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Phase 1A Documentary Study for the 311 West Broadway Project, Block 228, Lot 12 – New York, New York



Draft Report

Prepared for:

Philip Habib and Associates
Engineers and Planners
26 West 26th Street
New York, New York 10001

and

New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

Prepared by:

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

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In anticipation of the development of the site known as 311 West Broadway (Block 228 Lot 12), in New York County, New York, a Phase IA Documentary Archaeological Report was commissioned. This study was undertaken to determine if the possibility existed to uncover significant buried cultural resources within the project area.

This study was produced by Alyssa Loorya, M.A., R.P.A. and assisted by Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A., in accordance with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYC LPC) and New York Archaeological Council (NYAC) guidelines. Documentary research was assisted by Diane George and Kirsten Davis.

Although historically a swampy area until the turn of the nineteenth century, this site soon developed as much of New York did during the Industrial Revolution. The area was filled and both commercial and residential houses were constructed. The structures were generally rectangular brick buildings, covering an area of approximately twenty (20) feet by forty (40) feet, three to four stories in height with added additions. The backyard areas were open. Commercial stores were located on the ground floor while rental apartments comprised the upper floors.

A transient population inhabited these structures throughout the nineteenth century including members from several ethnic groups. Reports indicate that the area was considered a high crime and social area (i.e. Red Light District) during this period. Soon after the turn of the twentieth century the lot changed to commercial/industrial with the take over by the Adams Express Company/American Expressway Company/Railway Express Agency. By the mid twentieth century the area had been zoned as a commercial parking lot. It should be noted that a potential hazardous issue may arise at the site. Twentieth century buried gasoline tanks were installed on site. Information could not be obtained from either the Buildings Department or the Environmental Protection Agency as to whether or not these structures were safely removed. However, based on the Environmental Assessment and Geotechnical Reports, the gasoline tanks are no longer on site.

Based on the documentary history of the site, there is a high potential to uncover buried cultural resource materials and feature remains. However, the material remains and/or features that may be uncovered date to a time period that is fairly well represented in the documented historical record as well as the archaeological record. Further, disturbance from the installation and removal of the underground storage tanks is likely to have compromised the integrity of the site. Due to the transient nature of the population during the mid to late nineteenth century it would be difficult to connect potential remains with a specific person, family or group. Although information may be obtained concerning general issues related to material remains, without the possibility of specifics the information would be broad-based at best.

Therefore, it is the recommendation of this report that no further cultural resource work continue.

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The authors wish to thank Philip Habib and Associates for the opportunity to assist them with this Phase 1A Report. Christina Michaelian from PH&A was most helpful. Amanda Sutphin from the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission was helpful with advice during this process. Finally, we would like to thank Diane George and Kirsten Davis for assisting us in gathering documentary information.

I: Introduction:

At the request of Philip Habib and Associates, a Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study for a proposed development at the site of 311 West Broadway in the Borough of Manhattan (New York County), New York, was undertaken. The area proposed for development and researched was Block 228 Lot 12. The project area is bounded by Grand Street to the north, Canal Street to the south, Wooster Street to the east and West Broadway to the west. Lot 12 is situated in the approximate middle of the current city block (see Figure 01 for modern day location map).

In the course of the investigation the following research institutions were visited: the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), the New York Public Library, the New York Historical Society, the Archives of the Brooklyn College Library's Special Collections, the New York City Municipal Archives, the New York City Buildings Department, the New York State Museum (NYSM) and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP) (see Appendix D for a listing of New York State listed archaeological sites within two miles of the project area. Attempts were also made to uncover information from the New York City Department of Environmental Protection Agency, but to no avail.

The purpose of this study was to provide documentary history and information to determine the prehistoric and historic potential of the site with regard to buried cultural resources. The study was to determine if the site might contain significant archaeological remains that would be compromised by the proposed development as well as provide a recommendation for further study, should the potential for the disturbance of such remains exist.

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

II: Site Proposal and Current Condition:

Currently the site is zoned as a commercial public parking facility. Its foundation is at street level with above ground car lifts providing a second level of parking. No below ground features are associated with this parking facility.

The proposed design for Block 228 Lot 12 calls for the creation of residential brick façade housing as well as backyard landscaping. The buildings will feature a below surface parking garage that will extend to approximately fifteen feet below current ground levels and extend to a footprint of at least seventy (70) feet from the street on both Wooster Street and West Broadway. The structures, on both West Broadway and Wooster Street will be at least four stories in height. See Appendix B for proposed building plans.



Figure 01: 2002 Map of the City of New York (courtesy Hagstrom Map Company).

III: Geographic Setting:

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

The area was also somewhat hilly, which is consistent with the action of the retreating ice shelf. During the historic period most of the hills within this area appear to have been leveled to fill in the various ponds, including the Collect Pond, as well as the streams that were located in the area including along present day Canal Street. Early maps of the area confirm this marshy landscape. Both the 1766-1767 Ratzel Map of the City of New York (Figure 02) and the 1865 Viele map of original landscape features (Figure 03) depict the area as being a marshy/swampy hilly area. It would appear that the majority of landfilling occurred between the mid eighteenth through the early nineteenth centuries (Homberger 1994: 51; Cohen and Augustyn 1997: 28, 94-95, 121, 136-138 and Figures 3-5, 9; Burrows and Wallace 1999:359; Tracker 2001:2-4).



Figure 02: 1766-1767 Ratzer Map of the City of New York.

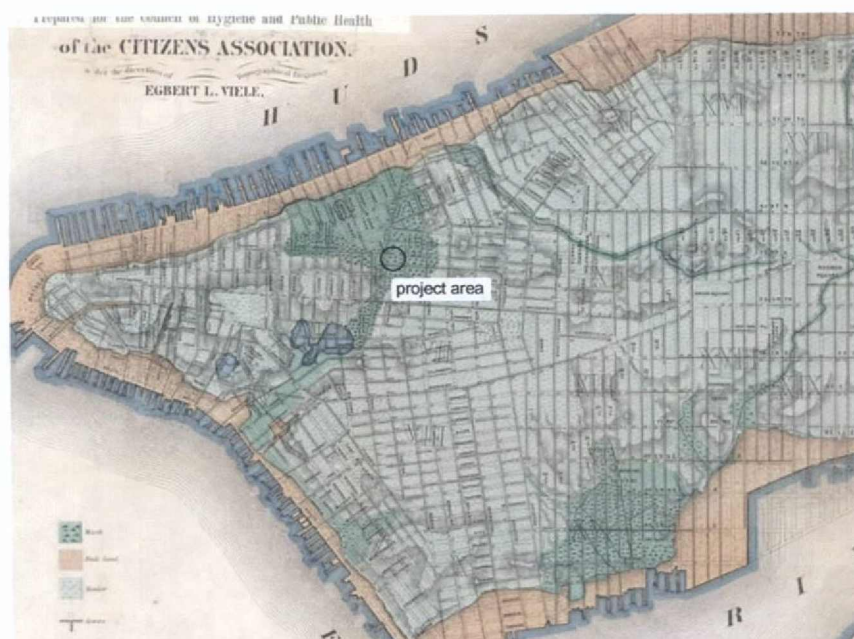


Figure 03: 1865 Vieie Map of the City of New York.

IV: The Prehistoric Period:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The appearance of fired clay ceramics about 1000 B.C. marks the ambiguous beginning of the Woodland Phase. The Woodland period (1000 B.C. – 1000 A.D.) and the Late Woodland period (1000 A.D. – European Contact) are signified by the appearance of cache pits and ceramic storage vessels, which indicate a greater degree of sedentism. The Woodland is largely a continuation of the Archaic economy. The increase of shell middens during this period may be due to a more sedentary lifestyle and/or the changing coastline that stabilized around this time (Jacobson 1980; Lenik 1992; Bolton 1934, 1920 and 1922). By 1,000 A.D. the archaeologically defined Late Woodland phase emerged. Increasing evidence of sedentism is manifested in the expanded use of storage facilities and more permanent house structures. Increased gathering of shellfish and plant harvesting reflects an intensification of food procurement evidently related to population growth. The emergence of agricultural production is also related to this sedentary settlement pattern, which was maintained until European contact. Material culture is typified by distinctive ceramic forms and small triangular projectile points, the latter evidently indicative of bow-and-arrow technology (Custer 1989; Ritchie 1980).

Archaeological evidence of Native American settlement and activity within what is today the City of New York extends back to the Paleo-Indian period, however few sites have been excavated and/or recorded by modern archaeologists (Cantwell and Wall 2001:40; Baugher and Bluefeld 1980). Based on a review of Cultural Resource Management reports in the library of the LPC, Native American sites are not common within Manhattan. A search of the site files of the NYSOPRHP and the NYSM revealed that only one documented site exists within one mile of the project area.

Early Native American inhabitants of the area systematically exploited the coastal resources of the area. The local tribe was considered to be the Manhattas, whose name inspired the Europeans in naming Manhattan Island (Armbruster 1918). The Manhattas were part of the Algonquian speaking Lenape (Delaware) tribe (Bolton 1922). Most of the Native American remains or sites found within the City of New York were in the form of shell middens (Kraft 1986).

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

Contact Period:

At the time of European contact as many as fifteen thousand Native Americans inhabited the New York City area (Burrows and Wallace 1999:5). A Native American campsite was located just north of the Fresh Water Pond (i.e. Collect Pond) along the north-south foot trail that lay within the vicinity of the project area (Lenik 1992). This trail ran from Battery Park to Inwood. The camp was known as Warpoes and the general area was described as having shell heaps

during colonial times (Bolton 1920: 79, map; Burrows and Wallace 1999: 6-7; Parker 1922:630, plate 192).

However, soon after the arrival of the Europeans a majority of the Native American population was decimated by a combination of war and disease (Burrows and Wallace 1999:8; Ritchie 1958; Levin 1980).

V: The Historical Period¹:

The project area, modern day Block 228 Lot 12, lies in the neighborhood of SoHo in lower Manhattan. The property lies within the LPC's SoHo - Cast Iron Historic District, designated in August of 1973 (NYC LPC 1973). However, the project area itself is non-contributing as no structures were extant on the property at the time of landmark designation, nor did there appear to have been any during the nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries that would have contributed to the designation. Historically the area was undeveloped until the nineteenth century and razed to create a parking lot during the twentieth century (Figures 04).

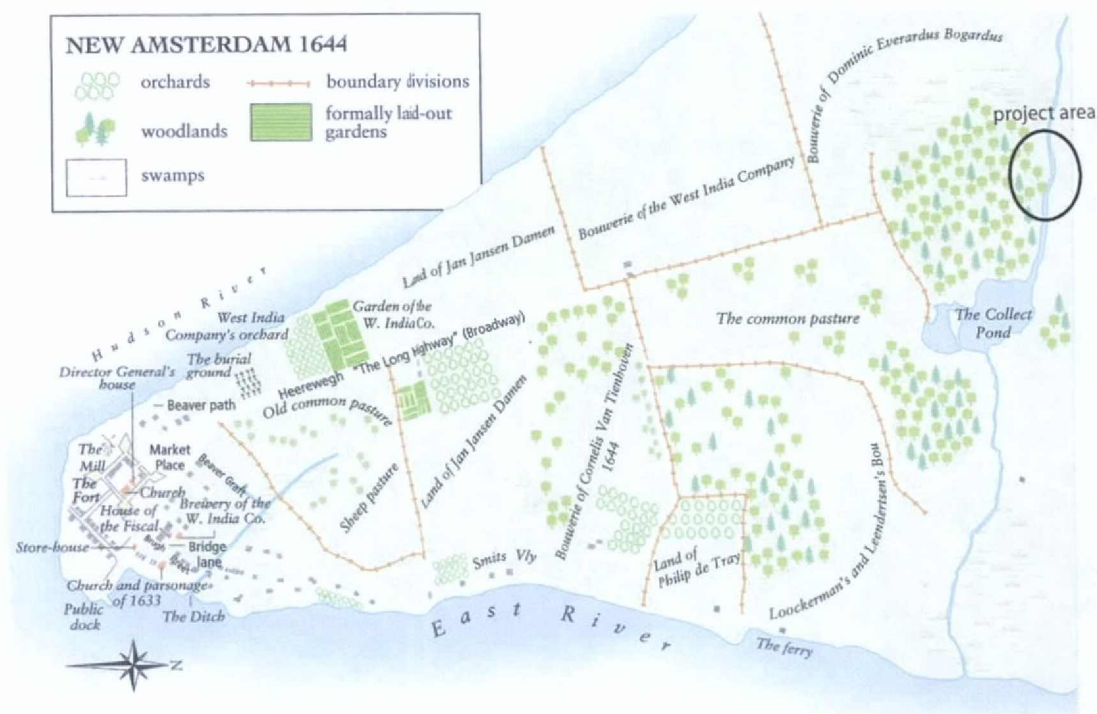


Figure 04: Drawing of New Amsterdam circa 1644 from Homberger 1994

¹ The majority of this section focuses on the specific project area. Only a brief overview of the general area's history is presented.

The Seventeenth Century:

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



Figure 05: Drawing of New Amsterdam circa 1664 from Homberger

By 1664, the Dutch surrendered control of New Amsterdam to the English who renamed the colony New York (Figure 05). Within a short period of time the Great Dock was built along the East River firmly establishing the city's position as a base for commercial and capital activity in the New World. By 1680, the City of New York, at this time solely Manhattan Island², contained approximately 400 buildings. Many of the houses were built in the Dutch style and the Stadt Huys building, the original Dutch City Hall, continued to serve in that function. Toward the end of the seventeenth century the City's population reached approximately three thousand. Although immigration from the Netherlands had steeply declined the number of English settlers increased (Burrows and Wallace 1999; Cantwell and Wall 2001; Rothschild 1990; Brodhead 1871; Jameson 1909).

During the seventeenth century the project area was an undeveloped wooded marsh area (Burrows and Wallace 1999: 65, 111) (Figure 06). According to Homberger, the entire area that would today incorporate most of the SoHo district, was originally the property of Dominic Everadus Bogardus until approximately 1651, followed by his widowed wife, Annetje Jans. Maps depict the area as being marshy and undeveloped (Homberger 1994:29, 31) (Figures 04 and 05).



Figure 06: 1787 British Military Map of the City of New York.

² The incorporation of the outer boroughs, The Bronx, Queens, Richmond (Staten Island) and Kings (Brooklyn), which would form the greater City of New York, did not occur until 1898.

The Eighteenth Century:

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

The first recorded land transaction for the area that would eventually become the project area was at the turn of the eighteenth century. On March 29, 1702 William and Sara Huddleston transferred holdings to Richard Hill. Later, on February 14, 1726, Anthony Rutgers was deeded this land from several people as part of a larger parcel (City Register of New York).

According to the records of the City Register the block containing the project area was "wholly within the farm of Anthony Rutgers, who by will proved September 17, 1746, devised his estate to his heirs and devisees, the westerly parcel falling to the share of Leonard Lispenard, who, by will, proved February 26, 1790, devised all his estate to his son, Anthony Lispenard, who conveyed in lots beginning July 18, 1795. The northeasterly parcel fell to the share of Henry Barclay³. By his will proved October 1, 1764, he empowered his executors to make partition of his estate. They conveyed a tract including this parcel to Abijah Hammond, who conveyed in lot form beginning April 20, 1793" (City Register of New York). The project area lay on the division between the Lispenard and Bayard properties. However, all but a small section of one lot fell on the Bayard side of the property line.

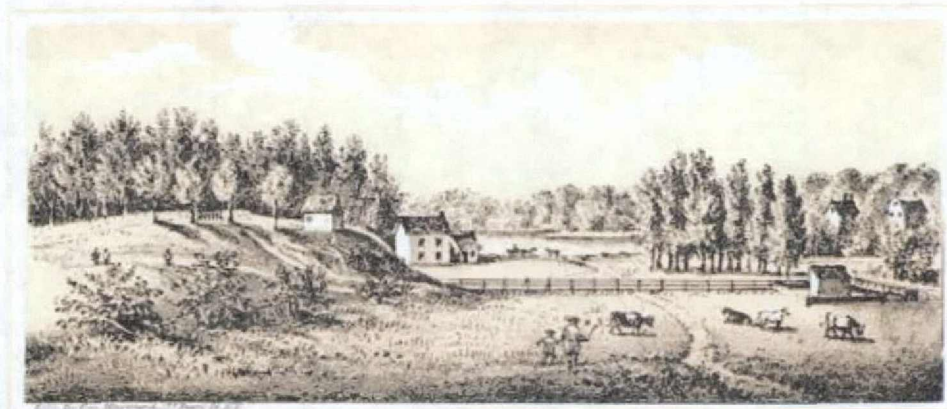


Figure 07: 1785 Anderson depiction of Broadway and Spring Street

Anthony Rutgers was descended from a Dutch family that had settled in New Amsterdam in the 1630s and rose to affluence from brewery profits wisely invested in Manhattan real estate. Following Rutgers death his estate was divided amongst three heirs including his daughter Alice, wife of Leonard Lispenard. Lispenard was a merchant by trade, born in New York City in 1716;

³ Henry Barclay was named rector of Trinity Church in 1746. In 1749 he married Rutgers daughter Mary.

He was the grandson of Anthony Lispenard, a Huguenot refugee, who came to New York about the middle of the seventeenth century. In 1741 he married Alice Rutgers, daughter of Anthony Rutgers. Subsequent to his wife's inheritance, Lispenard acquired, by purchase, the remainder of the land, which then became known as Lispenard Meadow(s). He constructed his country mansion in the area on Lispenard Hill, an elevation that overlooked what would later become St. John's Park (Burrows and Wallace 1999; City Register of New York).

Leonard Lispenard was involved in city affairs serving as assistant Alderman from the north ward in 1750-1755, and Alderman in 1756-1762. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1765-1767 and an active member of the Stamp-Act congress in New York in 1765. He was also treasurer of King's College, now Columbia University. Lispenard Street was named in honor of the family. Leonard Lispenard died February 15, 1790 leaving his estate his son Anthony (Burrows and Wallace 1999) (Figure 07).

Lispenard's Meadows, along with the Fresh Water Pond (also known as the Collect Pond), was a natural boundary that restricted travel and development on the northern part of the Island. Settlement did not occur in what would become the SoHo area until after 1775, when Broadway was extended north of Canal Street. The lands beyond Fresh Water Pond and Lispenard's Meadows became country retreats for wealthy residents of the City (Burrows and Wallace 1999).

Throughout the eighteenth century the Fresh Water Pond became increasingly polluted as nearby residents used the pond as a common sewer dumping dirty wash water adding to the waste and run off from the potteries, breweries and tanneries that were situated at the southern and western banks of the pond. The area along the Canal Street swamp was inhabited by working class living and working on the old Rutgers estate (Seventh Ward) toward the end of the eighteenth century (Burrows and Wallace 1999:386, 389). Run off from the pond fed a stretch of marshes and swamps along Chambers and Canal Streets. A stream ran along Canal into the wooded salt marshes of Lispenard Meadows. In 1791 the city purchased all the lands containing the Collect Pond from the heirs to Anthony Rutgers and Leonard Lispenard in the hopes of eventually solving the polluted conditions that were oft blamed for disease and epidemics (Burrows and Wallace 1999:359).



Figure 08: 1865 Viele Map of the City of New York

Eighteenth century maps continue to depict the area as an undeveloped marsh area. The 1767 Ratzer map shows the study area as being situated within a marsh or swamp near tributaries to the main stream. It is shown as being located on part of the Lispenard Estate adjacent to and partially within the lines of the Bayard property. However, the Bayard name is not cited with regard to any of the land transfers for the property.

The Nineteenth Century:

The early 1800s had been a stylish and graceful period for the area that would become known as SoHo. The neighborhood was mainly residential in its early years, inhabited by the wealthy and middle class. The rapid development that was beginning to occur on Manhattan attracted many businesses to this new area. Hotels and theaters, elegant stores, stately mansions, minstrel halls, gambling casinos, and brothels soon sprang up along Broadway.

By 1836, maps were produced detailing the project area. Unfortunately, many of these maps (as exemplified by Henry Tanner's map from 1836 (Figure 09) and J.H. Colton's map from 1836 (Figure 10) does not provide details of buildings within the blocks, but rather the blocks themselves. See also Appendix C for other examples of these early nineteenth century "block" maps as well as other project area related maps.

