

5619 K

Loorya
2006

**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**



Rec 6/8/06

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

935

**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

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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.

TALBE OF CONTENTS

| | <i>Page:</i> |
|---|--------------|
| Management Summary | i |
| Table of Content | ii |
| List of Images | iii |
| Acknowledgements | iv |
| | |
| I. Introduction | 1 |
| II. Site Proposal | 3 |
| III. Environment | 3 |
| IV. Background and Site History | 5 |
| Prehistoric Period | 5 |
| Historic Period of the site area | 5 |
| Project Area history | 10 |
| V. Analysis of Current Plans to Historic Structures on Site | 30 |
| VI. Summary and Recommendations | 33 |
| VII. References | 35 |
| | |
| Appendices | |
| A – Archaeological Scope of Work | 45 |
| B – Board of Standards and Appeals Letter | 48 |
| C – Other Images | 52 |
| D – C.V. | 55 |

LIST OF FIGURES, MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

| <i>Title:</i> | <i>Page:</i> |
|--|--------------|
| Figure 1. Current project location map | 1 |
| Figure 2. Site Plans | 2 |
| Figure 3. The Ratzler Plan, 1767-1768 | 4 |
| Figure 4. J.H. Colton, 1838 | 8 |
| Figure 5. David H. Burr, 1829 | 10 |
| Figure 6. S.G. Goodrich, 1841 | 11 |
| Figure 7. U.S. Coast Survey, 1844 | 12 |
| Figure 8. Sidney E. Morse, 1845 | 13 |
| Figure 9. Charles Magnus, 1855 | 14 |
| Figure 10. Perris, 1855 | 15 |
| Figure 11. U.S Coast Survey, 1866 | 15 |
| Figure 12. Johnson, 1866 | 16 |
| Figure 13. Beers, 1873-1874 | 17 |
| Figure 14. Dripps. 1877 | 17 |
| Figure 15. Higginson, 1878 | 18 |
| Figure 16. Bromley 1880 | 19 |
| Figure 17. E. Robinson, 1890 | 20 |
| Figure 18. E. Belcher Hyde, 1898 | 20 |
| Figure 19. E. Belcher Hyde, 1916 | 21 |
| Figure 20. E. Belcher Hyde, 1929 | 22 |
| Figure 21. Current Site Plan overlaid with historic structures | 31 |

Appendix C – Other Images:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Figure 22. Current Site Condition | 53 |
| Figure 23. Current Site Condition | 53 |
| Figure 24. John Eddy, 1811 | 54 |
| Figure 25. Dripps, 1863 | 54 |

** NOTE: All images were taken by CAC, except where noted.

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.

I: Introduction:

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 is 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 unavailable to the public.



Figure 01: Current map - project location (MapQuest, 2006)

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.

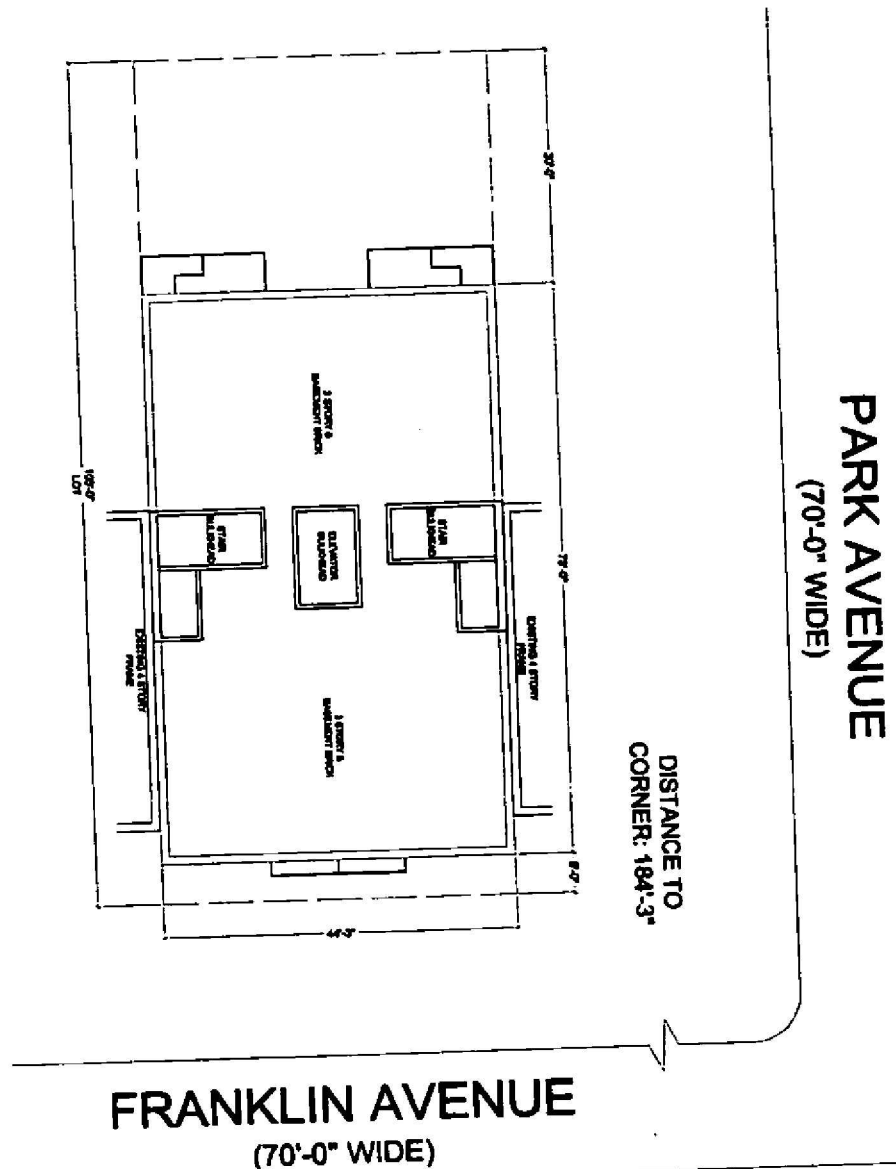


Figure 02: Project Location (courtesy Moishe and Chaya Stern)

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.



Figure 03: The Ratzler Plan, 1767-1768

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 Marckkawiek (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 (Homburger 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 (Cammissa 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; Cammissa 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 (Cammissa 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 incorporation 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 Information¹

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

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.

