Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study
for the proposed development of
102 and 104 Franklin Avenue, (Block 1898, Lots 45 and 46), Brooklyn (Kings County), New York –
CEQR No. 05-BSA-001K

Final Report

Prepared for:

Moishe and Chaya Stern
Brooklyn, New York

and

New York City - Landmarks Preservation Commission
New York, New York

Prepared by:

Alyssa Loorya, M.A., R.P.A., Principal Investigator and
Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A.
June 2006

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A Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed residential development at 102-104 Franklin Avenue in the Borough of Brooklyn (Kings County), New York, was undertaken on behalf of Moishe and Chaya Stern, property owners. This action is designated as CEQR No. 05-BSA-001K. The area proposed for development and researched, Block 1898, Lots 45 and 46, bounded by Myrtle Avenue to the south and Park Avenue to the north (see Figure 01 for present day location map). Today, this area is known as Bedford-Stuyvesant, but was formerly part of Williamsburg as well as the Town, and later City, of Brooklyn during the seventeenth to eighteenth century.

In the course of the investigation the following research institutions were visited: the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, the New York Public Library, the Brooklyn Public Library, the Brooklyn Archives of the Brooklyn College Library’s Special Collections, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – New York District’s Library, the New York City Municipal Archives, the New York City Tax Assessor’s Office and the Kings County City Register’s Office. Previous documentary studies of the area were surveyed to supplement this report. At this time, the resources at the Brooklyn Historical Society remain closed to the public.

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

Based on a study of the chain of title, previous site reports, tax assessment records and various maps of the area, there does not appear to be any potential for the recovery of significant cultural resources and the proposed construction plans. The site does not meet any of the four federally recognized criteria for consideration of inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. It is the recommendation of this report no further cultural resource management and/or archaeological work be undertaken.
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to thank Mr. and Mrs. Moishe Stern for the opportunity to assist on this project. We would also like to thank Amanda Sutphin, Director of Archaeology at the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission for comments and consultation.
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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 regulations.

Figure 02: Project Location (courtesy Moishe and Chaya Stern)
II: Site Proposal:

The project site is comprised of two vacant lots approximately twenty-two feet by one hundred eight feet making for a total project area of forty-four feet by one hundred eight feet. According to the Board of Standards and Appeals submittal report from May 26, 2005 (Appendix B), the project area was developed with domestic structures from at least the last quarter of the nineteenth century until the buildings were demolished in 1984.

The current plans, as submitted, call for the construction of a three story building with a basement level (Figure 02). The impact area will encompass the entire width of the project area, forty-four feet, and extend to seventy-three feet. The depth of the basement will extend ten feet. The dwelling is designed to house a family with wheelchair accessible needs. A hydraulic elevator will provide access from the basement to the third floor. The basement will contain therapeutic recreational equipment for disabled persons.

Thirty feet behind the structure will remain undeveloped and five feet in front of the structure will retain the preexisting concrete sidewalk and will not be the subject of any below grade construction.

III: Environment:

The study area is located in the southeast portion of New York State and the northeastern portion of the Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, which is located on the westernmost portion of Long Island. This section of New York lies within the Coastal Plains Province in which the coastal plain slopes gently eastward. It is located to the north of the terminal moraine, which exists today as a fairly linear band of low irregular hills running in an easterly direction to the north fork of Long Island. The soils in this area consist largely of sand, clay and marl (Cammisa 1995).

During the last glacial period, the Wisconsin Period, circa 18,000 BCE, the Atlantic shoreline was approximately fifty (50) miles further east. As a result a vast portion of the Continental shelf was exposed. The landscape to the south of the moraine, present day Eastern Parkway, was comprised mostly of wooded coastal plains. As the ice sheet melted, water levels increased and the exposed Continental Shelf receded westward. Approximately 4,000 to 3,000 BCE the shoreline was some twenty-five (25) miles east of its present location and by 1,000 to 500 BCE the shoreline began to assume its modern configuration, creating a tidal area and lush saltwater marshes that would be ideal for agriculture (Hunter 2004; Smith 1950; Stiles 1884).

From the end of the last glacial period to the early nineteenth century, the project area was situated adjacent to a tidal marsh subjected to the ebb and flow of the tides (Figure 03). The marshy area would likely have required landfilling episodes for stability. Based, in part, on a survey of various maps (see Figures 5 and 15 as examples), it would appear that development through landfilling did not occur until at least the mid point of the nineteenth century.
IV: Background and Site History:

Prehistoric Period

Throughout the Paleo-Indian, Archaic and Early Woodland periods (approximately 12,000 to 2000 BCE), the Native American lifeway in the area of western Long Island was predominately focused on hunting, gathering and fishing. The population was migratory and settlement was sporadic with the mobility of the groups influenced by the movement of game, fish and seasonal vegetative growth. Few sites from this period are known on western Long Island due, in part, to the intensity of land use and development during the historic period and the changing shoreline (Bailey 1840; Ambruster 1918; Bolton 1920).

From the mid to late Woodland Period (circa 500 to 1600 BC), the Native American population of the area appears to have steadily increased while turning toward a more sedentary existence. During this period, agriculture was regularly practiced among local native groups (Ceci 1979-1980; Jaffe 1977).

The main Native American group in the area was the Canarsee, a member of the Delaware nation and the Algonkian language group. The sub-group that likely inhabited the immediate vicinity of the project area was the Marechkawiek (Bolton 1920, 1922, Bergoffen 2004). A long house is reported to have existed just north of the project area, along Newtown Creek (Van Wyck 1924; Van Voorhis 1888; Solecki 1977, 1981, 1984; Parker 1922a, 1922b; Bolton 1920). However due to the nature of the landscape, mostly comprised of salt-tidal flats, it would appear that the Native American groups did not use this area as a permanent settlement (Bergoffen 2004).

As is typical in the greater New York City area, a majority of Native Americans groups were no longer present by the turn of the eighteenth century. Disease, war and relocation forced these groups to other areas (Stiles 1884).

Historic Period

Currently the project area technically lies in the neighborhood known as Bedford-Stuyvesant, at the boarder of Williamsburg. Both of these areas, Bedford-Stuyvesant and Williamsburg, were originally part of the Town, later City, of Brooklyn, prior to incorporation of the greater City of New York in 1898. Brief histories of Brooklyn, Bedford-Stuyvesant and Williamsburg are presented to provide context for the project area.
The Town/City of Brooklyn

With the settlement of New Amsterdam at the tip of Manhattan Island beginning in 1624, European expansion soon followed throughout the region. Dutch settlement of Long Island began with small groups moving into areas settling small communities in water accessible, fertile areas (Jaffe 1977; Stiles 1884). The Dutch "purchased" lands from the local Canarsee tribes. It was custom among the Canarsee to share or rent their lands and it is believed that this was their perception of their dealings with the Europeans. However the Dutch, and later the English, did not view land transactions in the same manner and believed they had rightfully purchased these lands (Bergen 1880; Van Wyck 1924).

