic integrity and be able to be dated to at least some of the occupational episodes of the block. If this research question cannot be answered affirmatively, then the materials within the study area will have little additional research potential. If historical associations can be identified, then a variety of specific research concerns may be addressed. For example, artifact deposits from yard features may contain floral and faunal remains linked to residential occupations in the early 1700s. Thus, dietary patterns and general lifeways in the early colonial era may be examined.

It should be noted that it may not be possible to link materials to specific households or commercial enterprises, as the available archival documents often do not provide enough specificity to identify a lot's occupants at a given point in time. However, materials may be associated with specific land use types of a given period, such as mid-1700s residential or early 1700s druggists.

The second research concern will examine the nature of land use and urban space.

Question 2: Do different land uses result in different uses of urban spaces? For example, were structures used differently when a lot was employed for domestic purposes as opposed to commercial enterprises? Was the landscape of the lots altered (e.g., filled, leveled) when the character of the lots changed

from residential to commercial? Were there changes in the size, orientation, and locations of structures, through time, within lots?

Archaeological data necessary to address this question include location and orientation of foundation walls, internal structure divisions, location of yard features such as privies and cisterns, and depth and extent of yard fill deposits.

One interesting aspect of this research topic will be the comparison of early eighteenth century space use with nineteenth century use. This study may provide data on how function is reflected in the archaeological record (cf. Bridges and Salwen 1980, Klein and Garrow 1983).

The third research concern will address several questions about the development of the block, compare historic data with archaeological data, and provide a more complete understanding of the city's development through the use of these two data sets.

Question 3: Do artifactual materials reflect the change in the character of the block from mixed commercial and residential in the eighteenth century to commercial in the early nineteenth century? Is the transition from merchant/specialist middleman to large-scale warehouse-wholesalers in the 1820s also reflected in recovered materials? Do artifactual assemblages reflect changes in the block's socioeconomic character from upper/middle economic levels in the eighteenth century to a decline in the economic status of block residents in the nineteenth century?

Previous research on artifact patterning in sites such as this have indicated that different lot uses (Klein and Garrow 1983), and different socioeconomic groups (Cressey et al 1982, Miller 1980) produce different patterns of artifact disposal and refuse content. Given the range of different block occupants and uses over time, the patterning of materials within the block should reflect these changes. Differences in the socioeconomic standing of lot occupants should be reflected in artifactual materials. For example, households of lower social standing will have used cheaper cuts of meats than more affluent households. Also, the types of ceramics used by the latter should be different than those used by less affluent households (cf Miller 1980).

Not only should content of artifact assemblages reflect the character of lot occupants and lot function, but the disposal pattern of these materials should also be different through time. Research in Wilmington, Delaware, has shown that different lot functions (e.g., commercial verses residential) are reflected in

the locations of different refuse types within a lot (Klein and Garrow 1983). Similar changes in refuse locations and content are anticipated for the lots within Block 31, changes that should be linked to the functional character of the study area.

It is possible that the comparison of land use and socioeconomic status as indicated in the archaeological record will provide sets of data not apparent in the historical record. These data along with any complementary data obtained from historical records will provide information on urban neighborhood structure through time, particularly in terms of land use and level of socioeconomic heterogeneity.

Archaeological materials necessary to address this research concern include ceramic and glass assemblages, floral and faunal materials, and the distribution of these materials spatially and temporally within the block. Datable materials should be in deposits retaining their stratigraphic integrity.

One topic of particular interest, addressed by many of the archaeological studies in New York City, is the question of trade networks and how the city functioned in terms of the colonial, mercantile, and industrial economies of the region. This topic will also be addressed in this investigation. Specifically, are there changes through time in the origin of artifactual materials (i.e., local versus imported)? Do materials within the block indicate a preponderance of local materials during the peak periods of the city's function as a regional trade center, as indicated at the Stadt Huys Block (Rothschild and Rockman 1982)? This seems to have occurred because local manufacturers were attracted by the excellent export facilities and local markets present in Manhattan. Archaeological data necessary to address this topic include ceramic and glass assemblages in addition to other materials whose location of manufacture can be identified.

Because over one-half of lower Manhattan was filled in during its early years of development, the technology of "making land" has become a major focus of archaeological research in New York City. This interest is gradually increasing the available data base. Excavations conducted on the Telco Block, 175 Water Street, and Schermerhorn Row Block have all added valuable information relating to the technology of fill deposition. Archaeological data from these projects can provide a framework within which specific research questions may be formulated for the investigation of the Barclays Bank site. By understanding the technological strategies employed in fill deposition and the temporal span of this activity, questions relating to the role it played in the socioeconomic history of Manhattan may be addressed.

Current research has shown that a wide range of land filling methods were used in Manhattan. More prominent techniques included cribbing, encapsulation of wharves, and the use of dere-



lict ships as retaining structures. One research concern for this testing program will be the identification of "Land Making" techniques used on Block 31 and whether they are similar to those at other fill deposit sites in Manhattan. Block 31 has the potential for contributing important data given its close proximity to fast land.

Another related question to be dealt with during this phase of the work involves determining the sources of the materials used to fill in specific areas of the block. Flotation and soil sample analyses will be used to identify organic remains and soil types useful in sourcing the fill. At the Telco Site, for example, flotation analysis recovered seeds that, when analyzed, eliminated slip and harbor dredge as possible sources for the fill. In addition, a thin lense of pink sand was discovered, which seemed to have originated in the Caribbean and was brought to New York as ballast in a ship.

By screening soil from the fill, artifactual materials can be identified that may also contribute to the sourcing process. For example, other excavations in lower Manhattan have yielded large quantities of shoe leather believed to have come from the local tannery districts.

Derelict ships were sometimes used as retaining features for fill deposition (see Geismar ed. 1983). The current data base is insufficient to adequately predict the occurrence of ships at the Barclays Bank site, but given the location of the block, it is possible that a ship may be present.

In addition to addressing purely technological questions, the current study will also compare the results of other fill excavations to those on the Barclay Bank site. This will determine whether the various fill construction techniques used were based on particular water lot grantee's access to certain materials or technologies (which should reflect a more idiosyncratic building pattern), or the various methods of construction reflect changes in a vernacular technology over time. If the former is true, for example, the materials and features used for filling may reflect the owner's socioeconomic status. This can be studied through consultation of various historic records, including land deeds and tax records. If the latter is true, the earlier fill deposits, (those farthest inland) should bear more similarity to one another than those from later fill deposits farthest from the original shoreline. Those fill deposits farthest from the original shoreline will also bear more similarity to one another than those farther inland. This information may provide further data on both the development of fill technology and the role it played in the socioeconomic growth of lower Manhattan.