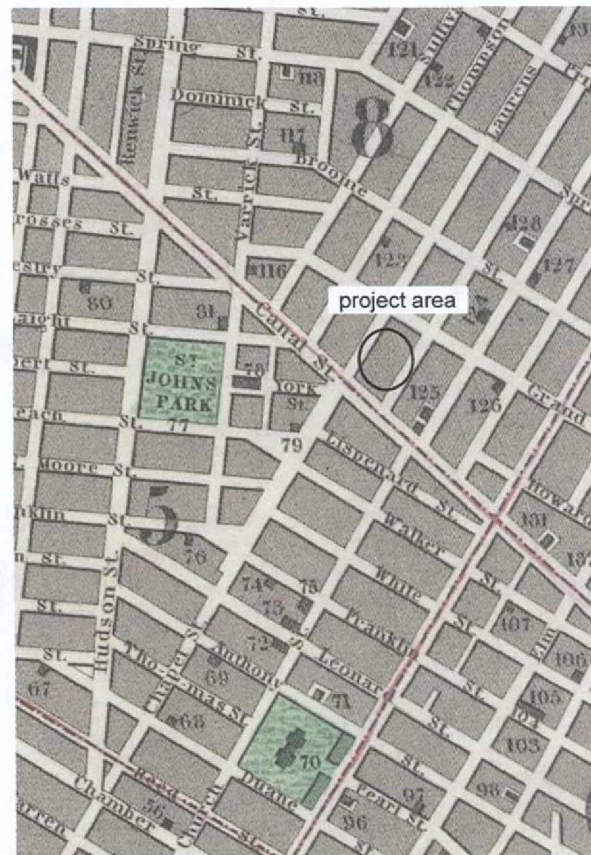


Figure 09: 1836 Henry Tanner Map of the project area

The increased activity also led to the development of the smaller adjacent streets. By the mid thru late nineteenth century SoHo had become the location of many popular brothels and gambling houses. Bordellos were common in the area that had become the City's first red-light district. The brothels tended to cluster directly behind the commercial strip along the cobbled streets of Mercer, Green, Howard and Wooster (Burrows and Wallace 1999:804). The Doggett's New York City Directory lists a boarding house at 3 Wooster Street from 1847 to 1864. In the 1850s, department stores such as Lords and Taylors, Brooks Brothers and others constructed stores along Grand and the surrounding streets. Many of the stores were constructed of cast iron which would eventually lead to the landmark designation (Burrows and Wallace 1999:668) (see Figure 11 for a map of the current designated Cast-Iron District).



Figure 10: 1836 Colton Map of the City of New York

Information gathered from the New York Times (see Appendix E for examples) reported that the area was a hub of activity for the police. Burglary and murders appear to have been fairly common. The combination of the transient population mixed together with the growing gang violence of the area led this area of Manhattan to a reputation that was not positive. During the Draft Riots (1863) a number of incidents took place in the immediate vicinity of the project area (Homburger 1994:96-97). In the last half of the nineteenth century police were summoned to the properties within the project area on several occasions as reported in the New York Times (New York Times 1871).

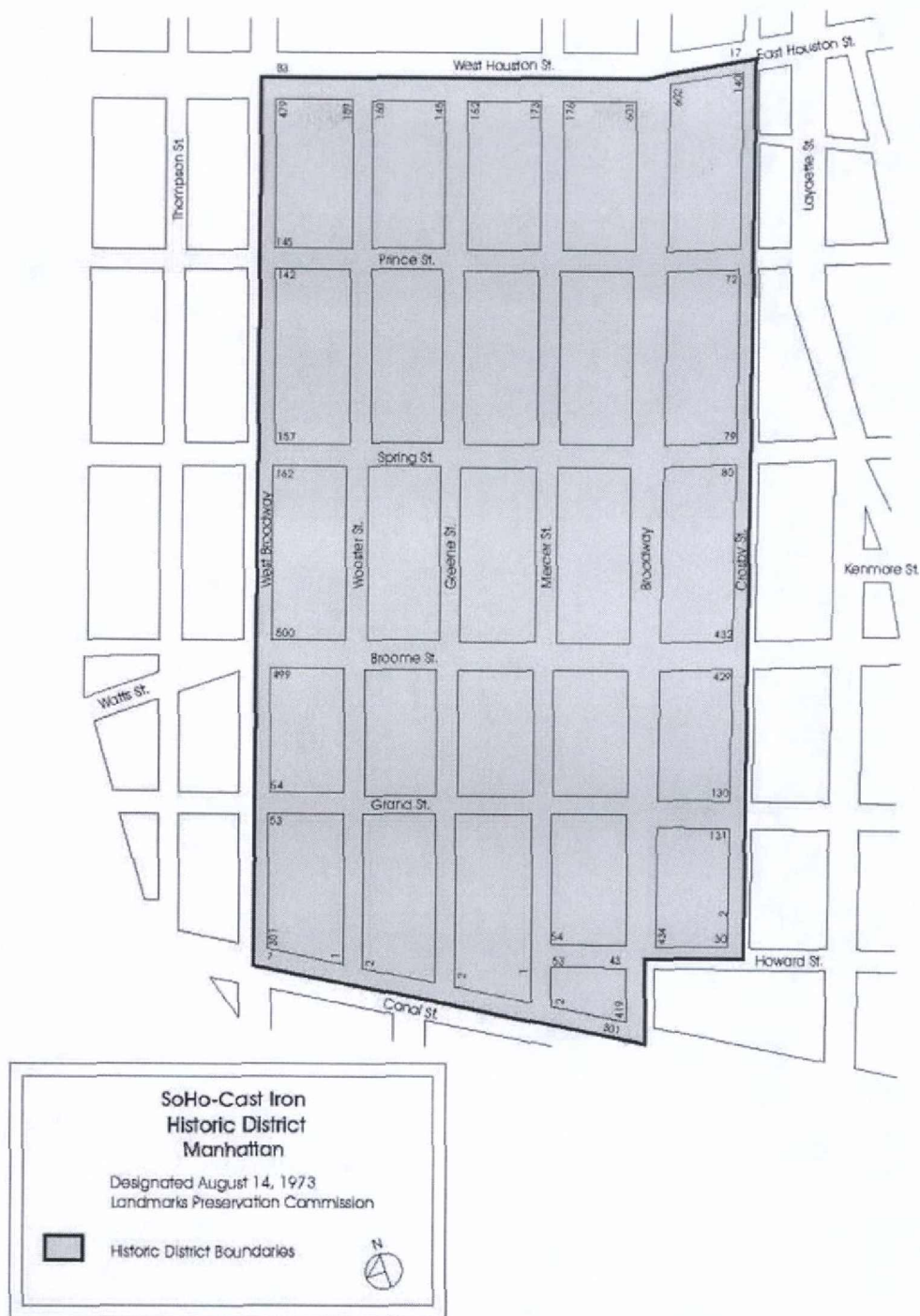


Figure 11: Map of NYC LPC Cast-Iron District

The Croton Aqueduct opened in 1842 carrying fresh water through much of developed Manhattan, including the project area properties (Cohen and Augustyn 1997:118-119). By 1845, the Common Council allowed drainage sewers to be hooked directly to cesspools to carry away human waste. This system did not work but led to the construction of new sewers. By 1857, one hundred thirty-eight (138) miles of sewer had been installed beneath the paved streets of the City. Some of these connections were in the vicinity surrounding the project area (Burrows and Wallace 1999: 787). However, a sewer connection date for the specific project area properties remains unclear and attempts to contact the Department of Environmental Protection were unsuccessful. Prior to connection to the City sewer system all of the project area properties would have relied on privies and wells. A date could not be obtained for the availability of running water being brought into the properties as well. However, based on the general history of the area, it is likely they ended their reliance on wells by 1842 -1845 and on privies by 1857-1860 (Burrows and Wallace 1999).

Block 228 – History

During the nineteenth century the project area was divided into a series of sixteen (16) lots fronted along both Laurens⁴ and Wooster Streets between Grand Street and Canal Street. Located in the 8th Tax Ward, each lot was one hundred (100) feet deep and ranged in width from nineteen (19) to twenty-two (22) feet. The earliest nineteenth century land transfer listed for modern day Block 228, dated December 1817, is between Anthony and Sarah Lispenard to Samuel Bunting for lots 5 to 23. The tax assessment records for these properties, located at the Municipal Archives in lower Manhattan, date from 1805 to 1896. These tax records provide an overview of property ownership and reveal both property development and monetary value (City Register of New York⁵).

From 1805 until 1819 the properties on both Laurens⁶ and Wooster Street are not identified by house numbers. Instead the tax assessors simply listed all residents of the Block, distinguishing between the East and West or North and South sides of the street. Farm numbers were an identifying feature within the records during this period but no farms were located on these properties. No structures existed within these streets during this time.

From 1820 until 1826 the individual lots are more easily identified by a series of ward numbers. The relevant ward numbers are 1896 to 1902 along Wooster Street and 1912 to 1919 along Laurens Street. A transcription of the available records from this period can be found in Appendix E.

⁴ The street name of West Broadway did not come into use until 1895, prior to that this street was: Lawrence Street between 1805 and 1816; Laurens Street from 1816 until 1873 (though sometimes spelled Laurence); and South Fifth Avenue from 1874 until 1894.

⁵ Note: from hereon, unless otherwise noted, all information with regard to property ownership was taken from the records in the City Register Office of New York and will not be end noted.

⁶ For the purpose of this report Laurens Street will be used in discussing the period between 1805 and 1873.

During the first part of the nineteenth century the property remained undeveloped and was still considered farmland (Figure 12). In 1822 the owners of the properties along Wooster Street were Thomas L. Ogden, George Lovett, John Thompson, Benjamin Brewster and David R. Lambert. The owners of the properties along Laurens Street were Robert R. Murray, John B. Murray, Lovett, Benjamin Brewster, John Astor, John Thompson and J.B. Scott. In 1823 the first house appears on Laurens Street on the lot identified as ward 1912, now owned by John Dow who purchased the lot from Robert R. Murray. The property was valued at one thousand (\$1000) dollars; lots without structures were valued at four hundred (\$400) dollars at this time. No other development occurred until 1825 when a house was listed on Laurens Street within the lot identified as ward 1916. This property was now owned by H. Housman, James Cooper and John Astor.

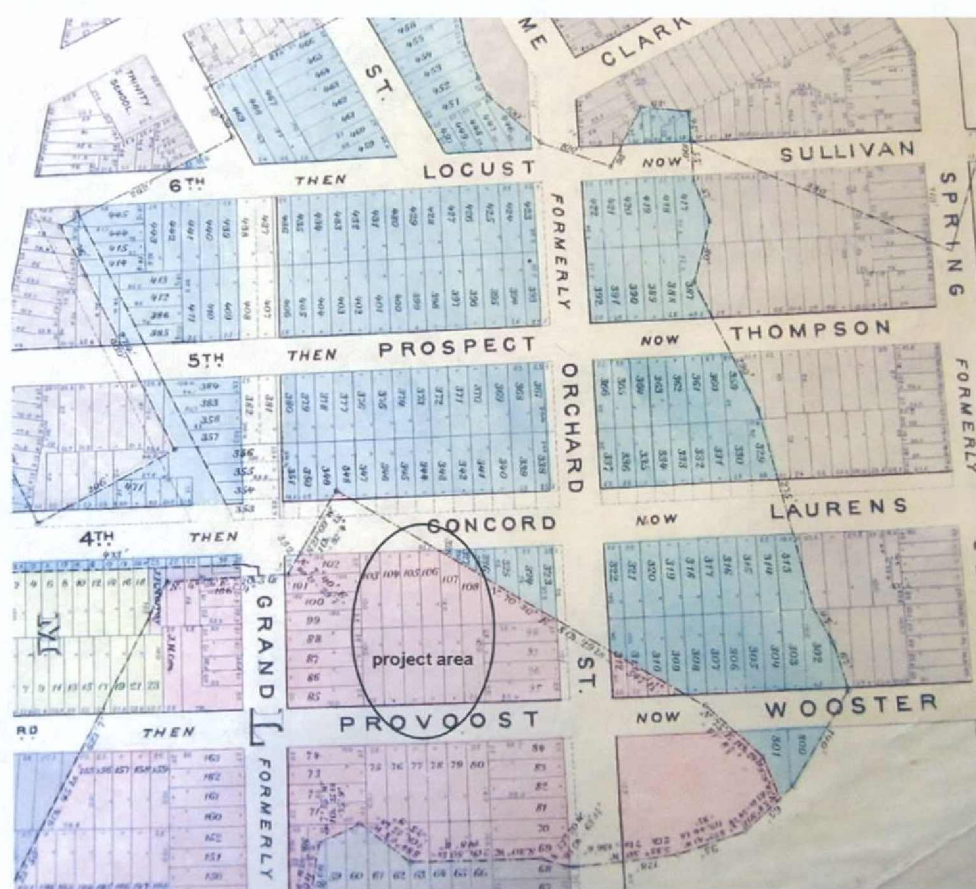


Figure 12: 1882 Map of the City of New York outlining original farmland plots – note also the original names for Wooster Street as both 3rd Street and Provoost Street while Laurens was first 4th Street followed by Concord Street.

By 1826 additional houses had been constructed along Laurens Street. These were on the lots identified as ward 1917 owned by William S. Clark and ward 1918 owned by John R. Murray. It should be noted that the records during this period do not list the dimensions of the structures on the properties. That information is available later in the century.

From 1826 to 1827 there was increasing development and activity along both Laurens Street and Wooster Street. It was also during this period that house/street numbers were officially instituted, in the records, along Laurens Street. All the lots along Laurens Street now contained a house on the property and were identified as follows for the year 1827.

6 Laurens Street	John Dow
8 Laurens Street	Robert Abell
10 & 12 Laurens Street	Charles W. Sandford (this was a double lot with 2 houses.)
14 Laurens Street	Jacques Harding

Along Wooster Street in 1827 one shop had opened on the lot identified as ward 1897, owned by Edmund Bewley. The lots identified as ward 1898 and 1899 were owned by John Westerwilt and contained a Military Hall. Additional buildings with shops were constructed by 1828. Lot 1896 and a portion of Lot 1897, just outside the immediate project area, were owned by Andrew Lockwood and contained a shop. The majority of lot 1897 was owned by Lawrence Bewley. The Military Hall was still present and remained so until 1830.

By 1830 Jacob Cram began purchasing a significant portion of the lots that comprise the project area. In 1831 he owned five lots, all identified by house/street numbers, 9-17 Wooster Street. The remaining project area properties along Wooster Street contained two shops, one at 19 Wooster Street owned by Lawrence Bewley and one at 21-23 Wooster Street owned by Andrew Lockwood. By 1832 buildings had been constructed on all the lots on both Wooster Street and Laurens Street. Along Laurens Street all the buildings are listed as being houses, along Wooster Street they are listed as shops and identified as follows for the year 1832.

9-17 Wooster Street	Jacob Cram (houses and lots)
19 Wooster Street	J. Buley (shop and lot)
21-23 Wooster Street	Andrew Lockwood (shops and lots)
6 Laurens Street	John Green (house and lot)
8 Laurens Street	Robert Beal (house and lot)
10-12 Laurens Street	William E. Lawrence (houses and lots)
14 Laurens Street	John Moore (house and lot)
18-20 Laurens Street	John Murray (houses and lots)

All of the structures were built to the width of the property and a depth of forty-one (41) feet along Laurens Street; along Wooster Street the buildings were built to a depth of forty-four (44) feet. The areas in the rear were initially undeveloped. Later in the century, and as evidenced in the 1891 Bromley atlas, many of the structures had added extensions.

Jacob Cram continued to expand his land holdings within this block purchasing 10-12 Laurens Street by 1834 and 8, 14 and 16 Laurens Street by 1835. By 1835 a distillery had been established on the property at 16 Laurens Street. The tax records list the distillery until 1839. In 1840 Jacob Cram acquired another property along Laurens Street, number 18, and shops are

listed on all the properties owned by Cram, numbers 8 – 18 Laurens Street. By 1844⁷ Cram would add 6 Laurens Street to his property holdings.

Jacob Cram was a well-known and respected merchant within New York City. He was born in Exeter, New Hampshire where he was schooled with a goal toward joining the clergy. Instead he joined a leading commercial house in Boston after his schooling and acquired a degree of business experience. In 1816 he relocated to New York City where he established himself among the merchant class. In his later years he retired from business but maintained a large number of real estate holdings in New York City and Chicago. Following his death on July 6, 1869 his estate was valued at close to one million dollars (New York Times July 8, 1869). Jacob Cram never lived at any of the Laurens or Wooster Street properties; they served as rentals that provided him income.

The 1852 Matthew Dripps Map of the City of New York was the first to detail houses within the project area (Figure 13). All of the lots on within Block 228 contained structures of various sizes. Several structures are highlighted in blue on the 1857 Perris map (Figure 14). This usually distinguishes a building that was constructed of iron, but no other references to an iron framed building within the project location has been uncovered.

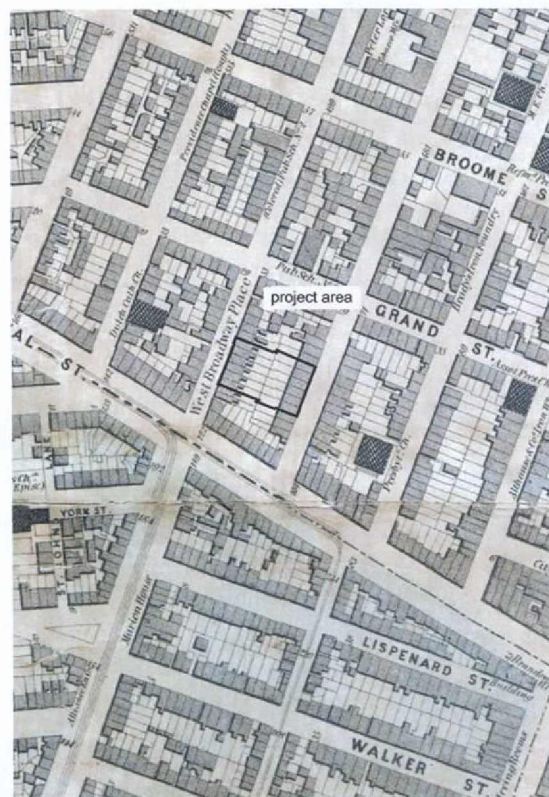


Figure 13: 1852 Dripps Map of the City of New York

⁷ The tax rolls were unavailable for 1843. In 1842 the house and lot at 6 Laurens Street was owned by S.W. Chilton and valued at \$3200.

Cram's estate was left to his four children as stated in his will dated February 13, 1858, and as amended in eight succeeding codicils. In the will the executors of the estate, Frederick G. Thurston, Henry K. Bull and Henry A. Cram, were directed to sell all real estate within three years of his death. The monies from the sale were to be divided evenly in four shares amongst his son Henry A. Cram, his two daughters, Laura Virginia, wife of General James Watson Webb and Ann Louisa, wife of Dr. Mason, and the heirs of another son who had been killed during the Civil War. The sole stipulation was that the inheritance for his daughter Laura was to be placed in trust for her until the death of her husband; should she pre-decease him the trust would be transferred to her children (New York Times August 5, 1869).

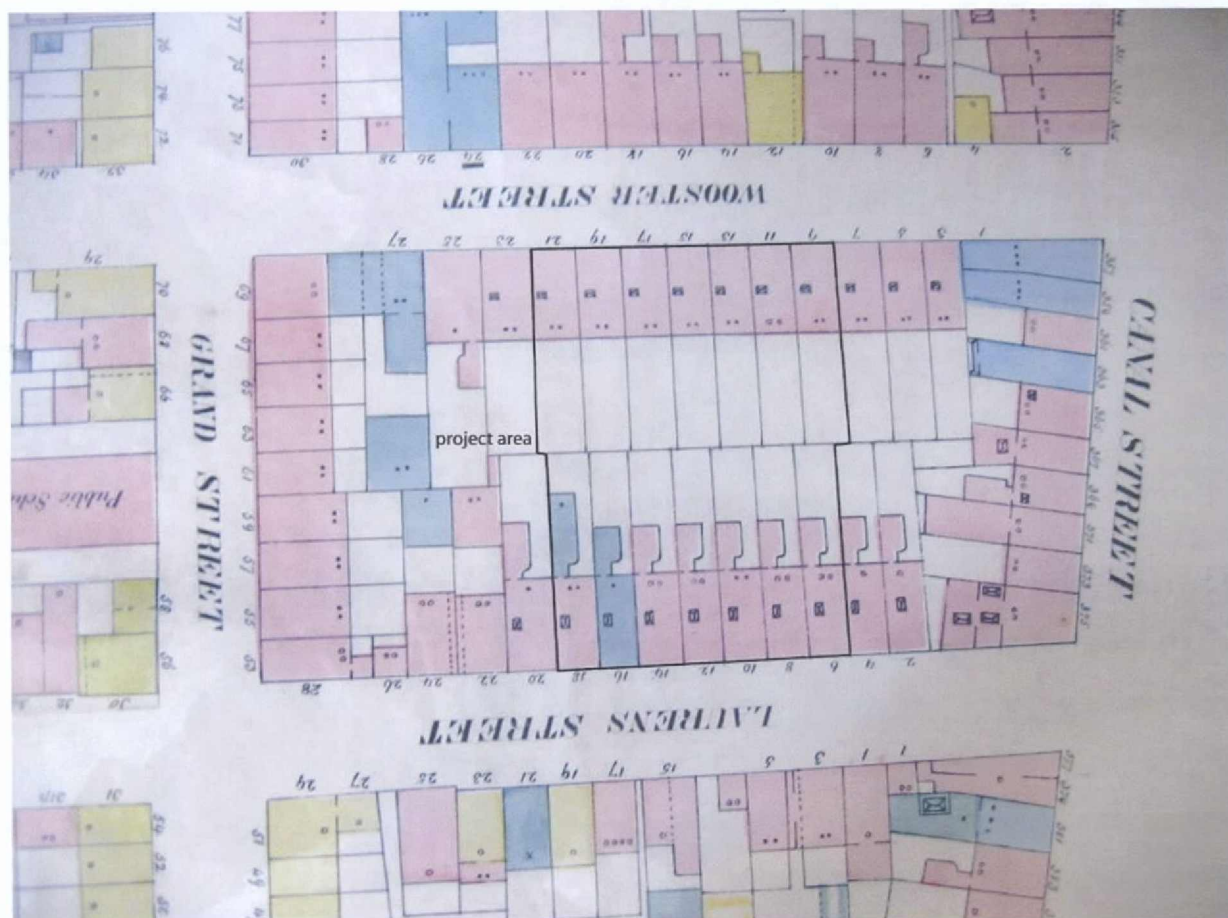


Figure 14: 1857 Perris Map of the City of New York – note the one building listed as being iron along with one backyard extension.