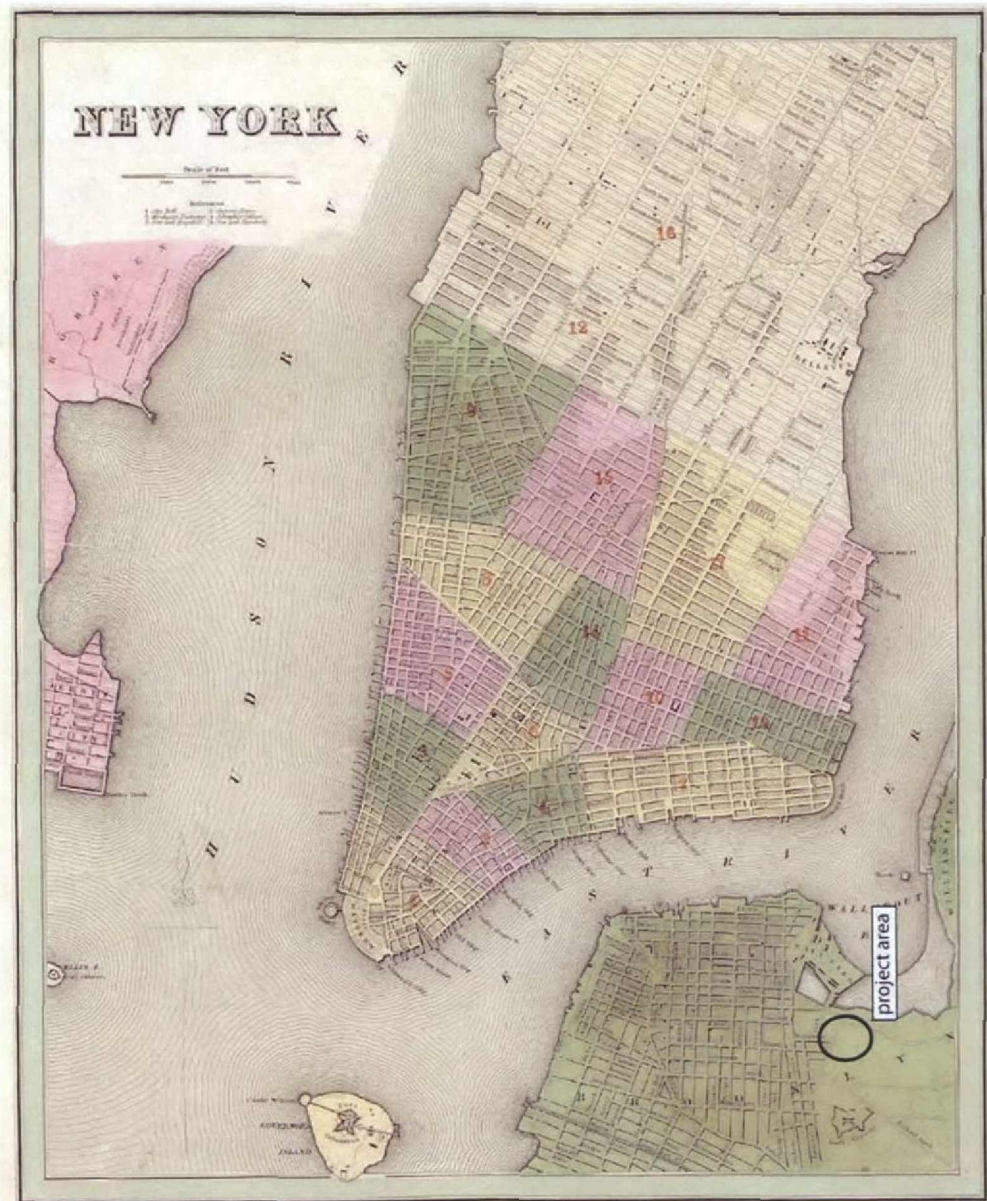


Figure 05: Goodrich, 1841

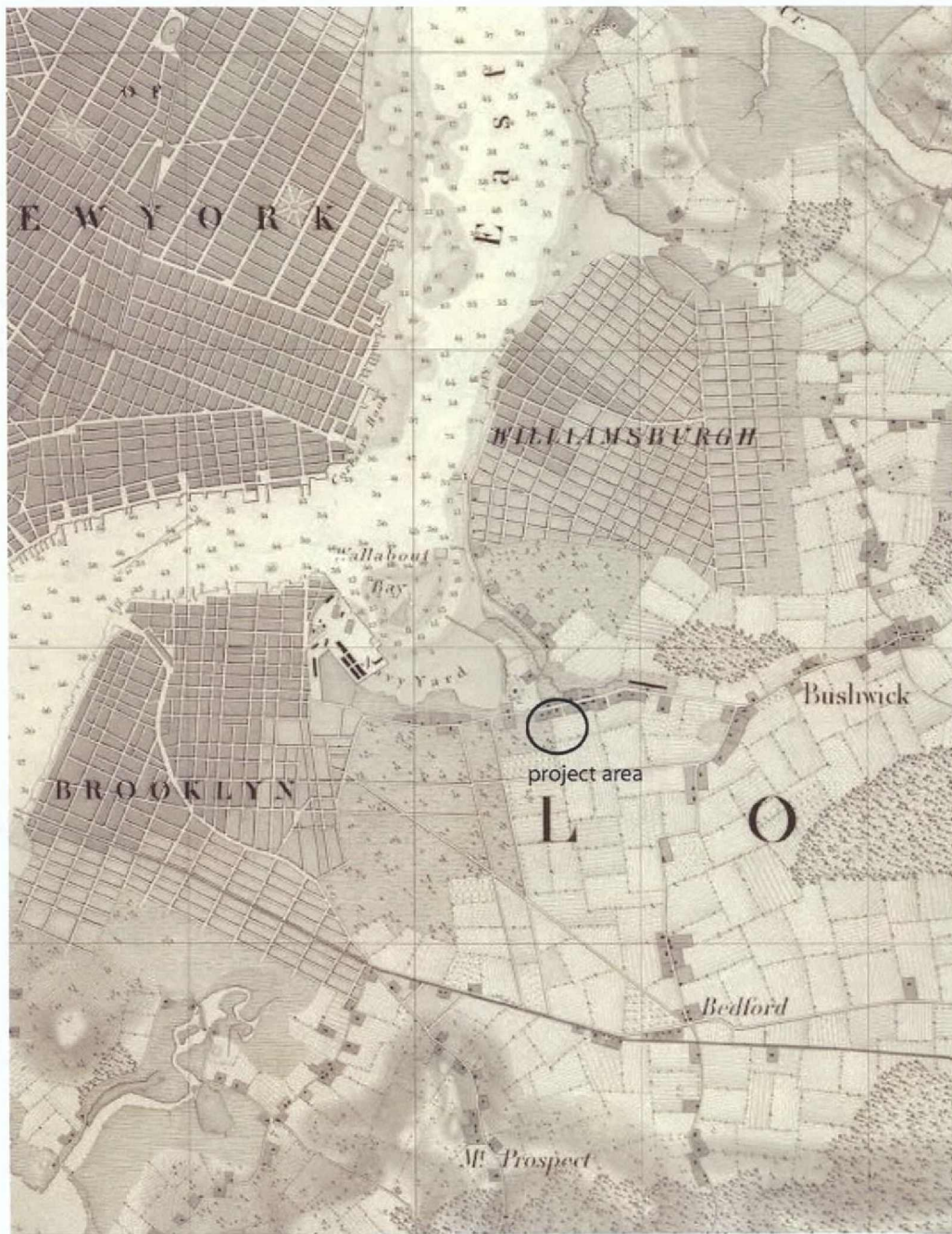


Figure 07: U.S. Coast Survey, 1844

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.



Figure 08: Sidney E. Morse, 1845

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).

