

5087Q

LBA  
200

---

---

**Proposed P.S. 234-Q  
Block 592, Lots 16 and 18  
Long Island City  
Queens County, New York**

---

---

3025 29 St

---

---

**Phase IB Archaeological Assessment**

---

---

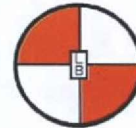
*Prepared for:*

**Parson Brinckerhoff, Inc.**  
One Penn Plaza  
New York, New York

**Parsons Brinckerhoff**

*Prepared by:*

**Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.**  
The Cultural Resource Group  
120 Halsted Street  
East Orange, New Jersey



September 2001

609

---

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

CHAPTER	PAGE
List of Figures .....	ii
List of Plates .....	iii
I. INTRODUCTION .....	1
II. FIELD INVESTIGATIONS .....	4
A. Methodology .....	4
B. Stratigraphic Summary .....	6
C. Historic Archaeological Features .....	8
1. Lot 16 Trenches .....	8
2. Lot 18 Trenches .....	8
III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	22
IV. REFERENCES CITED .....	23
APPENDIX A: ARTIFACT INVENTORY	
APPENDIX B: RESUMES OF KEY PERSONNEL	

---

## LIST OF FIGURES

---

FIGURE		PAGE
1.	Northwest Queens with the Project Area Indicated .....	2
2.	Aerial Photograph of the Project Area .....	3
3.	Location of Excavated Trenches, Shown on 1898 Sanborn Map .....	5
4.	Key to Figures 5-9, Showing Trench and Profile Orientation .....	7
5.	Trench 1, North Wall Profile (0-10 meters) .....	9
6.	Trench 1, South Wall Profile (10-20 meters) .....	11
7.	Trench 2, South Wall Profile .....	13
8.	Trench 3, North Wall Profile .....	15
9.	Trench 4, North Wall Profile .....	19

---

## LIST OF PLATES

---

PLATE		PAGE
1.	Trench 1, Brick and Mortar Foundation at the Back of the House on Lot 16, Facing North .....	10
2.	Trench 1 Overview with Metal Sewer Pipe .....	10
3.	Trench 1, Shaft Feature, Facing South .....	12
4.	Trench 2, Architectural Debris from the Back of the House on Lot 16, Facing South ...	12
5.	Trench 2, Shaft Feature, Facing South .....	14
6.	Trench 3, Architectural Debris from the Back of the House on Lot 18, Facing North ....	14
7.	Modern Metal Poles Disturbing Deposits in Trench 3, Facing North .....	16
8.	Plan of Sewer Drainage Channel in Trench 3 .....	16
9.	Sewer Catchment Basin Adjacent to the Sewer Drainage Channel in Trench 3, Facing North .....	18
10.	Trench 4, South Profile of Marble Tiles .....	18
11.	Trench 4, Plan View of Marble Tiles .....	20
12.	Trench 4, Plan View of Marble Tiles, 5 cm Below Plan View Shown in Plate 11 .....	20
13.	Trench 4, Plan View of Floor Below Marble Tiles .....	21

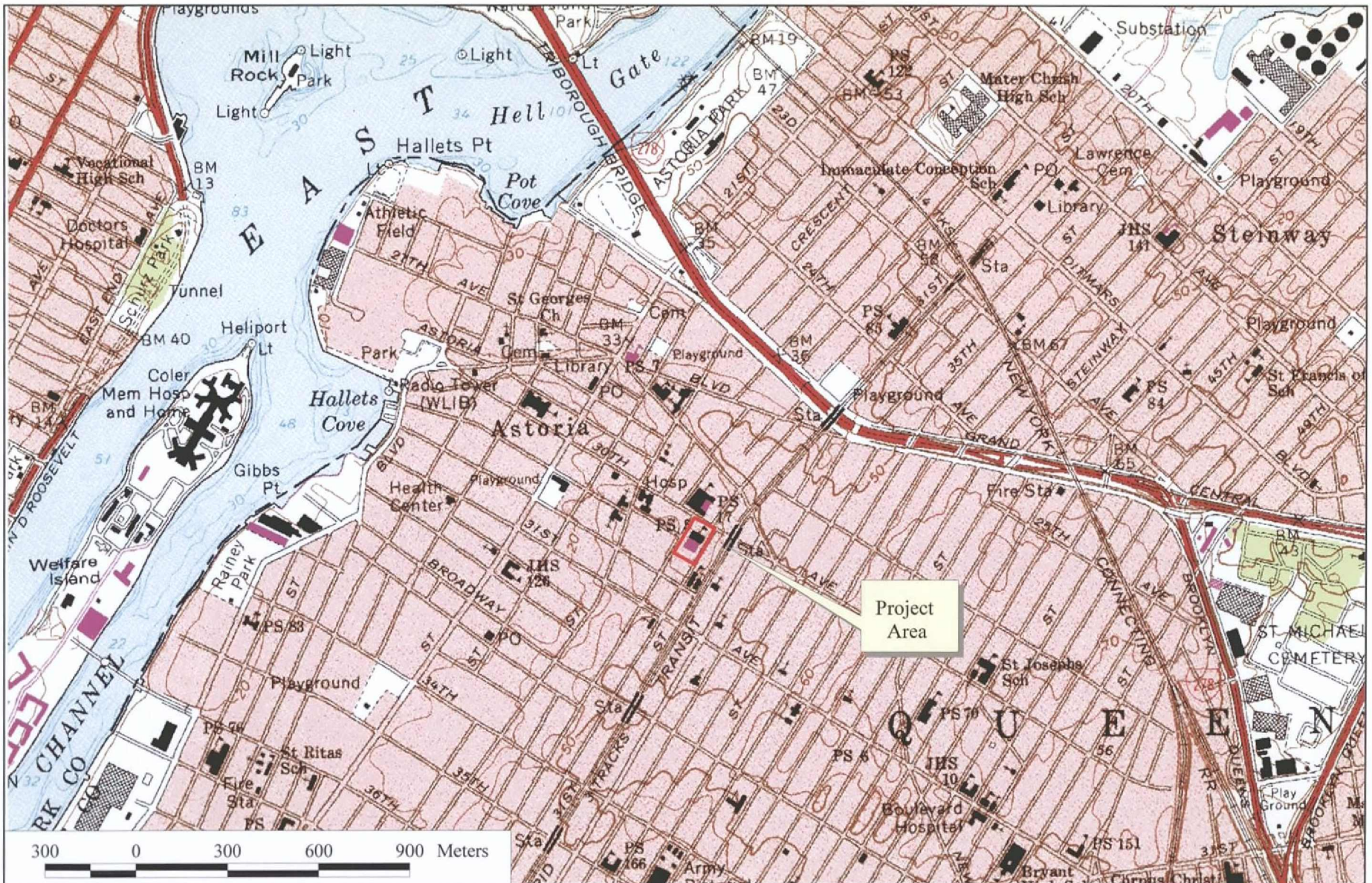
---



## I. INTRODUCTION

---

The New York City School Construction Authority (SCA) has proposed to construct a new public elementary school, to be known as P.S. 234-Q, in Long Island City, Queens County, New York. The project area, referred to as Block 592, Lot 15, covers approximately one acre between 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> streets. This designation includes several other lots (15-22 and 31-38) in Block 592 (Figures 1 and 2). The Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (Berger), was retained by Parsons Brinckerhoff, Inc., a subconsultant to SCA, to determine if intact late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century archaeological deposits were present in the form of backyard shaft features in Lots 16 and 18. These two lots are located in the southwest corner of the project area and formerly contained residences. During August 2001, Berger conducted a Phase IB archaeological assessment of Lots 16 and 18 through backhoe-excavated trenches. The trenches indicated that the backyards of Lots 16 and 18 do not contain intact shaft features with archaeological resources.

The Phase IB archaeological assessment followed the guidelines established by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) and city regulations governing the protection of the cultural environment (CEQRA). The project was conducted under the overall supervision of Ms. Susan Grzybowski, Assistant Director/Senior Archaeologist of Berger's Cultural Resource Group, and Mr. Zachary Davis, an RPA-certified archaeologist. Mr. Davis served as the Principal Investigator for this project and was the principal author of the report. Field testing was led by Mr. Davis. Backhoe excavations were conducted by Petracca & Sons of Whitestone, New York. Laboratory processing and analysis were overseen by Mr. Gerard Scharfenberger. The graphics for the report were prepared by Mr. Victor Reynolds and Mr. Davis.



	<b>TITLE:</b> FIGURE 1 - NORTHWEST QUEENS WITH THE PROJECT AREA INDICATED.		<b>LOCATION:</b> BLOCK 592, LOTS 16 & 18 29TH STREET LONG ISLAND CITY, QUEENS COUNTY, NEW YORK	 <b>LOUIS BERGER &amp; ASSOCIATES, INC.</b> 100 HALSTED STREET EAST ORANGE, NJ 07018 <a href="http://www.LouisBerger.com">www.LouisBerger.com</a>
	<b>CLIENT:</b> PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF, INC.	<b>SOURCE:</b> USGS 7.5' QUAD SHEET, CENTRAL PARK, NY-NJ, PHOTOREVISED 1979		



	TITLE: FIGURE 2 - AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PROJECT AREA.		LOCATION: BLOCK 592, LOTS 16 & 18 29TH STREET LONG ISLAND CITY, QUEENS COUNTY, NEW YORK	 LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES, INC. 100 HALSTED STREET EAST ORANGE, NJ 07018 <a href="http://www.LouisBerger.com">www.LouisBerger.com</a>
	CLIENT: PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF, INC.	SOURCE: NEW YORK STATE GIS CLEARINGHOUSE, <a href="http://www.nygis.state.ny.us">http://www.nygis.state.ny.us</a>		

---

## II. FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

---

### A. METHODOLOGY

Prior research on the project area provided information regarding the individuals occupying Lot 16 and Lot 18 (Fitts et al. 1998). These two lots were the subject of the field investigation conducted from August 23 through August 28, 2001, and described in this report. Although Lots 16 and 18 are now vacant, each of the lots formerly contained a house built in the nineteenth century. As stipulated in the scope of work for this testing, the technique used to examine buried deposits and thereby determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources was the mechanical excavation of trenches. The use of mechanical means of excavation expedites the removal of large quantities of fill. A total of four trenches were excavated by backhoe, and the results were closely monitored by archaeologists. The trenches varied in size from 13.5 meters to 20.5 meters long, 2 meters to 2.5 meters wide, and 2 meters to 2.5 meters deep. Figure 3 depicts the location of the four trenches overlaid on the 1898 Sanborn map of the project area.

Fieldwork began with monitoring of the removal of the concrete footing left from the temporary P.S. 17 Mini Building, which occupied Lots 16 through 21 of Block 592 until August 2001. The concrete footing was removed over the course of two days, August 23 and 24, 2001. The concrete footing covered almost the entire area that was to be tested for archaeological resources and varied in depth from approximately 30 centimeters at the center to almost one meter at the edges. It was determined that the edges of the concrete footing had disturbed the soils to a depth of 1.3 meters over a width of approximately 3.5 meters. Any potential archaeological resources located at the edge of the concrete footing had most likely been disturbed by construction of the concrete footing for the temporary P.S. 17 Mini Building.