The sale of Cram's estate occurred on January 18, 1871 earning \$1,161,900.00. In addition to the properties on Laurens and Wooster Streets, properties along Broadway, Fourth Avenue and Canal Street were also sold. The Laurens and Wooster Street properties, which extended beyond the project area, were described in the Real Estate listings of the New York Times as nine four-story brick stores and lots along the east side of Lauren Street that sold at prices ranging from eighteen thousand (\$18,000) dollars to twenty-two thousand (\$22,000) dollars each; and eleven (11) three-story attic and brick stores on the west side of Wooster Street which sold from twenty-

five thousand five hundred (\$25,500) dollars to twenty-seven thousand five hundred (\$27,500) dollars each. None of the properties had a cellar. The article also notes that the properties along Wooster Street are nearly all occupied by establishments that sell French candies. Nos. 6-14 Laurens Street and 11 Wooster Street were purchased by William S. Duke who was acting in the interests of Cram's daughter Ann Louisa Mason (New York Times January 19, 1871). A listing of the sale reports for the properties within the project area can be found in Appendix E.

The Real Estate listing for the properties noted that all the properties were rentals. In 1879 an artists rendering of the type of structures within the property area was created (Figure 15). This rendition typifies what would become stereotypical apartment-style housing in New York. The three and four story buildings were occupied by a shop on street level and apartments on the upper floors (New York Times January 19, 1871). Various news articles from the New York Times mention occurrences at the properties 6-20 Laurens and 9-21 Wooster Street during the second half of the nineteenth century. These articles (samples of which are available within Appendix E) present an image of a transient population in a precarious neighborhood.



Figure 15: 1879 Galt and Hey drawing of The City of New York

In 1874 Laurens Street was renamed South Fifth Avenue and the house numbers were altered to range from 223 to 237 South Fifth Avenue. The 1877 tax assessment records identify the project area properties as follows:

9 Wooster Street	A. Humbert (shop and lot)
11 Wooster Street	M. Arnold (shop and lot)
13-19 Wooster Street	M.H. Masson (shop and lot for each of the lots)
21-23 Wooster Street	M. Greri (shop and lot for each of the lots)

223-227 South Fifth Avenue Amos Enos (house and lot for each of the lots)

229-237 South Fifth Avenue Mrs. A.L. Mason (house and lot for each of the lots)

The property at 9 Wooster Street housed a French candy and chocolate manufactory owned by Calude Humbert. The property is described, in an August 1884 New York Times article that reports a fire at the property, as having an extension at the rear covered in sheet iron. The extension was connected to wooden extensions at Nos. 11 and 13 Wooster Street which was occupied on the ground floor by Hahn and Roman, manufacturers of suits and cloaks (New York Times August 2, 1884).

This description is similar to the depiction of the properties in the *Bromley Outline and Index Map of New York City* from 1891 (Figure 16). All of the properties are identified as brick buildings and all show extensions beyond their original specifications as listed in both the 1871 real estate sale of Jacob Cram's properties and the Tax Assessment Records. Number 9 Wooster Street shows a separate wooden structure at the rear of the lot. Only numbers 15 and 17 Wooster Street had not been modified by 1891.

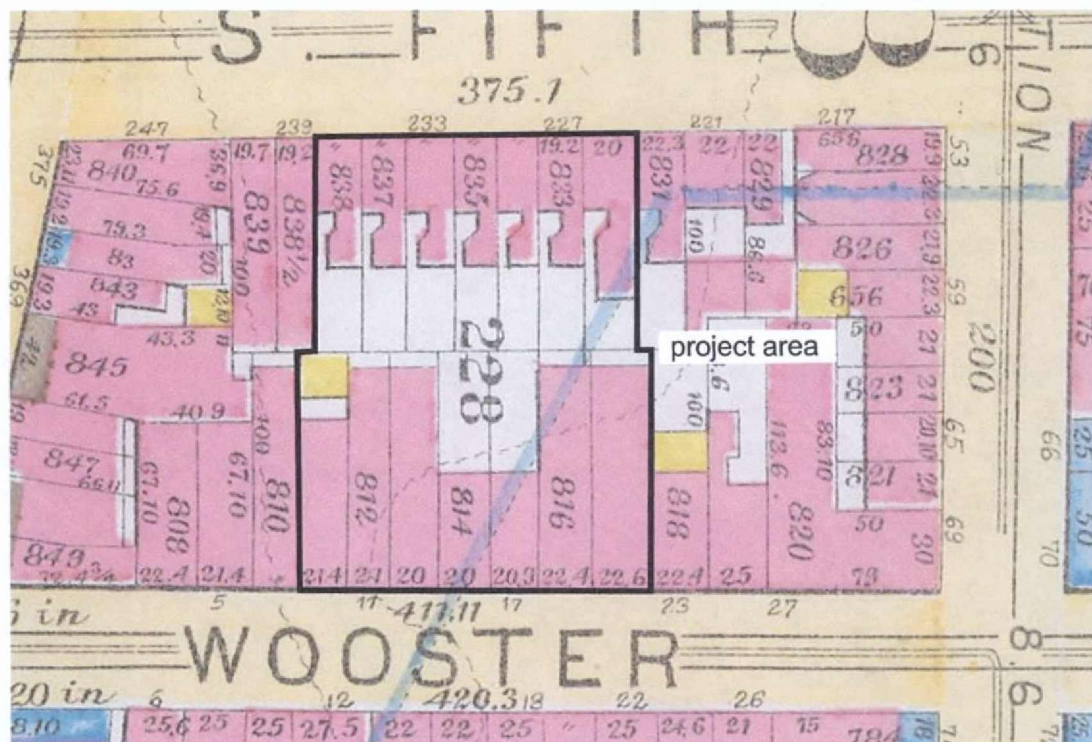


Figure 16: 1891 Bromley Map of the City of New York

The last recorded year of the tax assessment records located within the Municipal Archives is 1896. Based upon the records, with the exception of the Humberts at No. 9 Wooster, all of the properties were owned by absentee landlords. For this year the following owners are listed for the project area properties:

West Broadway

Nos. 311 – 319	A.L. Mason
No. 321	William A. Johnson

Wooster

Nos. 5 & 7	Laura Webb
No. 9	A. Humbert
No. 11	M. Arnold
Nos. 13-19	Mason
Nos. 21-23	M. Greene

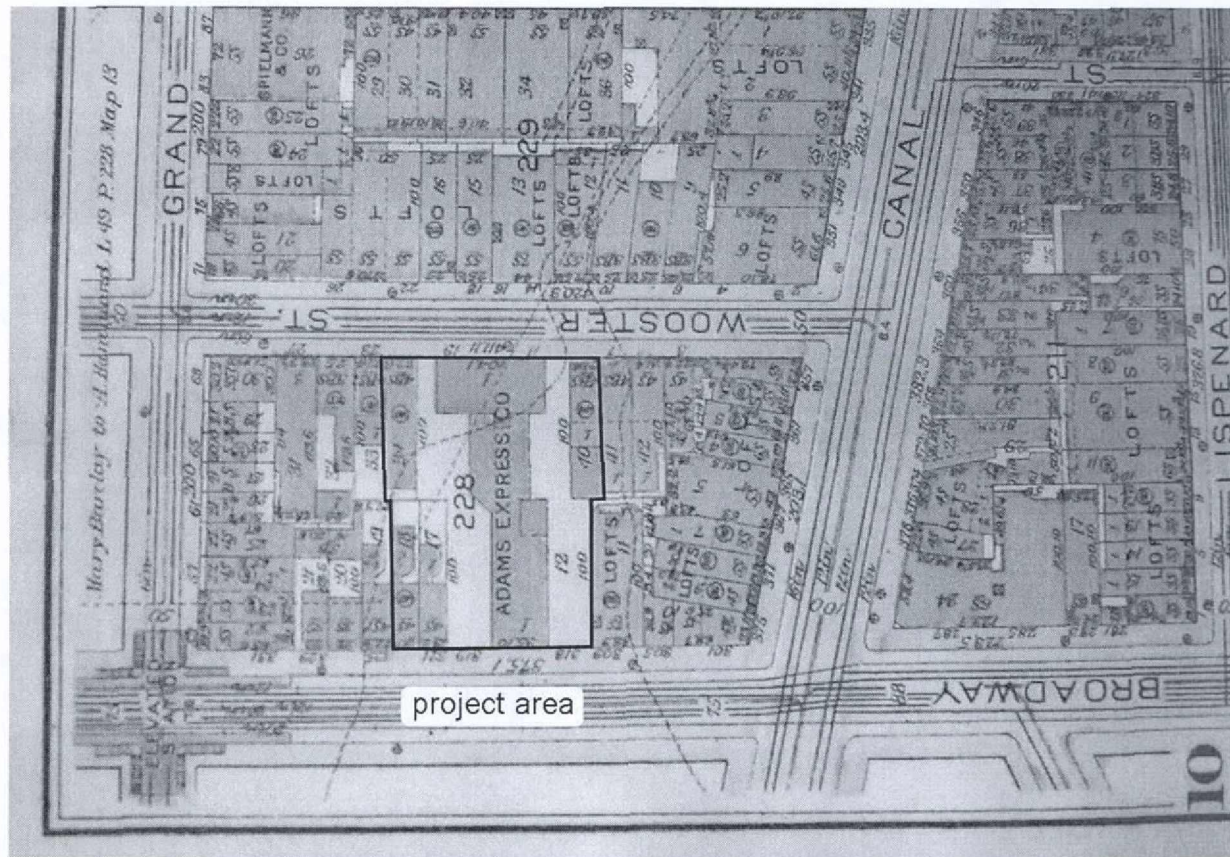


Figure 17: 1916 Bromley Map of the City of New York

The Twentieth Century

The beginning of the twentieth century saw an ever increasing explosion of development, in terms of the physical nature of the City of New York, as well as political, economic and social changes. Incorporation changed the political and economic nature of the City and the increase of both immigrants and migration from other states to the area helped to define the period as one that saw New York City become the world's leading city of commerce.

In 1901 Adams Express Company (Levi C. Weir, President) acquired the properties owned by Ann Louisa Mason on Block 228. Ten of the sixteen lots that comprise modern day Lot 12 were purchased from Ann Louisa Mason's heirs, Frederick T. and Rebecca P. Mason. From 1901 to 1907 Adams Express Company continued to acquire the remaining lots from the remaining owners along West Broadway and Wooster Street (Figure 17).

In 1907 all of the buildings at 311-323 West Broadway and 9-21 Wooster Street were deemed unsafe and demolition permits were issued (New York City Buildings Department). All of the nineteenth century structures were razed and a new building permit was issued to Adams Express Company in 1907 (New York City Buildings Department). During this period the individual lots were consolidated into the single tax lot number 12. Also, an elevated transit line was installed around this time period as well (Figure 18).



Figure 18: 1918 New York Central Railroad Map of the City of New York

Adams Express Company, one of the nineteenth century's largest express shipping companies, was established in New York in July 1854 by Alvin Adams. In response to the need to move massive amounts of troops and materials around the city during World War I the United States Government federalized the railroads. It was decreed that the railway express operations of the major express companies – Adams Express, Southern Express (an Adams subsidiary), American Express, and Wells Fargo would be sold to the new government-operated American Railway Express Company (AREC). The express companies each received a third of the stock in AREC. In 1920 the railroads were re-privatized and in 1929 the railroads formed a new monopoly company Railway Express Agency by purchasing the shares of AREC held by Adams Express, American Express and Wells Fargo.

These changes within the railway companies are reflected in the Chain of Title for the project property when ownership was transferred in 1929 from American Railway Express to Railway Express Agency (Figure 19).

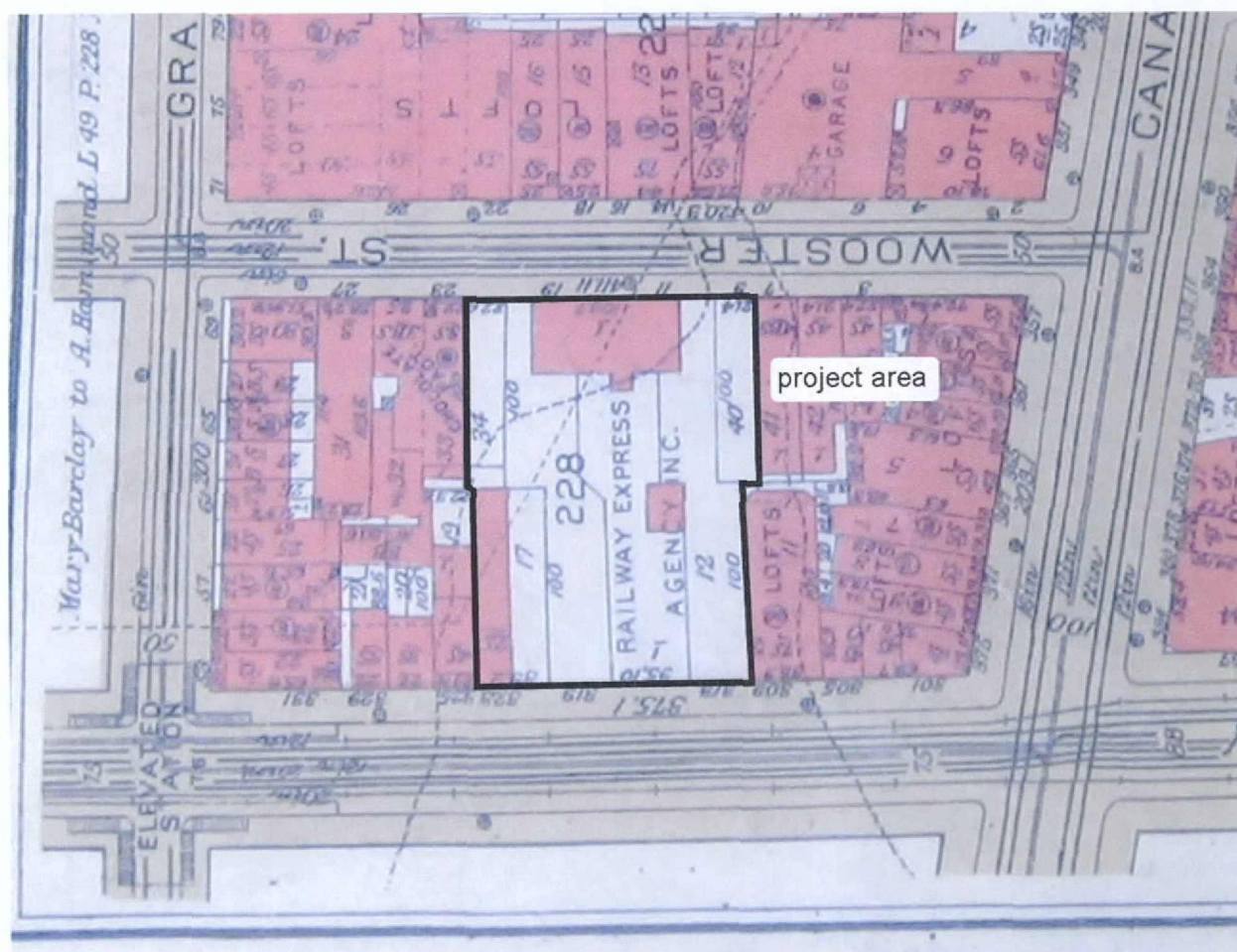


Figure 19: 1934 Bromley Map of the City of New York

The 1955 and 1956 Certificates of Occupancy, on file with the New York City Department of Buildings, lists that the property contained a one-story wood frame structure, parking spaces for five motor vehicles and gasoline tanks and pumps that were approved by the fire department. The structure is identified as a commercial shed used for the loading and unloading of Railway Express packages (New York City Buildings Department).

In 1970 Railway Express (REA Express Inc.) transferred ownership of the property to Charles L. and Jack J. Low. Though no demolition permit for the 1970 removal of the train shed was located it is clear that the shed was razed as the property was designated a public parking lot for 75 cars in the same year. The Phase I Environmental Assessment Report prepared by Environmental Compliance, Inc. (April 2004), states that there is no evidence of underground storage tanks on the site though no record of their removal was located at the Buildings Department (New York City Buildings Department) (Figure 20). Furthermore, subsurface testing was undertaken as part of a geotechnical report. No evidence of the underground storage tanks was uncovered.

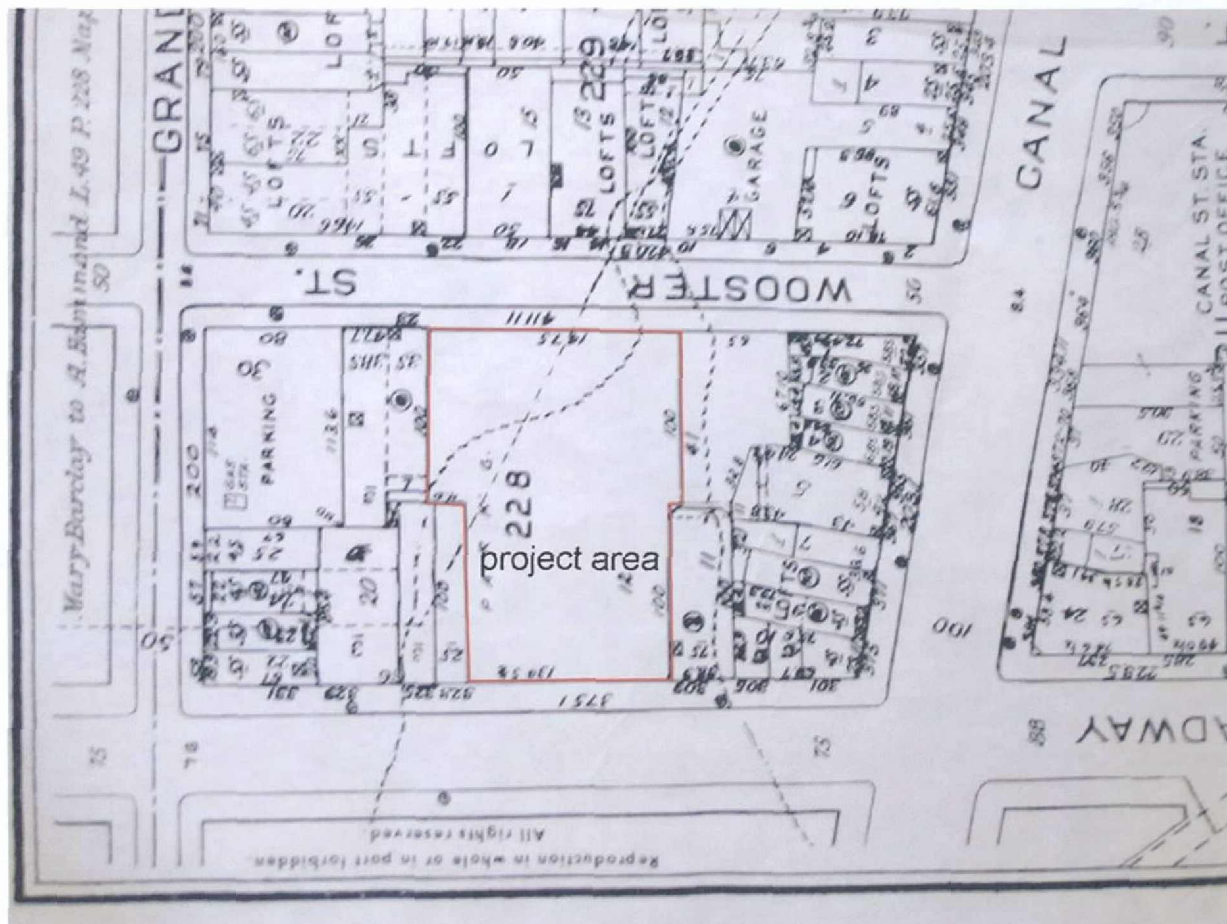


Figure 20: 1990 Sanborn Map of the City of New York

VI: Conclusions and Recommendations:

Prehistoric and Contact period settlement patterns within the region have indicated that the preferred locations for processing sites, camps, and more permanent/long-term occupations were sheltered, elevated, and well-drained areas close to wetlands and freshwater sources. These sites would have been located on the numerous hills and ridges surrounding Lispenard's Meadows and, in the case of the project area, on an east/west oriented ridge situated approximately two hundred and fifty (250) feet to the north. This type of setting would have been very desirable and utilized for both long and short-term habitation. The potential for archaeological evidence would be high, as long as subsequent historical development had not altered the landscape and impacted any potential cultural resources. However, this is not the case. Although the project area would have provided an abundance of natural resources-including small game, fish, shellfish, and a large variety of plants and tuberous grasses, it would not have been conducive toward long-term settlement. Procurement sites, such as would have been in the project area, tend to produce very negligible archaeological deposits. Therefore, based on the geographic history of the project area, the overall potential for uncovering significant prehistoric cultural deposits within the project area is low. This assessment concurs with the LPC's assessment on the potential for the recovery of Native American material remains and/or sites, in this particular area of Manhattan. It is the conclusion of this report that there is little potential to uncover Native American remains at the project site.