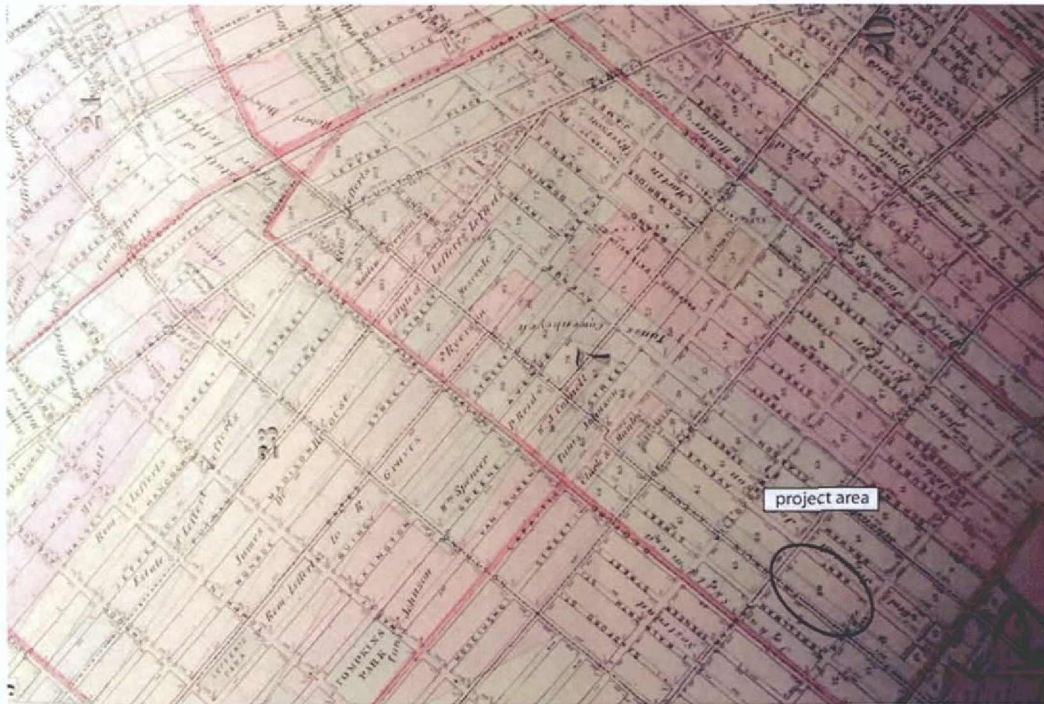


Figure 13: Beers, 1873-1874



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

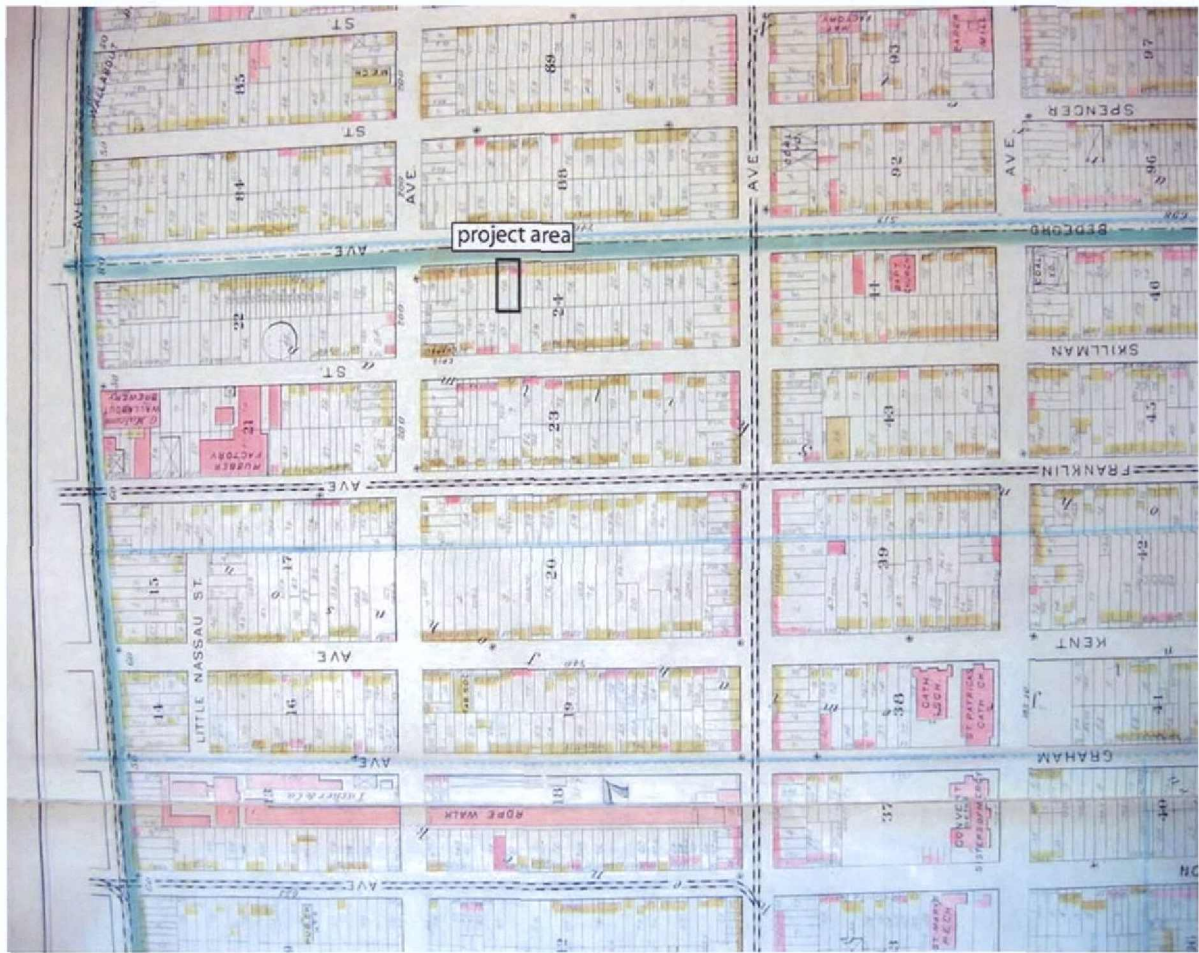


Figure 16: Bromley 1880

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).



Figure 17: Robinson, 1890

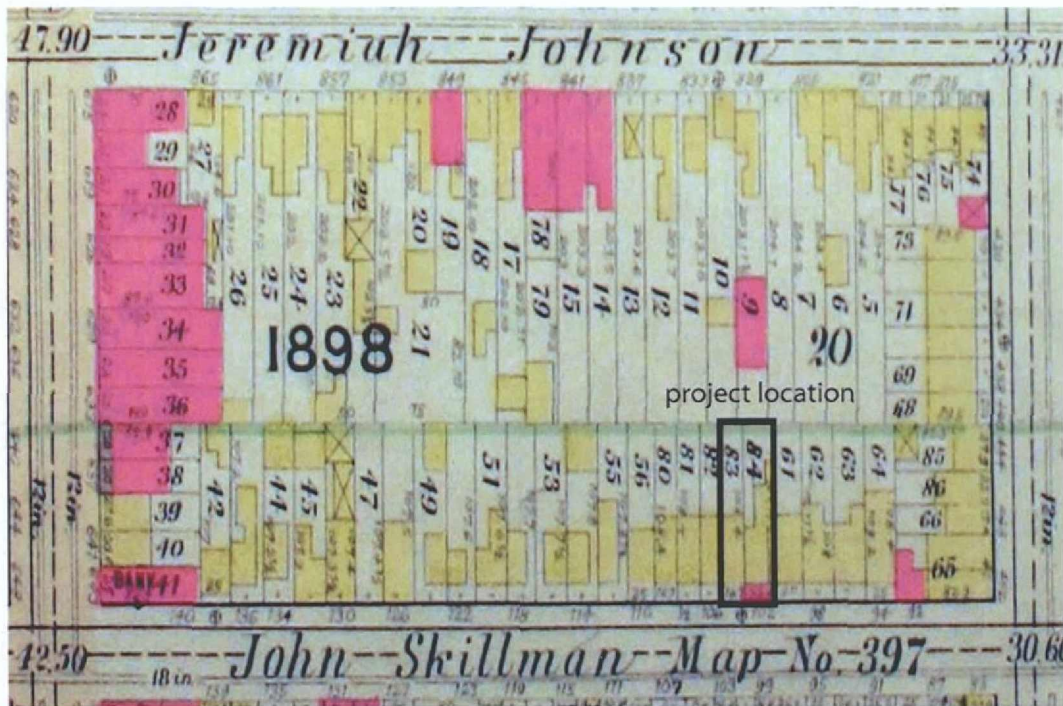


Figure 18 E. Belcher-Hyde, 1898

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).