The landfill deposits and features present within the Barclays Bank site will be evaluated in terms of these research concerns



to determine whether they can make a contribution to current understanding of landfill practices and the general economic development of Manhattan. If the data recovered prove redundant in relation to other fill deposit sites in the city, no further work will be necessary for Block 31's landfill deposits and landfill features.

Some of the above research concerns may not be addressed during this testing program; they require a more extensive artifactual base than can be produced by this level of investigation. For example, the question of socioeconomic differences and how they are reflected in the archaeological record requires a sample of those vessels that can be identified in terms of cost. Nevertheless, these research concerns can be used to determine the potential for future research on the block and thus the need for any additional data recovery.

During field work and the analysis of recovered materials, researchers will determine if data obtained from the testing program can be used to address the above research concerns. If a question is answered, this particular research potential has been met. However, if questions remain and the study demonstrates a potential to address other important questions through additional archaeological work, then the study area will retain additional research significance.

#### IV. METHODS

##### A. Field Methods

The testing program will combine additional background research with backhoe trenching and hand excavation of test units in order to determine the nature, extent, and integrity of the cultural deposits within the Barclays Bank Block. Three types of resource appraisal will be utilized in the field: (a) deep tests, (b) trenches, and (c) controlled excavation units.

Two deep tests are proposed. The specific rationale for the locations of the deep tests is as follows (Figure 3):

- o Deep Test #1: located approximately 18 feet north of the southwest corner of 138 Pearl/104 Water Street. This trench should expose some of the earliest landfill on the block.
- o Deep Test #2: located in the extreme northeast corner of 87 Wall/116 Water Street. This trench should cross cut any wharving and provide additional information about landfill, specifically, the date of the landfill compared to Deep Test #1.

Rationale for the nine proposed backhoe trenches follows. All trenches will have minimum dimensions of five feet wide and fifteen feet long. Locations are approximate:

- o 138 Pearl/104 Water Street

Western Trench: located 43 feet west of the east side of the lot. There is a moderate probability that this trench should expose yard deposits. Also, the trench should uncover a wood floor/grillage, noted in 1919 building records on the lot (see Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. 1983).

Eastern Trench: located 12 feet west of east side of the lot. This trench will investigate the depths of foundations, basements, deposits, and the wood floor/grillage.

- o 140/142 Pearl and 106/108 Water Street

Western Trench: located 16 feet east of west side of the lot. This trench will investigate foundations and basement depths.

Middle Trench: located 10 feet south of the north side and 46 feet east of the west side of the lot. This trench will investigate foundations and basement depths. Two buildings are known to have been on this lot, one with and one without a basement.



Eastern Trench: located 12 feet west of east side of the lot. This trench should provide information on basement depths, foundations, and associated deposits.

o 144/146 Pearl Street

Trench: located 12 feet east of west side of the lots. This trench will investigate foundations and basement depths. This lot is important because it is the earliest developed water lot grant on the block (i.e., the Veenvos property).

o 110/112 Water Street

Trench: located 12 feet west of east side of the lots, partially in the Veenvos property. This trench should provide information on foundations and basement depths.

o 150/152 Pearl Street

Trench: located 12 feet from the north side of 152 Pearl Street and 26 feet east of the eastern side of 150/152 Pearl Street. This lot was the property of Hugh Gaines, the first New York printer to print the Declaration of Independence in a local paper. The trench will investigate foundations and basement depths.

o 114/116 Water and 87 Wall Street

Trench: located 12 feet west of eastern side of the lot. This trench will cross an early lot line between 114 and 116 Water Street, and investigate foundations and basement depths.

Excavation units (5 x 5 feet) are proposed in areas of high resource potential (i.e. yards, open areas within lots, and/or areas having very shallow foundations). These areas include:

144 Pearl:	52 feet east of west side of the lot
110 Water:	72 feet east of west side of the lot
146 Pearl:	54 feet east of west side of the lot
148 Pearl:	44 feet east of west side of the lot
114 Water:	76 feet east of west side of the lot
150 Pearl:	58 feet east of west side of the lot
116 Water	
and 87 Wall:	Northwest corner of the lot

These areas are slated for investigation because documentary research on Block 31 has shown that the rears of these particular lots were open for long periods of time. Among the types of resources that are anticipated in these areas are privies, cisterns, horizontal yard deposits, water collection systems, etc; some possibly dating to the early eighteenth century.

The first step in this testing program will involve marking the nineteenth century lot boundaries (as determined from historical maps) on the ground as an aid in establishing the placement of machine excavated deep tests and trenches, and hand excavated test units. A datum and grid system will be established on the site.

Then, machinery will remove rubble from the area of the deep tests. This will be done with a Dynahoe 190 equipped with a 30-inch bucket. The cleared area will be restricted to the width and length of the deep tests to provide a platform for the backhoe's excavation. If modern demolition debris is present below the surface rubble, this will be removed. Excavations at the Telco block indicated that it is easy to identify, in the field, modern demolition debris from intact cultural deposits.

Once the rubble has been removed, excavation of the deep tests will proceed. Each test is to be minimally 5 feet wide and 15 feet long. Given the depth of the deposits expected on the block, a fairly wide trench is necessary to safely expose subsurface fill deposits and lessen the potential for trench wall collapse. A five-foot-wide trench is deemed suitable for this purpose. The fifteen-foot length was selected in order to expose a large area for subsurface inspection. If deemed appropriate, trenches will be lengthened. The estimated depth of deposits will probably be from eleven to fifteen feet (Woodland-Clyde Consultants, 1983).

The procedures utilized in excavating the backhoe trenches will be the same as that proposed for the deep tests. If late nineteenth and early twentieth century building debris are encountered below the surface rubble, it will be removed. Excavation of the deep tests and test trenches will proceed by natural levels, if identifiable. Otherwise, one-foot arbitrary levels will be used. The estimated depth of these trench deposits will probably be from six to twelve feet. During the removal of a level, 30 gallons of soils will be retrieved and water screened on site in order to obtain a sample of artifactual materials present in deposits. Quarter-inch mesh hardware cloth will be used. Artifacts will be bagged by level and trench section. Any perishable materials recovered will be placed in water filled plastic containers for conservation purposes. All other materials will be air dried.