Historically the project site was a low marshy area within one of the many tidal swamps that comprised this area of Manhattan Island. What would eventually become Block 228 was filled and occupied after the turn of the nineteenth century. Apartment-style brick buildings that housed commercial ventures on the first floor and residential apartments above were constructed and rented throughout the nineteenth century. Although confirmation of an exact date could not be determined, water and/or sewer connections were likely present on site by the mid point of the nineteenth century. Based on the date(s) of the construction of the original buildings in the project area, privies, wells and cisterns would have been used during the period from approximately 1822 until approximately 1860. It is always a possibility that the reliance on wells, privies and/or cisterns went beyond this date. The site would become completely commercial in the twentieth century.

Recommendation:

The current construction plans call for the building of new structures on the site, with a subsurface parking garage as well as ornamental interior spaces. All of these have the potential to impact areas of the property where wells, privies and/or cisterns may have been located.

There is a high potential to uncover early to mid nineteenth century features such as privies, wells and cisterns as well as associated material remains on this site. Due to the nature of the inhabitants and the commercial ventures, the possibility of developing in-depth research questions regarding who inhabited the structures and commercial stores is possible, but more difficult. Though the potential to uncover archaeological material remains and features is high,

the transient nature of the residents living on site during the nineteenth century would make it difficult to correlate recovered materials to specific individuals.

Although the interpretation of any material remains would help to increase our knowledge of the past, particularly of a time period and groups of persons that is poorly represented in the current record, the inability to tie that information to specific persons and/or groups would lead to a collection that is more general in nature rather than specific.

There is a strong general understanding of the nineteenth century and its material culture. What is lacking is the connection to the specifics, such as was done at the Greenwich Mews site (Geismar 1989) and the Five Points Site (Rebecca Yamin 2000). At these sites, both general and specific connections were made allowing for a greater interpretation of the archaeological collection. Unfortunately, although this site possesses some potential to uncover both material and feature remains, it would be difficult to extrapolate beyond basic material remains interpretation.

The installation and subsequent removal of the gasoline tanks installed in the 1950s would have caused disturbance to any buried cultural resources compromising the integrity of the site. The exact former location of the tanks, and therefore the extent of the disturbance, could not be determined. There is no information from the New York City Buildings Department, as to their location, and efforts to reach the New York City Department of Environmental Protection were unsuccessful. It would seem the tanks were in use from the mid twentieth century to approximately 1970, when the property became a parking lot. According to the Environmental Assessment and Geotechnical reports there is no evidence that these tanks remain on the property.

In consideration of the impact of the subsurface installation in the 1950s coupled with the potentially limited research questions that could be applied to the material remains, it is the recommendation of this report that no further cultural resource analysis be undertaken.

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Appendix A:
Phase 1A Archaeological Proposal

Alyssa Loorya, M.A., R.P.A. and
Chris Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A.
4110 Quentin Road
Brooklyn, New York 11234-4322
Phone/Fax: (718) 645-3962
Cell: (347) 922-5581
Loorya@att.net

February 4, 2005

Philip Habib & Associates
Engineers and Planners
26 West 26th Street
New York, New York 10001
Phone: (212) 929-5656
Fax: (212) 929-5605
Attn: Christina Michaelian

Re: Phase 1A - 311 West Broadway Project

Dear Ms. Michaelian:

Thank you for contacting me with regard to the Cultural Resource Management Phase IA Documentary Study of the 311 West Broadway (New York County), New York. As registered, professional archaeologists, my partner Christopher Ricciardi, and myself are qualified, under the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) guidelines for professional archaeologists, to undertake this project.

As part of the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) and the City Environmental Quality Review Act (CEQRA) a Cultural Resource Phase IA Documentary Study must be undertaken in advance of this project, which falls within a New York City Landmarked sensitivity area, to ensure that any possible cultural and historical remains are taken into consideration prior to disturbance. A Phase IA Documentary Study outlines basic historical (and current) information of a project site and its surrounding vicinity. Although by no means an exhaustive history of the area, the Phase IA will be used to determine whether or not further considerations and/or investigation of potentially buried Cultural Resources may be required (see Appendix A for an overview of the Cultural Resource Process). As part of this report process, the history of the site, possibly a chain of title listing previous owners of the property, historic information of the area, and historic maps will be compiled and reviewed to determine if there may be any significant historic/cultural remains buried on the site. Upon completion the report is submitted to the LPC for review, comment and final approval.

Schedule:

Based upon my current schedule of projects, I anticipate that the Phase IA Document will be submitted to the LPC for initial review within six (6) weeks from the beginning the project. Once LPC reviews and comments on the draft report, a final report will be submitted for final approval. Sometimes, LPC approves the draft report without comment.

Fee:

As agreed upon in our phone and e-mail discussions.

Although it is not anticipated that you will require work beyond the Phase 1A Report, there is the possibility that the LPC may require further work (see Appendix A for a listing of the various Cultural Resource phases). If this is the case, a new outline for the next phase of work would have to be agreed upon. I do not believe that this will be the case with this project and no further archaeological work should be required. However, I did want to let you know that there are times where this does occur.

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

Once again, thank you for the chance to work with you on this project.

Sincerely,

Alyssa Loorya

Alyssa Loorya, M.A., R.P.A.

APPENDIX A: The Cultural Resource Process

This Appendix contains a general outline of all the Phases of the Cultural Resource Process. Not every project requires that all the phases listed below be undertaken. It is only meant as a guide to understand the basic processes. Further detailed information can be obtained from the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.

Initial Environmental Review:

Undertaken by an agency such as the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (commonly referred to as the SHPO) and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC).

Phase IA Documentary Study:

If either the SHPO or the LPC determine that there may be some evidence of buried historic structures or properties or other historically significant cultural resources, or if the project area is listed on the City, State or National Register of Historic Places, or if the property falls within the City, State or National Historic District areas, a Phase IA Documentary Study is undertaken. This limited study incorporates basic historical and site specific information along with the analysis of historic maps into a single report. The report then makes recommendations as to whether or not the chance of any significant buried historic remain(s) may be uncovered during the project.

If the report determines that there are no significant issues then the Cultural Resource Process ends at this stage.

If the report determines that there may be some significant issues within the project area the next phase begins.

On average, this phase can take anywhere from three (3) to six (6) weeks depending on the complexity of the project area.

Phase IB Field Testing:

A limited number of Standardized Test Pits (STPs) and/or Units are excavated by hand, although the assistance of mechanical equipment may be required depending on the ground surface, to determine if buried archaeological stratigraphic remains are present and/or their content. This is done to determine if the materials remaining below ground are significant beyond what the written text(s) states.

If the materials are determined not to be significant then the Cultural Resource Process ends at this stage.

If the materials are determined to be significant then the next phase begins.

On average, this phase can take anywhere from one (1) to two (2) weeks depending on the complexity of the project area.

Once fieldwork is completed, time is required for laboratory analysis of the materials recovered. A general rule is that for every one (1) week spent in the field at least two (2) weeks are required of laboratory work. During this process artifacts are washed, recorded and analyzed. This information is then synthesized into the final Phase IB Report, which must meet the approval of the LPC and/or the SHPO.

Depending upon the site history, monitoring by a professional archaeologist can, at times, occur in lieu of field testing. Monitoring requires that the archaeologist be on site during excavation portions of the construction project to ensure there is no disturbance to significant cultural resources. If the archaeologist determines there to be significant resources being impacted during the excavation then the archaeologist may temporarily halt the excavation until a further determination of the uncovered resources can be made.

Phase II Field Testing:

During the Phase II Field Testing a greater number of both Units (generally 2 meters square) and STPs are excavated. This is to determine if buried archaeological features are present. It is through the recovery of features that possible National Register significance arises.

If the materials are determined not to be significant then the Cultural Resource Process ends at this stage.

If the materials are determined to be significant then the next phase begins.

On average, this phase can take anywhere from two (2) to four (4) weeks depending on the complexity of the project area.

Once fieldwork is completed, time is required for laboratory analysis of the materials recovered. A general rule is that for every one (1) week spent in the field at least two (2) weeks are required of laboratory work. During this process artifacts are washed, recorded and analyzed. This information is then synthesized into the final Phase II Report, which must meet the approval of the LPC and/or the SHPO.

Phase III Mitigation:

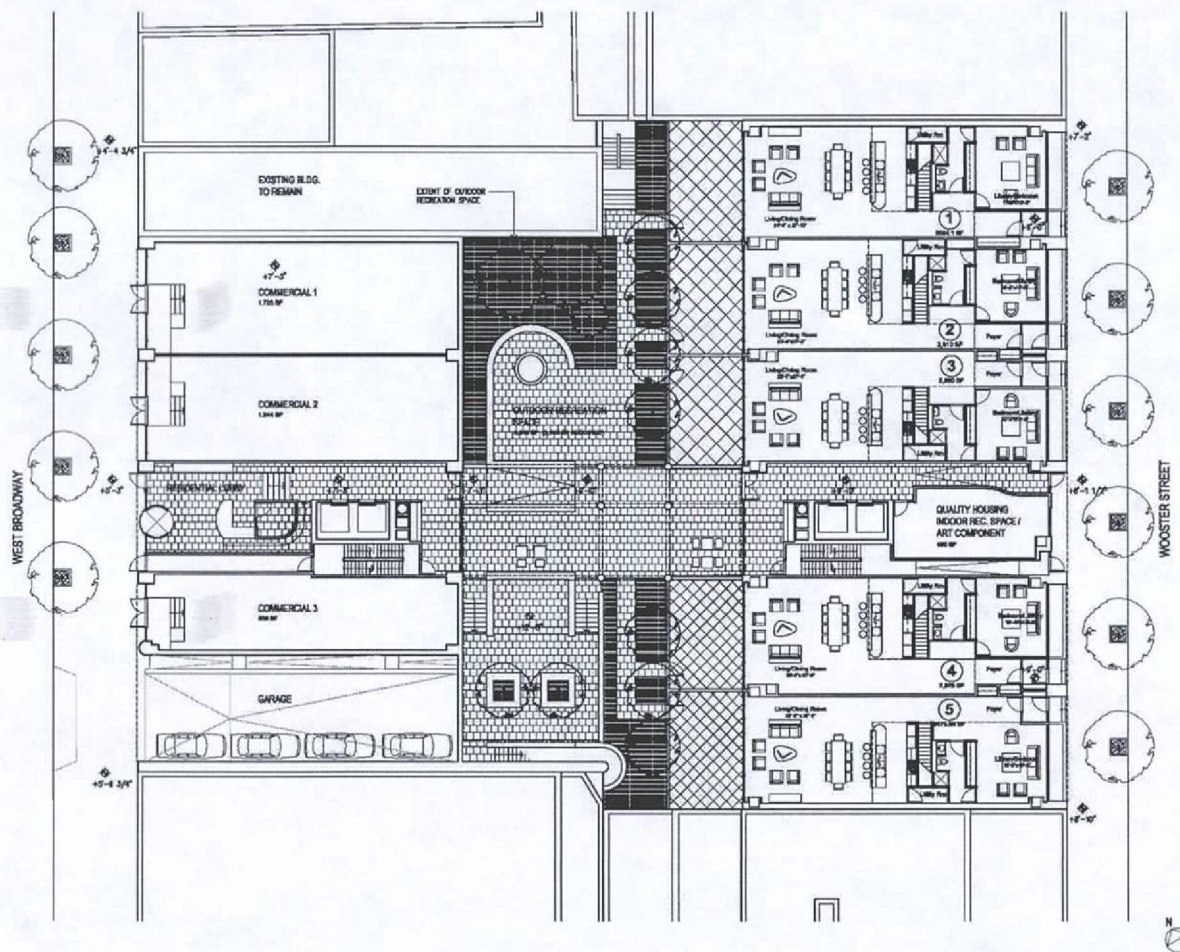
A Phase III Mitigation is a full archaeological excavation of the project area. It is rare that projects progress to this phase, but it is not uncommon, especially in this particular area of Kings County. Phase III work occurs when all the other steps indicate that a major archaeological significant site remains underneath the project area. Sites that go to a Phase III are most likely considered National Register eligible. If a project goes to this degree, generally a Memorandum of Understanding and/or Agreement (MOU/MOA) between the site owners, the contractors, the City of New York and the State of New York are enacted. This document outlines what type of work will be done, why, how and the projected outcome.

No timeframe can be given for this phase since fieldwork can range from one (1) month and beyond depending on the complexity of the site.

As with the fieldwork, no timeframe can be given for the laboratory work required. It will depend on the amount of materials recovered from the site. However, the final Phase III Mitigation Report cannot be approved by either the LPC or the SHPO without first having completed the laboratory analysis.

Once the Phase III Mitigation Phase is completed, the project may proceed as having satisfied the Cultural Resource requirements.

Appendix B:
Possible Proposal of Site Plans for
311 West Broadway – Block 228 – Lot 12



For Discussion Only
311 W. Broadway

311 West Broadway New York, NY 10012

Gwathmey
Siegel, &
Associates
Architects PC

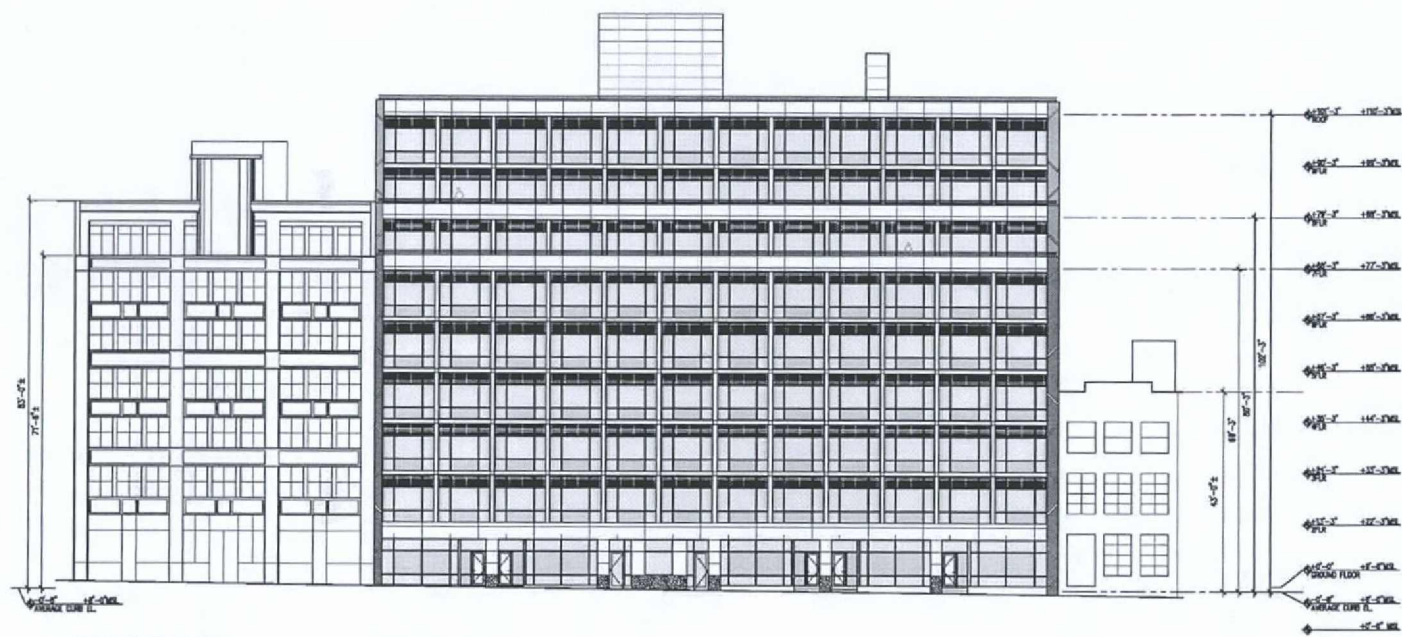
475 Tenth Avenue
New York, NY 10014
Tel: 212-675-1200
Fax: 212-675-1200

United American Land, LLC Developer / Client
430 West Broadway New York, NY 10012
Tel: 212-675-1200 Fax: 212-675-1200

Ground Floor Plan

Scale: 3/8"=1'-0"
Date: Nov. 1, 2004

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Wooster Street Elevation

For Discussion Only
311 W. Broadway

211 West Broadway New York, NY 10012

Gwathmey
Siegel &
Associates
Architects 

475 Tenth Avenue
New York, NY 10018
Tel: 212/943-4340
Fax: 212/943-0899

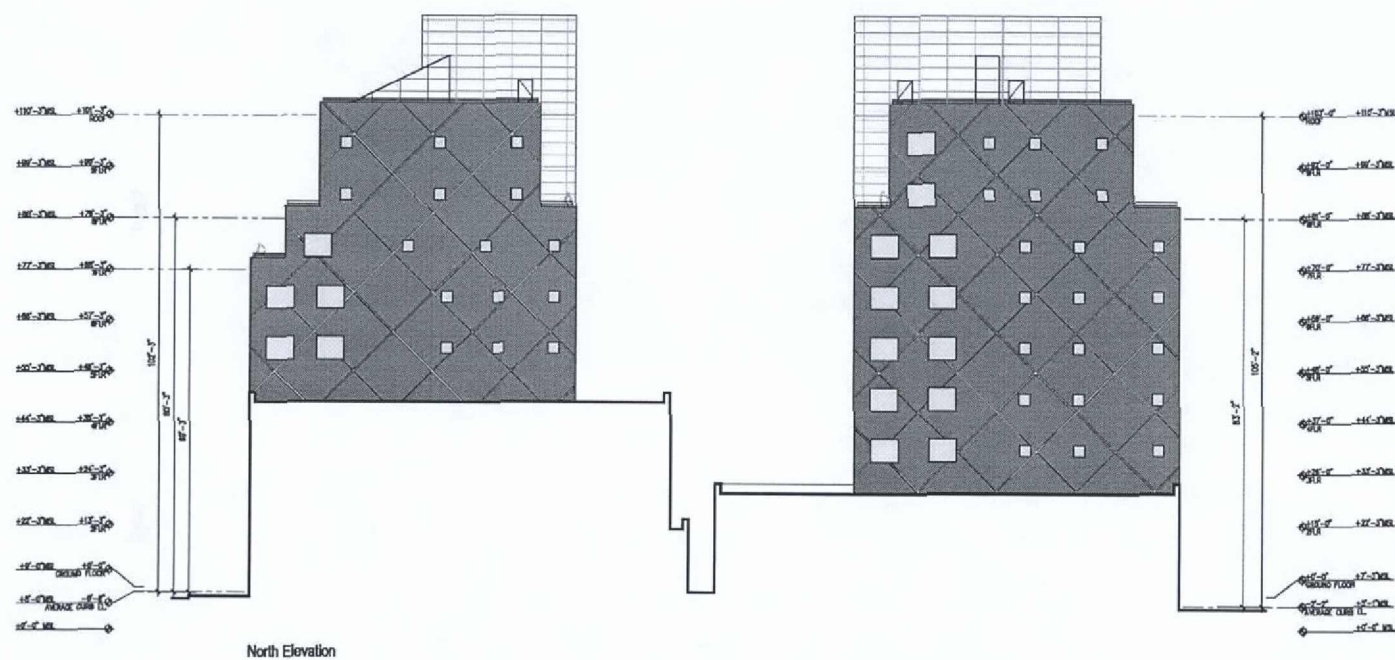
United American Land, LLC	Developer / Owner
40 West Broadway	Tel: (212) 494-7962
New York, NY 10012	Fax: (212) 494-6390

Elevations

Book's Information

Date: Nov. 1, 200

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For Discussion Only
311 W. Broadway

311 West Broadway New York, NY 10012

Gwathmey
Siegel &
Associates
Architects

475 Tenth Avenue
New York, NY 10014
Tel: 212/943-1240
Fax: 212/967-0888

United American Land, LLC Developer / Owner
430 West Broadway Tel: (212) 691-7000
New York, NY 10012 Fax: (212) 674-0000

Elevations

Order: 308476 (1.02)