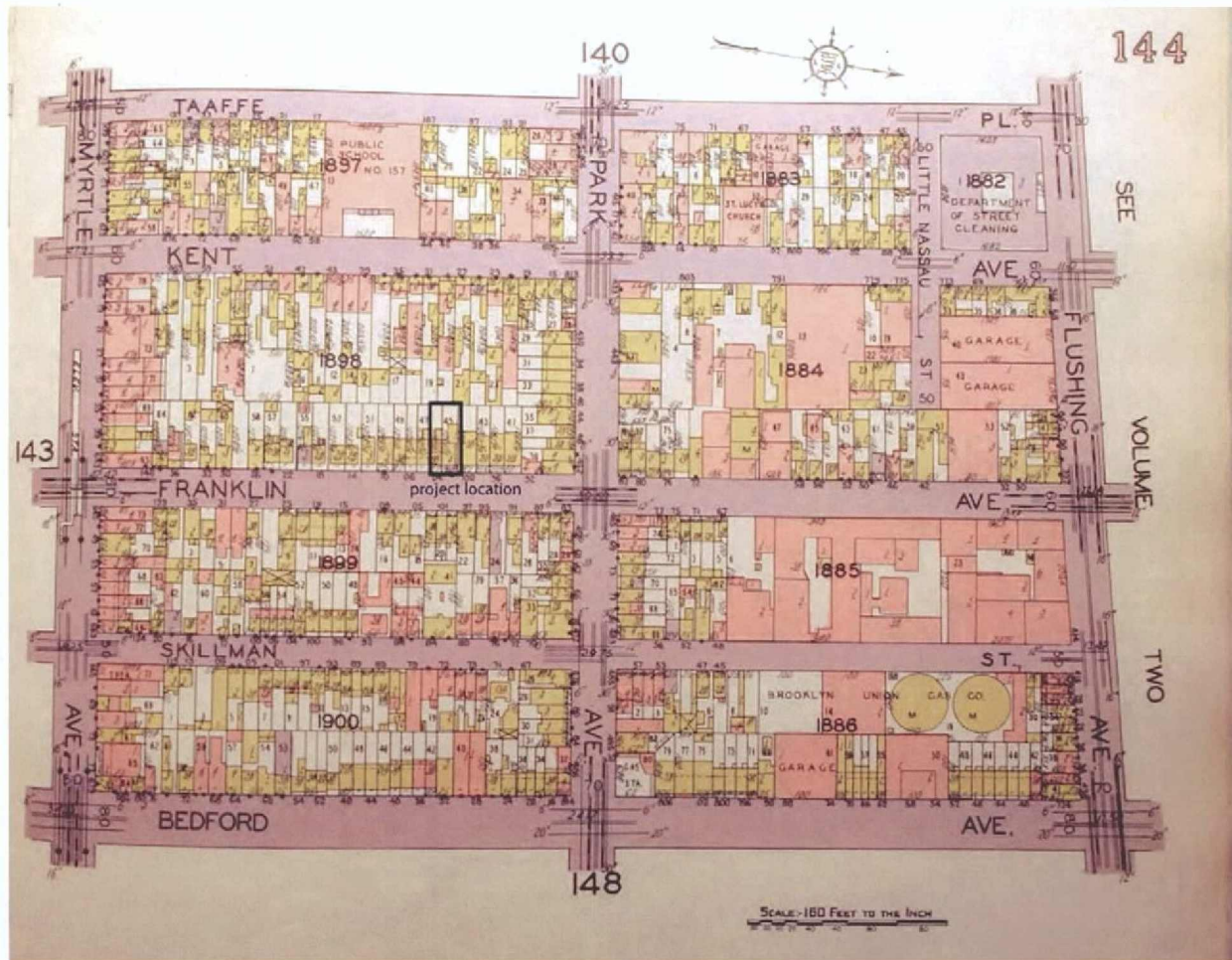


Figure 19: E. Belcher Hyde, 1916

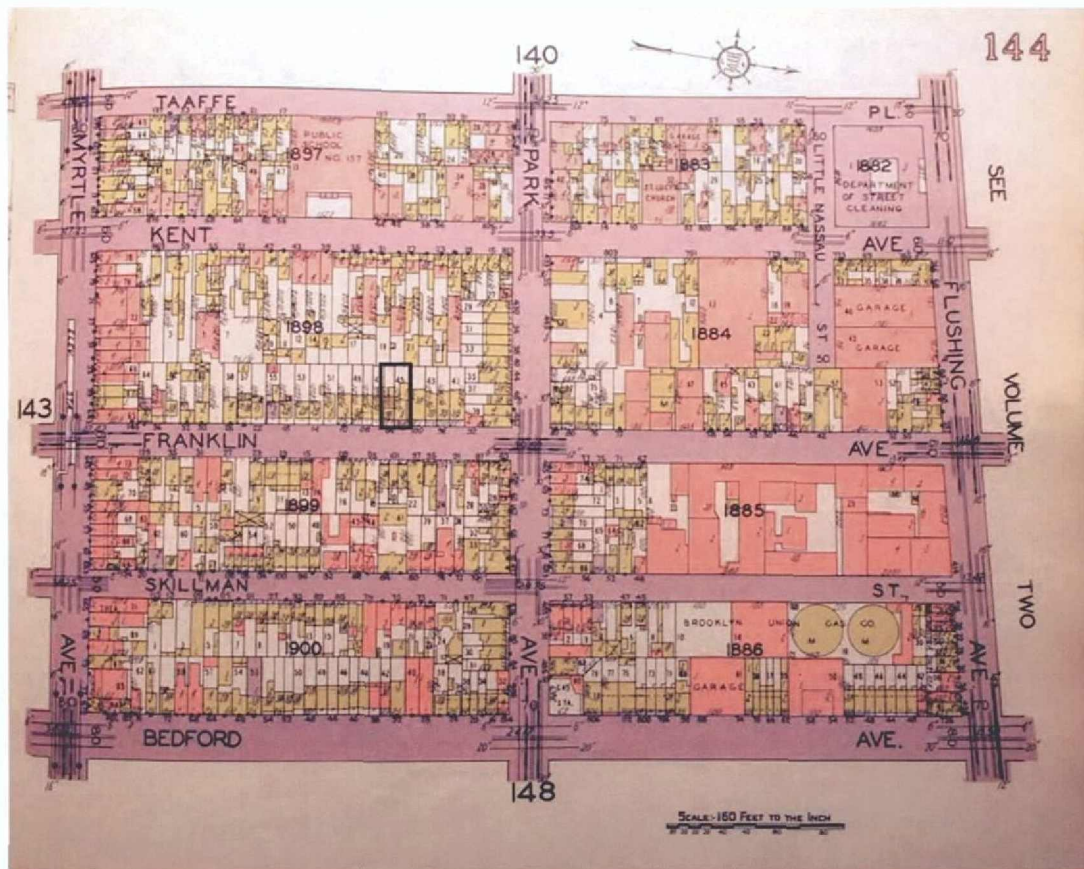


Figure 20: Belcher-Hyde 1929

Documentary Information from Tax, Property and Census Records:

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 exists. 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.

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.

| <u>Grantor:</u> | <u>Grantee(s):</u> | <u>Date:</u> | <u>Liber:</u> | <u>Page:</u> |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Town of Breucklyn | Brooklyn Freeholders | 02-May-1699 | | |
| Brooklyn Freeholders | Jeronenus Rapellje | 08-May-1739 | 5 | 96 |
| Rapellje, Jeronenus | Martin Schenck | 28-Jul-1759 | 6 | 31-33 |
| Schenck, Widow of Martin | Martin and Lambert Schenck | 28-Aug-1816 | 11 | 340 |
| Schenck, Martin, Sarah & Lambert | Anna Skillman | 27-Jun-1836 | 61 | 453 |
| Skillman, John | James Clarke | 15-Aug-1838 | 77 | 238 |
| Clarke, James and Eveline | Henry Wood | 17-Sep-1838 | 77 | 420 |
| Wood, Henry and Mary | Abraham Mills | 31-Oct-1845 | 138 | 262 |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----|-----|
| 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.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----|-----|
| Campell, 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

| <u>Grantor:</u> | <u>Grantee(s):</u> | <u>Date:</u> | <u>Liber:</u> | <u>Page:</u> |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------|-----|
| Roche, Elizabeth & Theodore | William H. Godward | 10-May-1893 | 2178 | 378 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------|-----|

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

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------|-----|
| Godward, William H. and Katherine | William Collopy | 05-Jun-1893 | 2183 | 417 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------|-----|

| | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|------|-----|
| Collopy, William | Siuseppina and Antonio Bova | 17-Jun-1918 | 3726 | 388 |
|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|------|-----|

104 Franklin Avenue

| <u>Grantor:</u> | <u>Grantee(s):</u> | <u>Date:</u> | <u>Liber:</u> | <u>Page:</u> |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| McDonald, Henry | Elizabeth Roche | 11-Oct-1889 | 1919 | 289 |
| McDonald, Henry | Elizabeth Roche | 01-Nov-1889 | 1923 | 526 |
| 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 |
| Sartrori, 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.