Field excavations were initiated on Monday, August 27, 2001, with the excavation of two trenches by backhoe on Block 592, Lot 16, and were continued on Tuesday, August 28, 2001, with the excavation of two trenches by backhoe on Block 592, Lot 18. All excavated trenches were oriented parallel to the lot lines, running from northwest to southeast. At the completion of each trench excavation, the trenches were plotted using a Trimble XR Pro GPS mapping grade unit. This GPS unit records spatial locations with an accuracy of  $\pm 50$  centimeters. Each GPS-recorded point requires approximately one minute to register its spatial position. All GPS-recorded points are corrected using in-the-field real-time correction via a National Geodetic Survey (NGS) continuously operating reference system (CORS). At the end of each day, the GPS-collected data are postprocessed to reduce errors brought about by atmospheric interference and selective satellite availability. The GPS data points are postprocessed by comparing the field data to a known reference point tracking the same satellites used to generate the in-field data. Postprocessing typically improves the spatial resolution for each position by around 50 percent.





Once all four excavated trenches had been recorded with the GPS and postprocessed, the GPS data were exported as ArcView GIS (Geographic Information Systems) data files and entered into an already existing GIS database for the P.S. 234-Q project. Storing all field data within the GIS database makes quick and immediate access to spatial information on artifact distribution possible across the project area. The GIS database can, for example, display the distribution of different artifact classes over the project area in order to isolate specific localities. In addition, spatial data within the GIS database can be presented graphically to illustrate artifact distribution in relation to several different variables, such as topography, soil type, and viewshed. At the conclusion of the study, the GIS database can be delivered to Parson Brinckerhoff, Inc. along with the report.

Trench 1 was located in Lot 16, 12.2 meters from the western edge of the lot. It measured 20.6 meters long, 2 meters wide, and 2.4 meters at its deepest point. This trench was begun at the point where the eastern wall





**KEY**

-  Streets
-  Project Area
-  Backhoe trenches
-  Concrete footing



**TITLE:** FIGURE 3 - LOCATION OF EXCAVATED TRENCHES, SHOWN ON 1898 SANBORN MAP.

**SOURCE:**  
SANBORN 1898

**CLIENT:**  
PARSONS  
BRINCKERHOFF, INC.

**DATE:**  
SEPTEMBER  
2001



**LOUIS BERGER & ASSOCIATES, INC.**  
100 HALSTED STREET  
EAST ORANGE, NJ 07018  
[www.LouisBerger.com](http://www.LouisBerger.com)

of the nineteenth-century house formerly present on Lot 16 was adjoined by a small addition to the house (Sanborn 1898) (see Figure 3).

Trench 2, also located in Lot 16, was positioned 2.2 meters northeast of Trench 1, at a distance of 12.2 meters from the eastern edge of the present sidewalk along Lot 16 (see Figure 3). This trench measured 17.9 meters long, 2 meters wide, and 2 meters at its deepest point. Trench 2 was positioned at this location to identify the northernmost portion of the house present on Lot 16 during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Trench 3 was located in Lot 18, approximately 12.5 meters from the western edge of that lot (see Figure 3). This trench measured 19.1 meters long, 2.2 meters wide, and 2 meters at its deepest point.

Trench 4 was located 2 meters northeast of Trench 3, in Lot 18, and was begun at a distance of 12.5 meters from the eastern edge of the present-day sidewalk (see Figure 3). This trench measured 13.0 meters long, 2.3 meters wide, and 2 meters at its deepest point. Trench 4 was extended to the southwest for 1 meter to investigate a deposit of archaeological material.

Soil samples were selectively removed from the layers encountered. The soil was randomly screened through ¼-inch mesh by stratum. Areas that were not screened included any stratum that contained abundant modern debris. Soil strata were measured, described, and recorded for all trenches. Following excavation of each trench, profiles of one wall were drawn and the trench was photographed. All trenches were backfilled immediately following excavation and the recording of data.

#### B. STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY

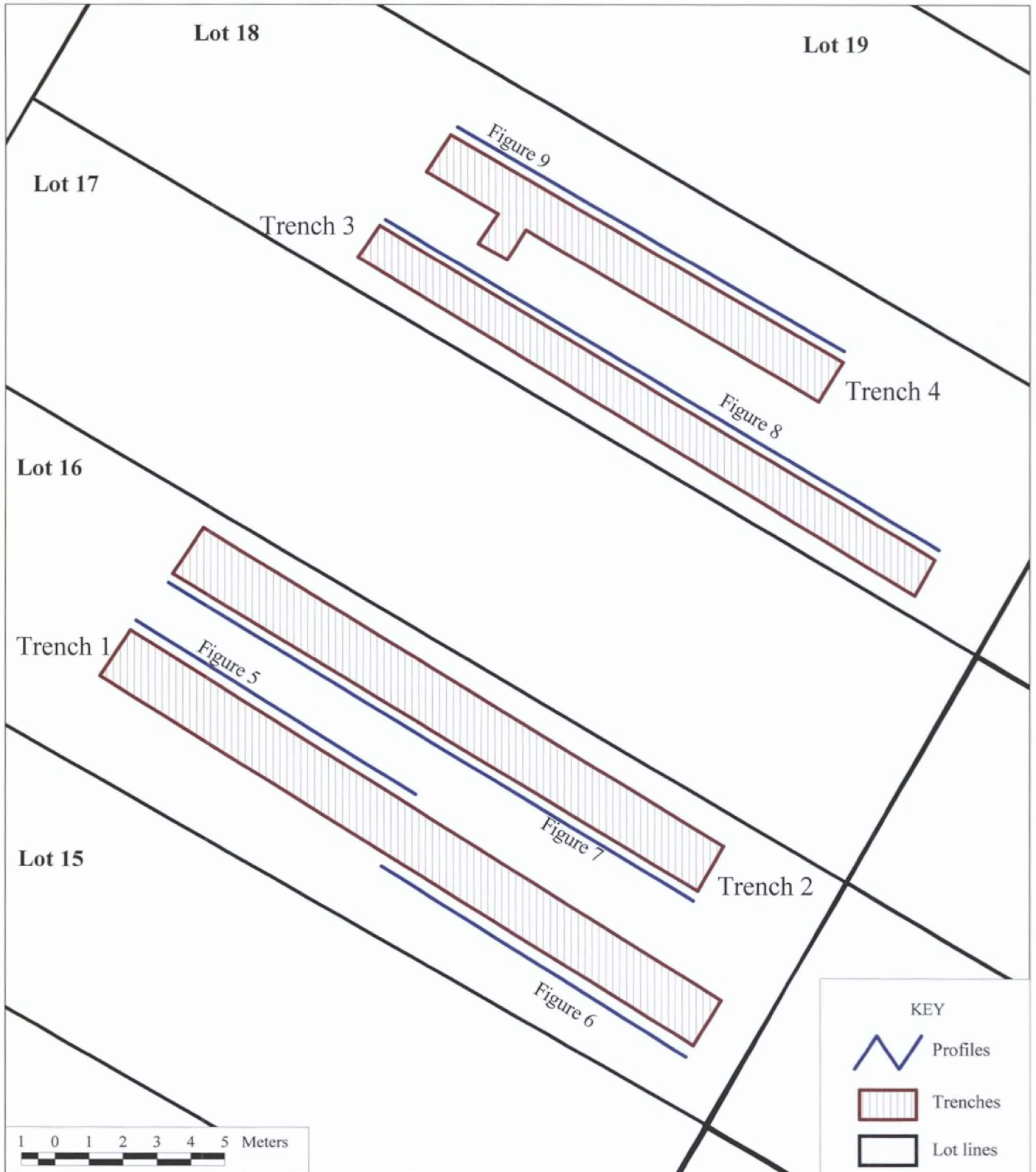
A total of four backhoe trenches, numbered 1 through 4, were excavated in Block 592, Lots 16 and 18. Figures 3 and 4 show the location and orientation of these trenches within the project area, and Plates 1 through 14 provide graphical information on the trenches and associated archaeological deposits.

No prehistoric features or artifacts were encountered in any of the excavated trenches. No significant deposits of historic artifacts were found in the four trenches.

The stratigraphy encountered in the trenches can be summarized as follows:

All trenches contained up to one meter of modern fill, resulting from the construction of the concrete footing for the temporary P.S. 17 Mini Building. It was determined that the edges of the concrete footing had disturbed the soils to a depth of 1.3 meters over a width of approximately 3.5 meters. Any potential archaeological resources located at the edge of the concrete footing had most likely been disturbed by the construction of the concrete footing for the temporary P.S. 17 Mini Building.

An asphalt layer, approximately 15 to 20 centimeters thick, was encountered underlying the fill associated with the concrete footing. The asphalt layer was underlain by a sterile silty sand layer dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sometimes containing large boulders (>50 cm in diameter). The sterile silty sand appears to represent a natural and glacially deposited soil. All other soils encountered were cultural modifications associated with the two houses formerly present on Lots 16 and 18.



	<b>TITLE:</b> FIGURE 4 - KEY TO FIGURES 5 - 9, SHOWING TRENCH AND PROFILE ORIENTATION.		
	<b>CLIENT:</b> PARSONS BRINCKERHOFF, INC.	<b>DATE:</b> SEPTEMBER 2001	

## C. HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

### 1. Lot 16 Trenches

Trench 1, excavated in Lot 16, uncovered an intact brick and mortar wall extending along the north wall of the trench from the beginning of the trench to a distance of approximately 10 meters (Figure 5; Plate 1). The wall represents the foundation of the addition to the nineteenth-century residence formerly present on Lot 16. No cultural material other than brick and mortar was encountered when this area was excavated by the backhoe. None of the recovered brick used in the former structure exhibited a maker's mark.

As Trench 1 was continued, a recent sewer pipe was uncovered at a depth of 60 centimeters below the surface (Figure 6; Plate 2). The sediments around the metal sewer pipe were disturbed to a depth of 90 centimeters. Underlying the sewer pipe was a filled-in shaft feature, most likely associated with the nineteenth-century residence on Lot 16 (Plate 3). This feature was filled with ash and coal slag. The eastern side and the bottom of the shaft were composed of brick and mortar. The bricks used to construct the feature exhibited the maker's mark "XXX." This mark is known from three brick manufacturers, the nearest being the Jersey City Refractories Co. of Jersey City, New Jersey (Gurcke 1987); bricks with this mark were manufactured between 1927 and 1930, which suggests that the shaft feature must date from this period. The house on this lot was demolished sometime before 1936, judging from the 1936 Sanborn map, which does not indicate any structures on Lot 16. Therefore, the shaft feature identified in Trench 1 would have been constructed sometime between 1927 and 1936, during which period the house was owned by William and Mary Elizabeth Hala, who had purchased it in 1919 (Fitts et al. 1998). This early twentieth-century shaft feature contained only ash and coal slag and did not yield any cultural material that might have provided information regarding the daily activities of the occupants of the house. The remainder of the Trench 1 excavation did not uncover any additional cultural materials or intact features.

The first 3.5 meters of excavation along the western portion of Trench 2 uncovered disturbed portions of the house foundation, consisting of brick and mortar pieces, but these architectural remains of the foundation were not intact (Figure 7; Plate 4). Underlying the disturbed foundation remains were large (>50 cm) boulders, which could not be removed without destroying the trench walls. Excavation of the trench continued in a direction parallel to Trench 1, uncovering a ceramic sewer pipe running parallel to Trench 2. The pipe originated from the eastern wall of the house foundation and extended east 4.5 meters, at which point it turned to the south and into the trench wall. A second, metal sewer pipe was uncovered at a distance of 10 meters from the western end of the trench, in approximately the same location as the metal sewer pipe found in Trench 1. As was the case with the metal sewer pipe in Trench 1, the soil surrounding this pipe was also disturbed to a depth of 90 centimeters.