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Appendix C:
Maps and Images



Figure 21: Current site location

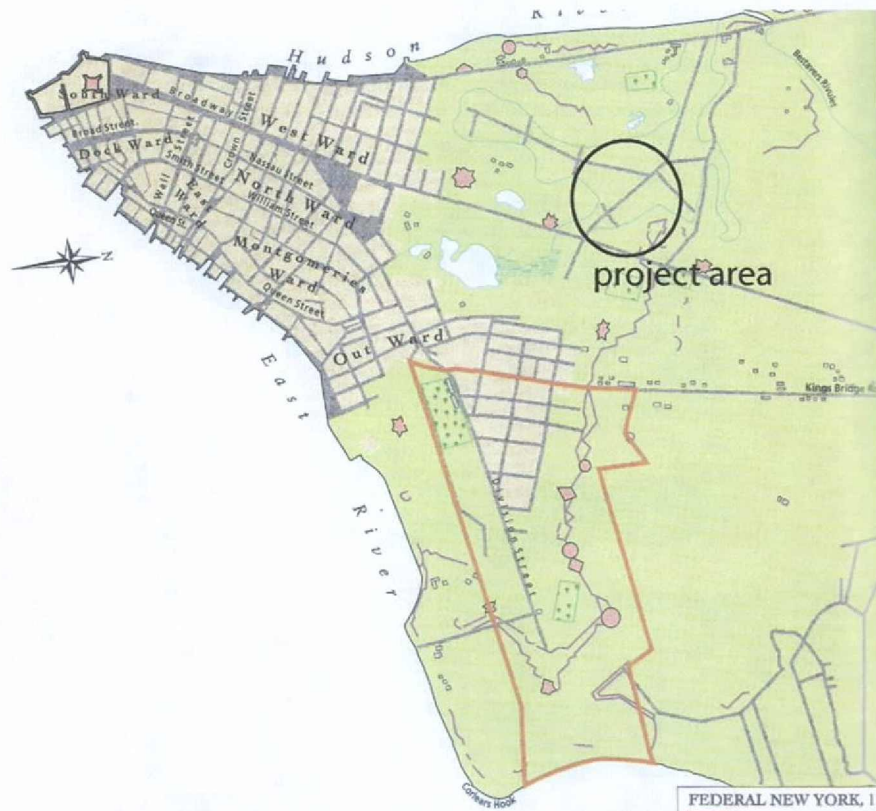


Figure 22: 1793 Drawing of the City of New York from Homberger



Figure 23: 1844 Joseph Meyer Map of the City of New York

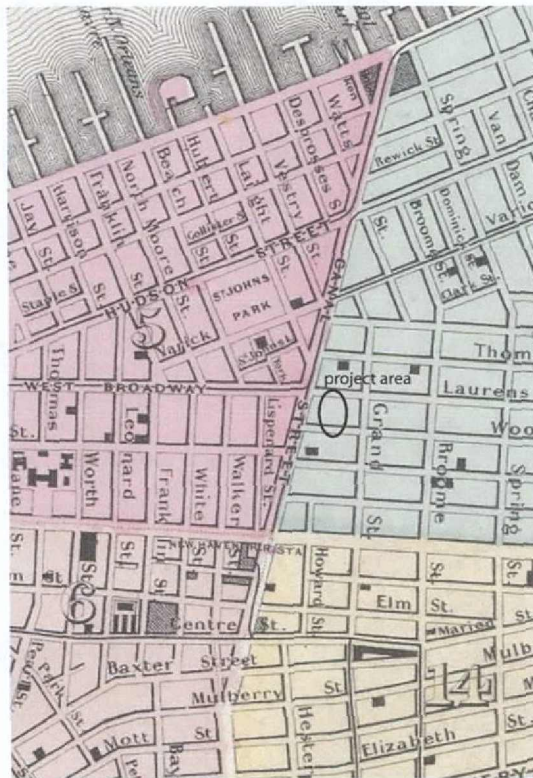


Figure 24: 1856 G.W. Colton Map of the City of New York

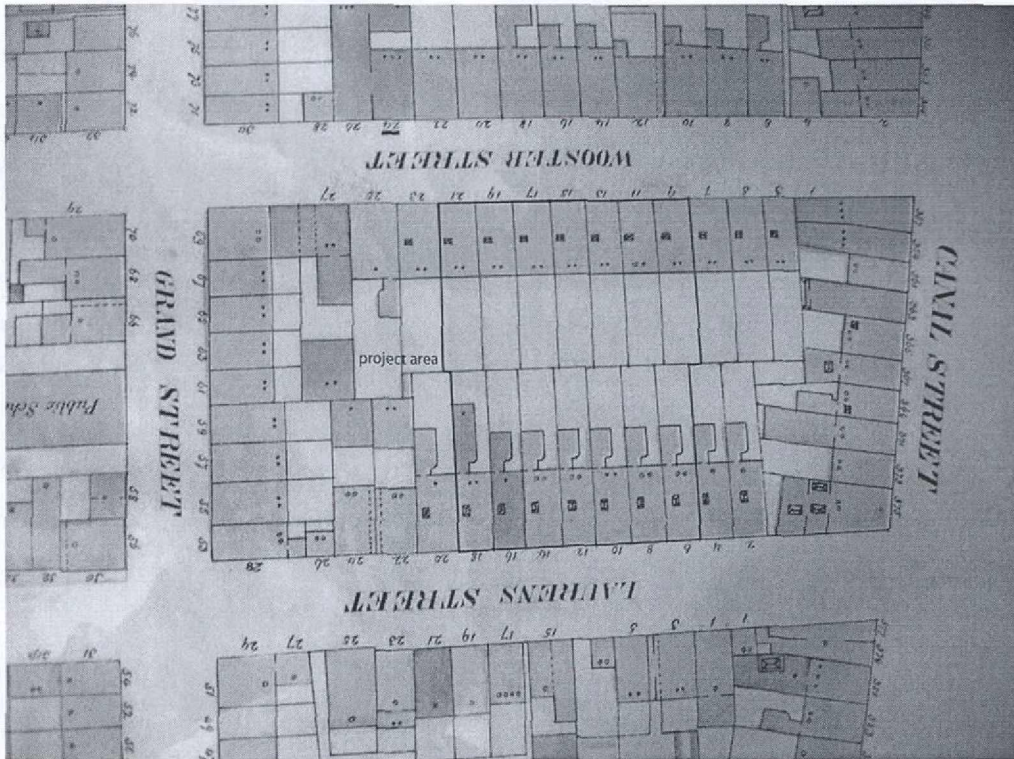


Figure 25: 1857 Perris Atlas of the City of New York

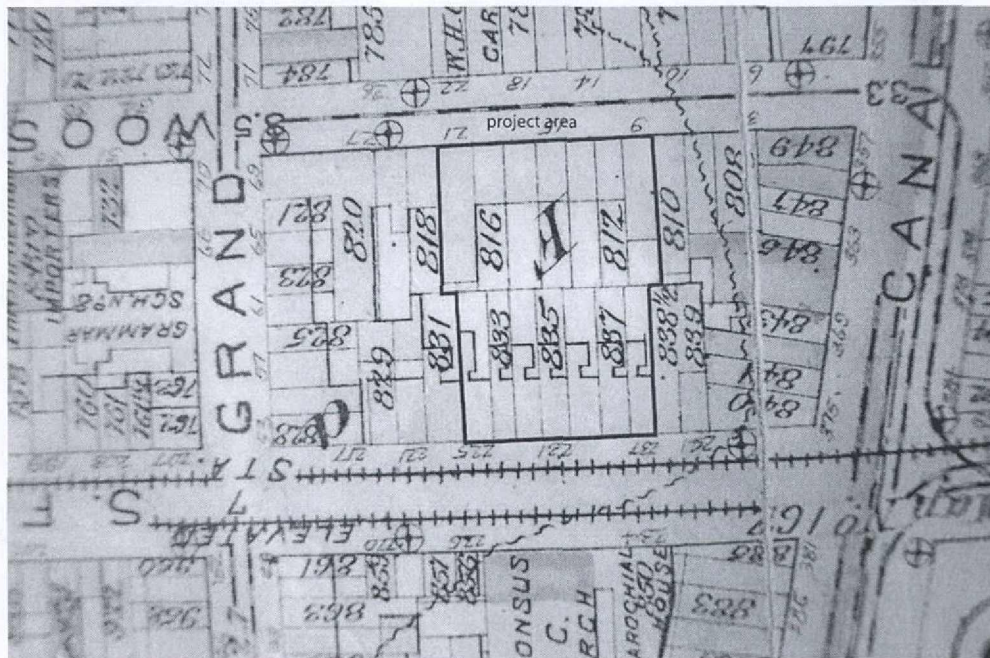


Figure 26: 1858 Robinson Atlas of the City of New York



Figure 27: 1860 Samuel Mitchell Map of the City of New York



Figure 28: 1872 Frederick Beers Map of the City of New York

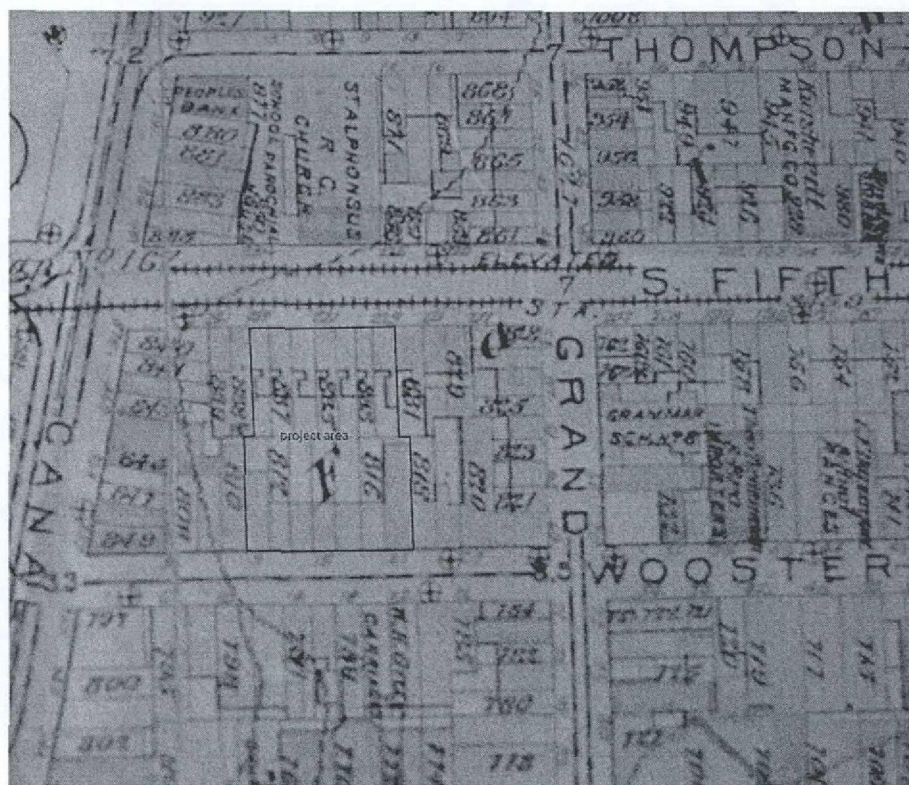


Figure: 29: 1875 Robinson's Atlas of the City of New York

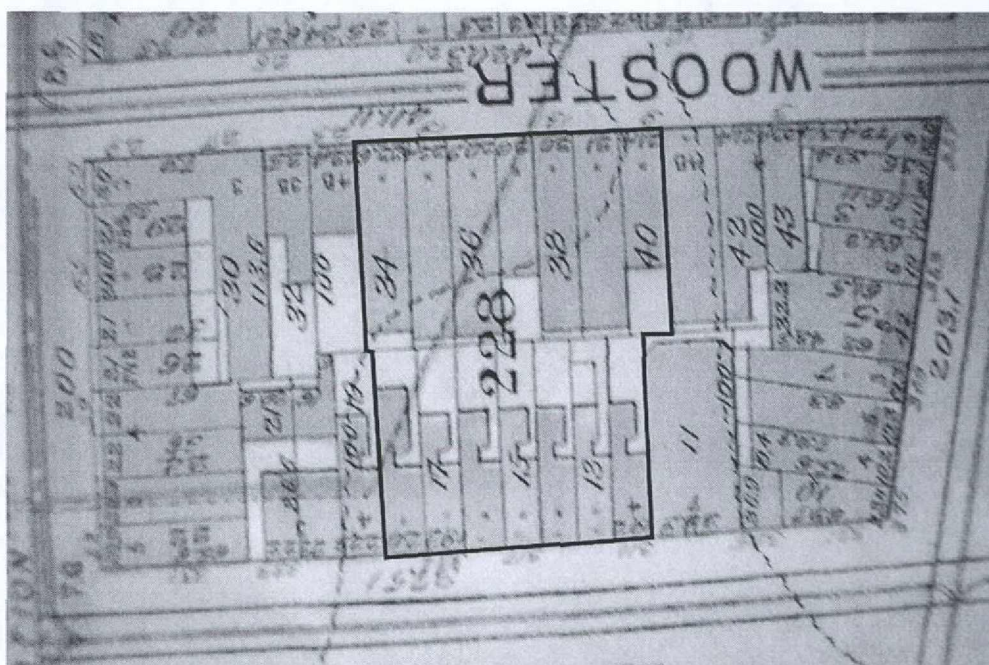


Figure 30: 1879 Bromley Map of the City of New York

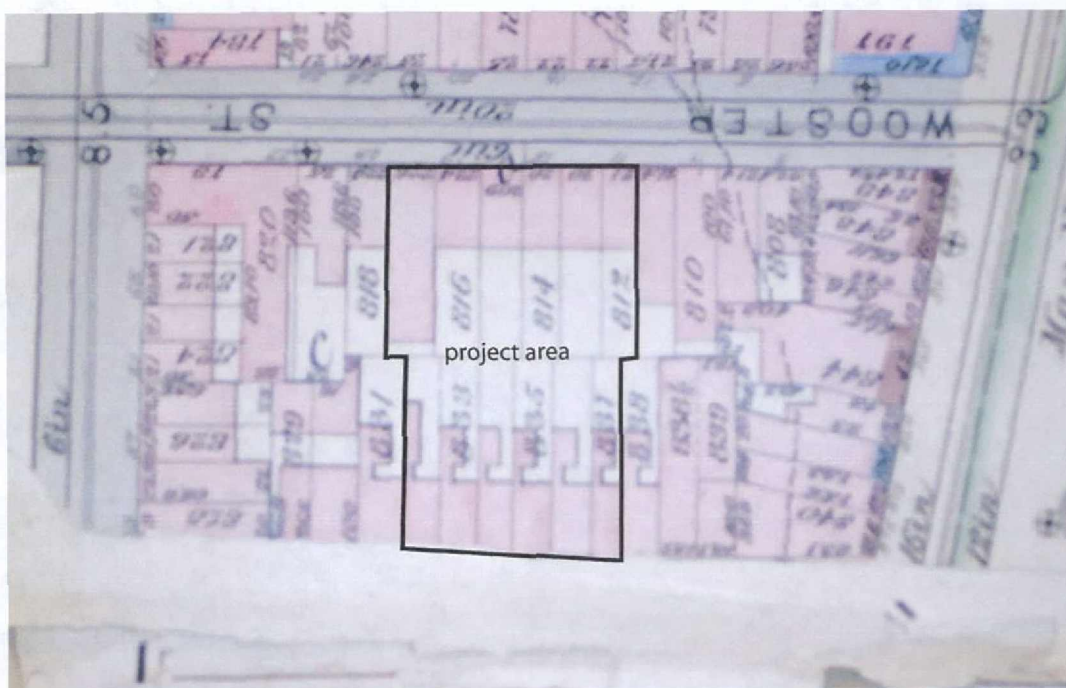


Figure 31: 1884 Robinson Atlas of the City of New York

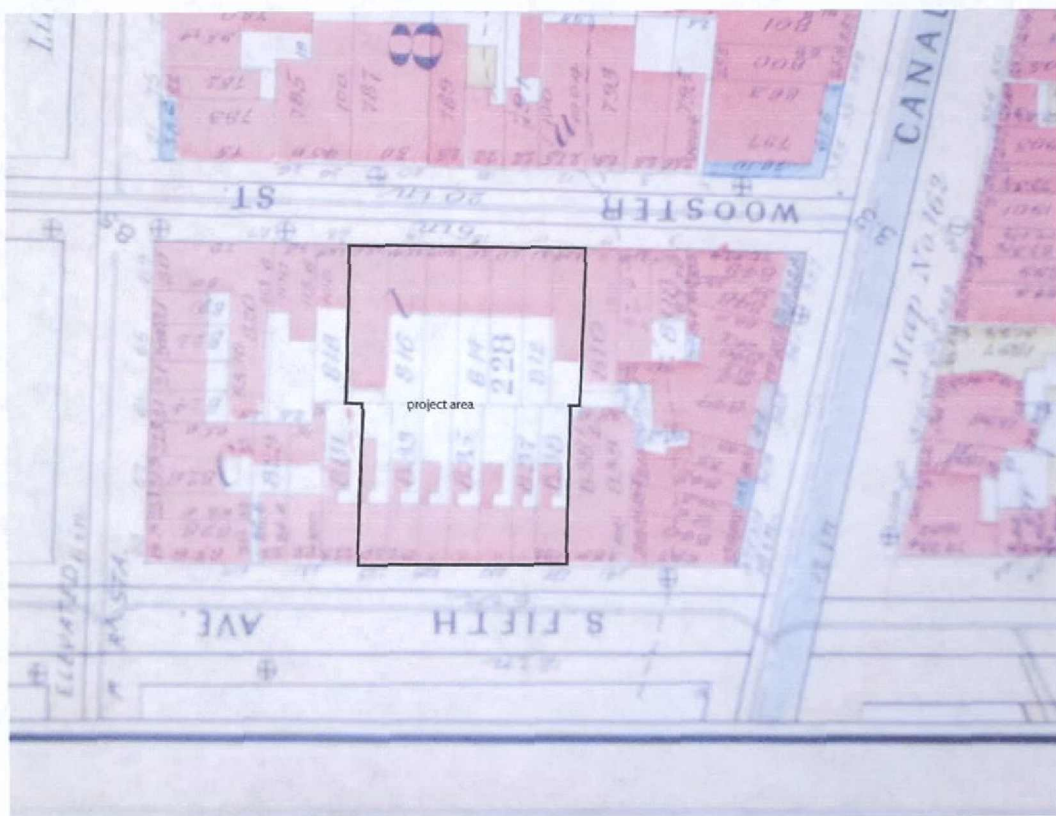


Figure 32: 1890 Robinson Atlas of the City of New York

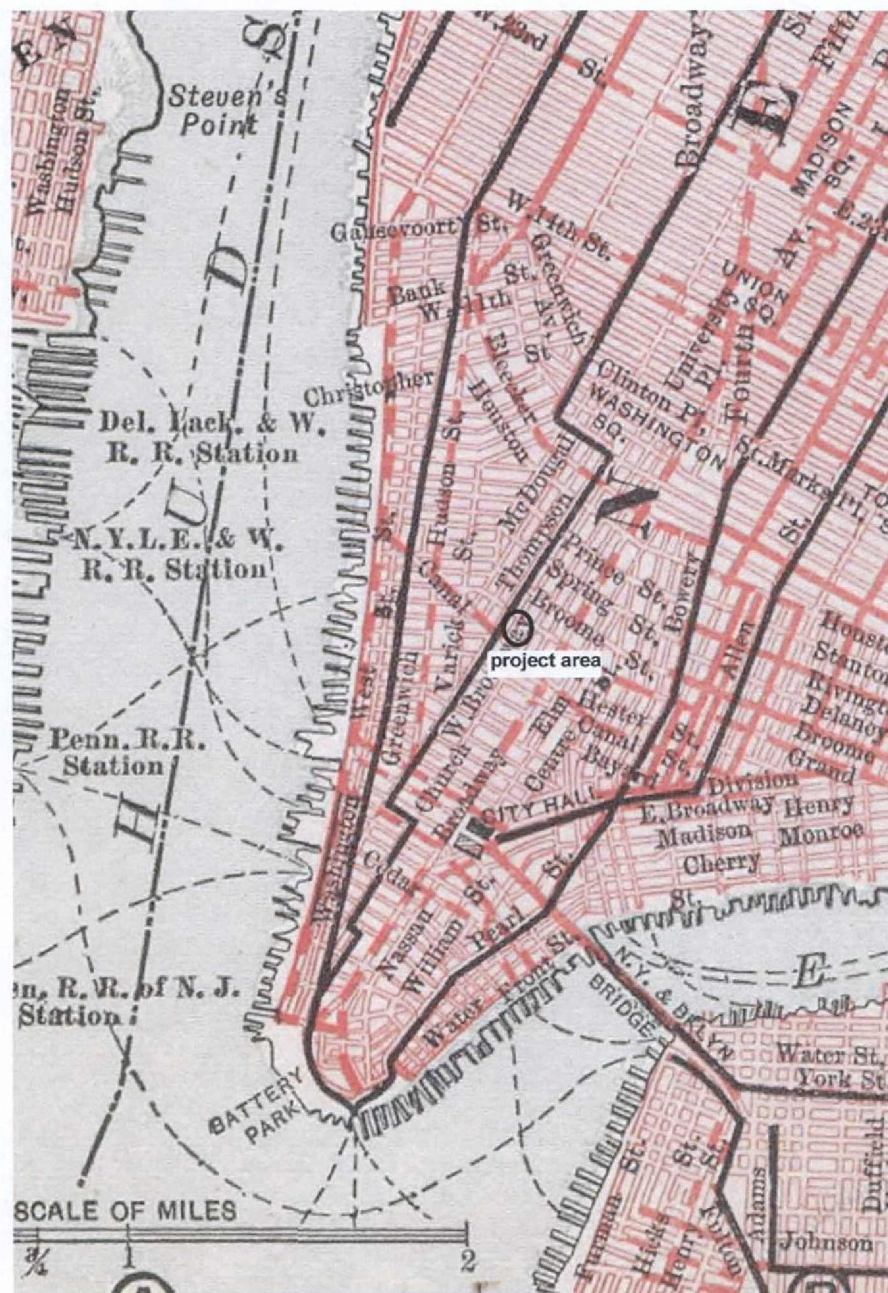


Figure 33: 1895 Servoss Transit Map of the City of New York

Appendix D:
Listing of Archaeological sites from the New York State
Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
and the New York State Museum

An historic site file search was conducted at the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP) as well as the New York State Museum (NYSM). The site file search included a two mile radius around the study area. The following sites were recorded:

NYSORRHP Site Number: Site Description:

A04701.000074	Empires Stores: within Fulton Ferry Historic District, ca. 1810.
A04701.000102	Corporation House: historic tavern foundation, 1750-1812.
A04701.000179	Dock Remnant: 17th century.
A06101.000001	District and Extension.
A06101.000014	Schermerhorn Row:
A06101.000490	No information.
A06101.000491	No information.
A06101.000604	209 Water Street:
A06101.000623	Telco Site.
A06101.001271	171 Water Street side.
A06101.001272	Historic landfill site at 64 Pearl Street - 34 Water Street.
A06101.001273	Sheridan Square Site:
A06101.001282	Ronson Project site.
A06101.001283	Barclays Bank Site/100 Water Street Site:
A06101.001284	Assay Site.
A06101.001285	Washington Street Urban Renewal Project:
A06101.001286	Early 19th century suburban area.
A06101.001304	City Hall Park Site:
A06101.007671	576 Broome Street historic site.
A06101.009530	19th century horse stables with brick drains and cobbled floor.