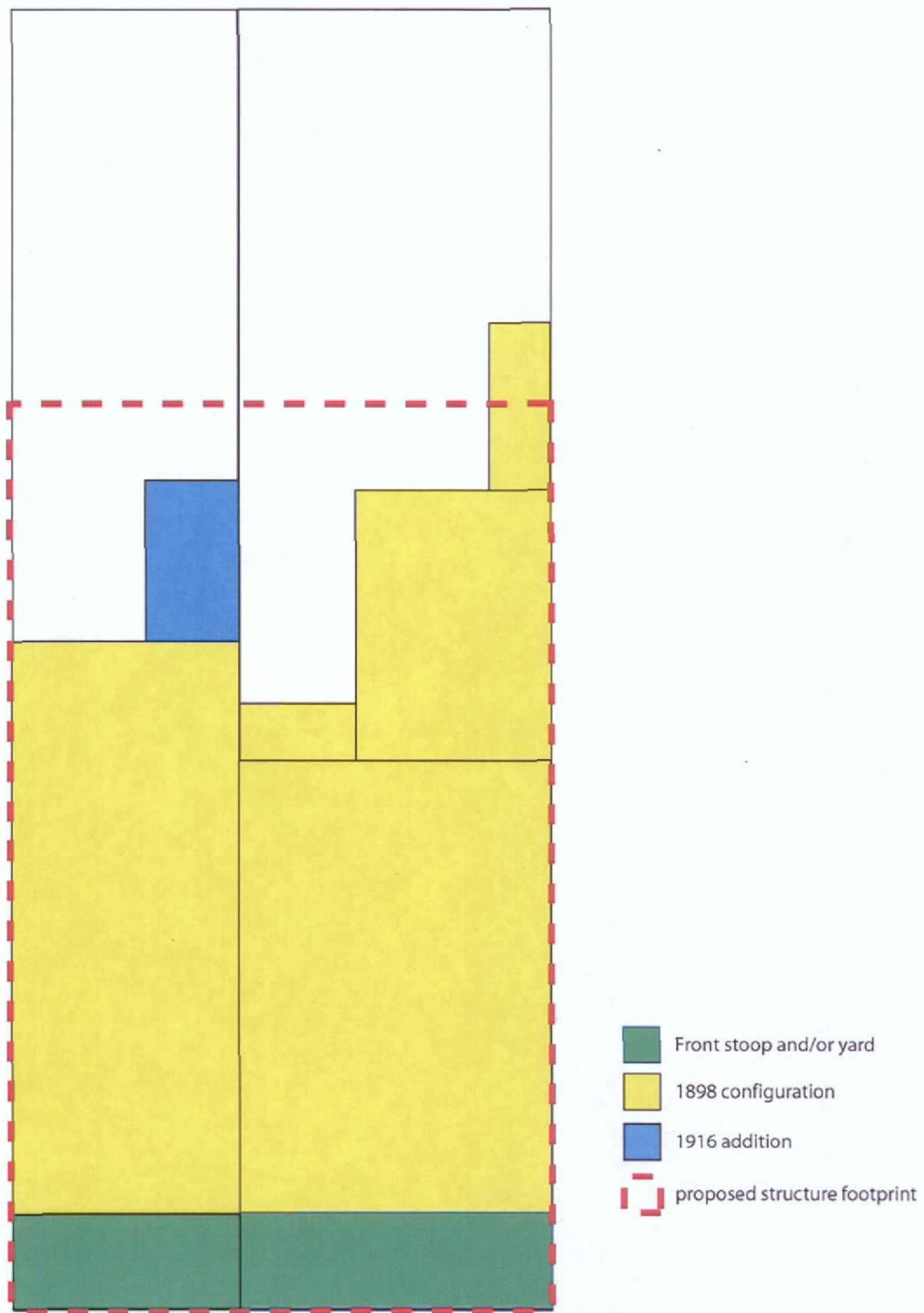


Figure 21: Proposed Construction compared to historic structures footprint.

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.

VII: References:

Armbruster, Eugene L.

1912 *The Eastern District Of Brooklyn*. Eugene L. Armbruster, Brooklyn, New York.

1918 *The Indians of New England and New Netherland*.
Eugene L. Armbruster, New York, New York.

1929 *The Olympia settlement in early Brooklyn, N.Y.*
Eugene L. Armbruster; Brooklyn, New York.

Bailey, J. T.

1840 *An Historical Sketch Of The City Of Brooklyn And The Surrounding
Neighborhood, Including The Village Of Williamsburg, And The Towns Of
Bushwick, Flatbush, Flatlands, New Utrecht, And Gravesend. To Which Is
Added, An Interesting Account Of The Battle Of Long Island.*
J.T. Bailey, New York, New York.

Beers, Frederick W.

1829 Map of the City of Brooklyn

1835 Map of the City of Brooklyn.

1873-74 Map of the City of Brooklyn.

1879 Map of the City of Brooklyn.

Bergen, Teunis G.

1880 *The Bergen Family: or the descendants of Hans Hansen Bergen, one of the early
settlers of New York and Brooklyn, Long Island, with notes on the genealogy of
some of the branches of the Cowenhoven, Boorhees, Eldert, Stoothoof, Cortelyou,
Stryker, Suydam, Lott, Wyckoff, Barkeloo, Lefferts, Martense, Hubbard, Van
Brunt, Vanderbilt, Van Nuyes, and other Long Island Families.* J. Munsell
Company, Albany, New York.

Bergoffen, Celia J.

2004 Archaeological Assessment Report - Phase IA Greenpoint-Williamsburg
Rezoning - Part I - Historical Background and Lot Histories.
Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.
New York, New York.

2005 90 Havemeyer Street - Block 2368, Lots 27 and 28 - Brooklyn, New York -
Report on Phase 1B Archaeological Testing. Report on file with the New York
City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

Bien, Joseph R.

1891 Map of the County of Brooklyn.

1895 Map of the County of Brooklyn.

Bolton, Reginald Pelham.

1920 *New York City in Indian Possession*. Indian Notes and Monographs. Museum of the American Indian, New York, New York.

1922 *Indian Paths in the Great Metropolis*. Indian Notes and Monographs. Museum of the American Indian, New York, New York.

1934 *Indian Life of Long Ago In The City of New York*. Joseph Graham (Boltons Books), New York, New York.

Booth, Mary L.

1860 *History of the City of New York from its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time*. W.R.C. Clark and Company, New York, New York.

Bradford, Thomas.

1838 Map of the City of Brooklyn.

Brennan, Louis. (editor)

1978 *Readings in Long Island Archaeology and Ethnohistory: Volume II: The Coastal Archaeology Reader: Selections from the New York State Archaeological Association Bulletin, 1954-1977*. Suffolk County Archaeological Association, Stony Brook, Long Island.

Bromley,

1880 Map of Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

1896 From The Eastern District - Reminiscences of Ancient Williamsburg. March 18, 1896. Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Brooklyn, New York.

1882 Mrs. Bassey's Death. May 13, 1882. Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Brooklyn, New York.

1885 Mrs. Ellen Reilly's Death. July 22, 1885. Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Brooklyn, New York.

n.d. The Beginnings of Williamsburg. Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Brooklyn, New York.

Burr, David H.

1829 Map of the counties of New York, Queens, Kings, and Richmond. Surveyor General of New York, New York, New York.

1835 Map of the City of Brooklyn.

Burrows, Edwin G. and Mike Wallace.

1999 *Gotham: A History Of New York City To 1898*. Oxford University Press, New York, New York.

Cammissa, Alfred G. (Tracker Archaeological Services).

1995 Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study for the Proposed Columbia Street Urban Renewal Area – Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, Kings County, New York. Stage 1B-1 Deep Testing Cultural Resource Report: Red Hook Water Pollution Control Project (Contract 1B-1). Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

Ceci, Lynn.

1977 *The Effect Of European Contact And Trade On The Settlement Pattern Of Indians In Coastal New York, 1524-1665: The Archaeological And Documentary Evidence*. City University of New York - Graduate Center, New York, New York.

