

**Phase IB Archaeological Field Test of 265 Front Street, Block 43,
Lot 1 and a portion of Block 43, Lot 41, Brooklyn (Kings County),
New York**



Prepared for:

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants (Chrysalis) was contracted by Michael Spinard to undertake Phase IB Archaeological Field Testing of 265 Front Street, Block 43, Lot 1 and a portion of Block 43, Lot 41, Brooklyn (Kings County), New York. The area is located in the Vinegar Hill neighborhood of Brooklyn, adjacent to the Vinegar Hill Historic District. The historic district characterized by nineteenth century townhomes originally constructed to accommodate the migration of Irish workers into Brooklyn during the increasingly industrialized period.

The purpose of this Phase IB investigation was to: 1) determine whether the APE contained significant archaeological resources and 2) document/catalog any resources that may be identified during the investigation.

As outlined in the Archaeological Testing Plan, four trenches were excavated. All work was conducted in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR 800); the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission's Guidelines for Archaeology (LPC 2002) and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation's guidelines for projects (New York Archaeological Council 1994). Alyssa Loorya, M.A., MPhil., R.P.A., served as principal investigator for this project, and Kate McCormick, M.A., R.P.A., served as Field Director.

Based on the results of the excavation monitored and the proposed project plans, no additional cultural resources work is recommended.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants (Chrysalis) was contracted by Michael Spinard to undertake Phase IB Archaeological Field Testing of 265 Front Street, Block 43, Lot 1 and a portion of Block 43, Lot 41, Brooklyn (Kings County), New York (Map 01). The area is located in the Vinegar Hill neighborhood of Brooklyn, adjacent to the Vinegar Hill Historic District. The historic district, characterized by nineteenth century townhomes, originally constructed to accommodate the migration of Irish workers into Brooklyn during the increasingly industrialized period (Map 02).

Chrysalis completed a Phase IA in 2016 (Chrysalis Archaeology 2016a). The report detailed prehistoric and historic activity in the general area of Vinegar Hill, as well as specific ownership and occupation of the site from the Dutch colonial period through the twentieth century. It suggested that while evidence of Native American occupation in the area has likely been highly disturbed by later uses, there might be some archaeologically significant evidence of the nineteenth century homes remaining in the area previously used as backyards.