At a distance of 13.5 meters, a filled shaft feature was uncovered (Plate 5). It was filled with ash and coal slag and was approximately 1 meter wide and 1.3 meters deep. The shaft feature lacked cultural material that might provide information on the behavior of the occupants of the house. This feature was also constructed of brick, although in this case the bricks lacked maker's marks. Excavation of the remainder of Trench 2 did not uncover any additional cultural materials or intact features.

### 2. Lot 18 Trenches

The excavation of Trench 3 uncovered brick, ash, and coal deposits associated with the eastern portion of the nineteenth-century house that formerly occupied Lot 18 (Figure 8; Plate 6). The building was demolished by 1915 (Sanborn 1915). The building deposits were visible along a length of the trench for 5 meters. At a distance of 6 meters along the trench from its starting point, two metal poles were encountered (Plate 7). The two poles were oriented vertically and were associated with the installation of the concrete footing for

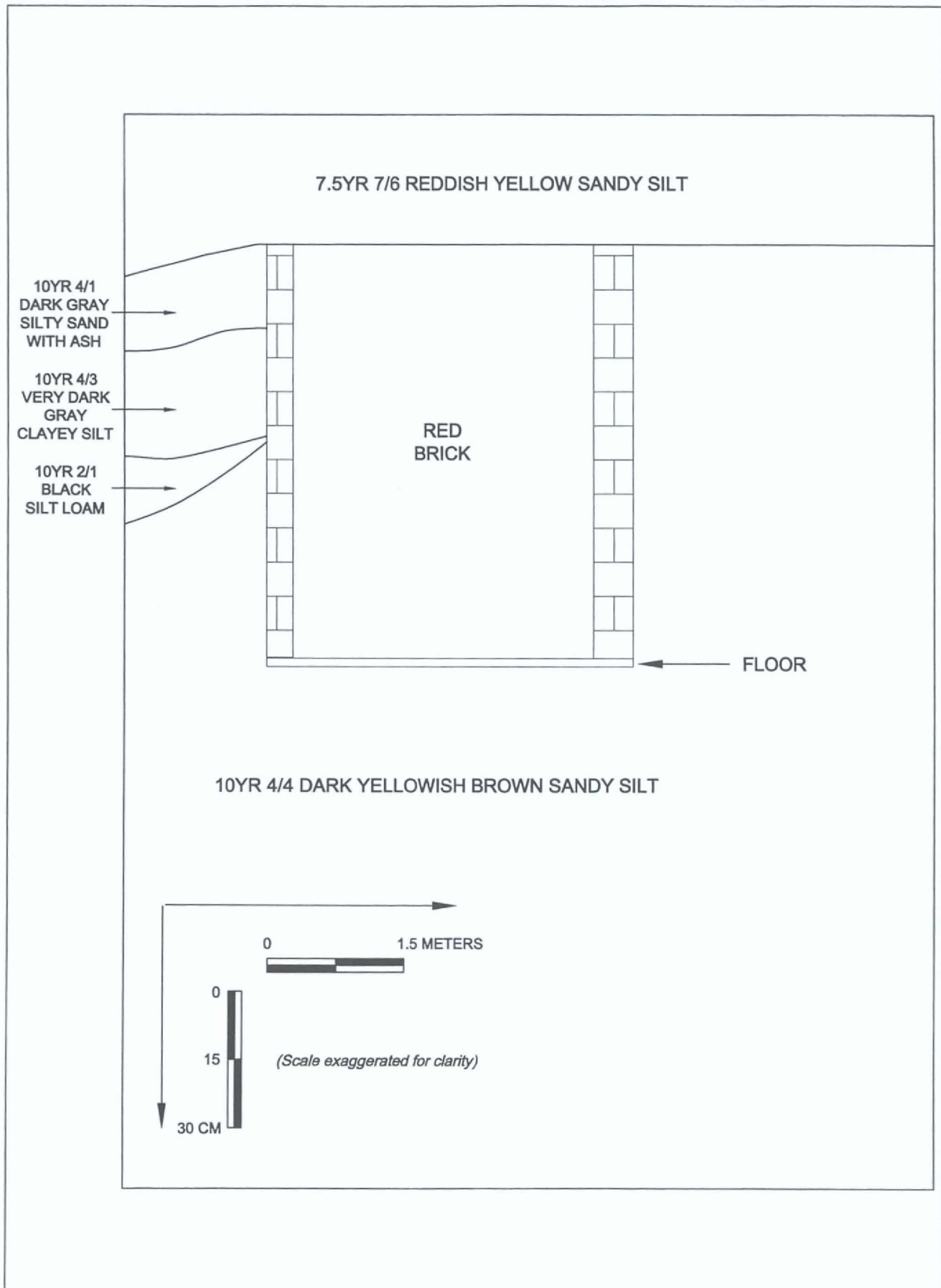


FIGURE 5: Trench 1, North Wall Profile (0-10 meters)



PLATE 1 - Trench 1, Brick and Mortar Foundation at the Back of the House on Lot 16, Facing North



METAL  
SEWER  
PIPE

PLATE 2 - Trench 1 Overview with Metal Sewer Pipe (Lot 16)

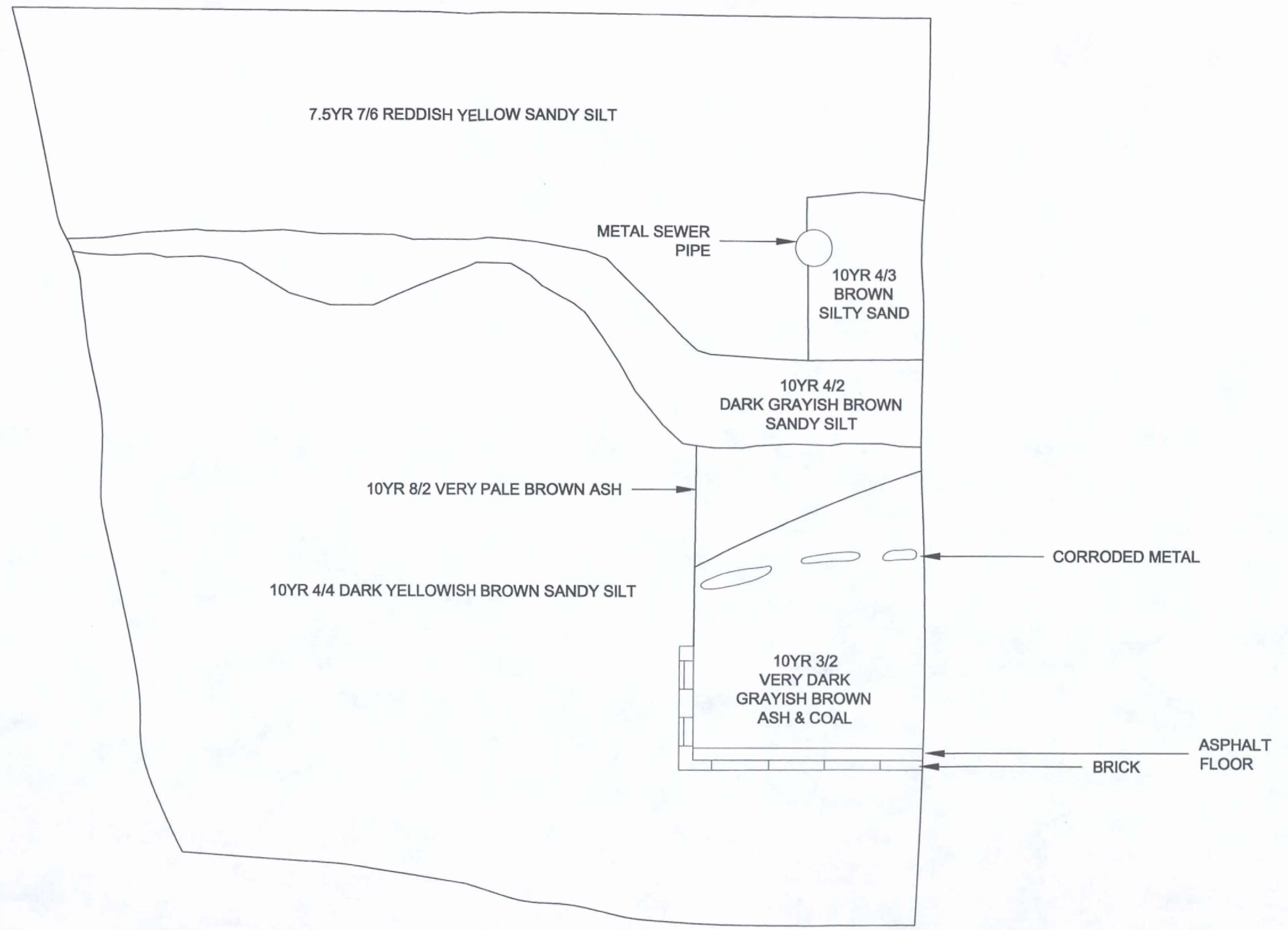


FIGURE 6: Trench 1, South Wall Profile (10-20 meters)



PLATE 3 - Trench 1, Shaft Feature, Facing South (Lot 16)

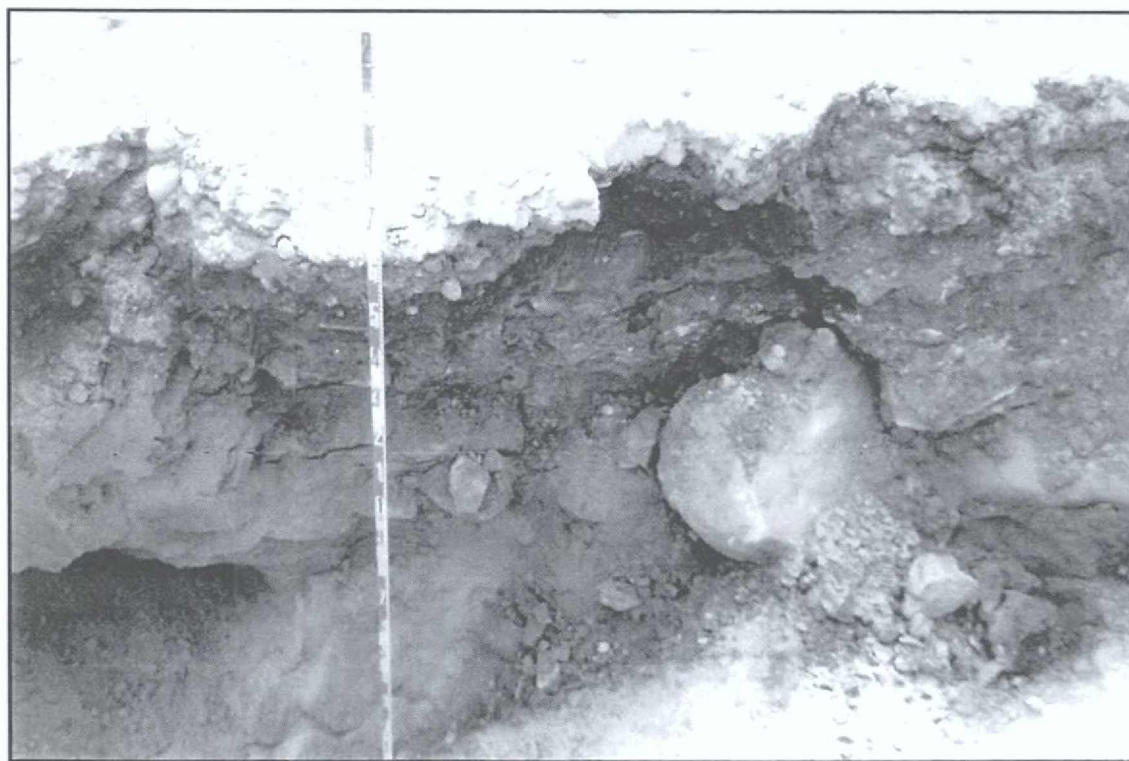


PLATE 4 - Trench 2, Architectural Debris from the Back of the House on Lot 16, Facing South