1979-1980 Maize Cultivation In Coastal New York: The Archaeological, Agronomical, And Documentary Evidence - Part I. *North American Archaeologist* 1(1):45-74.

City/Scape: Cultural Resource Consultants.

1991 Block 1883, Lot 13-20 and 27 - 45-49 Taaffe Place and 796 Kent Avenue - Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York. - Stage 1A Literature Review and Archaeological and Historic Sensitivity Evaluation. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

1994 Caribe Village Site - 65, 67, 69 and 71 South Fourth Street - Williamsburg, Kings County, New York - CEQR # 88-083K - Phase 1B Archaeological Field Survey. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

1995 Block 1846, Lot 1 and Block 1852, Lot 6-10 and Part of 12 - 457 Tompkins Avenue and 459-467 Tompkins Avenue - Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York. - Stage 1A Literature Review and Archaeological and Historic Sensitivity Evaluation. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

1997 Block 3070, Lot 10-14. Nueva Vista Site - 140 Johnson Avenue - Williamsburg, Borough of Brooklyn. Kings County, New York - Stage 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

- 1999a Stage 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey - Block 1883, Lot 13-20 and 27 - 45-49 Taaffe Place and 796 Kent Avenue - Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York. - Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 1999b 1883, Lot 13-20 and 27 - 45-49 Taaffe Place and 796 Kent Avenue - Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York - Stage 1B Evaluation of Archaeological Potential of Project Area. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2001a Stage 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis - Block 1735, Lot 24 - 108-110 Walworth Street - Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2001b Stage 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis - Block 1735, Lot 26 112 Walworth Street - Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2001c Stage 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis - Block 1735, Lot 27 114 Walworth Street - Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2001d Stage 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis - Block 1735, Lot 28 116 Walworth Street - Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2001c Stage 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis - Block 1735, Lot 29 118 Walworth Street - Borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

Colton, G.W.

1838 Map of the City of Brooklyn.

1858 Map of the City of Brooklyn.

Dripps, M.

1863 Topographic Maps of the Cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken.

1869 Topographic Maps of the Cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken.

- 1877 Topographic Maps of the Cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken.
- Eddy, John.
 1776 Map of Long Island.
- 1811 Map of Long Island.
- Faden, William.
 1776 A Plan of New York Island, with part of Long Island, Staten Island and east New Jersey. (taken from Hunter 2004)
- Funk, Robert E.
 1997 An Introduction to the History of Prehistoric Archaeology in New York. *The Bulletin Of The New York State Archaeological Association* (113):4-59.
- Furman, Gabriel.
 1824 *Notes Geographical And Historical Relating To The Town Of Brooklyn, In Kings County On Long Island, New York.* A. Sponner, New York, New York.
- 1875 *Antiquities of Long Island.* J.W. Bouton, New York, New York.
- Gallagher, John J.
 1995 *The Battle Of Brooklyn 1776.* Sarpdon, New York, New York.
- Goodrich, S.G.
 1841 Map of the City of Brooklyn.
- Greenhouse Consultants Incorporated.
 1984 Stage 1B-1 Deep Testing Cultural Resource Report: Red Hook Water Pollution Control Project (Contract 1B-1). Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 1985 Stage 1B-1 Deep Testing Cultural Resource Report: Red Hook Water Pollution Control Project (Contract 1B-2). Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 1991a Archaeological Field Testing at the Shaft 21B Project Site Near Kent and Willoughby Avenues in Brooklyn, New York. CEQR#89-119K. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 1991b Archaeological and Historical Sensitivity Evaluation of Caribe Village Development Project - Williamsburg, Brooklyn, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

- 1991c Stage 1B Archaeological Survey Of The Red Hook Water Pollution Control Plant, Brooklyn, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 1992 Williamsburg Street West - Block 2203, Lot 20 - Borough of Brooklyn, New York, New York CEQR: 91-228K. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 1994 Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations at the Shaft 21B Project Site Near Kent and Willoughby Avenues in Brooklyn, New York. CEQR#89-119K. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 1995 Archaeological and Historical Sensitivity Evaluation - The Williamsburg Houses Community Center - Williamsburg, Brooklyn, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 1996 Archaeological and Historical Sensitivity Evaluation - Park Plaza, 523 Kent Avenue - Williamsburg, Brooklyn, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 1998 Archaeological and Historical Sensitivity Evaluation - 103-117 Kent Avenue Williamsburg, Brooklyn, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

Hagstrom Corporation.

- 2002 Map of the City of New York. Hagstrom Corporation. New York, New York.

Hazelton, Henry Isham.

- 1925 *The Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens Counties of Nassau and Suffolk Long Island, New York*. Volumes 1-3, Bibliographies 1-2. Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Incorporated, New York, New York and Chicago, Illinois.

Higginson,

- 1878 Map of the City of Brooklyn.

Homberger, Eric.

- 1994 *The Historical Atlas of New York City*. Henry Holt and Company, New York, New York.

Hunter Research, Inc.

- 2004 National Register Of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluation And Cultural Resource Assessment For The Gowanus Canal, Borough Of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York In Connection With The Proposed Ecosystem Restoration Study. Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - New York District. New York, New York. (Draft Report May)

Hyde, E. Belcher.

- 1898 *Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn – The City of New York.*
Hyde Publishing Company, New York, New York.
- 1916 *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn - The City of New York.*
Hyde Publishing Company, New York, New York.
- 1929 *Desk Atlas of the Borough of Brooklyn - The City of New York.*
Hyde Publishing Company, New York, New York.

Jaffe, Herman J.

- 1977 *The Canarsee Indians of Brooklyn: Ethnic Group or Community?* Paper presented at the Northeastern Anthropological Association, Providence, Rhode Island.
- 1979 *The Canarsee Indians: The Original Inhabitants.* In *Brooklyn USA: The Fourth Largest City In America*, edited by R. S. Miller, pp. 45-60.
Brooklyn College Studies On Society In Change. vol. 7, Brooklyn College Press, Brooklyn, New York.

Jackson, Kenneth and John Manbeck.

- 2004 *The Neighborhoods of Brooklyn.* Yale University Press. New Haven, Connecticut.

Johnson.

- 1866 *Map of Brooklyn.*

Lamb, Mrs. Martha. J. and Mrs. Burton Harrison.

- 1877, 1880 and 1896 *The History of the City of New York: Its Origin, Rise and Progress*
Volumes I-III. A.S. Barnes and Company, New York, New York.

Lidner, Marc and Lawrence S. Zacharias.

- 1999 *Of Cabbages And Kings County: Agriculture And The Formation Of Modern Brooklyn.* The University of Iowa Press, Iowa City, Iowa.

Magnus, Charles.

- 1855 *Map of New York.*

McNally, Rand and Company.

- 1897 *Map of the County of Brooklyn.*

Merlis, Brian.

- 2006 *Brooklyn's Williamsburg(h) - city within a city.* Israelowitz Publishers, Inc. Brooklyn, New York.

Mitchell Samuel.

- 1860 *Map of the City of Brooklyn.*

Morse, Sidney.

1845 Map of the City of Brooklyn.

New York Central Rail Road Company.

1897 Map of Long Island.

New York (City) - Buildings Department.

Various Project Records

New York (City) - Brooklyn Registrar's Office.

Various Liber, Deeds and Mortgage information.

New York (City) - Tax Assessor Records

Various Records from 1870-1900

O'Callaghan, Edmund Bailey.

1846 *History of New Netherland; or New York Under the Dutch (Volumes 1 & 2).*
B. Appleton and Company, New York, New York.

1848-1851 *The Documentary History Of The State Of New York (Volumes 1-4).*
Weed, Parsons And Company, Printers, Albany, New York.

1861-1865 *Documents Relative To The Colonial History Of The State Of New York:
1657-1678 (Volumes 1-16).* Weed, Parsons and Company, Printers,
Albany, New York.

Ostrander, Stephen Melanethon.

1894 *History of the City of Brooklyn and Kings County.* Brooklyn, New York.

Parker, Arthur C.