The first “purchases” in what would become Kings County were by Jacob Van Corlaer, Andries Hudde, Wolfert Gerritsen and Wouter Van Twiller in 1636-1637 (New York (City) – Brooklyn Registrar’s Office). The initial purchases were made in the southernmost area of what would become Kings County in the Town of Flatlands. Van Corlaer’s purchase was from the incorrectly identified “Gowanus Indians”; actually the Canarsee. They would soon purchase more lands from the Canarsee and the Nyack Native American groups acquiring approximately fifteen thousand (15,000) acres across the southern half of present day Kings County including the areas of Red Hook, Gowanus, Flatbush, Flatlands and Governor’s Island. In 1637, Joris Jansen de Rapalie “purchased” lands in the area of Wallabout Bay. Prior to this isolated families had established farms throughout Kings County but there is no remaining evidence of them (Stiles 1884; O’Callaghan 1848-1851; Lamb and Harrison 1877; Raber 1984). In 1638 and 1639 Governor Kieft “purchased” nearly all the remaining lands in both Kings and Queens Counties (western Long Island) from the Native Americans for the Dutch West India Company (Stiles 1884).

While New Amsterdam was established as a trading post, the western Long Island settlements were founded on agriculture. The Dutch West India Company offered many incentives to settlers who were willing to live outside of New Amsterdam and the protection of the fort. The farms supported the region producing goods for sale at the markets in the Town of Breucklyn/Brooklyn and in New Amsterdam/New York.

A slow, but steady, increase in the population of western Long Island occurred throughout the Dutch and early English period. Although Kieft’s War, with the Native Americans, disrupted the continued growth of the area, most of the villages within western Long Island had viable settlements by the end of the 1640s (Homberger 1994; Hunter 2004).

The Town of Breucklyn received its Charter in 1646. With the western boundary of Buttermilk Channel and the East River, the Gowanes Cannel/Tidal Inlet to the south and Newtown Creek to the north, water resources were a vital part of the local economy (Ostrander 1894). The change in governance from Dutch to English during the 1660s had little effect on the residents of the newly renamed Town of Brooklyn (Armbruster 1929). Throughout the eighteenth and into the early nineteenth centuries, the area retained its agrarian nature. However, small commercial ventures, including the shipping industry, began to develop (Stiles 1884).
During the Revolutionary War, the Town of Brooklyn was the staging area for The Battle of Long Island and Washington’s retreat from Fulton Landing. Following the war, significant economic shifts occurred in the area and there was a distinct shift toward industrialization as the Port of New York was established (Gallagher 1995).

The Port of New York, based in Manhattan, encompassed the entire shoreline of the Town of Brooklyn and was the most active Port along the East Coast during the nineteenth century. The growth of the Industrial Revolution led to warehouse and waterfront development in this area of Kings County. With the opening of the Erie Canal and the advent of the railroad system, industrial development soon overtook most of the area (Cammisa 1995; Burrows and Wallace 1999; Hunter 2004).

In 1815 the Town of Brooklyn petitioned New York State for a “City” Charter. Once granted, the City of Brooklyn continued to grow throughout the nineteenth century. Upon receiving the Charter, in 1834, the lands were surveyed and City maps were superimposed with an already developing standardized street grid. City streets were projected and named as early as the 1820s even through much of the surveyed areas were still within the various inlets, channels and creeks or were tidal inlets that had yet to be filled (Burrows and Wallace 2001). By the mid point of the nineteenth century major industrial developments were occurring along the waterfront areas and inlets. Foreign imports continued to rise, creating the need for more storage and processing facilities (Solecki 1977, 1981, 1984; Cammisa 1995).

Within a twenty year period from the 1820s to the 1840s, Brooklyn’s population more than doubled to over 36,000 residents. This growth required new housing for a growing population and the development of apartment style brick housing soon began. Developers began purchasing tidal marsh lands and landfilling them to develop more housing. The industrial development of the waterfront, and residential housing to support the growing population continued into the early part of the twentieth century and lasted until the decline of the Port of New York after World War II (Cammisa 1995).

**Bedford-Stuyvesant/Williamsburg**

The area of Bedford was settled by the Dutch beginning in the 1630s. By 1677, Bedford was officially recognized by the English. Leffert Lefferts, a farmer, was one of the original settlers of the area along with Thomas Lambertse who operated an inn. The area was comprised of small to mid sized farms throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (Jackson and Manbeck 2004; Stiles 1884; Armbruster 1912).

During the Revolutionary War, British soldiers used portions of the area as an encampment. General Howe marched his troops through the farm field of Bedford as he circled around Washington’s forces entrenched at Prospect Park (Jackson and Manbeck 2004; Stiles 1884; Armbruster 1912).
The area retained much of its early character until the 1830s (Figure 04). The Colton map clearly shows development within the Town/City of Brooklyn (today’s Downtown area) as well as in the formal Town of Williamsburg. However, the project area was still undeveloped at this time. At this time William Thomas and James Weeks, both former enslaved Africans, began to purchase lands in the area eventually establishing the Carrville and Weeksville communities. Former enslaved African-Americans settled in these free-black communities (Jackson and Manbeck 2004; Stiles 1884; Armbruster 1912).

Figure 04: J.H. Colton, 1838
Development in and around the Bedford area began to expand during the last half of the nineteenth century as manufacturing began in earnest. The Jamaica Railroad was constructed just south of the area along Atlantic Avenue. By the twentieth century the area was a mix of manufacturing and domestic structures (Jackson and Manbeck 2004; Stiles 1884; Armbruster 1912).

Historically, Williamsburg has always been an area divided. Located on the border of the Town of Bushwick and the Town/City of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, was a blend of people and functions (Jackson and Manbeck 2004; Stiles 1884; Armbruster 1912).

Like the majority of Kings County, the area was founded by the Dutch. It remained sparsely populated throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and the main focus of the area was agricultural production. One of the earliest settlers was George Janse de Rapaje, who established the Wallabout plantation, also called Rinnegaconck, around 1635 (Merlis 2006). However it was Hans Hansen Bergen who, in the 1660s, purchased the majority of the lands that would become Williamsburg and established several farms for himself and his family (Merlis 2006). As with other areas, the growth that followed the Revolutionary War era began to transform the area that would come to be known as Williamsburg (Jackson and Manbeck 2004; Stiles 1884; Armbruster 1912).

Richard Woodhull set up a ferry service soon after the beginning of the nineteenth century. Although Woodhull’s ferry service would fail, it opened this northern portion of Kings County for further development. Manufacturing in and development of the area began about this time. David Dunham led the residents of Williamsburg to fight for incorporated as a Village. Their efforts were fulfilled on April 14, 1827. Soon after, industrial development took over the area as the main economic subsistence. Distilleries, refineries, foundries and shipyards, including the Brooklyn Navy Yard, were the main industries throughout the nineteenth century (Merlis 2006; Jackson and Manbeck 2004; Stiles 1884; Armbruster 1912).

Williamsburg continued to grow, due in part to its location across from Manhattan and its water access. This growth of industry led to a need for more housing for the workers moving into the area. Real Estate speculation was rampant in the 1830s and 1840s. Property changed hands frequently as developers purchased lands, built structures and sold them. Others, it appears, would purchase lands that would appear to have been ready for construction/development, but due to a financial crash in the early 1840s, development subsided (Jackson and Manbeck 2004; Merlis 2005; Brooklyn Daily Eagle, n.d.). This buying and selling of property was evident in the property ownership records in the Kings County Real Estate Records and Assessment Office. During the period 1830 to 1845, Block 1898 changed property owners over one hundred and fifty times. There were periods where individuals would buy and sell property within a week’s time, only to have the new owners do the exact same thing.