NYSM Site Number:	Site Description:
4060	Village (near the Collect Pond) (from Arthur Parker)

Appendix E:
Property Ownership Records/Transcriptions

Current Site Designation: 311 West Broadway (including West Broadway and Wooster Street between Canal Street and Grand Street)

Block: 228
Lot: 12
Ward: 8

Historical Designation: Wooster Street - was always Wooster Street
West Broadway - Laurens Street
Lawrence Street
S. Fifth Avenue

Note: Records for Manhattan Ward 8 begin in 1809

Relevant sections originally designated only as:
1805 - 1819: Wooster Street - west side
1805 - 1815: Lawrence Street - east side
1816 - 1819: Laurens Street - east side

After this they seem to assign Farm Numbers, though these were not often used and the area was never farmed as well as Ward Numbers, as Ward 8 was not always used. The relevant ward numbers are:

Wooster Street: 1896 to 1902
Laurens Street: 1912 to 1919

House numbers begin in 1827 for Laurens Street and 1831 for Wooster Street

Note: Structure Type - L = Lot, H = House, S = Shop

Historical Notes/Transactions:

The first recorded transfer was on March 29, 1702, from William and Sara Huddleston to Richard Hill. Anthony Rutgers was deeded his land on February 14, 1726 from several people (comprising the land within and around the project area.)

The block was "wholly within the farm of Anthony Rutgers, who by will proved September 17, 1746, devised his estate to his heirs and devisees, the westerly parcel falling to the share of Leonard Lispenard, who, by will, proved February 26, 1790, devised all his estate to his son, Anthony Lispenard, who conveyed in lots beginning July 18, 1795. The northeasterly parcel fell to the share of Henry Barclay. By his will proved October 1, 1764, he empowered his executors to make partition of his estate. They conveyed a tract including this parcel to Abijah Hammond, who conveyed in lot form beginning April 20, 1793."

Farm Histories Vol. 3
Tract Reports 848, 850, 877, 878
Map of Tracts & Farms Plate 4

ALL that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the easterly side of West Broadway, distant 108 feet 2-1/4 inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of West Broadway and the northerly side of Canal Street;
 RUNNING THENCE easterly along a course forming an interior angle 89 degrees 43 minutes 40 seconds with the easterly side of West Broadway and part of the distance through a party wall, 100 feet 2-3/8 inches to the center line of the block;
 THENCE southerly along the center line of the block 7 feet 11 inches;
 THENCE easterly along a course forming an interior angle of 90 degrees 1 minute 40 seconds with the westerly side of Wooster Street 100 feet 2-1/2 inches to the westerly side of Wooster Street;
 THENCE northerly along the westerly side of Wooster Street 147 feet 4-1/2 inches;
 THENCE westerly at right angles to Wooster Street and part of the distance through a party wall, 100 feet 1-1/8 inches to the center line of the block;
 THENCE southerly along the center line of the block 5 feet 9 inches;
 THENCE westerly along a course forming an interior angle of 89 degrees 52 minutes with the easterly side of West Broadway and part of the distance through a party wall, 100 feet 1-1/4 inches to the easterly side of West Broadway;
 THENCE southerly along the easterly side of West Broadway, 134 feet 5-1/2 inches to the point or place of BEGINNING.

Year:	Street:	Plot Numbers:	Owner:	Structure Type:	Value:
1809	Wooster Street and Laurens Street		Garret Van Wagener Peter ____lland Augustus Lawrence	(5 lots) (2 lots) (8 lots)	
1810	Wooster Street Laurens Street		Augustus Lawrence Garret Van Wagener Augustus Lawrence	(H and 18 lots) (5 lots) (8 lots)	
1812	Wooster Street Laurens Street		Augustus H. Lawerens or Ogden Thomas Farmen Garret Van Wagener Augustus H. Lawerens	(H and 18 lots) (10 lots) (4 lots) (5 lots) (8 lots)	

1816	Wooster Street	Abijah Hammond or Augustus H. Lawerens and Thomas Maurice	(14 lots) (H and 18 lots)
	Laurens Street	Garret Van Wagener	(5 lots)

DEED DATE:	GRANTOR:	GRANTEE:	Lot(s):
December 13, 1817	Samuel & Eliza J. Bunting George & Mary Shaffer	Thomas Murray	(lots 11, 12)

1821	Wooster Street	1896	Ogen	
		1897	John Thompson	
		1898	Benjamin Brewster	
		1899	Benjamin Brewster	
		1900	David A. Lambert	
		1901	David A. Lambert	
		1902	David A. Lambert	
		1903	David A. Lambert	

	Laurens Street	1912	Robert R. Murray	\$350
		1913	John B. Murray	\$350
		1914	L&G Lovett	\$350
		1915	Benjamin Brewster	\$350
		1916	Benjamin Brewster	\$350
		1917	John Astor	\$350
		1918	John Thompson	\$350
		1919	J.B. Scott	\$350

1822	Wooster	1891-1896	Thomas L. Ogden	L
		1897	George Lovett	L
		1898	John Thompson	L
		1899-1900	Benjamin Brewster	L
		1901-1903	David R. Lambert	L

	Laurens	1912	Robert R. Murray	L
		1913	John B. (R?) Murray	L
		1914	Lovett	L
		1915	Benjamin Brewster	L
		1916-1917	John Astor	L
		1918	John Thompson	L
		1919	J.B. Scott	L

1823	Wooster	1891-1896	Thomas L. Ogden	L
		1897	George Lovett	L
		1898	John Thompson	L
		1899-1900	Benjamin Brewster	L
		1901-1903	David R. Lambert	L
	Laurens	1912	John Dow	H and L
		1913	John B. (R?) Murray	L
		1914	Benjamin Brewster	L
		1915	Benjamin Brewster	L
		1916	John Astor	L
		1917	John Thompson	L
		1918-1919	J.B. Scott	L
1824	Wooster	1891-1896	Thomas L. Ogden	L
		1897	George Lovett	L
		1898	John Murray	L
		1899-1900	Benjamin Brewster	L
		1901-1903	David R. Lambert	L
	Laurens	1912	John Dow	H and L
		1913	John B. (R?) Murray	L
		1914	Benjamin Brewster	L
		1915	Benjamin Brewster	L
		1916	John Astor	L
		1917	John Thompson	L*
		1918-1919	Thompson crossed out and John Murray written in J.B. Scott	L
1825	Wooster	1891-1896	Thomas L. Ogden	L
		1897	George Lovett	L
		1898	John Murray	L
		1899-1900	Benjamin Brewster	L
		1901-1903	David R. Lambert	L
	Laurens	1912	John Dow	H and L
		1913	John B. (R?) Murray	L
		1914	Benjamin Brewster	L
		1915	Benjamin Brewster	L
		1916	H. Housman	H and L
		1917	John Murray	L
		1918-1919	J.B. Scott	L

1826	Wooster	1891-1896	Thomas L. Ogden	L	
		1897	George Lovett	L	
		1898	John Murray	L	
		1899-1900	Benjamin Brewster	L	
		1901-1903	David R. Lambert	L	
	Laurens	1912	John Dow	H and L	
		1913	John B. (R?) Murray	L	
		1914	Benjamin Brewster	L	
		1915	Benjamin Brewster	L	
		1916	H. Housman	H and L*	
		John Astor and James Cooper's names appears as well			
		1917	William S. Clark	H and L	
		1918	John R. Murray	H and L	
		1919	J.B. Scott	L	
1827	Wooster	1891-1896	Thomas L. Ogden	L	
		1897	Thomas L. Ogden	L (3/4)	
		Edmund Bewley Lots S and L also listed			
		1898-1899	John Westerwilt/Military Hall	L	
		1900	John Murray	L	
		1901-1903	Estate of David R. Lambert	L	
	Laurens	6	John Dow	H and L	
		8	Robert Abell	H and L	
		10 and 12	Charles W. Sandford	H and L	
		14	Jacques Harding	H and L	
		16	William Rofs (?)	H and L	
		18 and 20	John R. Murray	H and L	
	Note: all lots are now listed as having houses on them for Laurens Street				
	1828	Wooster	1891-1895	Thomas L. Ogden	L
1896			Andrew Lockwood	S and L	
1897			Lawrence Bewley	S and L	
1898-1899			John Westerwilt/Military Hall	L	
1900			John Murray	L	
1901-1903			Estate of David R. Lambert	L	
Laurens		6	John Dow	H and L	
		8	Robert Abell	H and L	
		10	Charles W. Sandford	H and L	
		12	William Lawrence	H and L	
		14	Moses Jaques	H and L	
		16	William Rofs (?)	H and L	
		18 and 20	John R. Murray	H and L	

DEED DATE:	GRANTOR:	GRANTEE:	Lot(s):	
July 30, 1828	Anthony & Sarah Lispenard	Samuel Bunting	(lots 5-23)	
Nov 28, 1828	John B. Murray	Christopher Heiser & Albert G. Bradstreet	(lots 11, 12)	
1829	Wooster	1891-1895	Thomas L. Ogden	L
		1896	Andrew Lockwood	S and L
		1897	Edmond Buley	S and L
		1898	Edmond Buley	L and Military Hall
		1899	Edmond Buley	2 Lots
		1900	John Murray	L
		1901-1903	Estate of David R. Lambert	L
	Laurens	6	John Dow	H and L
		8	Robert Abell	H and L
		10-12	William Lawrence	H and L
		14	Moses Jaques	H and L
		16	William Rofs (?)	H and L
		18 and 20	John R. Murray	H and L
1830	Wooster	1891-1895	Thomas L. Ogden	L
		1896	Andrew Lockwood	S and L
		1897	Edmond Buley	S and L
		1898	Edmond Buley	L and Military Hall
		1899	Edmond Buley	2 Lots
		1900-1903	Jacob Cram	L
	Laurens	6	John Dow	H and L
		8	Robert Abell	H and L
		10-12	William Lawrence	H and L
		14	Moses Jaques	H and L
		16	William Rofs (?)	H and L
		18 and 20	John R. Murray	H and L
1831	Wooster	9-17	Jacob Cram	H and L
		19	J. Buley	H and L
		21-23	Andrew Lockwood	S and L
	Laurens	6	John Dow	H and L
		8	Robert Abell	H and L
		10-12	William Lawrence	H and L
		14	Moses Jaques	H and L
		16	William Boyle (?)	H and L
		18 and 20	John R. Murray	H and L

1832	Wooster	9-17	Jacob Cram	L
		19	Lawrence Bewley	S and L
		21-23	Andrew Lockwood	S and L

Note: all lots are now listed as having houses on them for Wooster Street

Laurens	6	John Green	H and L
	8	Robert Beal	H and L
	10-12	William Lawrence	H and L
	14	John Moore	H and L
	16	Jacob Cram	H and L
	18 and 20	John R. Murray	H and L

1833	Wooster	9-17	Jacob Cram	L
		19	Lawrence Bewley	S and L
		21-23	Andrew Lockwood	S and L

Laurens	6	John Green	H and L
	8	Robert Beal	H and L
	10-12	William Lawrence	H and L
	14	John Moore	H and L
	16	Jacob Cram	H and L
	18 and 20	John R. Murray	H and L

DEED DATE:	GRANTOR:	GRANTEE:	Lot(s):
Mar 9, 1833	David Codwise,	Jacob Cram	(lots 11, 12)
	(Master in Ch.)		
	Martha Murray et. al., defs.		

1834	Wooster	9-17	Jacob Cram	L
		19-23	Andrew Lockwood	S and L

Laurens	6	John Green	H and L
	8	Robert Beal	H and L
	10-12	Jacob Cram	H and L
	14	John Moore	H and L
	16	Jacob Cram	H and L
	18 and 20	John R. Murray	H and L

1835	Wooster	9-17	Jacob Cram	L
		19-23	Andrew Lockwood	S and L

Laurens	6-16	John Green	H, L and S
		Including a distillery on one of the lots	
	18 and 20	John R. Murray	H and L

1836	Wooster	5-19	Jacob Cram	L and S
		Including a distillery on one of the lots		
		21	P. Bates (?)	no listing
		23	L. Booth	no listing
	Laurens	6-16	John Green	H, L and S
		18 and 20	Estate of Hannah Murray	S and L
1837	Wooster	5-23	Jacob Cram	L, H and S
		Including a distillery on one of the lots		
	Laurens	6-16	John Green	H, L and S
		18 and 20	Estate of Hannah Murray	S and L
1838	Wooster	5-23	Jacob Cram	L, H and S
		Including a distillery on one of the lots		
	Laurens	6	G.W. Chilson	H and L
		8-16	Jacob Cram	H, L and S
		Including a distillery on one of the lots		
		18 and 20	George Giles	H and L
1839	Wooster	5-23	Jacob Cram	L, H and S
		Including a distillery on one of the lots		
	Laurens	6	G.W. Chilson	H and L
		8-16	Jacob Cram	H, L and S
		Including a distillery on one of the lots		
		18 and 20	George Giles	H and L
1840	Wooster	5-23	Jacob Cram	L, H and S
	Laurens	6	G.W. Chilson	H and L
		8-18	Jacob Cram	H, L and S
		20	John Murray	H and L
1841	Wooster	5-23	Jacob Cram	S and L
		Value - 5 to 17 = \$4,000		
		Value - 19 and 23 = \$3,000		
		Value - 21 = \$2,800		

	Laurence	6	G.W. Chilson	U and L	\$3,500.
		8-12	Jacob Cram	S and L	\$3,000.
		14	Jacob Cram	S and L	\$2,700.
		16-18	Jacob Cram	S and L	\$2,500.
		20	John R. Murray	U and L	\$3,400.
		22	James Fulton	U and L	\$2,500.
		24	Gerard Holtman	U and L	\$2,400.

1842	Wooster	5-23	Jacob Cram	S and L	
			Value - 5 to 17 = \$4,100		
			Value - 19 and 23 = \$3,200		
			Value - 21 = \$3,000		

Note: Number 25, John W. Cornell, seems to be listed as "U and L". Perhaps this is a typographical error and the "U" was supposed to be an "H"? It should be noted that the value of the property is listed as being \$5,500.

	Laurence	6	G.W. Chilson	U and L	\$3,300.
		8-12	Jacob Cram	S and L	\$2,800.
		14	Jacob Cram	S and L	\$2,500.
		16-18	Jacob Cram	S and L	\$2,300.
		20	John R. Murray	U and L	\$3,300.
		22	James Fulton	U and L	\$2,200.
		24	Gerard Holtman	U and L	\$2,200.

Note: The use of "U" now comes into play in certain areas - no key listing as to what it means.

1843 Wooster NO LISTING

Laurence NO LISTING

1844	Wooster	5-23	Jacob Cram	H, S and L	\$5,800
	Laurence	6	Jacob Cram	H and L	
		8-14	Jacob Cram	H and L	
		16-18	Jacob Cram	L	
		20	John R. Murray	U and L	\$2,600.
		22	Artillery notation only		

1845	Wooster	5-23	Jacob Cram	H, S and L	\$5,800
	Laurence	6	Jacob Cram	H and L	\$2,800
		8-10	Jacob Cram	H and L	\$2,800
		12-14	Jacob Cram		\$2,500
		16-18	Jacob Cram	L	
		20	John R. Murray	U and L	\$2,600.

1846	Wooster	5-23	Jacob Cram	H, S and L	\$6,000
	Laurence	6	Moses E. Arment	H and L	\$2,800
		8-10	Moses E. Arment	H and L	\$2,800
		12-14	Moses E. Arment		\$2,500
		16-18	Moses E. Arment	L	
		20	Moses E. Arment	U and L	\$2,600.

Note: All Cram properties listed as Moses E. Arment with undecipherable comments with regard to "Building..." There is also a street address listed as 14 1/2.

DEED DATE:	GRANTOR:	GRANTEE:	Lot(s):
Mar 30, 1846	Jacob & Lydia Cram	Moses E. Arment	(lots 11-18)
Apr 13, 1846	Moses E. Arment & Martha C. Arment	Alfred A. Arment	(lots 11-18)
June 6, 1846	Alfred A. & Armnet Harriet W. Arment	Moses E. Arment	(lots 11-18)
Dec 26, 1846	Isaac V. Fowler, (Master in Chancery) Moses E. Arment et. al., defs.	Jacob Cram	(lots 11-13)

1847	Wooster	3-23	Jacob Cram	H, S and L
	Laurence	6	Jacob Cram	H and L
		8-10	Jacob Cram	H and L
		12-14	Jacob Cram	
		16-18	Jacob Cram	L
		20	Jacob Cram	U and L

1848	Wooster	3-23 25	Jacob Cram Elizabeth Terwiliger	H, S and L
	Laurence	2-20	Jacob Cram	H and L

1849	Wooster	NO LISTING
	Laurence	NO LISTING

1850	Wooster	3-23 25	Jacob Cram Elizabeth Terwiliger/Gardner	H, S and L
	Laurence	2-22	Jacob Cram	H and L

1851	Wooster	3-23 25	Jacob Cram Elizabeth Terwiliger/Gardner	H, S and L	\$6,200
	Laurence	2-22 20 22 24	\$3,000* (each property) Jacob Cram Murray Lynch B.P. Sturges	H and L	 \$1,000
1852	Wooster	3-23 25	Jacob Cram Elizabeth Terwiliger/Gardner	H, S and L	\$7,200
	Laurence	2-22 20 22 24	\$3,000* (each property) Jacob Cram Murray Lynch B.P. Sturges	H and L	 \$1,000
1853	Wooster	3-23 25	Jacob Cram Elizabeth Terwiliger/Gardner	H, S and L	\$7,500
	Laurence	2-22 20 24 26	\$3,000* (each property) Jacob Cram Murray ILLEGIBLE B.P. Sturges	H and L	 \$1,200
1854	Wooster	3-23 25	Jacob Cram Elizabeth Terwiliger/Gardner	H, S and L	\$7,500
	Laurence	2-22 20 24 26	\$3,000* (each property) Jacob Cram Amos R. Eno (22x100) ILLEGIBLE B.P. Sturges	H and L H	
1855	Wooster	3-23 25	Jacob Cram Elizabeth Terwiliger/Gardner	H, S and L	\$7,500
	Laurence	2-22 20 22 24 26	\$3,000* (each property) Jacob Cram Amos R. Eno (22x100) John Murray Lynch B.P. Sturges	H and L	 \$4,000 \$4,300 \$1,200

1856	Wooster	3-23 25	Jacob Cram Elizabeth Terwiliger/Gardner	H, S and L	\$7,500
	Laurence	2-22	Jacob Cram	H and L	
			\$3,000* (each property)		
		20	Amos R. Eno (22x100)		
		22	John Murray		\$4,000
		24	Lynch		\$4,300
		26	B.P. Sturges	H	\$1,200
1857	Wooster	3-23 25	Jacob Cram Elizabeth Terwiliger/Gardner	H, S and L	\$7,500
	Laurence	2-22	Jacob Cram	H and L	
			\$3,000* (each property)		
		20	Amos R. Eno (22x100)		
		22	John Murray		\$4,000
		24	Lynch		\$4,300
		26	B.P. Sturges	H	\$1,200
1858	Wooster	3-23 25	Jacob Cram Elizabeth Terwiliger/Gardner	H, S and L	\$7,500
	Laurence	2-22	Jacob Cram	H and L	
			\$3,000* (each property)		
		20	Amos R. Eno (22x100)		
		22	John Murray		\$4,000
		24	Lynch		\$4,300
		26	B.P. Sturges	H	\$1,200
1859	Wooster	3-23 25	Jacob Cram Elizabeth Terwiliger/Gardner	H, S and L	\$7,500
	Laurence	2-22	Jacob Cram	H and L	
			\$3,000* (each property)		
		20	Amos R. Eno (22x100)		
		22	Valentine Eisell		\$4,000
		24	Lynch		\$4,300
		26	B.P. Sturges	H	\$1,200
1860	Wooster	3-23 25	Jacob Cram Thomas E. Stewart	H, S and L	\$7,500