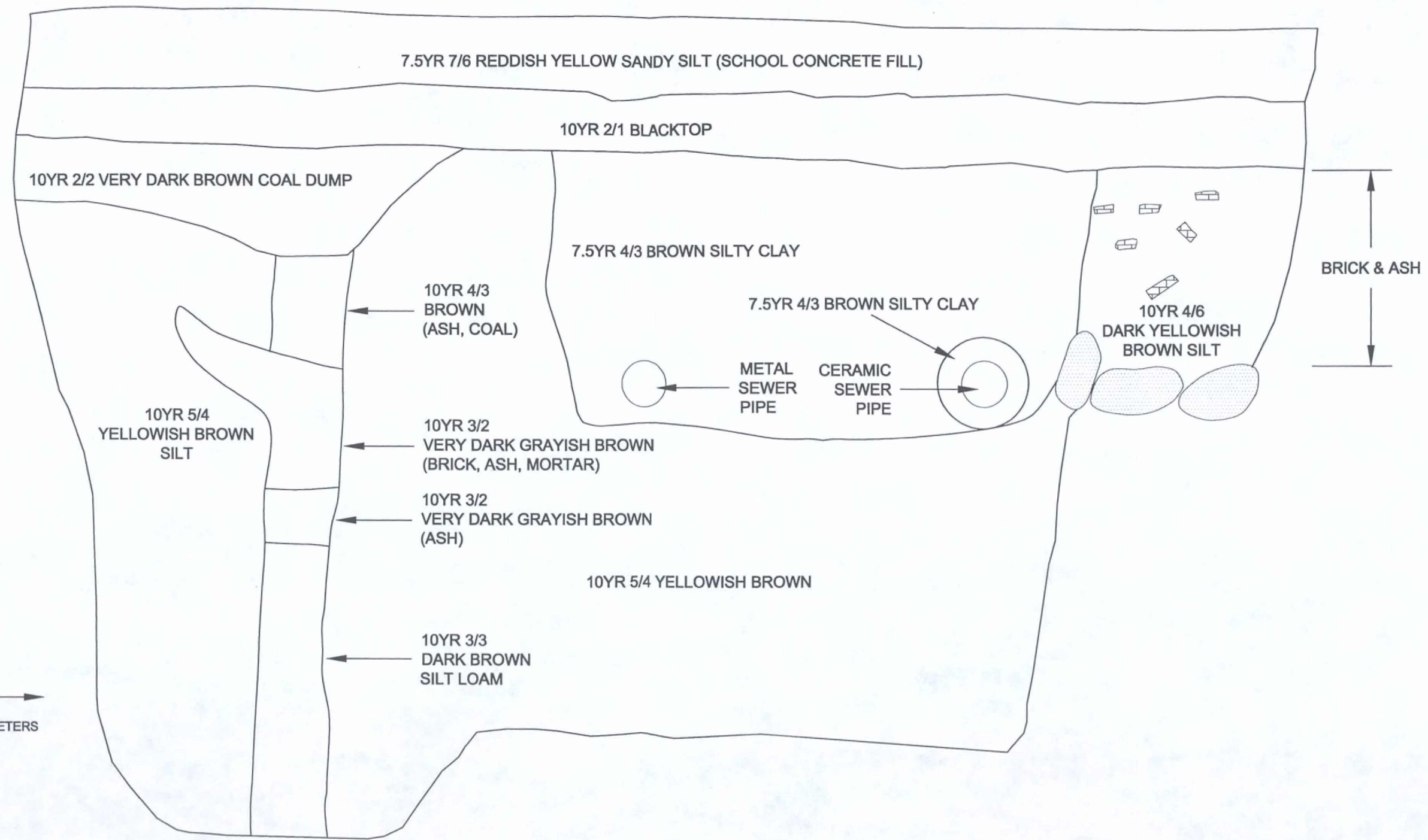


FIGURE 7: Trench 2, South Wall Profile



PLATE 5 - Trench 2, Shaft Feature, Facing South (Lot 16)



PLATE 6 - Trench 3, Architectural Debris from the Back of the House on Lot 18, Facing North

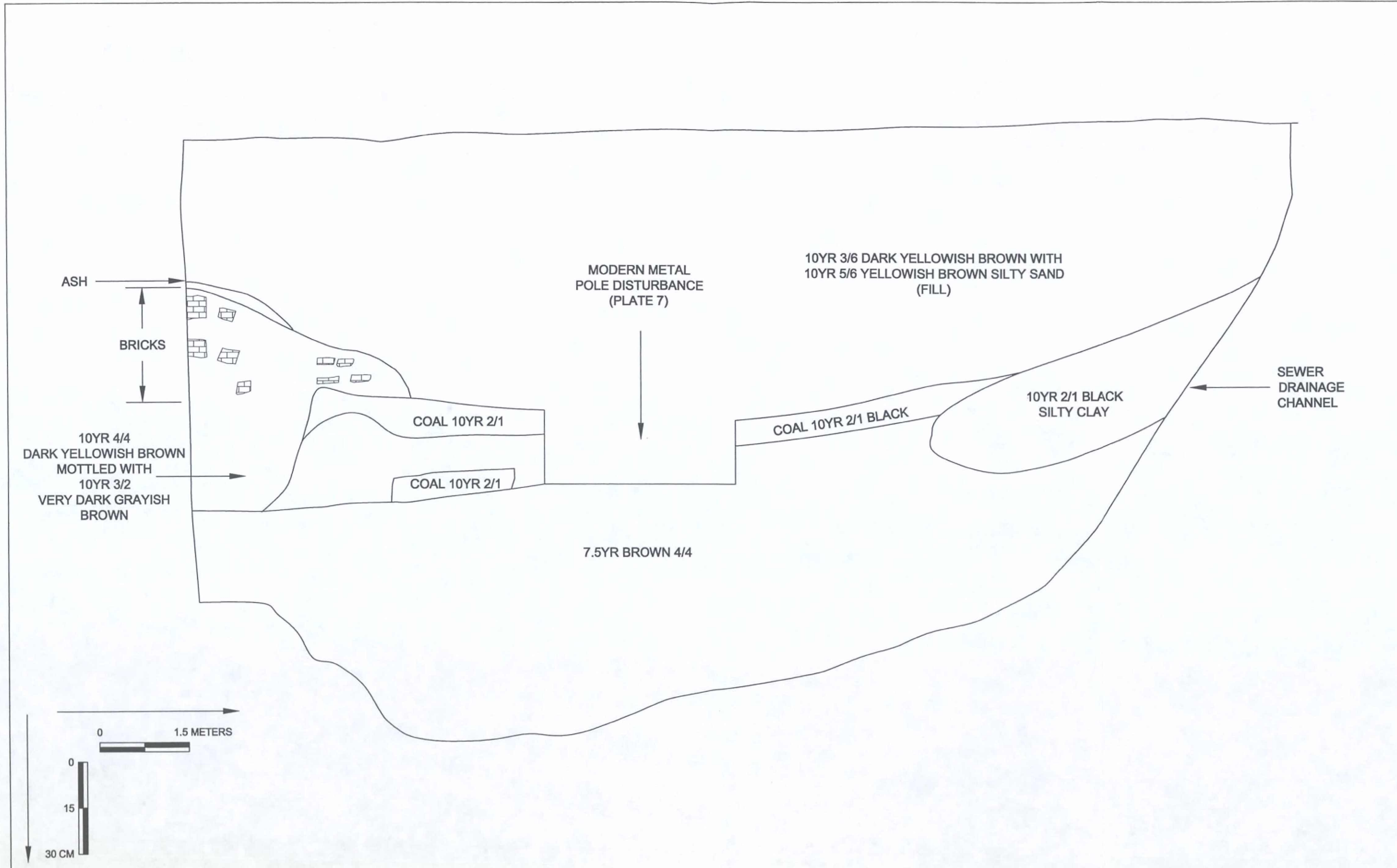


FIGURE 8: Trench 3, North Wall Profile

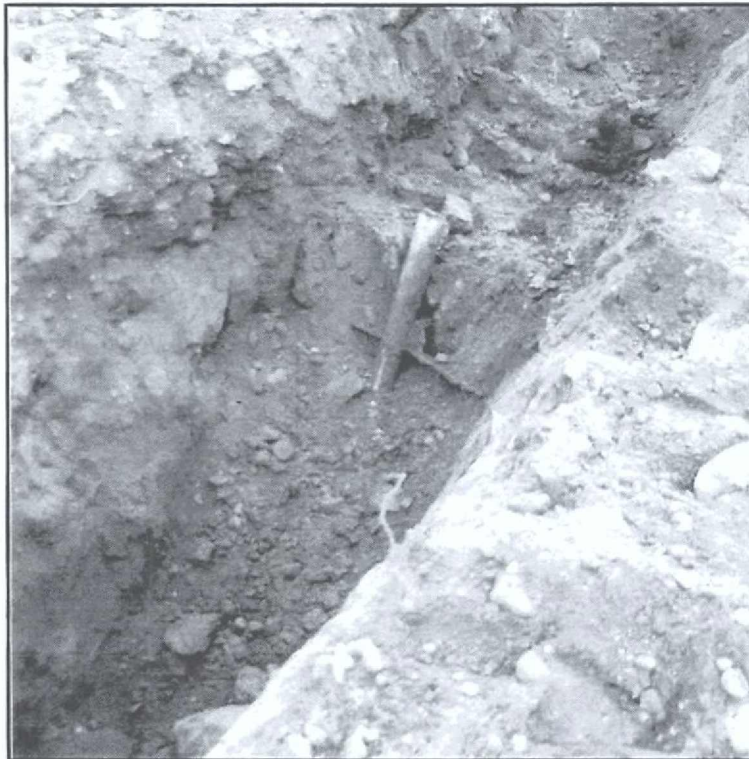


PLATE 7 - Modern Metal Poles Disturbing Deposits in Trench 3, Facing North (Lot 18)

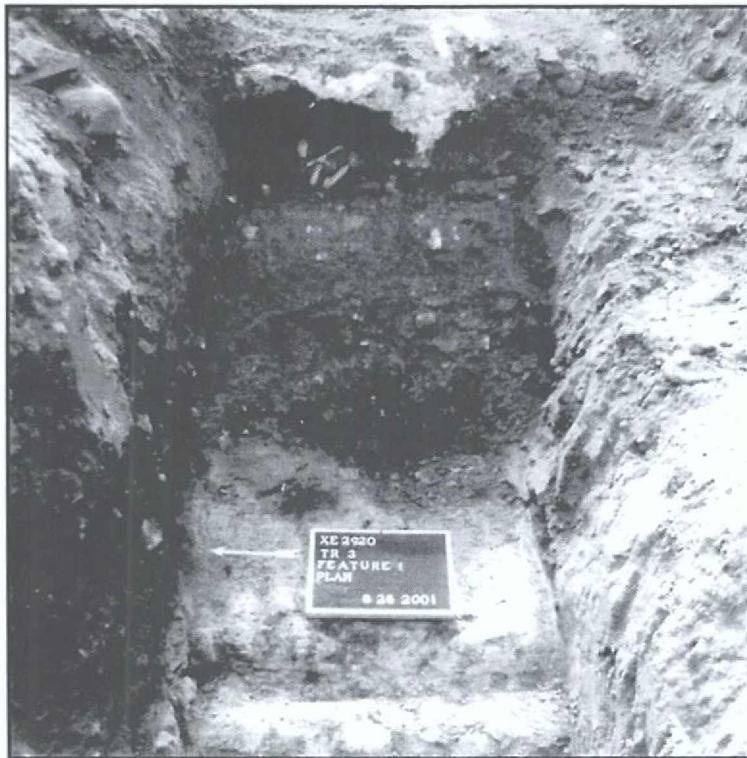


PLATE 8 - Plan of Sewer Drainage Channel in Trench 3 (Lot 18)

the temporary P.S. 17 Mini Building. The poles disturbed the soils to a depth of 1.2 meters over a length of 3.3 meters.