Flotation and soil samples, of one gallon each, will also be taken from each level. These samples will be processed at LBA's archaeological laboratory in East Orange, New Jersey. Soil from these samples will be used for chemical tests and to recover ethnobotanical remains and small artifacts.

Upon completion of excavation, the sides of a trench or deep test will be shored. All spoil from the trenches will be moved to another part of the project area, away from the trenches. Given

the size of the project area, there is no need to remove spoil off the site. Once shoring is in place, the trench walls will be profiled and photographed. Any fill features (e.g., bulkheads, cribbing, wharves) exposed in the trenches will be drawn and photographed. Both black and white and color slide film will be used. Also, deep test and trench walls will be profiled.

At all times, first consideration will be given to crew safety. If trenches become too unstable during excavation or profiling, they will be abandoned. The ending depth of the trenches will be based on this safety factor. If no danger is present however, the deep tests will be advanced to original river bottom. Test trenches will be advanced into original land fill. As the deep tests may extend below the water table, all trenches will be dewatered during excavation. If any outstanding fill features are located within a trench, such as a ship, excavations will stop to avoid damage to the feature, and both Barclays Bank and the Landmarks Preservation Commission will be contacted immediately.

Excavation of the 5 x 5 foot test units will begin after the yard areas have been cleared, by machine, of surface and subsurface modern debris. Upon encountering intact cultural deposits, machine excavation will stop. An excavation unit will then be measured in, overlying the deposit, and hand excavation will begin. A unit datum will be established and tied into the site datum with the use of a transit. These deposits will be excavated in natural levels. Natural levels greater than 0.4 feet will be subdivided into 0.4 foot arbitrary levels. All artifacts will be bagged by level and screened through quarter-inch mesh hardware cloth. They will be dry screened or water screened depending upon the excavation conditions. Flotation and soil samples will be collected. In the event features are uncovered, a detailed plan-view will be drawn and the remainder of the unit excavated. The features will not be completely excavated until after consultation with the Landmarks Preservation Commission Archaeologist has been completed. A minimum of two profiles will be drawn upon completion of excavation units. These will be supplemented by black and white prints and color slide photography.

#### B. Laboratory Methods:

All recovered artifacts will be washed; and diagnostic materials, such as ceramics and glass, will be labeled. Artifacts that are subject to deterioration will be stabilized. Not all items may be suitable for conservation. These would include extensively deteriorated metal pieces that cannot be identified in terms of form or function, wood scraps that are nondiagnostic, and unidentifiable leather items. If large amounts of diagnostic materials require conservation, such as ceramics and glass, only a representative sample will be set aside for conservation. This will be done after the entire assemblage has been analyzed.

Whenever possible, artifacts will be analyzed to obtain information on temporal affiliation and function. If ceramic samples are of an adequate size, South's Mean Ceramic Dating Formula will be applied to obtain dates of deposits. Glass bottle embossments and technical features will also be used for dating purposes. Ethnobotanical materials will be identified to determine the possible sources of refuse within fill deposits.

Urban archaeological investigations often produce huge quantities of brick, metal, and other bulk items. All of these materials will be weighted, counted and analyzed. However, only a representative sample of each material type will be retained for storage. The remainder will be discarded.

All analysis will be conducted at LBA's laboratory facilities in East Orange, New Jersey. Given the close proximity of East Orange to Manhattan (i.e. half-hour-one way), it is more cost efficient to transport artifacts to East Orange for processing, on a daily basis, than to set up new laboratory space in Manhattan.

### C. Historical Research Methods

Basic aspects of ownership, occupation and land use in the Barclays Bank site, from the original 1694 water lot grants to the economic decline of the block in the late 19th century, have been identified through research conducted by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (1983). With the salient characteristics of the history of Block 31 established through primary and secondary documentary research, historical research carried out in Phase II will address issues that arise as fieldwork progresses and focus on broader questions of the relationship of Block 31 to historical phenomena and developments in New York City as a whole.

Among the issues to be addressed are:

- 1) The relationship of landfill chronology and characteristics of Block 31 to the history of landfill development in the city during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
- 2) The role of Block 31 in the development of New York City as a domestic and international port during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
- 3) The historical nature of deposits, features, and structural elements. Additional historical research will be conducted to address such concerns raised during fieldwork. For example, during Phase II testing of the GSA Jamaica, Queens site questions were raised as to the dates of exposed foundations. Further historical research established the framework necessary to address these questions.

Sources to be consulted in the historical research effort include published secondary sources, compiled from relevant subject bibliographies, plus a variety of primary source materials. Among the latter are local newspapers (New York Historical Society) and map collections of the New York Historical Society and New York Public Library. City directories for the period following 1810 (New York Historical Society), tax records, (Municipal Building), and deed records (Hall of Records) will also be consulted as necessary. In addition, the architectural collections of the New York Public Library and materials on file at the New York Landmarks Commission will be investigated for information concerning actual or likely characteristics of Block 31's architectural history.



## V. REPORTING

Eight weeks after the completion of fieldwork, five copies of a draft report will be submitted to Barclays Bank International Limited. This report will detail the historical research, field, and laboratory methods used; the rationale for these methods; and results of these studies. The report will end with an evaluation of the resources located during this investigation and whether there is a need for further management considerations. If recommendations are made for further work on identified deposits and features, the format for this additional data retrieval program will be detailed in terms of a scope of work.

After Barclays Bank International Limited and the Landmarks Commission's review of the draft report, LBA will submit 25 copies of a final report, taking into account all comments made on the draft. This final report will be submitted to Barclays Bank within a time frame to be determined by Barclays Bank.

## VI. DISPOSITION OF DATA AND RECOVERED MATERIALS

The disposition of all artifactual materials, notes, maps, photographs, and other items resulting from this investigation will be determined through consultation with Barclays Bank International Limited and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.

## VII. STAFF QUALIFICATIONS

The Berger Cultural Resource staff conducting this study will consist of the following individuals: a Principal Investigator, a Co-Principal Investigator, a Field Director, a Senior Historian, and a Project Laboratory Supervisor. The project will be supervised by a Project Director who will be responsible for the administration, invoicing, and coordination required in executing the project.