1922(a) *The Archaeological History Of New York - Part I.* July-August, New York State
Museum Bulletin 235-236. The New York State Museum, Albany, New York.

1922(b) *The Archaeological History Of New York - Part I.* Sept.-October ed. The New
York State Museum Bulletin 237-238. The New York State Museum, Albany,
New York.

Perris, William.

1855 Maps of the City of Brooklyn, Volume 1.

Raber Associates.

1984 Cultural Resource Investigations In Brooklyn Reach 1 and 2: New York Harbor
Collection And Removal Of Drift Project. Report on file with the U.S. Army
Corps of Engineers - New York District. New York, New York.

- Ratzer, Bernard (Lt.).
1767 Plan of the Town of Brooklyn and part of Long Island. (taken from Hunter 2004).
- Robinson, E.
1890 Map of the City of Brooklyn.
- Ross, Peter.
1902 *A History OF Long Island: From Its Earliest Settlement To The Present*. The Lewis Publishing Company, New York, New York.
- Smith, Carlyle. S.
1950 The Archaeology Of Coastal New York. *Anthropological Papers Of The American Museum Of Natural History* 43(2):95-220.

1980 An outline of the Archaeology of Coastal New York. *The Bulletin Of The Archaeological Society Of Connecticut* (43):47-56.
- Snyder-Grenier, Ellen M.
2004 *Brooklyn! An Illustrated History*. Temple University Press. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Solecki, Ralph S.
1977 Stage I Archaeological Survey: Fulton Street (Cadman Plaza West) – Furman Street To East Of Front Street – Atlantic Avenue, Furman Street And Joralemon Street – West Of Columbia Street – Main And Plymouth Streets – Howard Alley To Pearl Street. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

1981 Stage II Archaeological Survey: The Archaeology And History Of Lower Fulton And Joralemon Streets, Brooklyn, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

1984 Stage I Archaeological Survey: WP 152 Red Hook WPCP – Contracts 1B-1 and B-2, Alternate Route From No. 12 Regulator To Degraw Street Inclusive. South Brooklyn, New York. Stage 1B-1 Deep Testing Cultural Resource Report: Red Hook Water Pollution Control Project (Contract 1B-1). Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- Stiles, Henry R.
1884 *The History of Kings County Including Brooklyn* Volumes I and II. W.W. Munsell and Company, New York, New York.
- Tanner, Henry S.
1836 Map of the City of Brooklyn.
- Thompson, Benjamin F.
1843 *History Of Long Island: From Its Discovery And Settlement To The Present Time – Volumes I to III*. Goulds, Banks and Company, New York, New York.

United States (Census)

1840-1930 Various Census Records.

United States (Coast Survey).

1844 New York Area.

1866 New York Area.

Van Voorhis, Elias William.

1888 *A genealogy of the Van Voorhees family in America, or, The descendants of Steven Coerte Van Voorhees of Holland and Flatland, Long Island.*
G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York, New York.

Van Wyck, Frederick.

1924 *Keskachange, or the first white settlement on Long Island.*
G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York, New York.

Watson, Gaylord.

1874 Map of the City of Brooklyn.

Appendix A:
Archaeological Scope of Work

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

May 12, 2006

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 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.

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,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Alyssa Loorya".

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

Appendix B:

Board and Standards and Appeals Letter

May 26, 2005



185 Great Neck Road, Suite 402 | Great Neck, New York 11021 | tel.: 516.487.3798 tel.: 718.343.0026 | fax: 516.487.2439

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.

www.epifsc.com

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

Board of Standards and Appeals

Attn: Rory Levy

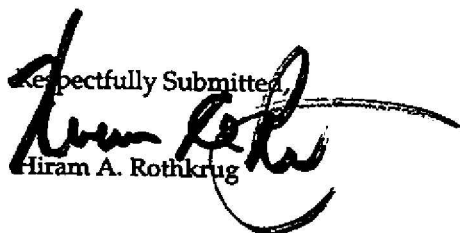
CEQR No. 05-BSA-001K

BSA Cal. No. 245-04BZ

Page 3

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.

Respectfully Submitted,

Hiram A. Rothkrug

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.
4110 Quentin Road
Brooklyn, New York 11234-4322
Phone/Fax: (718) 645-3962 or Cell: (347) 922-5581
E-mail: Loorya@worldnet.att.net

EDUCATION:

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY CENTER;
New York, New York.
Ph.D. Candidate in Anthropology/Historical Archaeology,
expected graduation: Fall 2007.

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

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

PROFESSIONAL LICENSES:

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

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

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

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.lofthouse.org>

PIETER CLAESEN WYCKOFF HOUSE MUSEUM AND ASSOCIATION

Created 350th Anniversary Flyer and Conference Information.

AWARDS:

Brooklyn Borough President's Historians Award (through the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center) - 1998

CUNY-PSE Grant (through the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center) - 1998, 1999, 2000

Conference Travel Grant – CUNY Graduate Center, New York, New York 2001

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:

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

PUBLICATION(S):

Loorya, Alyssa.

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

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

Loorya, Alyssa and Christopher Ricciardi.

- 2006a Martin's Field - Phase II Project; Queens, New York – Phase 1B Cultural Resource Monitoring Report Project Number: Q017-105M. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2006b Rufus King Manor, Rufus King Park - Tree Placement Monitoring Project, Queens, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2006c Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of 102 Franklin Avenue, (Block 1898, Lots 45 and 46), Brooklyn (Kings County), New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2005a Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of 63-65, Columbia Street, (Block 299, Lots 7 and 8), Brooklyn (Kings County), New York – BSA 04BSA005K. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2005b Phase 1 Archaeological Report for Block 7792 – Staten Island (Richmond County), New York. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2005c Phase 1B Archaeological Monitoring of the Reconstruction of the Retaining Wall for Morris-Jumel Mansion-Robert Morris Park, New York, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2005d Phase 1A Documentary Study for the 311 West Broadway Project, Block 228, Lot 12 – New York, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2005e Phase 1B Archaeological Monitoring of the Reconstruction of Martin's Field (Phase I) Project, Queens, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2005f Phase 1A Documentary Study and Partial Field Monitoring of Columbus Park, New York (New York County), New York (NYSOPRHP #: 02PR03416 and NYC Parks #: M015-203MA. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2004a Queens County Farm Museum – Phase 1B Monitoring Project; Queens, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2004b Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House – Phase 1B Monitoring Project; Brooklyn, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2003 Wayanda Park Project, Queens, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 1998a The PS 134 Archaeological-Education Program October 1997 through January 1998, New York, New York. Report on file with the Institute for Archaeological Education at Manhattanville College; Purchase, New York.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ricciardi, Christopher and Alyssa Loorya.

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

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

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

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

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

Membership In Professional Organizations:

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

Computer skills:

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

Conference Papers/Lectures/Teacher Workshops:

- 01-09-97 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Corpus Christi, Texas
"Archaeology and Education: An Example from Rye, New York"
- 03-09-97 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Ocean City, Maryland
"Archaeology and Education: An Example from Rye, New York"
- 01-08-97 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Atlanta, Georgia
"Education and Archaeology: Getting Grade Schools Involved"
- 01-27-98 The Science Activity Exchange - Dig Into Archaeology; Greenwich, Connecticut
"Integrating Archaeology Into The Grade School"
- 06-12-98 I.S. 211; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology at the Lott House"
- 04-10-99 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
"Excavating Brooklyn Farmsteads: Urban Archaeology Meets Rural Sites"
- 07 & 08-99 South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott
- 07-19-99 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 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
- 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"
- 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:

Professor H. Arthur Bankoff
Chairman of Anthropology and Archaeology
Brooklyn College
Bedford Avenue and Avenue H
Brooklyn, New York 11210
Phone: (718) 951-5507
Fax: (718) 951-3169
E-mail: abankoff@brooklyn.cuny.edu

Dr. Sean Sawyer, Executive Director
The Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House Museum
5816 Clarendon Road at Ralph Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11203
Phone: (718) 629-5400
Fax: (718) 629-3125
Email: seansawyer@wyckoffassociation.org