At a distance of 15.5 meters along the trench, a dark silty clay deposit with fine organic preservation was encountered in Trench 3. This layer of organic material had a pungent odor, not unlike the odor from a sewer. The dark soils were photographed in plan and profile (Plate 8). A concrete structure was observed east of the area containing the dark soils; the backhoe was employed to remove the structure, which turned out to be a sewer catchment basin (Plate 9). The dark soils, with their well-preserved organic material and pungent smell, most likely represent a sewer drainage channel, probably dating from the early part of the twentieth century when the city's boroughs established the modern sewer system. A few pieces of brick and mortar were encountered in the dark soils, along with a common whiteware ceramic sherd, for which no specific temporal designation can be given. Excavation of the remainder of Trench 3 uncovered no additional cultural materials or intact features.

The first few meters of the Trench 4 excavation uncovered thick ash and coal deposits, along with a concrete floor (Figure 9). Immediately above the concrete floor, marble tiles were encountered in the south wall of the trench (Plate 10). The matrix containing the marble tiles was composed of a light brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty soil with lenses of mortar throughout. The tiles, which also had mortar adhering to them, were photographed in situ. The trench was extended to the south to expose all of the tiles. When the tiles were exposed in the trench extension, it was apparent from their complete lack of alignment that they had been discarded as trash, probably during an early twentieth-century renovation of the building (Plate 11). Although a few tiles were intact, most were broken (Plate 12). There were altogether about 15 marble tiles present, each measuring approximately 35x20x5 centimeters, contained in a layer approximately 15 centimeters thick. All of the tiles encountered were removed from the trench.

Plates 11 through 14 illustrate the context of the marble tiles in the wall of Trench 4 and the general disarticulated nature of the tile feature. The floor, which appeared to belong to the structure that had been added on to the rear of the nineteenth-century building in Lot 18, extended 3.3 meters along Trench 4. Within the marble tile feature a modern sewer pipe had been installed, disturbing the soils to a depth of 1 meter and destroying the floor and all layers above it.

Excavation of the remainder of Trench 4 did not uncover any shaft features, although some artifacts (a butcher-chopped cow femur, a clay pipestem fragment with a small-bore hole, glass sherds, and highly corroded metal nails) were encountered in the layer underlying the fill. The artifacts were found across a total distance of 10 meters, and therefore did not represent a high concentration of activity. These artifacts would appear to be typical background scatter for an urban archaeological excavation.



PLATE 9 - Sewer Catchment Basin Adjacent to the Sewer Drainage Channel in Trench 3, Facing North (Lot 18)



PLATE 10 - Trench 4, South Profile of Marble Tiles (Lot 18)

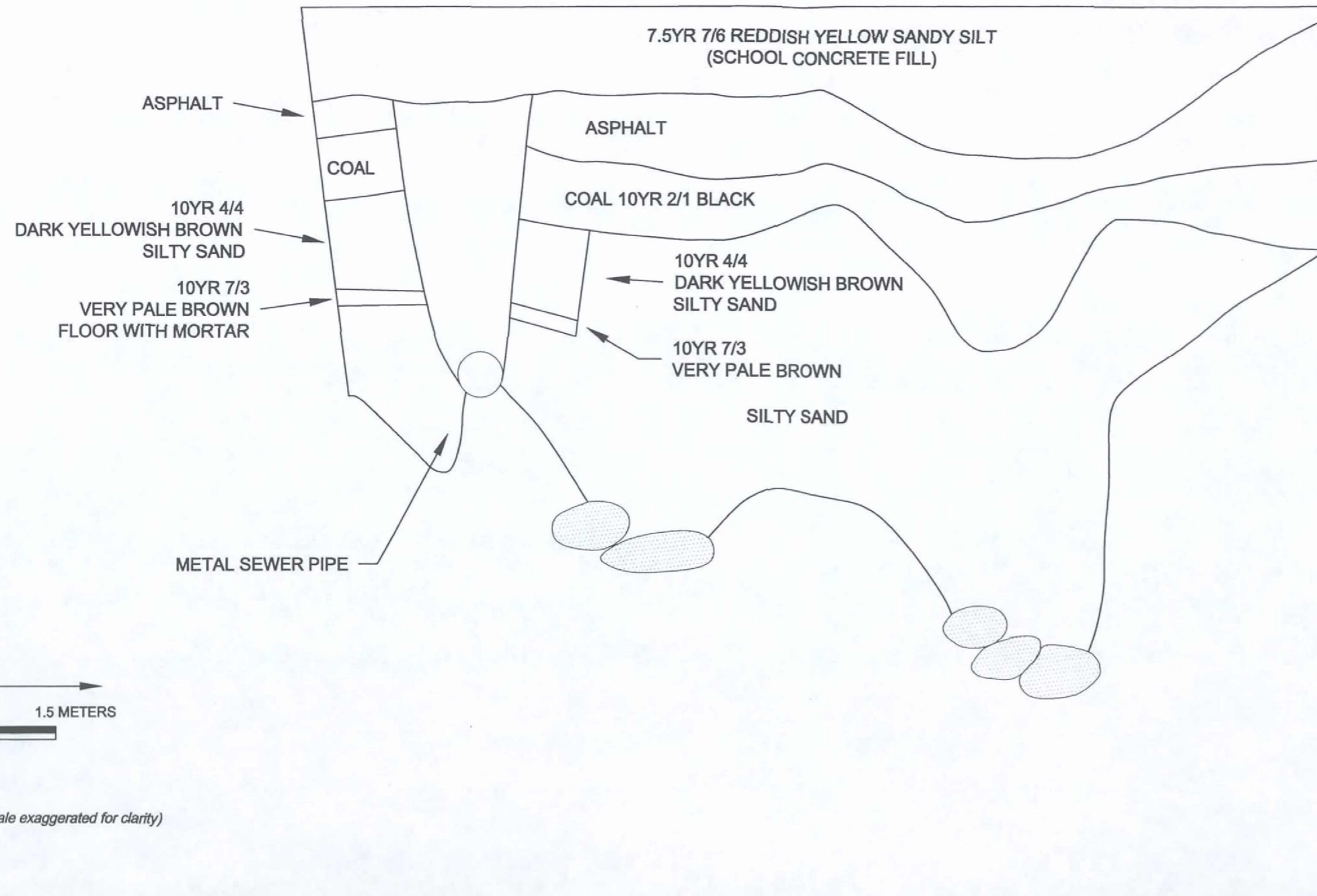


FIGURE 9: Trench 4, North Wall Profile



PLATE 11 - Trench 4, Plan View of Marble Tiles (Lot 18)



PLATE 12 - Trench 4, Plan View of Marble Tiles, 5cm Below Previous Plan View Shown in Plate 11 (Lot 18)



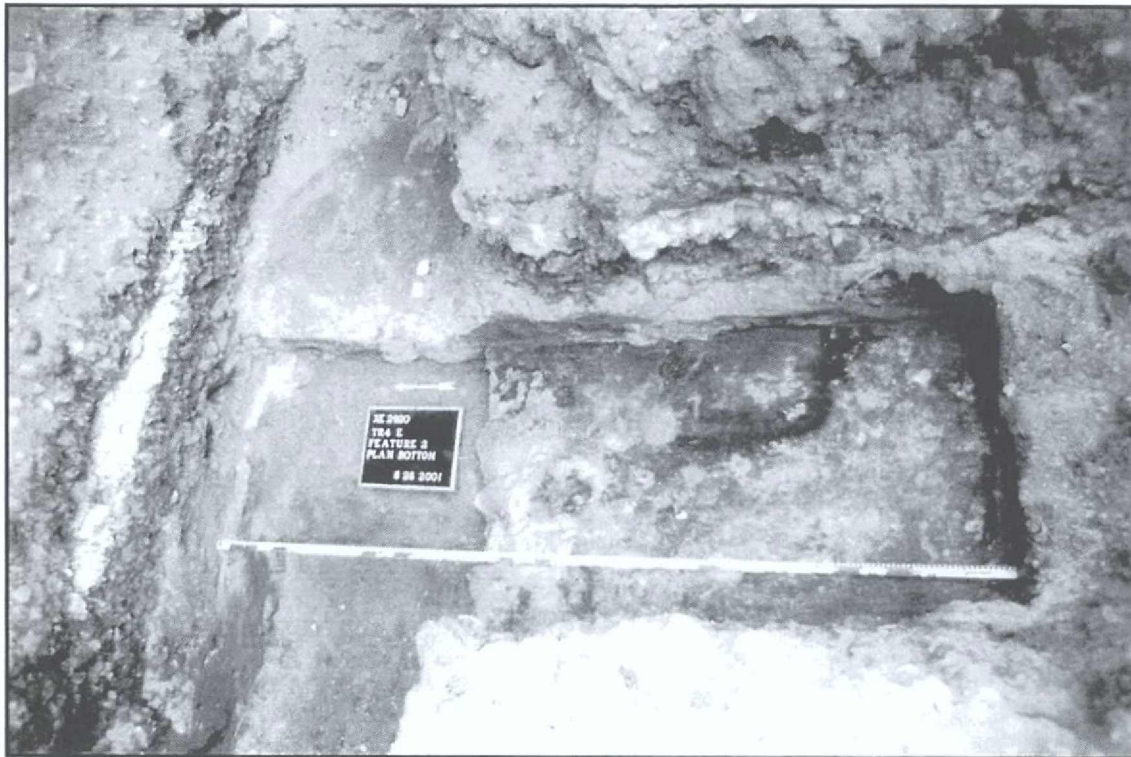


PLATE 13 - Trench 4, Plan View of Floor Below Marble Tiles (Lot 18)

---

### III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

---

The excavation of the four trenches at the P.S. 234-Q site has not revealed any intact backyard nineteenth-century archaeological deposits or shaft features. Although shaft features were encountered in Trenches 1 and 2, in Lot 16, the features were filled with coal and ash deposits and do not provide significant information regarding the nineteenth- and early twentieth-century residents on Lot 16. Trench 4 in Lot 18 failed to uncover any shaft features with intact archaeological resources but did uncover a cement floor, along with some architectural debris in the form of marble tiles. The marble tiles provide no additional information on the residents of the house on Lot 18 beyond the fact that they were able to afford such tiles. While it is interesting in itself that individuals living in the house on Lot 18 at the end of the nineteenth century were able to afford marble tiles, this information is not sufficiently significant to warrant additional archaeological evaluation. The marble tiles represent a feature of house renovation rather than an intact element of the house. It was known before the trench excavations were undertaken that remains of extensions built at the rear of the primary residence on Lot 18 were present in the back yard.

In conclusion, the excavation of the four trenches at the P.S. 234-Q site has revealed that the area tested does not possess intact archaeological deposits, and the recovered artifacts are not of potential significance in terms of State or National Register of Historic Places criteria. Based on the results of the fieldwork and analysis of the recovered artifacts, no further archaeological investigations are required.