As Director and Principal Archaeologist of the Cultural Resource Group of LBA, Dr. John Hotopp will serve as Project Director. Since 1970, Dr. Hotopp has directed archaeological and cultural resource management projects with responsibilities in administration, accounting, and general project coordination. Dr. Hotopp was Project Director, for the Office of the State Archaeologist, Iowa, and Director of Transportation Archaeology for the Iowa Department of Transportation. Since joining the staff of Louis Berger and Associates in 1981, Dr. Hotopp has served as Project Director for projects in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Georgia, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Wyoming, and Nebraska and most recently has completed his assignment as Project Director for the Phase II Cultural Resources Survey of the Abbott Farm National Landmark near Trenton, New Jersey.

Mr. Bertram Herbert will serve as Principal Investigator. All of Mr. Herbert's time will be allotted to the project. He will be onsite each working day until the fieldwork is completed and will be senior author during report preparation. Mr. Herbert has extensive experience in northeastern urban archaeology. He has participated in a supervisory capacity on several projects in New York City (the 175 Water Street Project and the Phase II and Phase III investigations of the GSA Federal Building site in Jamaica, Queens). Mr. Herbert recently served as the Senior Historical Archaeologist on a comprehensive Phase I study of a 70-mile transmission corridor in Georgia. He is experienced in conducting historic documentary work and using data from such research for assessing the archaeological potential of an area and then conducting field testing to verify this potential.

Mr. Terry Klein will function as Co-Principal Investigator. In this position, he will assist Mr. Herbert in the location and evaluation of resources in the project area; be responsible for management reports and planning for future work, if required; and will serve as senior reviewer during report writing and production. The Co-Principal Investigator will be in the field twice-a-week. Mr. Klein has had considerable experience in urban archaeology and in testing and mitigation programs. As Director of the Alexandria, Virginia, Regional Preservation Office, for two years, Mr. Klein helped create an archaeological plan for the city based on archival and archaeological surveys, which he also

directed. He also served as Principal Investigator on several test excavations within the city. Additionally, Mr. Klein directed the analysis and report production for a data retrieval program for a seven-block area in downtown Wilmington, Delaware, and was Principal Investigator for an archaeological testing program conducted in Jamaica, Queens, New York, for the General Services Administration. Both of the latter projects involved research and analysis of eighteenth and nineteenth century deposits and artifactual materials.

Mr. Jay Cohen will serve as Field Director for this project. As Field Director, he will be responsible for the day-to-day aspects of fieldwork and will have a major role in artifact analysis and report writing. Mr. Cohen is thoroughly familiar with archaeological excavations in New York City. He has participated in almost all major excavations in Manhattan as field technician, field supervisor, and director. These projects included testing and mitigation of 7 Hanover Square Block, Phase II testing at 64 Pearl Street, testing of the Stadt Huys Block, and cultural resource mitigation of both the Telco Block and the 175 Water Street Block. Mr. Cohen also served as a field supervisor during the excavation of the Ronson Ship at the 175 Water Street Site.

LBA's Senior Historian, Dr. Amy Friedlander, will be responsible for all historical research for this project. Given the time frame in which this project is to be completed, Dr. Friedlander's expertise in the history of New York and close association with many cultural resource investigations in Manhattan, will guarantee the production of a complete, professional, and expedient product. Dr. Friedlander has served in a principal position on many urban projects. These include historical analyses of the Green Coffee Complex, theaters in Times Square, the 175 Water Street Block, and the General Services Administration Building Site in Jamaica, Queens. All these projects were in New York City. In addition, Dr. Friedlander has conducted urban historical research in Wilmington, Delaware, and Washington, D.C.

The laboratory analyses to be conducted during this project will be overseen by the LBA Cultural Resource Group's Laboratory Director, Ms. Debra Hoffman. Ms. Hoffman has extensive experience in the processing of large quantities of artifactual materials within a stringent time frame. She also has experience in the identification and analysis of seventeenth, eighteenth and early nineteenth century historic artifacts. Ms. Hoffman's role in this project will be to assist the Project Laboratory Supervisor, who will be involved only in this investigation.

The Project Laboratory Supervisor will be responsible for the project-specific processing and analysis of artifacts. The individual to be selected will have extensive experience with eighteenth through late nineteenth century artifacts and will have participated in major excavation projects in New York City.

During testing, it is anticipated that many specimens recovered from the block will require specialized conservation techniques. Conservation above and beyond normal laboratory curation will be required to insure that specimens do not deteriorate during analysis and storage. Therefore, LBA has, on retainer, a conservator from the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., to provide the necessary conservation expertise during this testing program.

During the testing program, it may be necessary to address engineering questions such as structural safety of basements and backhoe trenches. LBA has a staff of engineers who will be available to provide guidance in such areas.

## VIII. SCHEDULE

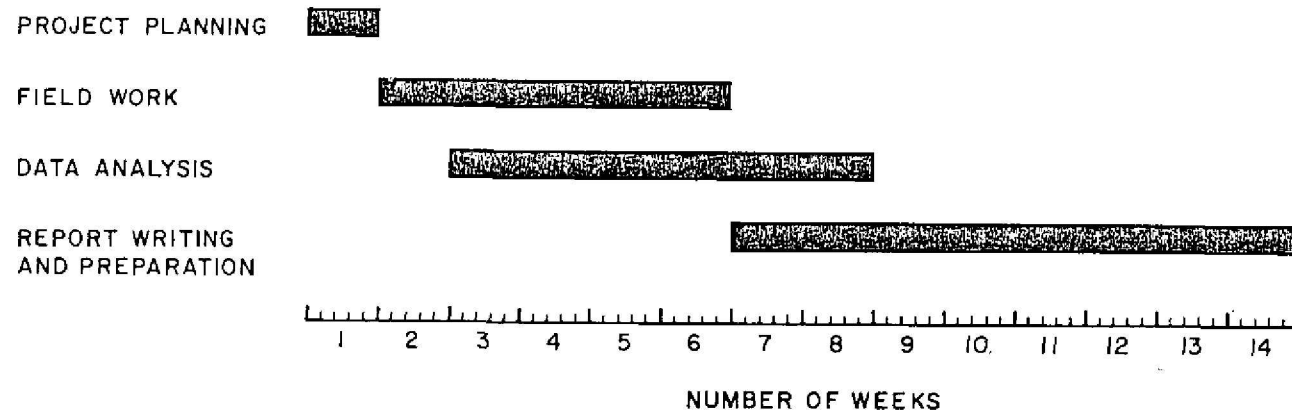
LBA's scheduling of this archaeological testing program will follow the time table presented in Figure 4.