Williamsburg was granted a full City Charter on January 1, 1852. Just four years later it was usurped by the City of Brooklyn. Growth in the manufacturing industry along the waterfront continued as more and more streets were formally laid (Jackson and Manbeck 2004; Brooklyn Daily Eagle, n.d.; Armbruster 1912).
As the communities grew, Bedford-Stuyvesant became home to mostly African-Americans. Williamsburg became a central location for Jewish-Americans. By the mid point of the twentieth century, many of the manufacturing trades had left the area and more residential apartment complexes developed (Jackson and Manbeck 2004; Stiles 1884; Armbruster 1912).

**Project Area History and Cartographic Information**

The project site is located on Franklin Avenue, named for Benjamin Franklin. According to Armbruster, the avenue was opened (i.e. laid) in 1839. Prior to that time the area was a combination of open fields adjacent to the tidal marsh that would become the Brooklyn Navy Yard (Figure 05). Franklin Avenue originally extended from Myrtle Avenue to the Wallabout Road (present day Flushing Avenue) and was extended to Flatbush Avenue in the Town of Flatbush by the 1880s (Jackson and Manbeck 2004; Stiles 1884; Armbruster 1912).

Figure 05: David H. Burr, 1829

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1 Appendix D contains other site images as well as several more maps from the eighteenth to early twentieth century that serves as support for this section.
Franklin Avenue was a mix of residential structures and small manufacturing and retail shops. Located near the project site in the 1840s and 1850s were a sail maker, a rubber manufacturer and a carpenter. By the last quarter of the nineteenth century a rail stop was installed at the corner of Franklin and Atlantic Avenues (Armbruster 1912, 1929; Stiles 1884).

Maps from this time period (including the 1841 Goodrich (Figure 06) and 1844 U.S. Coast Survey Map (Figures 07)), depict the area as being underdeveloped including. This is also the period during which land speculation and land transfers were rampant in this part of Williamsburg during this period.
Based upon the frequency of property transfers it appears that these owners/speculators were buying and selling properties for investment purposes not for personal residential use. The possibility also exists that, during this period of rampant selling, the land was not yet developed. The eventual slowdown, or cessation of frequent transfers, may be an indication that development occurred and the property available for residential living or lease.
The 1845 Morse Map contains the earliest depiction of Franklin Avenue (Figure 08). However, no details are provided on the map with regard to standing structures. While the streets had been laid, development on the specific lots was either underway or planned for the near future.

In the 1850s and 1860s, maps continue to depict Franklin Avenue as being in existence, but these maps do not indicate any structures. The 1855 Magnus Map (Figure 09), 1855 Perris Map (Figure 10), the 1866 both the U.S. Coast Map (Figure 11) and the 1866 Johnson Map (Figure 12) all have a representation of Franklin Avenue on them. However, no clearly defined structures are shown.
With regard to the 1866 U.S. Coast Survey map, it may be suggested that the darkened areas indicate that structures are present, while the lighter grey areas indicate non-structures and/or planned streets. Although this may be true, there are no markings on the map to confirm this. If one is to assume the shaded areas are improved, how is one to tell which individual lots within those areas are improved? Without details, it is impossible to say definitively one way or another.

Figure 12: Johnson, 1866
As with the 1850s and 1860s maps, the 1870s maps continue to depict the project area as existing, but without details of any structures (Figures 13 and 14).

Figure 13: Beers, 1873-1874

Figure 14: Dripps, 1877
Just prior to the turn of the twentieth century, the Brooklyn Daily Eagle printed a series of articles on the history and development of various sections of Brooklyn. In its article on the growth and development of Williamsburg, the report detailed a major issue hampering further residential development in the City of Williamsburg in the 1850s, a lack of water. During this period, Williamsburg was not connected to the New York City water system. Wells, and although not specifically mentioned presumably, privies were still in use. According to the article, communal pumps were still in use, along with individually owned wells. The City of Williamsburg purchased water from Queens and Nassau Counties to help offset the water issue. They also constructed a pumping system to carry water from Nassau County (Brooklyn Daily Eagle, March 18, 1896). Connections to the growing New York City water system did not begin to occur until 1858. It then took several decades for the entire area to be connected to the water system (Snyder-Grenier 2004:2).

The 1878 Higginson Map provides the first pictorial representation of structures within the project area (Figure 15). These structures appear to be small dwellings. This is followed by the 1880 Bromley Map, which also shows small structures on the lots (Figure 16). The information represented on these maps is supported by the information gathered from the New York City Tax Records, which states that structures were present on these lots from 1872 onwards (details on the tax records are presented in the next section).

Figure 15: Higginson, 1878
By the end of the 1880s, fire insurance maps with more details were produced. Both Robinson, in 1890, and Belcher-Hyde, in 1898, produced maps that clearly defined the wood-framed structures at 102 and 104 Franklin Avenue (Figure 17 and 18).
A little more than a decade later both structures were still present in their general form. As seen on the 1916 Hyde Atlas the structure on Lot 45 is slightly truncated at the rear but the structure on Lot 46 now has a rear extension along the northern end of the property (Figure 19). According to the 1929 Hyde Atlas, Lot 46 (104 Franklin) contained a basement level (Figure 20).

Figure 19: E. Belcher Hyde, 1916
In compiling the information specific to the two project site lots, major discrepancies in the documentary records appear. The Tax Records do not correlate to the Property and Census Records.

Records for the City of New York - Department of Finance and Tax Records are incomplete for the project site. Only records between 1872 and 1900 were available. It is within these tax records that the first documented evidence of any structure on site exits. Records from 1862 to 1871 did not list the property. Earlier tax rolls were unavailable or do not exist for this specific area.

According to the 1872, and subsequent tax rolls, both Lots 45 and 46 contained wood framed structures. The dwelling on Lot 45 encompassed the entire width of the lot and no depth/length was listed in any year. Map analysis indicates that this lot was the larger of the two, comprising approximately seventy percent of the overall lot. The dwelling on Lot 46, also the width of the lot, is slightly smaller, comprising approximately fifty percent of the lot.

Figure 20: Belcher-Hyde 1929

Documentary Information from Tax, Property and Census Records:

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According to the Tax Roll records, the following persons owned these lots:

**102 Franklin Avenue**

- 1872-1879  Joseph Glover
- 1879-1887  Ellen Commerford (building listed as 2 stories)
- 1887-1897  Elizabeth (McDonald) Roche
- 1891-1899  William Collopy

**104 Franklin Avenue**

- 1872-1887  Ellen Commerford
- 1887-1891  Elizabeth (McDonald) Roche
- 1891-1899  William James

Census Records and Real Estate Property Records, located in the Kings County Office of Real Estate and Property Assessment Office, provide more detail on the persons purchasing and/or living on site.

**From the Kings County Office of Real Estate and Property Assessment Office:**

Both lots were originally owned as a single property. There were no listings prior to 1699. The following information is presented in a table format.