---

## IV. REFERENCES CITED

---

Fitts, R.K., D.C. McVarish, and J.I. Klein

1998 *Phase IA Historic and Archaeological Study: Proposed P.S. 234-Q, Block 592, Lot 15, Long Island City, Queens County, New York.* Prepared by John Milner Associates, Inc., Croton-on-Hudson, New York, for Wall & Associates, Inc., New York.

Gurcke, K.

1987 *Bricks and Brickmaking: A Handbook for Historical Archaeology.* The University of Idaho Press, Moscow, Idaho.

Sanborn

1898 *Insurance Maps, Borough of Queens, City of New York, Volume 2.* Sanborn Map Company, New York.

1915 *Insurance Maps, Borough of Queens, City of New York, Volume 2.* Sanborn Map Company, New York.

1936 *Insurance Maps, Borough of Queens, City of New York, Volume 2.* Sanborn Map Company, New York.

United States Geological Survey [USGS]

1979 *Central Park, NY-NJ. 7.5-Minute Topographic Series.* United States Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia.

APPENDIX A  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Trench 1, back of house foundation

1pc. Ferrous belt wheel

Trench 1, base of shaft feature

3pcs. Whole bricks with mortar. Stamped "XXX" Possibly, "Jersey City Refractories Co.", 1927-1930 (Gurcke 1986:318-319)

Trench 2, brick feature

2pcs. Clear plastic fragments  
1pc. Clear bottle glass body fragment  
2pcs. Aqua broad glass fragments  
1pc. Semi-circular wood fragment  
3pcs. Brick fragments, no marks present

Trench 3, sewage drainage feature

1pc. Machine-cut nail  
1pc. Clear bottle glass body fragment  
1pc. Olive green bottle glass body fragment  
1pc. Pearlware sherd, partial maker's mark, "N\_\_\_\_"

Trench 4, marble tile feature

1pc. Square cut spike fragment  
2pcs. Unidentified nails  
1pc. Unglazed redware sherd  
1pc. Chicken bone fragment  
2pcs. Clear bottle base fragments  
1pc. Aqua broad glass fragment  
1pc. Porcelain wall tile, raised mark on back "LIMITED"  
2pcs. milk glass cold cream jar base, mendable. Stamp on base "Maclaren's/Grade/3\_\_\_\_"  
3pcs. Slate pencils  
7pcs. Beveled architectural marble fragments, possible door saddles  
27pcs. Cut slate fragments, possible shelves or sills

Trench 4, Level B

1pc. Lt. green bottle glass body fragment  
1pc. Dark green bottle finish  
1pc. Porcelain body sherd  
1pc. Whiteware body sherd  
1pc. Whiteware rimsherd  
1pc. Cut cow tibia  
3pcs. Unidentified mammal bone fragments  
1pc. Ceramic bottle fragment, buff salt-glazed stoneware

APPENDIX B  
RESUMES OF KEY PERSONNEL

**SUSAN D. GRZYBOWSKI**  
*Assistant Director/Senior Archaeologist*

**EDUCATION**

- Postgraduate study, Anthropology, State University of New York at Stony Brook, 1988-1989
- M.A., Anthropology, State University of New York at Stony Brook, 1988
- B.A., Psychology, Saint John Fisher College, 1981

**PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS**

- Society for Industrial Archaeology (SIA)
- Vermont Archaeological Society (VAS)
- New Hampshire Archaeological Society (NHAS)

**PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

Ms. Grzybowski is responsible for the general management of Berger's cultural resource operations in the East Orange, New Jersey, office. She is responsible for overseeing archaeological research projects and historic preservation planning studies involving historic and prehistoric resources, as well as marketing and general business development in the Northeast and Middle Atlantic. Her regional areas of expertise include New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont, New Hampshire, and southern New York State, including New York City and its surrounding boroughs, Long Island, and the lower Hudson River watershed. As project manager, her responsibilities include client and subconsultant coordination, technical oversight, financial and contractual administration, staffing and scheduling, and preparation of research proposals and cost estimates. She also plans and conducts archaeological investigations of historic and prehistoric sites, and prepares technical reports and agreement documents in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 4(f) of the U.S. Department of Transportation Act, and municipal, city, and state regulations. Since joining Berger in 1989, Ms. Grzybowski's major projects have included:

- **Archaeological and Historic Architectural Investigations and Section 106 Compliance, Ridgewood Station, New Jersey.** Task Manager for the identification and evaluation of archaeological and historic architectural resources, and mitigation of adverse effects associated with the proposed improvements to the circa-1916 railroad station, which is listed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places. For New Jersey Transit.
- **Cultural Resource Screening, Historical Architectural Evaluation, and Historic Bridge Alternative Analysis, Two Bridges Road Bridge, Passaic, Morris, and Essex Counties, New Jersey.** Cultural Resource Task Manager for cultural resource screening of archaeological and historic architectural properties, including five known prehistoric Native American sites, several historic residences pre-dating 1950, and the 1887 National Register-eligible steel truss bridge. Project tasks involve the assessment of archaeological sensitivity, evaluation of buildings greater than 50 years of age, and assistance with the development of alternatives concerning the historically significant historic bridge structure and crossing. For the County of Passaic.
- **Cultural Resource Assessment and Phase IB Survey, Bus Storage and Maintenance Facility, Arthur Kill Road, Staten Island, New York.** Task Manager responsible for the sensitivity

assessment of historic and prehistoric resources and Phase IB survey for proposed construction of a bus depot near Arthur Kill. For New York City Transit.

- **Historic Brochure for Edison and Driscoll Bridges over Raritan River, New Jersey.** Cultural Resource Task Manager for the preparation of a historic brochure for public dissemination concerning the history, bridge design aspects, and bridge-building practices used in the construction of the 29-span continuous plate girder deck Thomas A. Edison Bridge (constructed 1939) and the 29-span Alfred E. Driscoll Bridge (constructed 1954). The Edison Bridge was one of the largest, highest, and longest span bridges of its type in the United States when completed. For the New Jersey Department of Transportation.
- **I-80 Bridges Underclearance Resolution Project, SR 0209, Section 16B and Section 017, Monroe County, Pennsylvania.** Task Manager for Phase IA archaeological assessment study and Phase I archaeological investigations associated with proposed improvements along SR 0209. For Ammann & Whitney and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Engineering District 5-0.
- **Monitoring and Rehabilitation of the Colt Gun Mill Site, City of Paterson, New Jersey.** Cultural Resource Task Manager for the monitoring of debris removal activities, mapping, salvage, and rehabilitation of the 1836 Colt Gun Mill site. For the City of Paterson in conjunction with the National Park Service and New Jersey Historic Trust.
- **Cooper-Hewitt/General Electric Mercury Vapor Lamp Factory, Hudson County, New Jersey.** Project Manager for the Historic American Engineering Record documentation of the Cooper Hewitt Mercury Vapor Lamp Factory, which was associated with the manufacture of mercury vapor lamps invented by Peter Cooper Hewitt under the Cooper Hewitt Electric Company and the General Electric Vapor Lamp Company. Peter Cooper Hewitt made significant contributions in the field of electrical engineering. For Blasland, Bouck & Lee, Inc., and General Electric.
- **Archaeological and Historic Architectural Investigations, Garden State Parkway Improvements at Interchange 142, New Jersey.** Cultural Resource Task Manager for Phase I archaeological investigations and the historic architectural identification and evaluation studies of 171 resources within the designated area of potential effect. For the New Jersey Highway Authority.
- **Engineering District 4-0, Pennsylvania Department of Transportation Open-End Contract for Various Cultural, Historical, and Archaeological Services, 2000-2005.** Project Manager/Principal Investigator. Responsibilities include design and performance of archaeological investigations and architectural evaluations in areas to be affected by bridge replacements and roadway relocation projects in a six-county region of northeastern Pennsylvania.

**Eighth Street Bridge Replacement Project, Kingston Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.** Project Manager/Archaeologist. Assisted in the development of an innovative research design and execution of the geoarchaeological and paleoenvironmental investigations within a 12.0-acre site adjacent to the Susquehanna River. The project was conducted in advance of PennDOT's planned replacement of the bridge and involved reconstructing the ancient landscape and environmental characteristics of a portion of the floodplain prior to and in lieu of more labor-intensive traditional archaeological excavations. Project received a *Distinguished Award for Engineering Excellence* from the Consulting



Engineers Council of New Jersey (CECNJ). For Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Engineering District 4-0.

- ▣ **Bloomfield Avenue Bridge Replacement, Bloomfield, New Jersey.** Project Manager for Phase I cultural resource survey, including archaeological and historic architectural resources, for proposed bridge replacement over Peckman River in the Township of Verona. For County of Essex, Department of Public Works, Division of Engineering.
- ▣ **Cultural Resource Screening: Environmental Constraints Report, Proposed Interchange at U.S. Route 22 and Chimney Rock Road, Bridgewater Township, New Jersey.** Cultural Resource Task Manager for field inspection, background research, and preparation of cultural resource constraints report. For Somerset County Engineers.
- ▣ **Cultural Resource Assessment, Maintenance Yards and Facilities, Queens County, New York.** Task Manager responsible for the assessment of historic and prehistoric sensitivity for proposed improvement projects along the floodplain of Flushing River. For New York City Transit.
- ▣ **Stillwell Avenue Terminal Reconstruction, Brooklyn, New York.** Task Manager for the preparation of the Historic American Engineering Record documentation for the 1916-1919 Stillwell Terminal and 1930s Arcade Building. For New York City Transit.
- ▣ **Cultural Resource Assessment: Atlantic City Expressway, Atlantic County, New Jersey.** Project Manager for field inspection, background research, and preparation of technical report for Phase IA archaeological investigation. For the South Jersey Transportation Authority.
- ▣ **Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations, Route 47 Improvements, Glassboro, New Jersey.** Project Manager/Principal Investigator for the archaeological survey and evaluation of the Stanger Glassworks vicinity which was historically significant both in the development of the glass industry in New Jersey and the growth of the town of Glassboro. For the New Jersey Department of Transportation.
- ▣ **Archaeological Survey and Historic Architectural Assessment, Interstate 676 and Martin Luther King Boulevard, Camden, New Jersey.** Project Manager for Phase I archaeological survey and historic architectural assessment of 74 historic properties. For the New Jersey Department of Transportation.
- ▣ **New Jersey Route 21(5), City of Newark, Essex County, New Jersey.** Project Manager for completion of Phase II archaeological evaluations, Route 21(5) TSM improvements. For the New Jersey Department of Transportation.
- ▣ **Cultural Resource Screening: Environmental Constraints Study, Route 322 Corridor, Gloucester County, New Jersey.** Cultural Resource Task Manager for field inspection, background research, and preparation of cultural resource constraints report. For the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