	Laurence	2-22	Jacob Cram	H and L	
			\$3,000* (each property)		
		20	Amos R. Eno (22x100)		
		22	Valentine Eisell		\$4,000
		24	Lynch		\$4,300
		26	B.P. Sturges	H	\$1,200
1861	Wooster	3-23	Jacob Cram	H, S and L	\$7,500
		25	M. Richart		
	Laurence	2-22	Jacob Cram	H and L	
			\$3,000* (each property)		
		20	Amos R. Eno (22x100)		
		22	Valentine Eisell		\$4,000
		24	Lynch		\$4,300
		26	B.P. Sturges	H	\$1,200
1862	Wooster	3-23	Jacob Cram	H, S and L	\$7,500
		25	M. Richart		
	Laurence	2-22	Jacob Cram	H and L	
			\$3,000* (each property)		
		20	Amos R. Eno (22x100)		
		22	Valentine Eisell		\$4,000
		24	Lynch		\$4,300
		26	B.P. Sturges	H	\$1,200
1863	Wooster	3-23	Jacob Cram	H, S and L	\$7,500
		25	M. Richart		
	Laurence	2-22	Jacob Cram	H and L	
			\$3,000* (each property)		
		20	Amos R. Eno (22x100)		
		22	Valentine Eisell		\$4,000
		24	W.C. Dean		\$4,300
		26	B.P. Sturges	H	\$1,200
1864	Wooster	3-23	Jacob Cram	H, S and L	\$7,500
		25	M. Richart		
	Laurence	2-22	Jacob Cram	H and L	
			\$3,000* (each property)		
		20	Amos R. Eno (22x100)		
		22	Valentine Eisell		\$4,000
		24	W.C. Dean		\$4,300
		26	B.P. Sturges	H	\$1,200

1865	Wooster	3-23 25	Jacob Cram M. Richart	H, S and L	\$7,500
	Laurence	2-22	Jacob Cram	H and L	
			\$3,000* (each property)		
		20	Amos R. Eno (22x100)		
		22	Valentine Eisell		\$4,000
		24	W.C. Dean		\$4,300
		26	B.P. Sturges	H	\$1,200
1866	Wooster	3-23 25	Jacob Cram M. Richart	H, S and L	\$7,500
	Laurence	2-22	Jacob Cram	H and L	
			\$3,000* (each property)		
		20	Amos R. Eno (22x100)		
		22	Valentine Eisell		\$4,000
		24	W.C. Dean		\$4,300
		26	B.P. Sturges	H	\$1,200
1867	Wooster	3-23 25	Jacob Cram Stewart	H, S and L	\$8,000
	Laurence	2-22	Jacob Cram	H and L	
			\$3,000* (each property)		
		20	Amos R. Eno (22x100)		
		22	Valentine Eisell		\$4,000
		24	W.C. Dean		\$4,300
		26	B.P. Sturges	H	\$1,200
1868	Wooster	3-23 25	Jacob Cram George Richart	H, S and L	\$8,000
	Laurence	2-22	Jacob Cram	H and L	
			\$3,000* (each property)		
		20	Amos R. Eno (22x100)		
		22	Valentine Eisell		\$4,000
		24	W.C. Dean		\$4,300
		26	B.P. Sturges	H	\$1,200
1869	Wooster	3-23 25	Jacob Cram George Richart	H, S and L	\$8,000

	Laurence	2-22	Jacob Cram	H and L	
			\$3,000* (each property)		
		20	Amos R. Eno (22x100)		
		22	Valentine Eisell		\$4,000
		24	W.C. Dean		\$4,300
1870	Wooster	26	B.P. Sturges	H	\$1,200
		3-23	Jacob Cram	H, S and L	\$13,000
		25	George Richart		
	Laurence	2-22	Jacob Cram	H and L	\$10,000
		20	Amos R. Eno (22x100)		
		22	Valentine Eisell		\$4,000
		24	W.C. Dean		\$4,300
		26	B.P. Sturges	H	\$1,200
1871	Wooster	3	Richtmans	H	
		5-23	Jacob Cram	H, S and L	\$13,000
		25	George Richart		
	Laurence	2-22	Jacob Cram	H and L	\$10,000
		20	Amos R. Eno (22x100)		
		22	Valentine Eisell		\$4,000
		24	W.C. Dean		\$4,300
		26	B.P. Sturges	H	\$1,200

1874	Laurence	6-14	Jacob Cram	H and L	\$10,000
		16-20	Amos R. Eno		
		22	Valentine Eisell		\$4,000
		24	W.C. Dean		\$4,300
		26	B.P. Sturges	H	\$1,200
	Wooster	3	Pachtman	H	
		5-23	J.W. Webb	H, S and L	\$13,000
		25	(see NY Times land transactions for details)		
			George Richart		
1875	Laurence	6-14	Jacob Cram	H and L	\$10,000
		16-20	Amos R. Eno		
		22	Valentine Eisell		\$4,000
		24	W.C. Dean		\$4,300
		26	B.P. Sturges	H	\$1,200
	Wooster	3	Pachtman	H	
		5-23	J.W. Webb	H, S and L	\$13,000
		25	(see NY Times land transactions for details)		
			George Richart		
1876	Laurence	6-14	Jacob Cram	H and L	\$10,000
		16-20	Amos R. Eno		
		22	Valentine Eisell		\$4,000
		24	W.C. Dean		\$4,300
		26	B.P. Sturges	H	\$1,200
	Wooster	3	Pachtman	H	
		5-9	J.W. Webb	H	
		11-19	A.L. Mason	H and S	
		19-23	UNLISTED		
		25	George Richart		
1877	Laurence	6-14	Jacob Cram	H and L	\$10,000
		16-20	Amos R. Eno		
		22	Valentine Eisell		\$4,000
		24	W.C. Dean		\$4,300
		26	B.P. Sturges	H	\$1,200
	Wooster	3	Pachtman		
		5-7	Laura H. Webb		
		9	A. Humbert		
		11	M. Arnold		
		13-19	M.H. Masson		
		21-23	M. Greene		

S. 5th Ave. (Note: Numbers on the block are 223-237)

223-227

Amos R. Eno

229-237

Mrs. Masson

Note: all lots are 19.2 x 100 except Lot H - 19.2 x 4)

1878	Wooster	3	Pachtman
		5-7	Laura H. Webb
		9	A. Humbert
		11	M. Arnold
		13-19	M.H. Masson
		21-23	M. Greene

S. 5th Ave. 223-227

Amos R. Eno

229-237

Mrs. Masson

1879	Wooster	3	Pachtman
		5-7	Laura H. Webb
		9	A. Humbert
		11	M. Arnold
		13-19	M.H. Masson
		21-23	M. Greene

S. 5th Ave. 223-227

Amos R. Eno

229-237

Mrs. Masson

1880	Wooster	3	Pachtman
		5-7	Laura H. Webb
		9	A. Humbert
		11-19	M.H. Masson
		21-23	M. Greene

S. 5th Ave. 223-227

Amos R. Eno

229-237

Mrs. Masson

1881	Wooster	3	Pachtman
		5-7	Laura H. Webb
		9	A. Humbert
		11-19	M.H. Masson
		21-23	M. Greene

S. 5th Ave. 223-227

Amos R. Eno

229-237

Mrs. Masson

1882	Wooster	3 5-7 9 11-19 21-23	Pachtman Laura H. Webb A. Humbert M.H. Masson M. Greene
	S. 5th Ave.	223-227 229-237	Amos R. Eno Mrs. Masson
1883	Wooster	3 5-7 9 11-19 21-23	Pachtman Laura H. Webb A. Humbert M.H. Masson M. Greene
	S. 5th Ave.	223-227 229-237	Amos R. Eno Mrs. Masson
1884	Wooster	3 5-7 9 11-19 21 23	Pachtman Laura H. Webb A. Humbert M.H. Masson M. Greene George Richard
	S. 5th Ave.	223-227 229-237	Amos R. Eno Mrs. Masson
1885	Wooster	3 5-7 9 11-19 21 23	Pachtman Laura H. Webb A. Humbert M.H. Masson M. Greene George Richard
	S. 5th Ave.	223-227 229-237	Amos R. Eno Mrs. Masson
1886	Wooster	3 5-7 9 11-19 21 23	Pachtman Laura H. Webb A. Humbert M.H. Masson M. Greene George Richard

	S. 5th Ave.	223-225 227 229-237	Amos R. Eno William Johnson Mrs.A.L. Masson
1887	Wooster	3 5-7 9 11-19 21 23	Pachtman Laura H. Webb A. Humbert M.H. Masson M. Greene George Richard
	S. 5th Ave.	223-225 227 229-237	Amos R. Eno William Johnson Mrs.A.L. Masson
1888	Wooster	3 5-7 9 11-19 21 23-25	Pachtman Laura H. Webb A. Humbert M.H. Masson M. Greene A. Bernheimer
	S. 5th Ave.	223 225 227 229-237	Amos R. Eno B.B. Johnson William Johnson Mrs.A.L. Masson
1889	Wooster	3 5-7 9 11-19 21 23-25	Pachtman Laura H. Webb A. Humbert M.H. Masson M. Greene A. Bernheimer
	S. 5th Ave.	223 225 227 229-237	Amos R. Eno B.B. Johnson William Johnson Mrs.A.L. Masson
1890	Wooster	3 5-7 9 11-19 21 23-25	Samuel Cohen Laura H. Webb A. Humbert M.H. Masson M. Greene A. Bernheimer

	S. 5th Ave.	223 225 227 229-237	Amos R. Eno B.B. Johnson William Johnson Mrs.A.L. Masson	
1891	Wooster	3-7 9 11-19 21 23-25	Samuel Cohen A. Humbert M.H. Masson M. Greene A. Bernheimer	
	S. 5th Ave.	223 225 227 229-237 239-241	Amos R. Eno B.B. Johnson William Johnson Mrs.A.L. Masson Weinstein and/or Rubenstein (?)	
1892	Wooster	3-7 9 11-19 21 23-25	Samuel Cohen A. Humbert M.H. Masson M. Greene A. Bernheimer	
	S. 5th Ave.	223 225 227 229-237 239-241	Amos R. Eno B.B. Johnson William Johnson Mrs.A.L. Masson J.W. Sandford	
1893	Wooster	3-7 9 11-19 21 23-25	Samuel Cohen A. Humbert M.H. Masson M. Greene A. Bernheimer	
	S. 5th Ave.	223 225 227 229-237 239-241	Amos R. Eno B.B. Johnson William Johnson Mrs.A.L. Masson J.W. Sandford	
1894	Wooster	3-7 9 11-19 21 23-25	Samuel Cohen A. Humbert M.H. Masson George S. Cromwell A. Bernheimer	\$16,000

	S. 5th Ave.	223	Amos R. Eno	
		225	B.B. Johnson	
		227	William Johnson	
		229-237	Mrs.A.L. Masson	
		239-241	Kimball	\$42,500
1895	Wooster	3-7	Samuel Cohen	
		9	A. Humbert	
		11-19	M.H. Masson	
		21	George S. Cromwell	\$16,000
		23	A. Bernheimer	
		25	G. Ella	\$15,000
	West Broadway	223	Amos R. Eno	
		225	B.B. Johnson	
		227	William Johnson	
		229-237	Mrs.A.L. Masson	
		239-241	Kimball	\$42,500
1896	Wooster	3-7	Samuel Cohen	
		9	A. Humbert	
		11-19	M.H. Masson	
		21	George S. Cromwell	\$16,000
		23	A. Bernheimer	
		25	G. Ella	\$15,000
	West Broadway	223	Amos R. Eno	
		225	B.B. Johnson	
		227	William Johnson	
		229-237	Mrs.A.L. Masson	
		239-241	Kimball	\$45,000
1897	Wooster	NO LISTING		
	West Broadway	NO LISTING		
1898	Wooster	NO LISTING		
	West Broadway	NO LISTING		
1899	Wooster	NO LISTING		
	West Broadway	NO LISTING		
1900	Wooster	NO LISTING		

West Broadway NO LISTING

Note: With the change in records in the Twentieth Century - more details are provided for transactions in this period. Also, transactions are listed only for 311 West Broadway, which appears to have been consolidated by 1901 into the current lot configuration that it is today. It should also be noted that the date listed is the date the Deed was filed with the City of New York and not the actual land transfer date. There are instances where the transaction occurred months prior to the filing.

Date:	Grantor	Grantee
June 12, 1901	Frederick T. and Rebecca P. Mason)	Adams Express Company, Levi C. Weir, President Lots 12-16, 35-39
March 5, 1929	American Railway. Express Company	Railway Express Agency, Inc. Lots 12-16, 35-39

Note: Adams Express Company was incorporated into the American Railway Express Company by action of the United States Government during World War I.

December 4, 1970	REA Express Agency, Inc.	Kildare Realty, Inc.
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Note: At some point between 1930 and 1970, REA the Railway Express Agency became REA Express Agency, Inc.

December 4, 1970	Kildare Realty, Inc.	Charles L. Low and Jack J. Low
March 21, 1972	Charles L. Low and Jack J. Low	Kildare Realty, Inc.
March 21, 1972	Kildare Realty, Inc.	Charles L. Low and Jack J. Low
August 17, 1973	Landmarks Historic District designation - of the SoHO District	
August 29, 1973	Charles L. Low and Jack J. Low	Kenneth I. Wilpon as agent, Inc.
December 7, 1973	Kenneth I. Wilpon. as agent, Inc.	Kenneth I. Wilpon

Feb 7, 1975	Kenneth I. Wilpon. as agent, Inc.	Kenneth I. Wilpon
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Note recorded on the Deed states, "This is a deed of confirmation to confirm previous deed by the same grantor to the same grantee dated August 27, 1973 and recorded December 7, 1973..."

February 7, 1975	Kenneth I. Wilpon	Marneu Realty Inc.
April 20, 1976	Marneu Realty Inc.	Marneu Holding Company
January 20, 2005	Marneu Holding Company	311 West Broadway LLC

Real Estate Transactions

The following is a transcription from the New York Times article listing the real estate transaction for January 19, 1871 with regard to the project area.

Heirs of Estate Mrs. Webb, wife of Gen. J. Watson Webb; Mrs. Mason Wife of Dr. Mason (not the same) of Philadelphia; Henry A. Cram; minor children of deceased brother Ian Officer in the Federal Service killed during the war (*Civil War*) - resided Stanford, Conn.

Sold by Muller Wilkins and Company. Sale of Estate \$1,161,900. Price cited as far above the average. Cram had properties on Broadway, 4th Avenue, Wooster Street, Laurens Street and Canal Street.

Nine (9) four (4) story brick stores and lots along the east side of Laurens Street sold at prices ranging from eighteen thousand (\$18,000) dollars to twenty-two thousand (\$22,000) dollars each.

Eleven (11) three (3) story and attic brick stores on west side of Wooster Street sold from twenty thousand five hundred (\$20,500) dollars to twenty-seven thousand five hundred (\$27,500) dollars each.

Wooster properties are nearly all occupied as establishments selling French candies.

Coleman purchased for General Webb
Richards purchased for Amos Eno Duke for an heir of the Estate.

6 Laurens Street - a four (4) story brick store extension and lot adjoining. House approximately nineteen (19.1) feet by forty-two (42.3) feet. The lot was approximately nineteen (19.1) feet by one hundred (100) feet. Annual rent was twelve hundred (\$1,200) dollars. Purchased by William S. Duke for eighteen thousand (\$18,000) dollars.

8 Laurens Street - a four (4) story brick store extension and lot adjoining. House approximately nineteen (19.1) feet by forty-two (42.3) feet. The lot was approximately nineteen (19.1) feet by one hundred (100) feet. Not rented. Purchased by William S. Duke for eighteen thousand five hundred (\$18,500) dollars.

10 Laurens Street - a four (4) story brick store extension and lot adjoining. House approximately nineteen (19.1) feet by forty-two (42.3) feet. The lot was approximately nineteen (19.1) feet by one hundred (100) feet. Not rented. Purchased by William S. Duke for seventeen thousand nine hundred (\$17,900) dollars.

12 Laurens Street - a four (4) story brick store extension and lot adjoining. House approximately nineteen (19.2) feet by forty-two (42.3) feet. The lot was approximately nineteen (19.2) feet by one hundred (100) feet. Not rented. Purchased by William S. Duke for eighteen thousand three hundred (\$18,300) dollars.

14 Laurens Street - a four (4) story brick store extension and lot adjoining. House approximately nineteen (19) feet by forty-two (42.3) feet. The lot was approximately nineteen (19) feet by one hundred (100) feet. Annual rent was twelve hundred (\$1,200) dollars. Purchased by William S. Duke for eighteen thousand seven hundred fifty (\$18,750) dollars.

14 Laurens Street - a four (4) story brick store extension and lot adjoining. House approximately nineteen (19) feet by forty-two (42.3) feet. The lot was approximately nineteen (19) feet by one hundred (100) feet. Annual rent was one thousand five hundred sixty (\$1,560) dollars. Purchased by Samuel T. Richards for eighteen thousand (\$18,000) dollars.

18 Laurens Street - a four (4) story brick store extension and lot adjoining. House approximately nineteen (19.7) feet by forty-two (42.3) feet. The lot was approximately nineteen (19.7) feet by one hundred (100) feet. Not rented. Purchased by Samuel T. Richards for eighteen thousand (\$18,000) dollars.

9 Wooster Street - a three (3) story and attic brick store extension and lot adjoining. House approximately twenty-one (21.4) feet by forty-four (44.3) feet. The lot was approximately twenty-one (21.4) feet by one hundred (100) feet. Annual rent was two thousand (\$2,000) dollars. Purchased by C. Humbert for twenty-one thousand five hundred fifty (\$21,550) dollars.

11 Wooster Street - a three (3) story and attic brick store extension and lot adjoining. House approximately twenty-one (20.9) feet by forty-four (44.3) feet. The lot was approximately twenty-one (20.9) feet by one hundred (100) feet. Annual rent was eighteen hundred (\$1,800) dollars. Purchased by William S. Duke for twenty thousand fifty (\$20,050) dollars.

13 Wooster Street - a three (3) story and attic brick store extension and lot adjoining. House approximately twenty (20) feet by forty-four (44.3) feet. The lot was approximately twenty (20) feet by one hundred (100) feet. Annual rent was two thousand (\$2,000) dollars. Purchased by William S. Duke for twenty-one thousand fifty (\$21,050) dollars.

15 Wooster Street - a three (3) story and attic brick store extension and lot adjoining. House approximately twenty (20) feet by forty-four (44.3) feet. The lot was approximately twenty (20) feet by one hundred (100) feet. Annual rent was two thousand (\$2,000) dollars. Purchased by William S. Duke for twenty-one thousand fifty (\$21,050) dollars.

17 Wooster Street - a three (3) story and attic brick store extension and lot adjoining. House approximately twenty (20.4) feet by forty-four (44.3) feet. The lot was approximately twenty (20.4) feet by one hundred (100) feet. Annual rent was two thousand (\$2,000) dollars. Purchased by William S. Duke for twenty-two thousand three hundred fifty (\$22,350) dollars.

19 Wooster Street - a three (3) story and attic brick store extension and lot adjoining. House approximately twenty-two (22.6) feet by forty-four (44.3) feet. The lot was approximately twenty-two (22.6) feet by one hundred (100) feet. Annual rent was eighteen hundred (\$1,800) dollars. Purchased by William S. Duke for twenty-two thousand three hundred fifty (\$22,350) dollars.

21 Wooster Street - a three (3) story and attic brick store extension and lot adjoining. House approximately twenty-two (22.6) feet by forty-four (44.3) feet. The lot was approximately twenty-two (22.6) feet by one hundred (100) feet. Annual rent was eighteen hundred (\$1,800) dollars. Purchased by A. Bernheimer for twenty-one thousand (\$21,000) dollars.

23 Wooster Street - a three (3) story and attic brick store extension and lot adjoining. House approximately twenty-two (22.7) feet by forty-four (44.3) feet. The lot was approximately twenty-two (22.7) feet by one hundred (100) feet. Annual rent was sixteen hundred (\$1,600) dollars. Purchased by A. Bernheimer for twenty-one thousand one hundred (\$21,100) dollars.

Fire Issues:

The following is a transcription from the New York Times article with regard to fires that occurred in the project area.

New York Times - August 2, 1882 - Fire at 9 Wooster Street

Owned by Claude Humbert - candy and chocolate manufacture on first floor - family lived above

Damage to 11 Wooster Street and 13 Wooster Street

Occupied on ground floor by Hahn and Roman - manufacture of Suites and Cloaks

New York Times - December 10, 1884 - Fire at 235 S. Fifth Avenue

Saloon on 1st Floor - Barkeep was Frederick Bachman

Appendix F:
Curriculum Vitae's

Alyssa Loorya, M.A., R.P.A.
4110 Quentin Road
Brooklyn, New York 11234-4322
(718) 645-3962 or (347) 922-5581
Loorya@worldnet.att.net

EDUCATION:

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY CENTER;
New York, New York.
Ph.D. Candidate in Anthropology/Historical Archaeology,
expected graduation: Spring 2006.

HUNTER COLLEGE; New York, New York.
M.A. in Anthropology, June 1998.

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

PROFESSIONAL LICENSES:

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

EMPLOYMENT - ARCHAEOLOGY:

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

BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER
Teacher Assistant, June 2001 to present
Hendrick I. Lott House, Brooklyn, NY, New Utrecht Church, Brooklyn, NY, Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx, NY, Marine Park, Brooklyn, NY, Erasmus High School, Brooklyn, NY

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

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

UA CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION
Principal Investigator, Martin's Field Project, September 2004 to present

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

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

TRC ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION
Archaeologist, Greenpoint Project, Brooklyn, NY October 2004

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

QUIGG DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
Principal Investigator, Wayanda Park Project, August 2003

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

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT – ARCHAEOLOGY-EDUCATION:

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

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

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT – EDUCATION-PRESERVATION-CONSULTATION:

NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Educational Consultant, March 2001 to December 2004

Developing special content curriculum for NYC Department of Education to meet national and state standards using primary resource historic preservation material. Teacher development and classroom teaching.