Upon notice to proceed, the planning phase will begin and will take one week (five days) after which fieldwork will commence. Fieldwork will run for five weeks. The laboratory and data analyses will begin the second week of fieldwork, and will run for six weeks. Report writing and production will begin after the conclusion of field work and will take eight weeks to complete.

It should be noted that this schedule does not address actual person hours. These hours are presented in the project budget.

LBA has the capacity to complete the above schedule because of the availability of a permanent, professional staff who have worked together before and can be quickly mobilized.

FIGURE 4  
PROJECT SCHEDULE  
CALENDAR TIME



## IX. BUDGET DESCRIPTION

The proposed budget, which is appended, provides fees for the services described in this proposal. The final budget total is to be considered a not-to-exceed total cost based on the work described within this proposal. Invoices reflecting the amount of work completed will be submitted monthly. Invoices will document the number of hours worked and expenses incurred.



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- Bridges, Sarah T. and Bert Salwen  
1980 Weeksville: The Archaeology of a Black Urban Community. In Archaeological Perspectives on Ethnicity in America: Afro-American and Asian American Culture History, pp. 38-47, edited by Robert Schuyler. Baywood Publishing Company, Inc., Farmingdale, New York.
- Cressey, Pamela, J., John F. Stephens, Steven J. Shephard, and Barbara H. Magid  
1982 The Core/Periphery Relationship and the Archaeological Record in Alexandria, Virginia. In Archaeology in Urban America: The Search for Pattern and Process, edited by Roy S. Dickens Jr., Academic Press, New York.
- Geismer, J.H., Editor  
1983 The Archaeological Investigation of the 175 Water Street Block, New York City. Ms. on file New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.
- Klein, Terry H. and Patrick H. Garrow  
1983 An Archaeological Investigation of Wilmington Boulevard, Monroe Street to King Street. Ms. on file Delaware Department of Transportation, Dover, Delaware.
- Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.  
1983 An Archaeological and Historical Assessment of the Barclays Bank Site, 100 Water Street, New York, New York. Ms. on file, New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.
- Miller, George L.  
1980 Classification and Economic Scaling of the 19th Century Ceramics. Historical Archaeology 14: 1-40.
- Rothschild, Nan A. and Diana Di Zerega Rockman  
1982 Method in Urban Archaeology. The Stadt Huys Block. In the Archaeology of Urban America: The Search for Pattern and Process, edited by Roy S. Dickens Jr. pp. 3-18 Academic Press, New York.
- Woodward -Clyde Consultants, Inc.  
1983 Subsurface Investigations for Barclays Bank/Boring Log Inventory. 1250 Broadway, 15th Floor, New York, New York 10001. November.

RESUMES OF KEY PERSONNEL

## RESUME

NAME: John A. Hotopp

EDUCATION: Ph.D., Anthropology, University of Iowa,  
Iowa City, 1969-1978.  
University of Colorado, Boulder, 1969.  
M.A., Political Science, Marshall  
University, Huntington, W. Va.,  
1964-1968.  
B.A., Economics and Political Science,  
Morris Harvey College, Charleston, W.  
Va., 1961-1963.  
West Virginia University, Morgantown, W.  
Va., 1959-1961.

PROFESSIONAL  
AFFILIATIONS: Society of American Anthropology  
Society for Historical Archaeology  
Society for Industrial Archaeology  
Archaeological Society of New Jersey  
Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology  
Iowa Archaeological Society  
Association of Iowa Archaeologists  
Illinois Association for the Advancement  
of Archaeology  
Plains Anthropologist  
Pi Gamma Mu  
Phi Alpha Theta  
Sigma Xi

EXPERIENCE:  
1981 to Present \*Principal Archaeologist, Louis Berger &  
Associates, Inc.

Project Director, Phase II Cultural  
Resource Survey, Abbott Farm Project,  
Routes I-195, I-295, N.J. 29, and N.J.  
129, near Trenton, N.J., for the New  
Jersey Department of Transportation.

Project Director, Lower Raritan River  
Multipurpose Study, Cultural Resource  
Reconnaissance, Middlesex and Somerset  
Counties, N.J., for the United States  
Army Corps of Engineers.

Project Director, Phase II Cultural  
Resource Survey, Route U.S. 206 between  
Princeton and Somerville, N.J., for the  
New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Project Director, Phase II Cultural Resource Survey, Routes U.S. 22 and I-78 Interchange, Still Valley, Greenwich and Pohatacong Townships, N.J., for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Project Director, Phase II Cultural Resource Survey, Route N.J. 31 between Flemington and Clinton, N.J., for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

1980

\*Research Fellow in Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution.

Position involved independent research based on the collections of the Smithsonian. Current research involves the analysis of 39 ST 1, a multi-component archaeological site located in South Dakota which was excavated as part of the post-World II Interagency Archaeological Salvage Program in the Missouri River Basin. Also involved in test excavations at 18 Ch 89, a pre-historic ossuary in Maryland.

\*Archaeological Consultant, Dennett Muessig & Associates.

Position involved assisting in proposal preparation, archaeological fieldwork and photography, and establishing ground controls for photographic mapping of structures and archaeological sites. Involved in photographic mapping of a Metro tunnel in Washington, D.C. to identify tight spots, and photogrammetric mapping of the Gallery Row project, Washington, D.C. and of the excavation on the grounds of Plum Grove, a former governor's home in Iowa City, Iowa.

\*Archaeologist, Iowa Department of Transportation.

Designed a preservation and development plan for an archaeological site acquired as part of the Iowa Great River Road project. Coordinated with State Historic Preservation Officer, Federal Highway Administration, Iowa Conservation Commission, and Iowa Native Americans.

\*Archaeological Consultant, Iowa State University.

Established ground controls for excavations at Buxton, Iowa, a defunct coal mining town.

1970 to 1980

\*Director of Transportation Archaeology for the Iowa Department of Transportation Cultural Resource Surveys Contract, Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Iowa.

Position involved directing surveys along proposed highway corridors, testing sites for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, and conducting mitigation-level excavations. Directed Historic American Buildings Survey recording of Gothic Revival dwelling in Knoxville, Iowa, excavations at the Lambert Site, a Woodland camp on the Des Moines River, and the cultural and natural resources survey of the Iowa Great River Road. All involved assembling and managing interdisciplinary teams of archaeologists, historians, historical architects, geologists, and ecologists.