- **Cultural Resource Sensitivity Study, Environmental Assessment of the Long Island Motor Parkway/Long Island Expressway Interchange, Village of Islandia, Suffolk County, New York.** Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the identification and assessment of cultural resources within the project area. For New York State Department of Transportation.
- **Lower Manhattan Access Study, New York.** Task Manager for the inventory of historic properties, districts, and archaeological sensitivity. For New York City Transit.
- **Cultural Resource Screening Study for Categorical Exclusion Documentation, Route 47, Sections 4D and 5E, Cape May County, New Jersey.** Project Manager for field reconnaissance, background research, and preparation of cultural resource screening report. For the New Jersey Department of Transportation.
- **Archaeological Investigations, Stewart Airport Access Connection Project, Stewart International Airport, Orange County, New York.** Project Manager and Principal Investigator responsible for survey and testing in areas of archaeological sensitivity along historic Drury Lane and locations for wetland mitigation sites. For the New York Thruway Authority, the New York State Department of Transportation, and Federal Highway Administration.
- **Vermont Agency of Transportation Agreement for Statewide Archaeological Services, 1998-2001.** Contract Administrator/Project Manager. Projects include field inspection assessments and Phase I archaeological studies in advance of bridge and roadway improvement projects, and a study of historic front yard archaeology for highway improvement projects.
- **Cultural Resource Services for the Pilgrim State Hospital Redevelopment Site, Suffolk County, New York.** Project Manager/Senior Archaeologist for archaeological survey and historic architectural assessment of more than 600 acres and 80 extant buildings and structures associated with the Pilgrim State Psychiatric Facility founded in 1931 and once the world's largest mental institution. For Reckson Associates Realty Corporation.
- **Pennsylvania Department of Transportation Statewide Open-End Agreement for Cultural Resource Services, 1994-1999.** Contract Administrator/Project Manager for 27 multidisciplinary work order assignments. Projects have included the performance of background and site file research; site-specific historical research; Phase I, II, and III archaeological investigations for both prehistoric and historic sites; geomorphological assessments; historic structure assessments; determinations of eligibility and effects; preparation of Section 4(f) or 2002 evaluations; memorandums of agreements; and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) and Historic American Building Survey (HABS) documentation. Some major projects included:
  - **Proposed Wyalusing Creek Bridge Replacement, SR 0706, Rush Township, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania.** Project Manager/Senior Archaeologist for Phase I, II, and III archaeological investigations and architectural assessments of historic properties along the terraces and floodplain of Wyalusing Creek. Phase I investigations identified six previously unrecorded prehistoric sites and two historic archaeological sites. Phase II and III investigations included the Bennett Site #1 (a prehistoric camp affiliated with the Late Archaic/Lamoka occupation) and Quick Site #3 (a prehistoric camp occupied during the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods).

**Walnut Street Bridge Rehabilitation Project, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.** Project Manager for all environmental and cultural resource studies to support the emergency rehabilitation of the National Register-listed Walnut Street Bridge, East Channel Section. The pedestrian bridge across the Susquehanna River was closed following heavy damage during the January 1996 flood. All project activities were completed under an accelerated schedule and included emergency HAER recordation, measured drawings of the historic bridge, Criteria of Effect documentation, Categorical Exclusion Evaluation, and Section 2002 Findings.

- **Cultural Resource Services for the Greenville Yard Transfer Bridges No. 9-14, Jersey City, New Jersey.** Contract Administrator for the HAER documentation, motion picture film footage and video, and coordination of salvage operations associated with demolition of the last surviving example in New York Harbor of a suspended-type railroad car float transfer bridge circa 1904-1945. For the Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail).
- **Vermont Agency of Transportation Agreement for Statewide Archaeological Services, 1995-1998.** Contract Administrator/Project Manager for 23 archaeological studies, ranging from field inspections to Phase I, II, and III investigations, including both prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. Major project assignments included:
  - **Derby BRF 034-3(14), Derby, Vermont.** Phase III historical and archaeological investigations of a National Register-eligible mill complex on the Clyde River, with a focus on Site VT-OI-22, a nineteenth- to twentieth-century sawmill site.
- **Kratz Road Bridge Replacement, Cultural Resource Investigations and Section 106 Compliance, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.** Cultural Resource Task Manager for archaeological and architectural investigations and Section 106 compliance activities. Project included the evaluation of a prehistoric site and measures to mitigate impacts to a potentially eligible National Register historic district and historic stone arch bridge in Evansburg State Park. For Ammann & Whitney and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Engineering District 6-0.
- **Historic American Engineering Record Documentation, Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brewery, Jersey City, New Jersey.** Project Manager for HAER documentation of the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century industrial complex, which was once the fourth largest brewery in New Jersey. For the Jersey City Redevelopment Agency.
- **Historic American Building Survey Documentation, Veterans Memorial Home, Menlo Park, New Jersey.** Project Manager for emergency HABS documentation of the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, the third such facility built in 1931-1932 by the State of New Jersey to shelter its war veterans. For the State of New Jersey, Department of Military and Veterans Affairs.
- **Historic Architectural and Archaeological Evaluations, and Section 106 Compliance of Railroad Features in Pennsylvania.** Project Manager. Responsible for close coordination with the client, PennDOT, and PHMC/SHPO to address immediate cultural resource concerns and obtain Section 106 clearance for approximately 129 project locations across Pennsylvania. As a fast-track project with multiple tasks, developed weekly task schedules, arranged staffing requirements, maintained overall project tracking, performed cost analysis, supervised preparation of technical

reports, and prepared special exhibits and documents. For the Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail).

- **Vermont Agency of Transportation Agreement for Statewide Archaeological Surveys, 1990-1997.** Project Manager. Responsible for client coordination, project tracking, staffing requirements, preparation of technical documents, and task scheduling. Fourteen project assignments involving archaeological assessments, Phase I investigations, and Phase II evaluations were performed.
- **Pennsylvania Department of Transportation Statewide Open-End Contract for Cultural Resource Investigations, 1990-1995.** Project Manager. Responsible for all scope of services, proposals, deliverables, project tracking, and client coordination. Work order assignments in excess of 25 projects, including fast-track and concurrent projects involving multiple tasks, such as Phase I/II archaeological investigations and preliminary architectural assessments, through eligibility and recordation. Critical components of several projects involved the implementation of Sections 106 and 4(f) compliance activities, such as architectural documentation. Major projects included:

**Exton Bypass Wetland Replacement Project, Chester County, Pennsylvania.** Project Manager/Senior Archaeologist. Responsible for Phase I archaeological and historical investigations, Section 106 compliance activities, and the coordination and successful completion of all cultural resource services for the proposed wetland replacement and stream enhancement mitigation action associated with the construction of the Exton Bypass in Chester County. Project involved identification surveys on more than 20 individual parcels, evaluation studies of nine prehistoric sites, historical research, geomorphological investigations of each parcel, historic district boundary studies for all National Register-listed or eligible properties, determination of eligibility and effect reports, visual impact analysis of National Register properties including a listed rural historic landscape, and preparation of the Memorandum of Agreement. For Engineering District 6-0.

**Western Center Interchange, SR 1009, Washington County, Pennsylvania.** Project Manager. Responsible for overall design, research, scheduling, and coordination for Phase I/II archaeological and historical site investigations within the construction area for a loop interchange and for access roads connecting Interstate 79 with State Route 1009. Project involved identification and evaluation of five prehistoric sites and site-specific historical research of a possible nineteenth-century road trace. Prepared weekly summary reports and arranged weekly conference calls to provide data on the field progress, including preliminary findings and projected schedule of the work to date, to assist coordination and consultation efforts between PennDOT, PHMC/SHPO, FHWA, and other involved agencies. For the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Engineering District 12-0.

**Gravel Lick Bridge, SR 1001, Clarion County, Pennsylvania.** Project Manager. Supervised all Phase I/II data collection and analysis of impacts to intact archaeological features and stratified deposits associated with Site 36CL89 on the north bank of the Clarion River. For Engineering District 10-0.

**Mill Creek Bridge at Haags Mill, SR 0191, Dreher Township, Wayne County, Pennsylvania.** Project Manager. Supervised and coordinated all historic, archaeological, and historic architectural investigations associated with the proposed rehabilitation or

replacement of a National Register-listed stone arch bridge carrying State Route 0191 over Mill Creek. The investigations identified the historic remains of an elaborate farming and milling complex within the project area. Structural remains of two nineteenth-century milling operations along with their associated water-control networks were identified, and a potentially eligible National Register Historic District was identified and recorded. For Engineering District 4-0.

- **Engineering District 4-0, Pennsylvania Department of Transportation Open-End Contract for Archaeological Services.** Project Manager. Responsibilities involved design and performance of archaeological surveys and architectural evaluations in areas to be affected by bridge replacements and relocation projects in a six-county region of northeastern Pennsylvania. Several projects involved complex multidiscipline task coordination and techniques for the identification of previously reported archaeological sites, historical records and map searches to identify potential sites, study of environmental conditions to estimate the potential for prehistoric site locations, and surveys of the proposed project areas to identify archaeological resources. Distinctive projects included:

**Aldenville Bridge Replacement, SR 0170, Wayne County, Pennsylvania.** Project Manager and Principal Investigator. Supervised and participated in all aspects of archaeological and historical site investigations, evaluation, and mapping for the nineteenth-century tannery site situated within proposed relocation of State Route 0170 in the village of Aldenville. Detailed study and consideration of the site relative to the proposed project design specifications resulted in a recommendation for no further archaeological or historical research.

**White Mills Bridge Replacement, Wayne County, Pennsylvania.** Project Manager and Principal Investigator. Coordinated historical research and architectural evaluation of a twentieth-century fire station, the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and a potential National Register Historic District. Supervised archaeological fieldwork, data analysis, and report preparation.

**Preliminary Cultural Resource Evaluation and Effects Report, Brown Street Bridge Rehabilitation, Honesdale, Wayne County, Pennsylvania.** Project Manager. Provided assessment of potential archaeological resources in the areas to be affected by the proposed bridge rehabilitation project. An early twentieth-century coal elevator was evaluated as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

**Prompton Bridge Replacement, Wayne County, Pennsylvania.** Project Manager and Principal Investigator. Conducted Phase I archaeological investigations of gravity railroad lift plane, engine house, raceway, and towpath associated with Delaware & Hudson Canal Company. Synthesized historical data and architectural information regarding mid-nineteenth-century Bryant House to provide recommendation for potential National Register eligibility under Criterion C.

- **Visual Impact Analysis, Gettysburg Commons Mall Design, Adams County, Pennsylvania.** Project Manager. Supervised all Phase I/II historical research and archaeological investigations of 35-acre area to be developed. Project involved the identification and evaluation of an early

twentieth-century tile-works site and a mid-nineteenth-century farmstead. Also assisted in the evaluation of the overall visual impact of the project on the adjacent Gettysburg Historic Military Park and Historic Battlefield District in Gettysburg. All analyses and investigations for this project were conducted in coordination with the PHMC/SHPO and the National Park Service. For Mark Development Company.

- **Archaeological and Preliminary Architectural Surveys, Tunkhannock Bypass, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania.** Project Manager and Principal Investigator. Managed all archaeological and historic architectural studies for the three proposed bypass alignments in the Borough of Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania. Responsibilities included client coordination, meetings, presentations to PennDOT, FHWA, SHPO, and other involved agencies, and preparation of comprehensive cultural resource reports and information for the alternatives study. As Principal Investigator, responsibilities focused on the identification of cultural resources in the corridors, analysis of site components and cultural affiliations, and evaluation of significance. For Skelly and Loy and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, Engineering District 4-0.
- **County Bridge 55501, T-351, Area of Impact Alternative I; County Bridge 15313, T-620; and County Bridge 17013, T-630, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.** Project Manager for Phase I cultural resource surveys. Responsible for project scoping, cost estimates, research, quality control, and compliance with state and federal regulations for three proposed bridge replacement projects in Luzerne County. The Project Manager was also responsible for assuring the technical quality and consistency in the documents according to PHMC/BHP guidelines. For the Luzerne County Road and Bridge Department.
- **Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation CAN DO Corporate Center, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.** Project Manager for Phase I cultural resource investigation. Designed and directed stratified archaeological sampling of 180-acre proposed development site. Duties included client coordination, project administration services, and technical collaboration. For the Greater Hazleton Community Area New Development Organization, Inc.
- **Proposed Sanitary Sewer and Manufacturing Facility, South Lebanon Township, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania.** Project Manager and Principal Investigator. Responsible for development of study plan and implementation and coordination of research for 24-acre Phase I archaeological and historical survey. For Gehl Company.
- **New Jersey Route 92, Middlesex County, New Jersey.** Co-Principal Investigator. Phase I/II archaeological investigations. Assisted in data analysis, interpretation, and preparation of technical materials and reports for 11 prehistoric and 18 historic archaeological sites within the proposed corridor and alternative schemes. Responsibilities also included the evaluation of four historic archaeological sites according to National Register eligibility criteria. For the New Jersey Department of Transportation.
- **Harbortowne Waterfront Development, Sayreville, New Jersey.** Principal Investigator for Phase III mitigation.
- **Gateway Cathedral, Staten Island, New York.** Archaeologist for Phase I cultural resource survey.