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<th>Grantee(s): Brooklyn Freeholders</th>
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<td>Brooklyn Freeholders</td>
<td>Jeronenus Rapellje</td>
<td>08-May-1739 5 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapellje, Jeronenus</td>
<td>Martin Schenck</td>
<td>28-Jul-1759 6 31-33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schenck, Widow of Martin</td>
<td>Martin and Lambert Schenck</td>
<td>28-Aug-1816 11 340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schenck, Martin, Sarah &amp;</td>
<td>Anna Skillman</td>
<td>27-Jun-1836 61 453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambert</td>
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<td>Skillman, John</td>
<td>James Clarke</td>
<td>15-Aug-1838 77 238</td>
</tr>
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<td>Clarke, James and Eveline</td>
<td>Henry Wood</td>
<td>17-Sep-1838 77 420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood, Henry and Mary</td>
<td>Abraham Mills</td>
<td>31-Oct-1845 138 262</td>
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</tbody>
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Executrices of Abraham Mills  
Jacob Little  
05-May-1849  
195  337

There is a break in the chain of title records from 1849 to 1862.

Campbell, Anthony (Sheriff)  
Elizabeth B. Underhill  
14-Mar-1862  
570  148

Underhill, Elizabeth B.  
Ellen Commerford  
29-Apr-1869  
891  417

Reilly, Ellen (deceased)  
Formally Ellen McDonald and Ellen Commerford - for the Estate of Patrick Reilly  
Elizabeth Roche and Henry McDonald  
29-Aug-1885  
1624  292

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle (July 23, 1885) reported the death of Ellen Reilly (formerly Ellen McDonald and Ellen Commerford), wife of Patrick J. Reilly and mother to Elizabeth Roche and Henry McDonald. At the time of death she resided at 307 Pearl Street, New York, New York (Brooklyn Daily Eagle 1885).

From 1885 onward there are separate listings for property ownerships at 102 and 104 Franklin Avenue.

102 Franklin Avenue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grantor:</th>
<th>Grantee(s):</th>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Liber:</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roche, Elizabeth &amp; Theodore</td>
<td>William H. Godward</td>
<td>10-May-1893</td>
<td>2178</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>NOTE: Elizabeth Roche owns at least (6) lots on the block according to the Tax Rolls and Property Records.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Godward, William H. and Katherine</td>
<td>William Collopy</td>
<td>05-Jun-1893</td>
<td>2183</td>
<td>417</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collopy, William</td>
<td>Siusseppina and Antonio Bova</td>
<td>17-Jun-1918</td>
<td>3726</td>
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104 Franklin Avenue

<table>
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<th>Date:</th>
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<tr>
<td>McDonald, Henry</td>
<td>Elizabeth Roche</td>
<td>11-Oct-1889</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDonald, Henry</td>
<td>Elizabeth Roche</td>
<td>01-Nov-1889</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Elizabeth Roche owns at least (6) lots on the block according to the Tax Rolls and Property Records.

| Roche, Elizabeth             | William James                   | 06-Jun-1893| 2177   | 474   |
| James, William              | Josie James                     | 31-Oct-1899| 15     | 360   |
| James, Josie                | William James                   | 11-Feb-1902| 15     | 282   |
| James, William              | John & Margaret Fleischman      | 27-Jun-1903| 27     | 124   |
| Fleischman, John            | Margaret Fleischman             | 18-Jul-1903| 27     | 221   |
| Fleischman, Margaret        | Aniello D’Isabella              | 27-Jan-1917| 3645   | 496   |
| D’Isabella, Aniello         | Antonio & Filomena Giulino      | 03-Nov-1920| 3979   | 535   |
| Giulino, Antonio & Filomena | Luigi and Maria Sartori         | 19-Oct-1922| 4198   | 256   |
| Sartori, Maria              | Luigi Sartori                   | 25-Sep-1938| 5228   | 146   |
| Estate of Maria Sartori     | Release Estate Tax Services     | 26-May-1953| MIS 118-353 |
From the United States Federal Census' (1820-1930)²

An analysis of Census Records compared with Real Estate Records demonstrates property owners as living off site. The 1880 Census is the first year that specific street addresses were listed.

1820 Census

Martin Schenck, property owner
Resides in North Hempstead, Queens
Property Owner from 1759-1816

1830 Census

Martin Schenck, property owner
Resides in North Hempstead, Queens
Property Owner from 1816-1836

1840 Census

Henry Wood, property owner
Resides in the 3rd Ward of Kings County (property is in Ward 7)
Property Owner from 1838-1845

1850 Census

Jacob Little, property owner
Born in Massachusetts
Occupation: Real Estate Broker
Resides in the 15th Ward in New York, New York
Value of Real Estate owned - $200,000.00
Property Owner from 1849- circa 1862

1860 Census

Aaron and Elizabeth Underhill, property owner
Occupation: Real Estate and Farmer in the Town of Flushing, Queens
Value of Real Estate owned - $70,000.00
Property Owner from 1862-1869

² Note: Prior to the 1870/1880 Census, individual street addresses are not listed in the records. Therefore, it is impossible from these records alone to know exactly where the property owners were residing. The various tenant family members are not listed in this chart - See Appendix C for complete details.
1870 Census:

Ellen Commerford (35), born 1835, property owner
Occupation: runs a boarding house in Ward 2, District 2, New York, New York
Children: Elizabeth and Henry
Property Owner from 1869-1885

The property is clearly divided by the 1880s. From this point forward, 102 and 104 Franklin will be listed individually.

1880 census:

102 Franklin Avenue

Theodore (25) and Elizabeth (21) Roche, property owner
245 West 4th Street, New York, New York
Occupation: Real Estate
Property Owner from 1885-1893

All residents listed as tenants.
Tenants: James Laskin (45) a clerk from Scotland with Maggie (wife) and children
- Mary, Nellie, James, Josephe, Bennie, Etta and Eva
Anthony Bassey, a hatter by trade, with Angeline (wife)
Robert Love, a plumber, from Ireland, with Emma (wife) and son, William

According to the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, on May 12, 1882, Angline Bassey, a tenant at 102 Franklin Avenue died of an alcohol overdose (Brooklyn Daily Eagle 1882). She was a “victim of opium eating”.

1890 Census Records, unavailable.

1900 Census

Owner: William Collopy, owner, his wife Ellen, and their children Catherine, William, John, Joseph and Nellie
Tenants: James Coobett (born August 1800 in Connecticut), a hose maker, wife, Margaret and son, William Jr.
Julia Gormaling, born in Ireland, and a dress maker

1910 Census Records, unavailable.

1920 Census

Owner: Antonio Bosa
Tenant: Thomas Pontenza
1930 Census:

Owner: None listed
Tenants: Thomas Pontenza, Stephen Napolitano, Frank Compitello

Note: According to Buildings Department Records, Frank Compitello owns 102 Franklin Avenue from 1940 to 1968.

104 Franklin Avenue

1880 census:

Theodore (25) and Elizabeth (21) Roche, property owner
245 West 4th Street, New York, New York
Occupation: Real Estate

Tenants: James Allen (38), wife Maggie, from Scotland, with children, Lizzie, Mamie, Grace
Katie Smith (servant) from Ireland
Ben Rhodes (clother by trade) from Ireland, with Addie (wife) and children, Etta and Ben Jr.