Cultural Resource Management:

Oded Horodniceanu, P.E., CPSI, Deputy General Manager
UA Construction (An Urbitran Group Company)
71 West 23rd Street
New York, New York 10010
Phone: (212) 414-1708, ext. 1247
Fax: (212) 366-6214
E-mail: odedh@urbitran.com

Mark Gross
William A. Gross Construction Associates
117 South 4th Street
New Hyde Park, New York 11040
Phone: (516) 437-0909
Fax: (516) 437-7768

Igor Gerbor
A.A.H. Construction Corporation
18-55 42nd Street
Astoria, Queens, New York 11105-1025
Phone: (718) 267-1300
Fax: (718) 726-1474

Lou Dellaquila
Dell-Tech Enterprises, Inc.
One Pinnacle Court
Dix Hills, New York 11786
Phone: (631) 864-4660
Fax: (631) 864-4669

Historic Preservation:

Charles Henkels, AIA
President - Hendrick I. Lott House Preservation Association
815 Greenwich Street – Apt. 4A
New York, New York 10014-5191
Phone: (212) 255-3352
Fax: (212) 255-5172
Email: 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
Phone: (718) 629-5400
Fax: (718) 629-3125
Email: seansawyer@wyckoffassociation.org

Educational:

Mary Delano and Kate Ottavino
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
Phone: (973) 596-3097
E-mail: mdelano@njit.edu

CHRISTOPHER RICCIARDI, Ph.D., R.P.A.
4110 Quentin Road
Brooklyn, New York 11234-4322
Phone/Fax: (718) 645-3962 or Cell: (917) 892-2033
E-mail: 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,
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

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:

CHRYSALIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL 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
Dissertation Grant - The Holland Society, New York, New York - 1998
Conference Travel Grant - Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York - 1997 through 2001
Honorarium - Glenville School, Glenville, Connecticut - May 1997; Norwalk Connecticut Community College - October 1999; Archaeological Society of Staten Island, Staten Island, New York - 2003, 2004; Bartow-Pell Society, Bronx, New York - January 2004, Woodlawn Historic Society, Queens, New York - March 2004
Performance Awards, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - New York District 2002, 2003, 2004
USACOE District Commander's Award for Scholarly Research 2005

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.

- 2006 Section 111 - Mattituck Inlet Feasibility Report. Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.
- 2005a Phase 1A Documentary Study for the Mattituck Inlet Study, Village of Mattituck, Suffolk County, New York. Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.
- 2005b Phase 1A Documentary Study for the Lake Montauk Harbor Navigation Project, Lake Montauk, Suffolk County, New York. Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.
- 2004a *Changing Through The Century: Life on the Lott Family Farm, Town of Flatlands, Kings County (Brooklyn), New York in the Nineteenth Century*. Doctoral Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.

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

- 2001 "Remember African Under The Eaves: A forgotten room in a Brooklyn farmhouse yields evidence of religious ritual among slaves." *Archaeology Magazine*, 54(3):36-40, May-June.
- 1998a Gerritsen's Creek: 1997 Archaeological Field Excavations
Report on file with the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center, Brooklyn, New York.
- 1998b Under the Floor: Excavating the front Parlor of the Timothy Knapp House; Rye, New York.
Report on file with the Rye, New York Historical Society; Rye, New York.
- 1998c "Excavating Brooklyn's Historic Past: The Archaeology of the Hendrick I. Lott Homestead" *Historic House Trust Newsletter*, 9(4):Fall.
- 1988d "Excavating Historic Brooklyn". *De Boerenwoning*, 1(1):3-6.
- 1997 The History and Archaeology of the Wyckoff Homestead.
Report on file with the New York City Department of Parks And Recreation's Historic House Trust Division, New York, New York.
- Bankoff, H. Arthur, Frederick A. Winter and Christopher Ricciardi.
in press "The History and Archaeology of Van Cortlandt Park". in Gilbert (ed.), *The Archaeology of The Bronx*, Bronx Historical Society, Bronx, NY.
- 1998 "Digging Up Old Brooklyn". *Archaeology Magazine*, 51(5):19, September/October.
- Loorya, Alyssa and Christopher Ricciardi.
- 2006a Martin's Field - Phase II Project; Queens, New York – Phase 1B Cultural Resource Monitoring Report Project Number: Q017-105M. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2006b Rufus King Manor, Rufus King Park - Tree Placement Monitoring Project, Queens, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2006c Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of 102 Franklin Avenue, (Block 1898, Lots 45 and 46), Brooklyn (Kings County), New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2006d Phase 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 63-65, Columbia Street, (Block 299, Lots 7 and 8), Brooklyn (Kings County), New York – BSA 04BSA005K. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2005b Phase 1 Archaeological Report for Block 7792 – Staten Island (Richmond County), New York. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.

- 2005c Phase 1B Archaeological Monitoring of the Reconstruction of the Retaining Wall for Morris-Jumel Mansion-Robert Morris Park, New York, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2005d Phase 1A Documentary Study for the 311 West Broadway Project, Block 228, Lot 12 – New York, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2005e Phase 1B Archaeological Monitoring of the Reconstruction of Martin's Field (Phase I) Project, Queens, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2005f Phase 1A Documentary Study and Partial Field Monitoring of Columbus Park, New York (New York County), New York (NYSOPRHP #: 02PR03416 and NYC Parks #: M015-203MA. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2004a Queens County Farm Museum – Phase 1B Monitoring Project; Queens, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2004b Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House – Phase 1B Monitoring Project; Brooklyn, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 1998a The PS 134 Archaeological-Education Program October 1997 through January 1998, New York, New York. Report on file with the Institute for Archaeological Education at Manhattanville College; Purchase, New York.
- 1998b Unearthing Van Cortlandt Park: The History and Material Culture of the Van Cortlandt Family; Bronx, New York. Report on file with the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center; Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York.

MEDIA DESIGN:

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

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

TRAINING:

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

CONFERENCE PAPERS/CHAIRS:

- 04-08-95 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Ocean City, Maryland
"The History And Archaeology Of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY"
- 04-22-95 New York State Archaeological Association Conference; Syracuse, New York
"The History And Archaeology Of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY"
- 10-20-96 Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference; Albany, New York
"Archaeological Investigations at the Timothy Knapp House; Rye, NY"
- 01-09-97 Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Corpus Christi, Texas
"From Private to Public: 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"
- 04-05-98 1998 Annual Meeting of The Holland Society; New York, New York
"Rediscovering Brooklyn's Dutch Heritage: The Hendrick I. Lott House Project"
- 04-14-98 New York State Archaeological Association - Metropolitan Chapter; New York, New York
"Excavating the 4th Largest City in America: The Hendrick I. Lott House Archaeological Project"
- 04-10-99 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Chairperson - *Contributed Papers in Farmstead Archaeology Session*
- 04-10-99 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
"Excavating Brooklyn's Farmsteads: Urban Archaeology Meets Traditional Rural Sites"
- 10-12-99 New York State Archaeological Association - Metropolitan Chapter; New York, New York
"More Questions Than Answers: The Hendrick I. Lott Archaeology Project"
- 10-14-99 Norwalk Community-Technical College, Norwalk, Connecticut Lecture Series
"Historical Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY"
- 01-08-00 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Quebec City, Canada
"Excavating Brooklyn, New York's Rural Past: The Hendrick I. Lott 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:

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

06-01-01 Suffren Library; Suffren, New York: "The Archaeology of New York City"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11-20-04 The Wyckoff House; Brooklyn, NY: "Teacher Workshop – Archaeology"

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

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

01-20-05 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC in the Revolutionary War"

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

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

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

06-11-05 Historic District Council; New York, NY: "Where Have All The Dutch Gone?"

07-27-05 Hofstra University, New York: "Slavery at the Lott House"

10-25-05 Fraunces Tavern Museum; New York, New York: "The Lott House"

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

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

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

05-06-06 Knickerbocker Chapter - Daughters of the American Revolution Annual Meeting;
New York, New York: "Lott House Archaeological and Restoration Project"

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