- **Manor, Village of Irvington, Westchester County, New York.** Principal Investigator for Phase I cultural resource investigations.
- **Phase IA Cultural Resource Survey of Central Florida.** Principal Investigator. For the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.
- **Consolidated Fire Training School, Windsor Locks, Hartford County, Connecticut.** Principal Investigator for Phase IA cultural resource investigations.
- **Phase IA Cultural Resource Survey of Rockwood, Tennessee.** Principal Investigator. For the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

#### **PREVIOUS PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

- **Historic Site Manager/Cultural Resource Analyst, Division of Environmental Protection, Town of Brookhaven, Long Island, New York.** Reviewed private and public land developments for impacts on cultural resources in accordance with New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA). Prepared technical reports and determinations for municipal actions, including Town Master Plan, Local Waterfront Revitalization Project, Landmark Nominations, and Nature Preserve sites. Coordinated with the State Historic Preservation Officer, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Suffolk County Historic Trust, and Historic District Advisory Committee. 1987-1989.
- **Archaeologist, Archivist, and Manager, Institute for Long Island Regional Archaeology, State University of New York at Stony Brook.** Supervised and participated in all aspects of fieldwork, proposal and report preparation, laboratory analysis, archival research, and graphics. Involved in the excavation of ILIRA-1004, a Paleoindian site in Riverhead, and survey of multicomponent archaeological sites on eastern Long Island. 1988-1989.
- **Researcher, Department of Anthropology, State University of New York at Stony Brook.** Conducted analysis of Native American skeletal remains and investigation of prehistoric human burial sites on Long Island utilizing collection from the Museum of Natural History in New York City. 1989.
- **Archaeological and Historical Consultant.** As a private consultant, completed the evaluation and interpretation of the Hayne-Sherwood Homestead as a center of heritage education sponsored by the Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities. 1988.
- **Instructor, School of Continuing Education, State University of New York at Stony Brook.** Co-instructor for Field Studies in Long Island Natural and Cultural History. Intensive graduate course designed especially for teachers and educators that focused on the exploration and discussion of unique historical, archaeological, and natural areas and sites in Nassau and Suffolk counties, Long Island. 1984-1988.
- **Project Historian and Field Crew Chief, Department of Anthropology, State University of New York at Stony Brook.** Participated in the Summer Field School in Long Island Archaeology. Survey, excavation, and interpretation of the Havens Estate and six Woodland period sites within

the proposed zone of impact for the Oak Tree Bay Development on the Great South Bay of Long Island. 1987.

#### PUBLICATIONS

- Contributing author, Plowed Fields and Historical Archaeology: The Petty Homestead, Middle Island, Suffolk County. *The Historical Archaeology of Long Island: Part I - The Sites. Readings in Long Island Archaeology and Ethnohistory*, vol. VII, edited by G. Stone and D. Ottusch-Kianka, pp. 280-291. Suffolk County Archaeological Association, New York. 1986.



**ZACHARY J. DAVIS**  
*Archaeologist*

**EDUCATION**

- Interdepartmental Doctoral Program in Anthropological Science, State University of New York at Stony Brook
- M.A., Anthropology, State University of New York at Stony Brook, 2000
- M.A., Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology, University of London, 1994
- B.A., Archaeological Studies, Boston University, 1993

**PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION**

- Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)

**TECHNICAL TRAINING**

- Introduction to GPS using the Trimble Pro XR Training Class (Mike Popoloski, instructor), March 19, 2001.

**PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS**

- Society for American Archaeology
- Geological Society of America
- Paleoanthropology Society of America
- Society for Archaeological Sciences

**PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

Mr. Davis's background includes archaeological investigations at prehistoric sites dating from the Paleoindian through Late Woodland periods and historic sites dating from the seventeenth through early twentieth centuries. As Principal Investigator, he is responsible for the implementation and execution of archaeological research projects involving historic and prehistoric resources in the Northeast. His responsibilities include coordinating and supervising interdisciplinary multitask studies, planning and conducting surveys and excavations of historic and prehistoric sites and their resources, interfacing with clients and subconsultants, maintaining project schedules, and preparing research proposals and technical reports. In addition, Mr. Davis has extensive experience with lithic material analysis and Geographic Information Systems database development and analysis for cultural resources. Since joining Berger, Mr. Davis's major projects include:

- **Arthur Kill Road Bus Maintenance Facility, Staten Island, New York.** Principal Investigator for a Phase IB archaeological survey. For New York City Transit.
- **Arbutus Avenue Sewer Project, Staten Island, New York.** Principal Investigator for a Phase I archaeological survey for sewage installation project along the Arbutus Creek. For JRC Construction Corporation.

- **Two Bridges Road Bridge, Lincoln Park, Wayne and Fairfield, New Jersey.** Principal Investigator for a cultural resource screening of the area surrounding the confluence of the Passaic and Pompton rivers. For the County of Passaic.
- **Interchange 142 (Garden State Parkway and I-78), Hillside, Irvington, and Union, New Jersey.** Principal Investigator for a Phase IB archaeological survey along the Garden State Parkway at Exit 142, straddling the Union/Essex County line. For the New Jersey Highway Authority.
- **Interchange 142 (Garden State Parkway and I-78), Hillside, Irvington, and Union, New Jersey.** Contributed to the Historic Architectural Evaluation with background research on and evaluation of the Elizabeth River Park, a National Register-eligible park in Union County. For the New Jersey Highway Authority.

### PREVIOUS PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- **Calverton Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve, Calverton, New York.** Geographic Information Systems analyst. Integrated GIS analysis with lithic analysis to interpret prehistoric activity patterns.
- **PS 56R Site, Staten Island, New York.** Lab Director. Analysis, curation, and data entry for cultural material derived from the mitigation of a primarily Late Archaic prehistoric site.
- **Calverton Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve, Calverton, New York.** Field Supervisor. Cultural resource survey of 6,000-acre parcel with several early mid-twentieth-century buildings and several Late Archaic and Late Woodland prehistoric sites.
- **Russian Mission, The Bronx, New York.** Lithic Analyst. Cultural resource survey of a Late Archaic/Woodland quartz quarry site.
- **Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, New York.** Excavator. Monitoring heavy machine excavation of eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and twentieth-century historical archaeological deposits for the construction of a parking garage along Atlantic Avenue.
- **Robin's Island, Southold, New York.** Field Supervisor and Lithic Analyst. Survey of 450-acre island located in the Peconic Bay, revealing several prehistoric and historic sites.
- **Hudson Valley Rod & Gun Club, Pawling, New York.** Excavator. Mitigation of a Middle and Late Archaic prehistoric site.
- **Umm el Tiel, Syria.** Excavator. Long-term excavations of an open-air site containing cultural material spanning from the terminal Lower Palaeolithic, through the Middle, Upper, and Epi-Palaeolithic, to the Neolithic.
- **Abri Castanet, Sergeac (Périgord), France.** Excavator. Long-term excavations of an early Upper Palaeolithic rockshelter in the southwest of France.
- **Le col de Jiboui, Haut-Diois (Drôme), France.** Excavator. Salvage excavations of an open-air Middle Palaeolithic site in the French Alps.

- **Fouilles Préhistoriques à Cagny, Cagny (Nord), France.** Excavator. Excavation of two open-air Lower Palaeolithic sites located in Northern France.
- **Spencer-Pierce-Little Farm, Newbury, Massachusetts.** Excavator. Boston University archaeological field school at a late sixteenth-century homestead.

#### ACADEMIC POSITIONS

**Graduate Teaching Associate, Department of Anthropology, SUNY at Stony Brook.** Primary Instructor: Anthropology 402, Problems in Archaeology - Landscape exploitation strategies in the Eurasian Palaeolithic.

**Graduate Teaching Assistant, Department of Anthropology, SUNY at Stony Brook.** Primary Teaching Assistant for Anthropology 102, Introduction to Cultural Anthropology; Primary Teaching Assistant for Anthropology 356, Urban Anthropology; Primary Teaching Assistant for Anthropology 104, Introduction to Archaeology; Primary Teaching Assistant for Anthropology 290, Ancient Science and Technology.

**Graduate Teaching Assistant, Department of Anthropology, SUNY at Stony Brook.** Lab Instructor for Anthropology 418, Lithic Technology; Lab Instructor for Anthropology 420, Geographic Information Systems in Environmental Analysis.

#### HONORS/AWARDS

- Graduate Council commendation for excellence in teaching by a graduate student, SUNY at Stony Brook.
- General grant for thesis research, L.S.B. Leakey Foundation.
- Grant for thesis research, Geological Society of America.
- Grant for thesis related research, IDPAS, SUNY at Stony Brook.
- Travel grant to the Annual Meeting of the Paleoanthropology Society, Columbus.
- Travel grant to the 63<sup>rd</sup> Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Seattle.
- Travel grant for summer fieldwork, Sigma Xi Research Foundation.
- General research grant, IDPAS, SUNY at Stony Brook.
- Travel grant to the 62<sup>nd</sup> Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Nashville.

#### PUBLICATIONS

- Experimental Test of Middle Palaeolithic Spear Points Using a Calibrated Crossbow. By J.J. Shea, Z.J. Davis, and K.S. Brown. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 28:807-816. 2001.
- Quantifying Lithic Curation: An Experimental Test of Dibble and Pelcin's Original Flake-Tool Mass Predictor. By Z.J. Davis and J.J. Shea. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 25:603-610. 1998.

#### PAPERS PRESENTED

- Costs and Benefits of Levallois Flake Production: An Economic Perspective on the Variability in Middle Palaeolithic Stone Tool Assemblages. Paper presented at the 65<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Philadelphia. 2000.

- ▣ Levantine Mousterian Mobility Patterns: The View from Mt. Carmel, Israel. Paper presented at the 1999 Paleoanthropology Society Meetings, Columbus. 1999.
- ▣ Experimental Test of Middle Paleolithic Hunting Weapons: Preliminary Results. Paper presented at the 64<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Chicago. 1999 (with J.J. Shea and K.S. Brown).
- ▣ The Analytical Potential of Refitting Studies: History and Synthesis of Applications. Paper presented at the 63<sup>rd</sup> Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Seattle. 1998.
- ▣ The PS 56R Site: A Vosburg Habitation on Staten Island, New York. Paper presented at the 62<sup>nd</sup> Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Nashville. 1997 (with A.M. Pappalardo).

#### **CONFERENCE SYMPOSIA ORGANIZED**

- ▣ Refitting Studies in New and Old World Lithic Analyses. Symposium organized for the 63<sup>rd</sup> Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Seattle. 1998.