1890 Census Records, unavailable.

1900 Census

No owner is listed in the Census Record:
Tenants: Mary Connelly (born in Ireland) and her children Nicolas, Nellie and Michael
Oliver Oswell (born in England), his wife Mary and their daughter Mary

1910 Census Records, unavailable.

1930 Census

No owner is listed in the Census Record:
Tenants: William Solimine, Ernest Lapino, Anthony Bocchino, Caesar Marchino
As is demonstrated by this record, there was one property owner for both lots until 1885. Owners such as Ellen Commerford and Elizabeth Roche owned several properties on Block 1898. From there, lot ownership varies. It is also obvious that there is a difference in the tax records from the property records.

According to tax records, Joseph Glover owns 102 Franklin Avenue from 1872 to 1879. He then sells it to Ellen Commerford who owns it until 1887. Ellen Commerford, 104 Franklin Avenue, owns the two-story building from 1872 to 1887. However, property records state that Ellen Commerford (who also had the names McDonald and Reilly from previous marriages), owned both properties from 1869 to 1885. In turn, she leaves the properties to her son and daughter Elizabeth McDonald Roche and Henry McDonald upon her death. Henry in turn sells his shares to Elizabeth. Elizabeth owns both properties until 1893. A search of the 1870 and 1880 Census Records for Joseph Glover returned several results but none residing in Kings County’s 7th Ward. It is possible that Tax Records were recorded in error as Joseph Glover owned several properties on Block 1898.

Property ownership for 102 and 104 Franklin Avenue became more stable, for a brief period, toward the end of the nineteenth century. William Collopy lived at 102 Franklin Avenue with his wife Ellen and their five children in 1897. There were two tenants in the building as well; James Coobett, his wife Margaret and their son and Julia Gormaling, a dress maker from Ireland (U.S. Census Records, 1890, 1900, 1910).

By 1920, the property was sold to, Antonio Bosa owned 102 Franklin Avenue. Bosa, who was born in Italy and immigrated to the United States in 1891, owned a grocery store nearby. He lived at 102 Franklin Avenue with his family including his wife Josephine and children Frank, Mary, Rose and Elya. Bosa had one tenant Thomas Pontenza, an iron factory worker, his wife Jane and their children Joseph, Rose and Albert (U.S. Census Records 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930).

In 1930, the property owner no longer resided at 102 Franklin Avenue and the building was occupied by three tenants. Thomas Potenza and his family still rented one apartment. A second apartment was rented by Stephen Napolitano, a chauffeur and his family, wife Mary and their children Francesca, Stephen Jr., and Fiore. The third apartment was rented by Frank Compitello and his wife Rose who lived there with their daughter Johanna. Eventually Compitello would own the building and did so until his wife’s death in 1968. It was sold by her estate, which included her children and Giovanna Potenza, whose relation could not be determined to Compitello (U.S. Census Records 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930; New York City Tax Records).

The twentieth century ownership and occupation of 104 Franklin Avenue is similar to that of 102 Franklin Avenue. In 1920, two tenants resided in the building, Mary Connelly and her family and Oliver Oswell and his family (U.S. Census Records 1890, 1900, 1910). By 1930, four apartments were being rented at 104 Franklin Avenue. The tenants were William Solimine and family; Ernest Lapino and his wife; Anthony Bocchino and his family and; Caesar Marchino and his family (U.S. Census Records 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930).
There is a gap in the ownership records from 1930 to 1968. From that time forward, both properties changed ownership several times. In 1982, the City of New York held the deed before selling both lots to Falmow Packaging, Ltd. The lots were combined into a single property, although retaining the individual lot and street numbers. They were purchased by Martin Stern in 2002. Based on information provided (Appendix B), the structures on both lots were demolished in the 1980s and the property has been vacant since.

V. Analysis of Current Plans to Historic Structures on Site:

In a comparative review of the proposed project’s plans (see Appendix B) with the historic maps, tax, census and property records, it is clear that the proposed development covers an area that while slightly larger than the original structures on site its largely within the original footprint (Figure 21).

The area immediately behind the nineteenth and early twentieth century structures would be a prime location for a feature such as a cistern, a large brick or concrete sealed structure that would store collected rain water for use in the household. After connection to the City water system, cisterns, like privies and wells, often became areas for residents to deposit their trash. These “holes in the ground” were perfect receptacles to discard refuse as they could be capped and “unseen”. The remodeling of the properties in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries may have disturbed, if not destroyed, the area that may have contained a cistern.

Another area for concern would be farther away from the proposed development at the rear of the property. Generally, the household privy (or privies) would be located in this general area. Privies were still in use in the general area until at least the end of the 1860s (Brooklyn Daily Eagle, March 18, 1896). Privies not only served their obvious purpose, but also served as garbage repositories after the main function ceased. As a repository for household refuse, information gathered by a study of material remains from such features provides information on the daily activities and lifeways of former residents of a site.

The current plans, as presented and evaluated, indicate that construction will not occur in the area of the property where privies were generally located. Unless the construction plans were to be altered to impact this “backyard” area, a continuation of the Cultural Resource process cannot be recommended based on the evidence provided.

Maps, tax and property records do not indicate that any backyard features exist for either 102 or 104 Franklin Avenue. This does not mean that some structure may not have existed. However, without evidence, it is impossible to state that they were present.

Further map evidence from the mid nineteenth century do not clearly indicate that structures existed on the lots. Although maps may have represented that areas were developed (i.e. the 1855 Magnus and the 1866 U.S. Coast Survey Maps), they do not state for a fact that development, i.e. standing structures, existed on each individual lot, but rather in an overall area.
Figure 21: Proposed Construction compared to historic structures footprint.
Information gathered suggests that running water came into the area beginning in the 1850s. Based on the interpretation of the various maps and Tax Assessment, Census and Property records, it can only be stated with certainty that structures were on site by the 1870s. Therefore, it is a strong possibility that these lots never contained privies, wells or cisterns.

While late nineteenth to early twentieth century shaft features/deposits are fairly common on sites such as these, and they have been extensively excavated. Without the ability to link the materials to individuals and/or families, the information potentially gathered from this site would not provide anything more than generic information on late nineteenth to early twentieth century material culture. Census and Property records clearly demonstrate that the owners of lots 45 and 46 on Franklin Avenue did not reside on site. The lots were used as rental income. The first property owner to reside for any duration on site was William Collopy and his family beginning in 1893. With multiple families living on site for various periods and no way to identify the tenants prior to 1880, it would be impossible to associate any possible archaeologically recovered material remains with specific individuals and/or family groups.
VI: Conclusions and Recommendations:

Based upon the research conducted for this report, there is limited potential for uncovering any Prehistoric or Historic subsurface cultural resources or stratigraphic levels. Previous archaeological investigations within a mile of the project area have indicated that little to nothing remains from the Prehistoric period. There is little evidence to suggest the recovery of pre 1860 historic materials. There is no evidence to support building development and residential occupation on site until 1860 or later, when the structures were rented to multiple families.