COMPUTER CONSULTANT

1999 to present

Independent consultant teaching private clients in all aspects of basic computer skills and software, including Microsoft Windows 95/98/Me/XP, Microsoft Office, Microsoft Internet Explorer and Outlook, Corel Word Perfect, Netscape, Adobe Suite of Products.

VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE:

NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, BRONX EXPEDITIONARY HIGH SCHOOL

Educational and Curriculum Consultant, August 2004 to December 2004

NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION, DISTRICT 22

Grant writer and consultant, May 2002 to September 2002

NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Laboratory Assistant, October 1997 to December 1997

Stone Street Historical District Project

BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER - FIELD SCHOOL

Co-Director, August 1999

147 Hicks Street Cistern Excavation Project

Site Supervisor, August 1997, June 1995 and June 1996, May 1996 and October 1997

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

Excavator, May 1995 and June 1994

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

BROOKLYN COLLEGE – DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Teacher Assistant, September 1996 to June 1998

Introduction to Archaeological Laboratory Methods

WEB & MEDIA DESIGN:

BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER

Created press and field school promotional material and packets.

Developed and maintains web site for the Department's archaeology program.

<http://depthome.brooklyn.cuny.edu/anthro/dept>

HENDRICK I. LOTT HOUSE PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION

Created press and promotional material and packets. Newsletter designer and editor.

Developed and maintains web site for the organization. <http://www.lotthouse.org>

PIETER CLAESEN WYCKOFF HOUSE MUSEUM AND ASSOCIATION

Created 350th Anniversary Flyer and Conference Information.

AWARDS:

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

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:

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

PUBLICATION(S):

Loorya, Alyssa.

2002 The Gravesend Cemetery Project. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

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

Loorya, Alyssa and Christopher Ricciardi.

2005a Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of 63-65, Columbia Street, (Block 299, Lots 7 and 8), Brooklyn (Kings County), New York – BSA 04BSA005K. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

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

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

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

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

2003 Wayanda Park Project, Queens, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

1998a The PS 134 Archaeological-Education Program October 1997 through January 1998, New York, New York. Report on file with the Institute for Archaeological Education at Manhattanville College; Purchase, New York.

- 1998b Unearthing Van Cortlandt Park: The History and Material Culture of the Van Cortlandt Family; Bronx, New York. Report on file with the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center; Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York.

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

- 2004a "The Secret Room". *Seaport*, 39(1) Winter-Spring: 32-35.

- 2004b "Field Work at the Lott House" *Seaport*, 39(1) Winter-Spring:40.

- 2001 "Remember African Under The Eaves: A forgotten room in a Brooklyn farmhouse yields evidence of religious ritual among slaves." *Archaeology Magazine*, 54(3):36-40, May-June.

- 1998a Gerritsen's Creek: 1997 Archaeological Field Excavations Report on file with the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center, Brooklyn, New York.

- 1998b Under the Floor: Excavating the front Parlor of the Timothy Knapp House. Report on file with the Rye New York Historical Society; Rye, New York.

- 1998c "Excavating Brooklyn's Historic Past: The Archaeology of the Hendrick I. Lott Homestead" *Historic House Trust Newsletter*, 9(4):Fall.

- 1998d "Excavating Historic Brooklyn". *De Boerenwoning*, 1(1):3-6.

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

Ricciardi, Christopher and Alyssa Loorya.

- 2001 Report of the Public Archaeological Dig Program at The Edwards Homestead, Sayville, New York. Report on file with the Sayville Historical Society, Sayville, New York.

- 1999 "127 Hicks Street Cistern Report". Report on file with the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center; Brooklyn, New York.

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

- 2002 "A forgotten story comes to light". *Footsteps Magazine*, May-June:41-45.

- 2000 "Not Your Typical New Yorkers: Uncovering Brooklyn's Historic Past at the Hendrick I. Lott House." *This Side Up Magazine*, 12(Winter):15-16.

Membership In Professional Organizations:

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

Computer skills:

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

Conference Papers/Lectures/Teacher Workshops:

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

References:

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

Professor Thomas H. McGovern
Department of Anthropology and Archaeology
Hunter College, CUNY
695 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10021
(212) 772-5655
nabo@voicenet.com

Kate Ottavino and Ruth Baker
Center for Architecture and Building Science Research
New Jersey Institute of Technology
323 Dr. Martin Luther King Boulevard
Campbell Hall, Room 335
Newark, New Jersey 07102
(973) 596-3097
baker@admin.njit.edu

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

Dr. Sean Sawyer, Executive Director
The Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House Museum
5816 Clarendon Road at Ralph Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11203
(718) 629-5400
seansawyer@wyckoffassociation.org

CHRISTOPHER RICCIARDI, Ph.D., R.P.A.

4110 Quentin Road
Brooklyn, New York 11234-4322
(718) 645-3962 or (917) 892-2033
Ricciardi@worldnet.att.net

EDUCATION:

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

M.A. in Anthropology/Historical Archaeology, May 1997

BROOKLYN COLLEGE; Brooklyn, New York.
B.A. in History and Archaeology, minor Secondary Education, Cum Laude, June 1992.

EMPLOYMENT:

UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Project Archaeologist, September 2001 to present
Cultural Resource Specialist, NHPA, NEPA, EA, EIS and Environmental Coordinator,
Project Manager – Mattituck Inlet Study
Project area includes: Long Island and the Hudson Valley.
Projects include Storm Damage Reduction, Ecosystem Restoration, Navigation Control

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK - RESEARCH FOUNDATION/GOTHAM CENTER

Archaeologist, October 2004
Lecturer at the City Hall Academy on archaeology

AUDUBON SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT

Archaeologist, May 2001

URS-GREINER WOODWARD-CLYDE

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

ELLIS ISLAND FOUNDATION

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

SAYVILLE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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

NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

Archaeological Technician, April 2000
Liberty Island Project, New York, NY

NEW YORK COUNCIL FOR THE HUMANITIES

Lecturer - Speakers in the Humanities Program, January 2000 to December 2002

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Archaeological Educator, November 1999

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY - DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
Graduate Assistant, September 1995 to December 1995 and September 1996 to May 1997

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

RYE (NEW YORK) HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Co-Director, *May 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, June and October 1997*
Timothy Knapp House; Rye, NY

ARCOPLEX/KEY PERSPECTIVES, ARCHAEOLOGICAL GROUP
Excavator, July 1990, July, August 1991
Sign Road; Staten Island, NY, Bartow-Pell Mansion; Bronx, NY, Elmhurst Park; Queens,
NY

VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE:

311 BROADWAY; MANHATTAN, NEW YORK
Researcher, February 2005 to present

ROGER MORRIS PARK; MANHATTAN, NEW YORK
Field Director, January 2005 to present

STATEN ISLAND – Block 7792 PROJECT
Field Director, December 2004 to present

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

MARTIN'S FIELD PROJECT
Field Director, September 2004 to present

63-65 COLUMBIA STREET PROJECT
Researcher, October to December 2004

QUEENS COUNTY FARM MUSEUM PROJECT
Field Director, July 2004 to December 2004

PIETER CLAESEN WYCKOFF HOUSE PROJECT
Field Director, May 2004 to December 2004

WAYANDA PARK PROJECT
Field Director, August 2003

GRAVESEND CEMETERY PROJECT
Field Director, January 2002

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE:

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

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

AWARDS/GRANTS:

Brooklyn Borough President's Historians Award (through the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center) - 1998
CUNY-PSE Grant (through the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center) - 1998, 1999, 2000
Dissertation Grant - The Holland Society, New York, New York - 1998
Conference Travel Grant - Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York - 1997 through 2001
Honorarium - Glenville School, Glenville, Connecticut - May 1997; Norwalk Connecticut Community College - October 1999; Archaeological Society of Staten Island, Staten Island, New York - 2003, 2004; Bartow-Pell Society, Bronx, New York - January 2004, Woodlawn Historic Society, Queens, New York - March 2004
Performance Awards, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - New York District 2002, 2003, 2004

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

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

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:

2004 to 2005	President - Professional Archaeologists of New York City
2003 to present	President - Brooklyn Heritage, Incorporated
2002	Trustee/Treasurer - Brooklyn Heritage, Incorporated
2002 to 2003	Vice President - Professional Archaeologists of New York City
2001 to present	Advisor - Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House Museum Advisory Board
2001	Advisor - Brooklyn Heritage, Incorporated
1997 to present	Trustee - The Hendrick I. Lott House Preservation Association
1997 to 2001	Secretary - Metropolitan Chapter-NYS Archaeological Association

REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS:

Ricciardi, Christopher.

- 2005a Phase 1A Documentary Study for the Mattituck Inlet Study, Village of Mattituck, Suffolk County, New York. Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.
- 2005b Phase 1A Documentary Study for the Lake Montauk Harbor Navigation Project, Lake Montauk, Suffolk County, New York. Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.
- 2004a *Changing Through The Century: Life on the Lott Family Farm, Town of Flatlands, Kings County (Brooklyn), New York in the Nineteenth Century*. Doctoral Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.
- 2004b Phase 1A Documentary Study for the Village of Northport, Suffolk County, New York. Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.

- 2003 Phase 1A Documentary Study for Spring Creek, Kings/Queens County, New York
Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.
- 2001a Phase 1A Archaeological Survey and Documentary Research Study - East River CSO
Facility Planning Project - P.I.N. X027.05 P.C.N. Bronx River Greenway Adjacent To I-
895 Bronx, New York. Report on file with U.R.S. Corporation, Florence, New Jersey.
- 2001b Phase 1A Archaeological Survey and Documentary Research Study - Westchester
Creek CSO Storage Tank Project, Bronx Psychiatric Center Campus, Bronx, New York.
Report on file with U.R.S. Corporation, Florence, New Jersey
- 2001c Report of the Archaeological Monitoring of the Installation of the Electrical Trench
Excavation at The Edwards Homestead in Sayville, New York. Report on file with The
Sayville Historical Society, Sayville, New York.
- 1998a "Current Research: Brooklyn, New York - Hendrick I. Lott House Project"
Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter, 31(4):13-14, Winter.
- 1998b "Current Research: Brooklyn, New York - Hendrick I. Lott House Project"
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Newsletter, 41:4-5, October.
- 1997a *From Private to Public: The Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, New
York in the Nineteenth Century*. Masters Thesis, Department of Anthropology, Syracuse
University, Syracuse, New York.
- 1997b Archaeology and Education - A Report of the 1997 Field Excavation.
Report on file with the Rye New York Historical Society; Rye, New York.
- Ricciardi, Christopher and Alyssa Loorya.
- 2001 Report of the Public Archaeological Dig Program at The Edwards Homestead, Sayville,
New York. Report on file with the Sayville Historical Society, Sayville, New York.
- 1999 "127 Hicks Street Cistern Report".
Report on file with the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center; Brooklyn, NY.
- Ricciardi, Christopher, Alyssa Loorya and Dr. H. Arthur Bankoff.
- 2002 "A forgotten story comes to light", *Footsteps Magazine*, May-June:41-45.
- 2000 "Not Your Typical New Yorkers: Uncovering Brooklyn's Historic Past at the Hendrick I.
Lott House." *This Side Up Magazine*, 12(Winter):15-16.
- Bankoff, H. Arthur and Christopher Ricciardi.
- 1996 Excavations At The Timothy Knapp House; Rye, New York.
Report on file with the Rye New York Historical Society; Rye, New York.
- Bankoff, H. Arthur, Christopher Ricciardi and Alyssa Loorya.
- 2004a "The Secret Room". *Seaport*, 39(1)Winter-Spring: 32-35.
- 2004b "Field Work at the Lott House" *Seaport*, 39(1)Winter-Spring:40.
- 2001 "Remember African Under The Eaves: A forgotten room in a Brooklyn farmhouse yields
evidence of religious ritual among slaves." *Archaeology Magazine*, 54(3):36-40, May-
June.

- 1998a Gerritsen's Creek: 1997 Archaeological Field Excavations
Report on file with the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center, Brooklyn, New York.
- 1998b Under the Floor: Excavating the front Parlor of the Timothy Knapp House; Rye, New York.
Report on file with the Rye New York Historical Society; Rye, New York.
- 1998c "Excavating Brooklyn's Historic Past: The Archaeology of the Hendrick I. Lott Homestead" *Historic House Trust Newsletter*, 9(4):Fall.
- 1988d "Excavating Historic Brooklyn". *De Boerenwoning*, 1(1):3-6.
- 1997 The History and Archaeology of the Wyckoff Homestead.
Report on file with the New York City Department of Parks And Recreation's Historic House Trust Division, New York, New York.

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

in press "The History and Archaeology of Van Cortlandt Park". in Gilbert (ed.), *The Archaeology of The Bronx*, Bronx Historical Society, Bronx, NY.

- 1998 "Digging Up Old Brooklyn". *Archaeology Magazine*, 51(5):19, September/October.

Loorya, Alyssa and Christopher Ricciardi.

- 2005a Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of 63-65, Columbia Street, (Block 299, Lots 7 and 8), Brooklyn (Kings County), New York – BSA 04BSA005K. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2005b Phase 1 Archaeological Report for Block 7792 – Staten Island (Richmond County), New York. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2005c Phase 1B Archaeological Monitoring of the Reconstruction of the Retaining Wall for Morris-Jumel Mansion-Robert Morris Park, New York, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2004a Queens County Farm Museum – Phase 1B Monitoring Project; Queens, New York.
Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2004b Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House – Phase 1B Monitoring Project; Brooklyn, New York.
Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 1998a The PS 134 Archaeological-Education Program October 1997 through January 1998, New York, New York. Report on file with the Institute for Archaeological Education at Manhattanville College; Purchase, New York.
- 1998b Unearthing Van Cortlandt Park: The History and Material Culture of the Van Cortlandt Family; Bronx, New York. Report on file with the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center; Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York.

MEDIA DESIGN:

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

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

TRAINING:

Introduction to Civil Works (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) 2002
Leadership Training (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) 2002
Introduction to Cultural Resource Management (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) 2003
Identification of Mid-Twentieth Century Historic Structures (N.P.I.) 2004

CONFERENCE PAPERS/CHAIRS:

04-08-95	Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Ocean City, Maryland "The History And Archaeology Of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY"
04-22-95	New York State Archaeological Association Conference; Syracuse, New York "The History And Archaeology Of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY"
10-20-96	Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference; Albany, New York "Archaeological Investigations at the Timothy Knapp House; Rye, NY"
01-09-97	Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Corpus Christi, Texas "From Private to Public: The Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY"
01-09-97	Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Corpus Christi, Texas "Archaeology and Education: An Example from Rye, NY"
03-09-97	Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Ocean City, Maryland Chairperson: Current Perspectives In CRM Archaeology In The Middle Atlantic
03-09-97	Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Ocean City, Maryland "Archaeology and Education: An Example from Rye, NY"
05-02-97	National Council on Public History Conference; Albany, New York "Education in Archaeology: Using local history as a tool to educate the public on issues of preservation"
09-27-97	Lower Hudson Valley Conference; New Paltz, New York "From Private to Public: The Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY"
10-18-97	Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference; Altoona, Pennsylvania "From Private to Public: The Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY"
01-08-98	Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Atlanta, Georgia "Education and Archaeology: Getting Grade Schools Involved"
01-09-98	Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Atlanta, Georgia "Where Did The Family Farm Go? Excavating 19 th Century Brooklyn, NY"
04-05-98	1998 Annual Meeting of The Holland Society; New York, New York "Rediscovering Brooklyn's Dutch Heritage: The Hendrick I. Lott House Project"
04-14-98	New York State Archaeological Association - Metropolitan Chapter; New York, New York "Excavating the 4 th Largest City in America: The Hendrick I. Lott House Archaeological Project"
04-10-99	Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania Chairperson - Contributed Papers in Farmstead Archaeology Session
04-10-99	Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania "Excavating Brooklyn's Farmsteads: Urban Archaeology Meets Traditional Rural Sites"

- 10-12-99 New York State Archaeological Association - Metropolitan Chapter; New York, New York
"More Questions Than Answers: The Hendrick I. Lott Archaeology Project"
- 10-14-99 Norwalk Community-Technical College, Norwalk, Connecticut Lecture Series
"Historical Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY"
- 01-08-00 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Quebec City, Canada
"Excavating Brooklyn, New York's Rural Past: The Hendrick I. Lott Farmstead Project"
- 04-16-00 Professional Archaeologists of New York City's Public Program, New York, New York
"Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY"
- 06-13-00 Suffolk County Archaeological Association, Long Island, New York
"Historical Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY"
- 06-15-00 New York History Annual Conference; Bronx, New York
"Public Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York"
- 04-19-01 Society for American Archaeology Conference, New Orleans, Louisiana
"Beyond Community Involvement: The Hendrick I. Lott House Archaeological Project and its Impact in the Surrounding Community"
- 10-07-01 Gotham Center for New York City History Conference, New York, New York
"Unearthing 19th Century Farm Life in New York: The Lott House Project"
- 10-19-01 Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference, Niagara, Canada
"Unearthing 19th Century Farm Life in New York: The Lott House Project"
- 11-26-01 New York University; New York, NY: "Slavery at the Lott House"
- 10-03-02 The Dutch In New York Conference, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York
Conference Chairman and Organizer
- 04-19-03 Professional Archaeologists of New York City – 23rd Annual Conference, New York, New York
Conference Chairman and Organizer

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

- 04-20-93 John Dewey High School; Brooklyn, New York: "The Archaeology Of New York City"
- 06-05-95 St. Luke's School; New York City, New York: "What It's Like To Be An Archaeologist"
- 04-10-97 Cos Cob Elementary School; Cos Cob, Connecticut: "Archaeology in Your Backyard"
- 05-20-97 Parkway School; Greenwich, Connecticut: "Archaeology and History – What it all Means"
- 05-29-97 Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America Annual Meeting; New York, New York
"The Archaeology of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY"
- 06-08-97 Glenville Elementary School; Glenville, CT: "Archaeology and History – What it Means"
- 01-27-98 The Science Activity Exchange - Dig Into Archaeology; Greenwich, Connecticut
"Integrating Archaeology Into The Grade School"
- 03-12-98 John Dewey High School; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology in Your Backyard"
- 03-17-98 James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology and the Lott Family"
- 04-04-98 James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: "The Archaeology of Flatlands"
- 09-08-98 Community Board 13; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology and Education in Brooklyn"
- 09-15-98 Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, New York: "Excavating the Lott House"
- 10-25-98 Brooklyn History Day; Brooklyn, New York: "Brooklyn History from the Dirt Up"
- 12-21-98 Brooklyn New School, Brooklyn, New York: "The Archaeology of Brooklyn"
- 01-28-99 Brooklyn Historical Society/Saint Francis College, Brooklyn, New York:
"Archaeology In Brooklyn – Excavations at the Hendrick I. Lott House"
- 03-09-99 Historic House Trust Lecture Series; New York, New York:
"The Archaeology of New York City's Historic Houses"
- 06-09-99 Architectural Institute of America - Brooklyn Chapter; Brooklyn, New York
"Excavating the Hendrick I. Lot House"
- 07 & 08-99 South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York
- 07-19-99 92nd Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York
- 07-21-99 Brooklyn Center for the Urban Environment; Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York
"Excavating The Lott House"

10-16-99 New York State Archives, New York, New York
 "Teaching Into the Millennium: Integrating Archaeology into the Curriculum"

10-26-99 Brooklyn History Day; Brooklyn, New York: "Brooklyn History from the Dirt Up"

11-16-99 Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, New York: "Excavating the Lott House in '99"

11-19-99 Hewlitt School; New York, New York: "Archaeology In Your Backyard"

12-02-99 P.S. 207 Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology In Your Backyard"

04-28-00 Marble Hill Senior Center; Bronx, New York: "The Archaeology Of New York City"

05-12-00 James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology at the Lott House"

05-23-00 I.S. 68; Brooklyn, New York: "Digging at the Lott House"

05-28-00 92nd Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York

06-01-00 Millennial Stews: Food and Food Systems in the Global City, Brooklyn, New York
 "Foodways at the Lott House"

06-12-00 Dyker Heights Middle School: Dig Camp at the Lott House

06-13-00 I.S. 68: Dig Camp at the Lott House

07 & 08-00 South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York

07-10-00 Salt Marsh Environmental Center; Brooklyn, New York: "Discover Brooklyn's Cultural
 Landscape Through Archaeology at the Lott House and Marine Park"

08-13-00 The Museum at Stony Brook; Stony Brook, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"

08-14-00 Brooklyn Historical Society: Dig Camp at the Lott House

09-19-00 Five Towns Senior Center; Queens, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"

10-11-00 Fraiser Civic Association, Brooklyn, NY: "The Lott House Archaeology Project"

10-21-00 Richmond Hill Historical Society; Queens, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"

10-26-00 New York Public Library; New York, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"

11-11-00 Selfhelp Clearview Senior Center; Queens, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"

01-04-01 Roy Reuther Senior Center; Queens, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"

03-25-01 Mount Vernon Museum and Garden, New York, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11-08-04 BELHS High School; Bronx, NY: "On Being An Archaeologist"
11-13-04 Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York: "Teacher Workshop-Archaeology"
11-20-04 The Wyckoff House; Brooklyn, NY: "Teacher Workshop – Archaeology"
12-02-04 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "On Being An Archaeologist"
01-12-05 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology"
01-20-05 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC in the Revolutionary War"
02-20-05 Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: "Archaeology In Your Backyard"
02-28-05 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"

REFERENCES:

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

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

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

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

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

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