\*Senior Research Scientist, University of Iowa (position concurrent with Directorship of Transportation Archaeology Program, which was run under annual contracts between the university and the Iowa Department of Transportation).

\*Adjunct Lecturer, Department of Anthropology, University of Iowa.

Taught courses in laboratory analysis, field methodology, site surveying, and mapping. Also supervised independent study students.

\*Director, Iowa Archaeological Site Records Inventory, Office of the State Archaeologist.

Position involved correcting and updating existing site records and compiling all new site records filed with the State Archaeologist.

\*Project Director, Office of the State Archaeologist.

Position involved the excavation of an archaic ossuary in Council Bluffs, Iowa (as a result of this project revisions were made to the Iowa Code providing for cooperation between Native Americans and archaeologists), the excavation of a Central Plains earthlodge at the Glenwood State School, Glenwood, Iowa, and the survey of cultural resources to be impounded by the Waubonsie Reservoir, Mills and Fremont Counties, Iowa.

\*Director of Salvage Archaeology, Iowa Department of Transportation.

Position involved the direction of excavations of 14 earthlodges and a Woodland site within the zone of impact of the relocation of Highway 34, Glenwood, Iowa.

\*Project Coordinator, MACOS Project, University of Iowa.

Position involved coordinating joint research between the Anthropology and Education Departments.

1965 to 1969

Instructor of Social Sciences, Morris Harvey College.

\*Instructor, Adult Education Program, West Virginia University.

\*Faculty Advisor, Pi Gamma Mu (Social Science Honorary), Morris Harvey College.

## RESUME

NAME: Bertram S. A. Herbert

EDUCATION: M.A., Anthropology, SUNY/Buffalo, New York, 1979  
B.A., Anthropology, Fordham University, New York, 1972

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS: Society for American Archaeology  
Society for Historic Archaeology  
American Anthropological Association  
American Association for the Advancement of Science  
Missouri Association of Professional Archaeologists  
New York Academy of Sciences  
Eastern States Archaeological Federation  
Association for Field Archaeology  
New York Archaeological Council  
Professional Archaeologists of New York City

EXPERIENCE:

1983 Archaeologist; Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

Archaeologist. Resource Inventory 1 for Georgia Power Company, Georgia.

Archeologist. Phase 1 Documentary Research and Archaeological Assessment, Barclays Bank Site, Manhattan, New York.

Archaeologist; Independent Archaeological Consultant.

Responsible for marketing research, bid preparation, budget formation.

1971 - 1982: Archaeologist; Professional Service Industries Inc., Soil Systems Division, Alexandria, Virginia and Marietta, Georgia.

Duties: proposal writing, budget formation, marketing; technical report writing, review and editing of over 25 contract reports in the Midwest and Eastern U.S.; hiring personnel, supervising laboratory and field operations (including surveys, testings and mitigation projects), and administrative responsibilities of project manager and principal investigator.

Archaeologist; Iroquois Research Institute, Fairfax, Virginia.

Duties: survey and field data recordation in reservoir projects in Clinton Lake, Kansas and Harry S. Truman Project in Missouri.

Resume-Bertram S.A. Herbert  
Page Two

1971-1982      Archaeologist; Archaeological Resource Management  
(continued)      Corporation, Garden Grove, California.

Duties: conducting excavations in Orange County and surveys and subsequent reports in Oji Valley, San Bernadino and Orange County, California.

Archaeologist; Ecology and Environment, Buffalo, New York.

Duties: directing surveys in Boston Valley and Finger Lake Region in New York State; monitoring and testing, field data recordation.

Survey Archaeologist; New York Archaeological Council, Buffalo, New York.

Duties: supervising a survey crew and maintaining a field data recordation system for surveys conducted in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, New York State.



## RESUME

NAME: Terry H. Klein

EDUCATION: M.A., Anthropology, Southern Illinois  
University, 1979  
B.A., Anthropology, University of Arizona  
1974  
Honors: Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi

PROFESSIONAL  
AFFILIATIONS: American Anthropological Association  
Society for American Archaeology  
Society for Historical Archaeology

### EXPERIENCE:

Present \*Archaeologist, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

Assistant Archaeologist, Phase III, Cultural  
Resource Survey Abbott Farm Project, Routes  
I-195, I-295, N.J. 29, and N.J. 129, near  
Trenton, N.J. for the New Jersey Department  
of Transportation.

Project Director Cultural Resource Survey,  
Georgia Power Company Transmission Line,  
Burke, Screven and Effingham Counties.

Project Director, Archaeological Investigations  
for Peacekeeper Environmental Impact Assessment  
Cheyenne, Wyoming.

1976-1983 \*Senior Archaeologist, Soil Systems, Inc.

Responsible for writing proposals; directing  
projects in the field and lab; writing final  
reports for surveys, testing programs and mitiga-  
tion projects; and surveys.

\*Director, Alexandria Regional Preservation Office.

Directed a comprehensive archival and archaeolo-  
gical survey of Alexandria, Virginia. The  
survey's results were used for research of  
historic and prehistoric settlement patterns and  
cultural processes and for creation of an archaeo-  
logical preservation plan for the city. Was one  
of the contributors to the plan.

\*Archaeologist, National Register of Historic Places Heritage Conservation and Recreation Services

Responsibilities included reviewing State and Federal eligibility for archaeological properties, providing professional staff support, assisting in the preparation of National Register program guidelines and reviewing reports.

\*Archaeologist, Interagency Archaeological Services, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

Responsibilities included reviewing reports and policy documents originating in the office, reviewing determinations of no adverse effect requests, and researching coal strip mining and its impact on cultural resources.

\*Research Assistant, Black Mesa Archaeological Project, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

Conducted original research using data from Black Mesa, Arizona. The research involved examination and development of methods for perceiving social group size change on the Mesa, using artifactual and architectural materials from excavated sites.

\*Research Assistant, Star Lake Archaeological Project Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

Analyzed prehistoric and protohistoric ceramics from Star Lake in northwest New Mexico. Wrote a report on the results of the analysis and on the nature of Anasazi occupation of the Star Lake area.

## RESUME

NAME: Jay Robert Cohen

EDUCATION: Ohio University, Athens, Ohio (9/72-6/74)  
B.A., Anthropology/Archaeology, State University  
College at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York 1976  
New York University Graduate School of Arts and  
Sciences, New York (M.A., degree,  
Anthropology/Archaeology in progress).