The history of the area demonstrates little cultural impact to the area prior to the second half of the nineteenth century. Maps from the period show the area as being either marshy or undeveloped. Tax records citing structures on the property date to 1872. Earlier years, 1863 to 1871 do not record properties for Franklin Avenue between Park and Myrtle Avenues.

It is clear, however, that by the 1870s the area surrounding the project location was developed with residential structures. It can be stated that any potential archaeological materials that might be recoverable from this site would date to the last quarter of the nineteenth century and later.

Although this property does not fall under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the use of the National Register of Historic Places guidelines drive most local and state cultural resource laws and methodologies. As described in the National Park Service’s, National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, Section II: National Register Criteria for Evaluation breaks down assessment into four categories:

Criteria for Evaluation:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of significant persons in or past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.
Upon examination, the site of 102-104 Franklin Avenue does not qualify for: Criteria A since no historically significant events have transpired at that site (see Burrows and Wallace 1999; Stiles 1888 for examples of sites within the area that would meet this criteria); Criteria B since no historically famous person resided on site (based on Chain of Title and U.S. Census research); Criteria C since the late nineteenth century buildings are no longer extant; Criteria D since it appears that the site would not be able to yield significant, original information on either the prehistoric or historic time periods.

The proposed project excavation is largely slated to occur within the pre-existing footprint, as based on late nineteenth and early twentieth century maps, of the original structures on site. Therefore the potential disturbance to any buried material remains is severely limited. Any cultural resources that may remain on the property are likely to be at the rear of the property lot, which is not slated for subsurface development. Further, based on tax and census record analysis, 102 and 104 Franklin Avenue were home to a transient population in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Both lots, as well as other adjacent lots during the nineteenth century, were owned, for the most part, by a single individual who in turn rented to several other individuals/families. This pattern continues throughout the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century. The family with the longest residence was Frank Compitello and his family, who resided on site from 1930 until 1968. However, during this period, there were no backyard features, as water connections existed by the end of the nineteenth century.

As detailed above, the site does not meet any of the four federally recognized Criteria for consideration of inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Based on a study of the chain of title, previous site reports, tax assessment and census records and various maps of the area, there does not appear to be any potential for significant cultural resources to be uncovered. While there is always the possibility that archaeological materials from the late nineteenth and early twentieth could lie beneath the surface within the project area, it is unlikely that a study of such materials from this site would provide new and significant information about the period due to the transient nature of the residents.

It is the determination of this report that development of 102-104 Franklin Avenue should proceed with no further mitigation, as long as the current project development plans, as provided for this report, remain as is.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
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Appendix A:

Archaeological Scope of Work
Mrs. Chaya Stern
263 Classon Avenue - Apt. 4A
Brooklyn, New York 11205
Phone/Fax: (718) 384-6185

Re: 102 Franklin Avenue
Block 1898: Lot Numbers 45 and 46
Brooklyn (Kings County), New York

Dear Mrs. Stern:

Thank you for contacting us with regard to your needs for a Cultural Resource Management Phase IA Documentary Study of block number 1898, lots 45/46 (102 Franklin Avenue) in Brooklyn (Kings 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) and as a condition of the Board of Standard and Appeals of the City of New York for the proposed property and project, a Cultural Resource Phase IA Documentary Study must be undertaken in advance of construction 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 study, 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.
For this project site I estimate that the Phase IA Document will be ready to submit to the LPC for initial review within three weeks from the beginning the project. Once LPC reviews and comments on the draft report, a final report will be submitted for final approval.

Although it is not anticipated that you will require work beyond the Phase IA 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.

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. Also, if you have an e-mail address, we will be happy to send you copies of our Resumes for you to review.

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

Sincerely,

Alyssa Loorya

Alyssa Loorya, M.A., R.P.A.
President
Appendix B:

Board and Standards and Appeals Letter

May 26, 2005
May 26, 2005

Board of Standards and Appeals
40 Rector Street, 9th Floor
New York, N.Y. 10006
Attn: Rory Levy

Re: CEQR No. 05-BSA-001K
BSA Cal. No. 245-04BZ
102/104 Franklin Street
Williamsburg

Dear Mr. Levy,

Reference is made to the above application which is calendared for hearing on June 14th.

In answer to the CEQR comments as detailed in the Board’s Notice of Objections letter, please be advised of the following:

Landmarks (LPC) Review Comments

As stated in the Executive Summary of our EAS (Page 12, Section F. Cultural Resources), “The action would not create new ground disturbance and excavation on the project site which has not previously occurred. The subject property housed multiple dwellings from 1918 until their demolition in 1984.”

Enclosed are Sanborn maps from 1904, 1918, 1935, and 1950, which show that the project site (lot #’s 45 & 46) were previously developed with a three-story multiple dwelling and a four-story mixed-use residential and commercial building respectively. Additionally, each of these buildings included one-story accessory garage/storage structures. As noted above, these buildings were demolished in 1984.

The action would result in the construction of a five-story and cellar, nine (9)-unit residential building, the plans for which show that it would be constructed substantially within the footprint of the former site buildings.
Board of Standards and Appeals  
Attn: Rory Levy  
CEQR No. 05-BSA-001K  
BSA Cal. No. 245-04BZ  
Page 2

Therefore, it was concluded that the proposed action would not cause any new ground disturbance in areas not previously disturbed and would not have an impact related to archaeological resources.

Based on the above, it is requested that the LPC reconsider their request for an archaeological documentary study.

Hazardous Materials

With regard to Hazardous Materials, the EAS (Page 14, Section J. Hazardous Materials), refers to the Department of City Planning approved “Flushing-Bedford Rezoning” (CEQR No. 00DCP015K, ULURP Nos. 000109 ZMK, N000110 ZRK) initiative. The City’s Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) assessed the subject block (Block #1898) for potential hazardous materials impacts and concluded that there were not any past or current operations identified on the project site or immediate adjacent lots, which utilized or contained hazardous materials or which would have an impact on future residential development of those sites.

It was therefore concluded that the action would not have any potentially significant impact related to hazardous materials and further assessment is not warranted.

In specific response to the CEQR comments, it must be noted that the Sanborn maps contained in the applicant’s Statement of Facts, as well as the radius diagram, show that the adjacent lots 44 and 47 are developed with residential buildings. Additionally, lot #19, which is vacant, and lot #20, which is developed with a two-story clothing warehouse, were previously developed with residential and mixed-use residential and ground floor commercial buildings.

Air-Quality

With regard to Air Quality (EAS Page 16, Section Q. Air-Quality), the Department of City Planning, as part of the air quality review performed for the approved “Flushing-Bedford Rezoning”, performed a field survey of major sources within a 1,000-foot radius of the proposed area to be rezoned in order to identify industrial facilities that have the potential to impact projected residential developments. The Flushing/Bedford Air Quality analysis did not find any sites
within 400 ft. of the subject project site which were recommended for further evaluation.

Additionally, enclosed is a color-coded radius diagram which shows that the surrounding area is predominately residential.

[Signature]

Hiram A. Rothkrug

Respectfully Submitted,
Appendix C:

Other Maps and Site Images
Figure 22: Present day site location

Figure 23: Present day site location
Figure 24: John Eddy, 1811

Figure 25: Dripps, 1863
Appendix D:

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

EDUCATION:


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

CHAYA STERN
Principal Investigator, 102 Franklin Avenue Project, May 2006

MATHEWS/NIELSEN LANDSCAPE
Principal Investigator, Rufus King Park Project, April 2006

A. A. H. CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION
Principal Investigator, Columbus Park Restoration, September 2005 to present

WILLIAM A. GROSS CONSTRUCTION
Principal Investigator, Martin’s Field Phase II Project, September 2005 to present
PHILIP HABIB AND ASSOCIATES
Principal Investigator, 311 Broadway Project, February 2005 to June 2005

UA CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION
Principal Investigator, Martin’s Field Phase I Project, September 2004 to 2006

BAY PROPERTIES, INCORPORATED
Principal Investigator, Block 7792 Staten Island Project, December 2004 to October 2005

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

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

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

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.

HENDRICK I. LOTT HOUSE PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION, INC.
Program Development, January 2005 to August 2005
Developed the interpretive-Educational-Curriculum Plan for the Hendrick I. Lott House.

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

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 CLAESSEN WYCKOFF HOUSE MUSEUM AND ASSOCIATION
Created 350th Anniversary Flyer and Conference Information.

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

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:

1999 to present Board of Trustees – The Hendrick I. Lott House Preservation Association
2003 to present Member – Historic House Trust Educators Alliance
2002 to present Advisory Board – Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House Museum
2002 to present Advisory Board - Brooklyn Heritage Inc.
2005 to present Board of Trustees - Salt Marsh Alliance

PUBLICATION(S):

Loorya, Alyssa.

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.


2006c Phase I Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of 102 Franklin Avenue, (Block 1898, Lots 45 and 46), Brooklyn (Kings County), New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

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


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

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


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.

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.


Membership In Professional Organizations:
The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA)
New York Archaeological Council (NYAC)
The Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC)
The Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA)
The Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA)

Computer skills:
Windows 95/98/ME/XP
MS Office, Publisher and FrontPage
Adobe Acrobat, Illustrator, Page Maker and Photoshop
Macromedia Dreamweaver and Fireworks
Quark XExpress
Conference Papers/Lectures/Teacher Workshops:

01-09-97 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Corpus Christi, Texas
   "Archaeology and Education: An Example from Rye, New York"

03-09-97 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Ocean City, Maryland
   "Archaeology and Education: An Example from Rye, New York"

01-08-97 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Atlanta, Georgia
   "Education and Archaeology: Getting Grade Schools Involved"

01-27-98 The Science Activity Exchange - Dig Into Archaeology; Greenwich, Connecticut
   "Integrating Archaeology Into The Grade School"

06-12-98 I.S. 211; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology at the Lott House"

04-10-99 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
   "Excavating Brooklyn Farmsteads: Urban Archaeology Meets Rural Sites"

07 & 08-99 South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott

07-19-99 92nd Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott

07-21-99 Brooklyn Center for the Urban Environment; Brooklyn, New York

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 Millennial Stews: Food and Food Systems in the Global City, Brooklyn, NY

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

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

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

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

08-02-00 Brooklyn Historical Society: Dig Camp at the Lott House

09-00 South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY

04-19-01 Society for American Archaeology Conference, New Orleans, Louisiana
   "Beyond Community Involvement: The Hendrick I. Lott House Archaeological Project and its Impact in the Surrounding Community"

10-19-01 Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference, Niagara, Canada
   "Unearthing 19th Century Farm Life in New York: The Lott House Project"

01-17-03 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Providence, Rhode Island.
   "The City Hall Park Project Poster Session"

04-19-03 Professional Archaeologists of New York City Conference, New York, NY
   "Archaeology and Historic Preservation as Educational Learning Tools"

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

01-22-04 Bartow-Pell Society; Bronx, NY: "Archaeology and Education"

09-21-04 Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House, Brooklyn, NY. "Archaeology, Historic Preservation and Education: Bringing the Past to the Present"

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

11-20-04 Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House; Brooklyn, New York: "Teacher Workshop - Archaeology"

12-02-04 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "On Being An Archaeologist"

01-12-05 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"

01-13-05 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"

02-20-05 Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: "Archaeology In Your Backyard"

02-28-05 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"

03-03-05 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"

05-23-05 Brooklyn College; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology and the Parks Department"

02-01-06 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"

02-27-06 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"

03-06-06 Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: "Dutch Brooklyn: Where Is Everyone?"
References:

Academic:

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Dr. Sean Sawyer, Executive Director
The Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House Museum
5816 Clarendon Road at Ralph Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11203
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Email: seansawyer@wyckoffassociation.org

Cultural Resource Management:

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Historic Preservation:

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Educational:

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EDUCATION:

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY; Syracuse, New York.
Ph.D in Anthropology/Historical Archaeology, June 2004
M.A. in Anthropology/Historical Archaeology, May 1997

BROOKLYN COLLEGE; Brooklyn, New York.

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,
NY-NJ Harbor Deepening Legal Team, Independent Technical Review Lead - Louisiana
Coastal Protection and Restoration Project and Alabama Storm Damage and Restoration
Project

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK - RESEARCH FOUNDATION/GOTHAM CENTER
Archaeologist, October 2004
Lecturer at the City Hall Academy on archaeology

AUDUBON SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT
Archaeologist, May 2001

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

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

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

NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE
Archaeological Technician, April 2000
Liberty Island Project, New York, NY
NEW YORK COUNCIL FOR THE HUMANITIES
Lecturer - Speakers in the Humanities Program, January 2000 to December 2002, January 2006 to present

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES
Archaeological Educator, November 1999

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RYE (NEW YORK) HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Timothy Knapp House; Rye, NY

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

CHRYSLIS ARCHAELOGICAL CONSULTANTS, INCORPORATED

Field Director and Researcher, January 2002 to present
102 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, New York May 2006
Rufus King Park, Queens, New York, April 2006
Columbus Park, New York, New York, September 2005 to present
Martin's Field Phase II Project, Queens, New York, September 2005 to present
311 Broadway, New York, New York, February 2005 to June 2005
Roger Morris Park, New York, New York, January 2005 to March 2005
Page Ave - Block 7792, Staten Island, New York, December 2004 to August 2005
Martin's Field Phase I Project, Queens, New York, September 2004 to present
63-65 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, New York, October to December 2004
Queens County Farm Museum; Queens, New York, July 2004 to December 2004
Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House; Brooklyn, New York, May 2004 to December 2004
Wayanda Park, Queens, New York, August 2003
Gravesend Cemetery; Brooklyn, New York, January 2002 to February 2002

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Archaeologist, November 2004 to present
City Hall Academy Educational Project

HUBBARD HOUSE HISTORY PROGRAM

Archaeological Director, May to June 1998
Elias Hubbard House; Brooklyn, NY

BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER

Co-Director, August 1999
147 Hicks Street Cistern Excavation Project; Brooklyn, NY

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

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

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

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

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

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE:

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

NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF PARKS; HISTORIC HOUSE TRUST DIVISION
Research Assistant, January 1995 to July 1996
AWARDS/GRANTS:
Brooklyn Borough President's Historians Award (through the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center) - 1998
CUNY-PSE Grant (through the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center) - 1998, 1999, 2000
Conference Travel Grant - Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York - 1997 through 2001
USACOE District Commander’s Award for Scholarly Research 2005

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

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:
2005 to present Board of Trustees - Salt Marsh Alliance
2005 CNEHA - Student Paper Judge
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.
2004a Changing Through The Century: Life on the Lott Family Farm, Town of Flatlands, Kings County (Brooklyn), New York in the Nineteenth Century. Doctoral Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.