PROFESSIONAL  
AFFILIATIONS: American Anthropological Association  
Society for American Archaeology  
Society for Historic Archaeology  
National Trust for Historic Archaeology  
Eastern States for Archaeological Federation  
New York State Archaeological Association

### EXPERIENCE:

Present Archaeologist, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

Staff Archaeologist, MX Missile Project field  
reconnaissance, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

1981 to 1983 Staff Archaeologist, Soil Systems, Inc.  
Marietta, Georgia. Responsibilities include pro-  
posal writing, direction of, and full par-  
ticipation in field work, artifact analysis,  
writing reports for surveys, testing programs,  
and mitigation projects, and participation in  
development of cultural resource recommendations.

Fieldwork for Soil Systems, Inc.

Field Director, Passaic River Basin Flood Control  
Project, New Jersey. Duties include research of  
known historic and prehistoric sites, testing  
predictive model designed for U.S. Dept. of the  
Army, Corps of Engineers, recording data on com-  
puter forms, as well as artifact collection and  
analysis.

Field Director Phase II Archaeological  
Investigations for Proposed General Services  
Administration Social Security Building, Jamaica,  
Queens County, New York, Duties included; report  
preparation and writing, stratigraphic interpre-  
tation and artifact analysis, development of a  
mitigation plan.

Assistant Field Director, Phase II Archaeological testing of Interstate 95, Henrico, Chesterfield and Prince George Counties, Virginia. Tested 19 archaeological historic and pre-historic sites within proposed highway R.O.W. Responsibilities included: supervising field crew, artifact analysis and report preparation and writing.

Field Director, Archaeological Testing and Evaluation at Historic House Site : 22PS606, Bay Springs section, Tom Bigbee River Multi-Resource District, Prentiss County, Mississippi. Duties included supervising field crews, mapping of 19th century farmstead and report preparation.

Archaeological Technician, Phase I Archaeological Survey of Interstate 95, Henrico, Chesterfield and Prince George Counties, Virginia. An intensive survey of 27 miles of proposed highway corridor.

Co-Field Director, Archaeological Investigation of Ronson Ship at 175 Water Street Block Excavation, New York City, New York. Excavation of an 18th century, lightly armed, English merchant ship. Duties included supervising excavation crew, hull and deck documentation, artifact analysis, report writing and preparation.

Field Crew Chief, Testing and Mitigation of 175 Water Street Block, New York City, New York. An 18th to 20th century urban site excavation; site where the Ronson Ship (see above) was located and partially excavated. Responsibilities included supervising and participating in excavation, stratigraphic interpretation, ceramic analysis, report writing and preparation.

Archaeological Technician, Cultural Resource Investigation of Telco Block, New York City, New York. An 18th to 20th century urban site excavation. Duties included excavation of horizontal yard deposits and features (privies, cisterns), as well as stratigraphic interpretation and the drawing of plans, and all aspects of laboratory work.

1981

Field Technician for Dr. Nan Rothschild, Diana diZerega Rockman and Arnold Pickman, Consultants, New York City, New York. Responsibilities included urban site excavation, drawing of plans and profiles, as well as general laboratory work including artifact tabulations and analysis.

- 1981 Field and Laboratory Assistant, Cultural Resource Testing and Mitigation of 7 Hanover Square Block, New York City, New York. Excavation of a 17th to 20th century urban archaeological site.
- Field Technician, Phase II testing at 64 Pearl Street Site, New York City, New York. A 19th century structure on Schermerhorn Row.
- 1979 Field and Laboratory Assistant, Cultural Resource Testing and Mitigation of Stadt Huys Block, New York City, New York. A historic 17th and 20th century urban excavation under the auspices of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.
- Field Technician for Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Dr. Robert L. Bettinger, Principal Investigator, Davis, California. Responsibilities included prehistoric site testing and excavation in central eastern California, drawing of plans and profiles, as well as general laboratory work, including artifact tabulation and analysis.
- 1980 Archaeological Technician, Phase II testing at Lee Vining, California. Contracted with U.S. Forest Service, Bishop, California office.
- 1979 Archaeological Technician, Cultural Resource investigation for determination of horizontal and vertical limits and cultural components of Shady Rest Site, Monmouth Lakes, California. Contracted with U.S. Forest Service, Bishop, California office.
- Field Crew Chief, Technician and Literature Searcher for Cultural Resource Management Service, Inc., Buffalo, New York. Responsibilities included supervising survey crews, conducting historic and pre-historic literature searches, and full participation in all testing and surveys.
- 1978 Literature Searcher, Project #78-16; History and Prehistory for cultural resource investigation of Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey.
- Literature Searcher, Field Crew Assistant, Stage 1A and 1 Cultural Resource Investigation, Ellicott Creek Flood Control, Amhearst, New York. Contracted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Duties included report writing and preparation.

Literature Searcher, Project #77-42 Stage I Cultural Resource Survey for Manchester-Shortsville Joint Sewer System, Manchester, New York.

Field Crew Assistant, Project #77-3, Stage II excavation at Little Valley Waste-water Facility, Little Valley, New York.

Field Crew Assistant, Stage II Salvage Operations at Historic McClellan-Sackett Mill Site, Fredonia, New York.

Field Crew Assistant, Project #77-18, Stage I Cultural Resource Investigation, Survey of Kelley Island for Sewage Treatment Plant. Contracted by Buffalo Sewer Authority, Buffalo, New York.

Field Crew Chief, Project #76-79, Stage I Cultural Resource Investigation, Survey of Walden Park and Pond, Town of Lancaster, New York.

Field Crew Chief, Project #76-79, Stage I Cultural Resource Investigation, Survey of Walden Park and Pond, Town of Lancaster, New York.

1976

Field Crew Chief, Project #76-76, Stage I Cultural Resource Survey of Marina and Park and monitoring of dredging at Eighteen Mile Creek, Olcott, New York.

Field Crew Chief, Technician and Literature Searcher, State University of New York at Buffalo, Dept. of Archaeological Survey, Buffalo, New York; Dr. Neil L. Troubowitz, Director of Archaeological Survey. Responsibilities included supervising and participating in fieldwork, documentary research and artifact analysis.

1978

Fieldwork Assistant, Stage II Cultural Resource Investigation of Boston Valley, Site No. U.B. 1535, the Hogan Site U.B. 1546, the Rockwood Site U.B. 1553 and the Yoder Site U.B. 1554.

1978

Field Assistant, Stage II Cultural Resource Investigation of Stone Site, U.S. 1524. Prehistoric site testing, Batavia, New York.

Field Crew Chief, Literature Searcher, Stage I Cultural Resource Investigation of Route 31, Newark at Lyons Bridge replacement, Arcadia, New York.

Field Crew Chief, Stage I Cultural Resource Investigation for extension of Ellicot Creek Flood Control Project, Ellicot, New York.

Field Crew Chief and Assistant for Ecology and Environment Inc., Buffalo, New York, Conducted intensive field surveys.

1977

Fieldwork Crew Assistant, Project #M.B. 616, Stage I Cultural Resource Investigation of a gas line collection system for Miller Brewing Company, Auburn, New York.

Field Crew Chief, Project #N.Y. 120, Stage I Cultural Resource Investigation. Survey of Boston Valley Highway Rt. 219, Boston, N.Y.

Field Crew Chief, Project #T.V. 588, Stage I Cultural Resource Investigation. Sewer Survey for Village of Warsaw, New York.

Field Crew Chief and Assistant for New York Archaeological Council, Archaeological Resource Management Service, Buffalo, New York. Conducted intensive field surveys, and participated in testing programs.

1976

Field Crew Chief, Project #76-50, Stage I investigation, sewer survey of Lotus Bay, New York.

Field Crew Chief, Project 76-41, Stage I Cultural Resource Investigation. Amherst Lateral Sewer Survey, Town of Amherst, N.Y.

Field Crew Chief, Project #23, 27, 28EV, Stage I Cultural Resource Investigation, Erie County Sewer Survey of the Town of Evans, N.Y.

Field Crew Chief, Project #15-17E, Stage I Cultural Resource Investigation, Erie County Sewer District #2, sewer survey of Town of Eden, New York.

Field Crew Assistant, Project #76-9, Stage I Cultural Resource Investigation, sewer survey for Erie County District #2, Town of Hamburg, New York.

RESEARCH  
EXPERIENCE:

- 1979 to 1981      Excavation of three prehistoric sites, Owens Valley, California. Directed by Dr. Robert L. Bettinger, New York University. Excavating temporary pinyon and village sites.
- 1979              Lithic and Flotation Analysis from Pinyon House and Crater Midden Sites, Big Pine, California. Directed by Dr. Robert L. Bettinger, New York University.
- 1977              Analysis of clay bodies excavated from Teotiluaenu, Mexico. Research for Dr. Warren Barber, S.U.N.Y. Buffalo.
- 1976              Report: Settlement Patterns at the Eaton Site, West Seneca, N.Y. Directed by Neal L. Troubowitz, Houghton Chapter, N.Y. State Archaeological Association.

Contract Reports

- 1983              Outline of Data Retrieval Program for the General Services Administration, Federal Building Site, Jamaica, N.Y., Soil Systems Inc., Marietta, Georgia.
- Phase II Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Social Security Administration Building, Jamaica, Queens County, N.Y. Soil Systems, Inc., Marietta, Ga.
- Phase II Final Report, Archaeological Testing of the Proposed I-95 Corridor, Henrico, Chesterfield and Prince George Counties, Virginia. Soil Systems Inc., Marietta, Ga.
- 1982              Archaeological Testing and Evaluation at Historic Housesite: 22PS606, Bay Springs Section, Tombigbee River Multi-Resource District, Prentiss County, Mississippi. Soil Systems, Marietta, Ga.



## RESUME

NAME: Amy Friedlander

EDUCATION: Ph.D., Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, 1979  
M.A., Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, 1975  
B.A., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, 1974

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS: Southern Historical Association  
Georgia Association of Historians  
National Trust for Historic Preservation

EXPERIENCE:

1983 to Present \* Senior Historian, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

Senior Historian, Cultural Resources Survey, Georgia Power Company Transmission Line, Burke, Screven and Effingham Counties.

1982 to 1983 \* Chief Historian, Soil Systems, Inc.

Chief Historian, Phase II Archaeological Investigation, Proposed Social Security Administration Building, Jamaica, Queens County, New York.

Chief Historian, Phase III Data Recovery Program, Proposed Social Security Administration Building, Jamaica, Queens County, New York.

Chief Historian, Archaeological and Historical Investigations at 175 Water Street, New York, New York.

1980 to 1982 \* Historian, Soil Systems, Inc.

Historian, Phase I, Cultural Resources Plan, Proposed Federal Building, Jamaica, Queens, New York.

Historian, Historic Analysis for Proposed Times Square Hotel, New York.

Historian, Historical Documentation of Green Coffee Complex, New York.

Resume-Amy Friedlander  
Page Two

1980 to 1982  
(continued)

Assessment of the Alexander R. Shepherd House,  
Washington, D.C.

Historian, Industrial Archaeological  
Investigation, Washington, D.C. Navy Yard,  
Washington, D.C.

A PROPOSED BUDGET FOR  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING PROGRAM  
OF THE BARCLAYS BANK SITE  
100 WATER STREET  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

PREPARED FOR:

THE BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED  
HEAD OFFICE NORTH AMERICA

PREPARED BY:

THE CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP  
LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES, INC.

DECEMBER 1983

BUDGET AND LOGISTICS

BUDGET

Planning and Project Logistics

	<u>Hours</u>
Project Manager	8
Principal Investigator	16
Co-Principal Investigator	16
Field Director	40
Senior Historian	16

Field

Project Manager	16
Principal Investigator	200
Co-Principal Investigator	80
Field Director	200
Field Technicians (8)	1600
Senior Historian	80
Photographer	120

Analysis

Laboratory Director	16
Project Laboratory Supervisor	160
Laboratory Technicians (3)	480
Flora/Fauna Specialist	80
Conservator	40

Report Preparation

Project Manager	16
Principal Investigator	200
Co-Principal Investigator	80
Field Director	160
Senior Historian	80
Project Laboratory Supervisor	80
Drafting Director	40
Drafting Assistnat	160
Word Processing Operator	120
Report Coordinator	40
Photographer	32

### LOGISTICS

Louis Berger & Associates will provide the following services:

	<u>Hours</u>
o bulldozer	80
o backhoe	264
o bulldozer operator	80
o backhoe operator	264
o water pumps (2)	200
o portable toilet	
o shelters (4)	
o heaters (2)	
o shoring (timber and trench jacks)	

The following provisions will be supplied by the contracted construction company (Tishman Realty & Construction Co.)

- o fence cover
- o trailer
- o security
- o phone
- o sewer use permit