Ricciardi, Christopher and Alyssa Loorya.


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

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


Bankoff, H. Arthur and Christopher Ricciardi.


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


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


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.


Loorya, Alyssa and Christopher Ricciardi.


2006c Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of 102 Franklin Avenue, (Block 1898, Lots 45 and 46), Brooklyn (Kings County), New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

2006d Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of 102 Franklin Avenue, (Block 1898, Lots 45 and 46), Brooklyn (Kings County), New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

2005a Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of 63-85, Columbia Street, (Block 299, Lots 7 and 8), Brooklyn (Kings County), New York – BSA 04BSA005K. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.


MEDIA DESIGN:

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

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

TRAINING:

Introduction to Civil Works (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) 2002
Leadership Training (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) 2002
Introduction to Cultural Resource Management (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) 2003
Identification of Mid-Twentieth Century Historic Structures (N.P.I.) 2004
Introduction to Planning, Principals and Practices (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) 2005
New York City Department of Parks and Recreation (Asbestos Awareness Course) 2005
CONFERENCE PAPERS/CHAIRS:

04-08-95 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Ocean City, Maryland
"The History And Archaeology Of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY"

04-22-95 New York State Archaeological Association Conference; Syracuse, New York
"The History And Archaeology Of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY"

10-20-96 Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference; Albany, New York
"Archaeological Investigations at the Timothy Knapp House; Rye, NY"

01-09-97 Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Corpus Christi, Texas
"From Private to Public: 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 19th Century Brooklyn, NY"

"Rediscovering Brooklyn's Dutch Heritage: The Hendrick I. Lott House Project"

04-14-98 New York State Archaeological Association - Metropolitan Chapter; New York, New York
"Excavating the 4th Largest City in America: The Hendrick I. Lott House Archaeological Project"

04-10-99 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Chairperson – Contributed Papers in Farmstead Archaeology Session

04-10-99 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
"Excavating Brooklyn's Farmsteads: Urban Archaeology Meets Traditional Rural Sites"

10-12-99 New York State Archaeological Association - Metropolitan Chapter; New York, New York
"More Questions Then 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, ORGANIZATIONS, TEACHER WORKSHOPS, GRADE/HIGH SCHOOL CLASSES:

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>04-20-93</td>
<td>John Dewey High School; Brooklyn, New York: &quot;The Archaeology Of New York City&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>06-05-95</td>
<td>St. Luke's School; New York City, New York: &quot;What it's Like To Be An Archaeologist&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>04-10-97</td>
<td>Cos Cob Elementary School; Cos Cob, Connecticut: &quot;Archaeology in Your Backyard&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>05-20-97</td>
<td>Parkway School; Greenwich, Connecticut: &quot;Archaeology and History – What it all Means&quot;</td>
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| 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"

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<tr>
<td>06-08-97</td>
<td>Glenville Elementary School; Glenville, CT: &quot;Archaeology and History – What it Means&quot;</td>
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| 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  
92nd Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York  
"Excavating The Lott House" |
| 07-19-99   | Brooklyn Center for the Urban Environment; Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York  
"Excavating the Lott House" |
| 07-21-99   | Brooklyn History Day; Brooklyn, New York: "Brooklyn History from the Dirt Up" |
| 10-16-99   | New York State Archives, New York, New York  
"Teaching Into the Millennium: Integrating Archaeology into the Curriculum" |
| 10-26-99   | 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  
"Foodways at the Lott House" |
| 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  
"Discover Brooklyn’s Cultural Landscape Through Archaeology at the Lott House and Marine Park" |

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<td>Salt Marsh Environmental Center; Brooklyn, New York: &quot;Discover Brooklyn’s Cultural Landscape Through Archaeology at the Lott House and Marine Park&quot;</td>
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<td>08-13-00</td>
<td>The Museum at Stony Brook; Stony Brook, NY: &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>08-14-00</td>
<td>Brooklyn Historical Society: Dig Camp at the Lott House</td>
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<td>09-19-00</td>
<td>Five Towns Senior Center; Queens, NY: &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>10-11-00</td>
<td>Fraiser Civic Association, Brooklyn, NY: &quot;The Lott House Archaeology Project&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>10-21-00</td>
<td>Richmond Hill Historical Society; Queens, NY: &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>10-26-00</td>
<td>New York Public Library; New York, NY: &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>11-11-00</td>
<td>Selfhelp Clearview Senior Center; Queens, NY: &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>01-04-01</td>
<td>Roy Reuther Senior Center; Queens, NY: &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>Mount Vernon Museum and Garden, New York, NY: &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>03-28-01</td>
<td>Katonah Village Library, Katonah, New York: &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>05-08-01</td>
<td>Long Beach Senior Center; Long Beach, New York: &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>05-30-01</td>
<td>P.S. 195; Brooklyn, New York: &quot;Digging Up Your Backyard: Archaeology in NYC&quot;</td>
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<td>10-09-01</td>
<td>Suffren Library; Suffren, New York: &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>11-11-01</td>
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<td>01-06-02</td>
<td>Archaeological Society of Staten Island; Staten Island, NY: &quot;The Archaeology of NYC&quot;</td>
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<td>03-16-02</td>
<td>New Images for the Widowed; New York, New York: &quot;The Archaeology of NYC&quot;</td>
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<td>06-02-02</td>
<td>Planting Field Arboretum; Long Island, New York: &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>Freeport Memorial Library; Freeport, NY: &quot;The Archaeology of the Lott House&quot;</td>
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<td>King Manor Historical Society; Queens, New York: &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>Fishkill Historical Society; Fishkill, New York: &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>12-16-02</td>
<td>Curtis High School; Staten Island, New York: &quot;Archaeology in Your Backyard&quot;</td>
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<td>Society for Old Brooklyn; Brooklyn, NY: &quot;The Lott House Archaeology Project&quot;</td>
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<td>10-00-03</td>
<td>Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York: &quot;Teacher Workshop-Archaeology&quot;</td>
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<td>07-12-04</td>
<td>Historic District Council/Architectural Institute of America Conference; New York, NY: &quot;Archaeology and Preservation - Working Together&quot;</td>
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<td>Sons of the American Revolution; Brooklyn, NY: &quot;The Revolutionary War Project&quot;</td>
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<td>02-28-05</td>
<td>City Hall Academy; New York, NY: &quot;NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War&quot;</td>
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<td>Brooklyn College; Brooklyn, New York: &quot;Archaeology and the Parks Department&quot;</td>
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<td>Hofstra University, New York: &quot;Slavery at the Lott House&quot;</td>
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<td>Fraunces Tavern Museum; New York, New York: &quot;The Lott House&quot;</td>
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<td>Knickerbocker Chapter - Daughters of the American Revolution Annual Meeting; New York, New York: &quot;Lott House Archaeological and Restoration Project&quot;</td>
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</table>
REFERENCES:

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