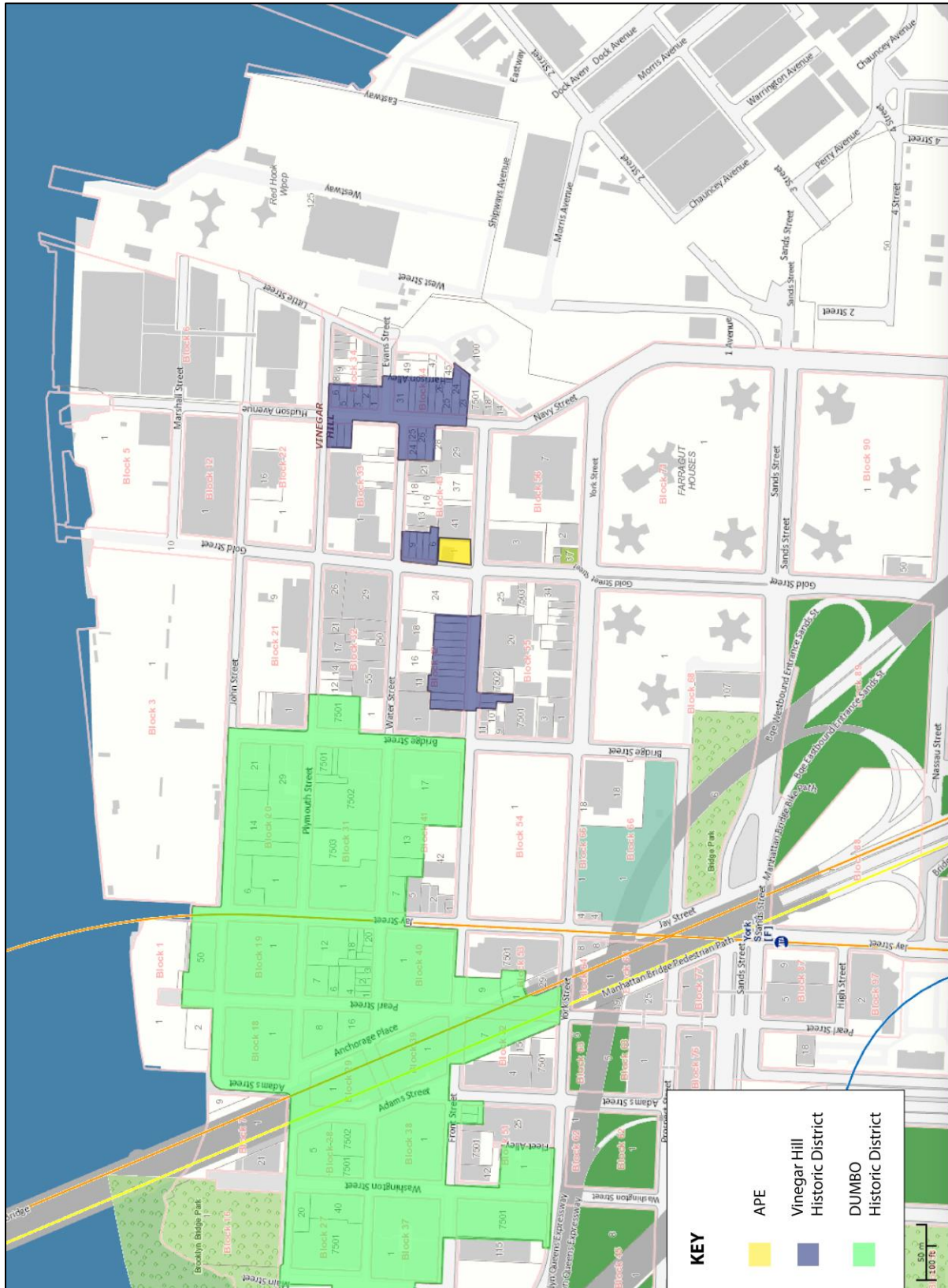
In consideration of the information presented and the proximity of the APE to the Vinegar Hill Historic District, Phase IB Archaeological Field Testing was recommended and concurred with by the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYC LPC). Excavation within the project area had the potential to expose materials associated with the Doscher family household and business at 99 Gold Street. The Doschers occupied the property from its earliest years, perhaps as the first tenants, until 1872 (Brooklyn City Directories). The property could also contain cultural resources associated with other historic properties that had more transient populations.

The purpose of this Phase IB investigation was to: 1) determine whether the APE contained significant archaeological resources and 2) document/catalog any resources that may be identified during the investigation.

As outlined in the Archaeological Testing Plan (Chrysalis Archaeology 2016b), four trenches were excavated. All work was conducted in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation’s “Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties” (36 CFR 800); the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission’s Guidelines for Archaeology (NYC LPC) (NYC LPC 2002) and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation’s guidelines for projects (New York Archaeological Council 1994). Alyssa Loorya, M.A., MPhil., R.P.A., served as principal investigator for this project, and Kate McCormick, M.A., R.P.A., served as Field Director, who authored this report and Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A., edited the report on behalf of Chrysalis.



Map 01: USGS Brooklyn Quad with APE (USGS 2010).



II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Development of 265 Front Street calls for a mixed-use building with nine residential units spread across five floors (approximately 13,000 square feet of floor area) and commercial space at street level (5,500 square feet). The proposed building will stand between one- and six-stories high. The portions of the proposed building at the north of the lot, closest to the Vinegar Hill Historic District, will be only one-story high. A full basement encompassing 5,500 square feet and elevator shaft are planned for the structure (Map 05).

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

Prior to commencement of the proposed development, the area requires a zoning amendment. The area to be rezoned is at the northeast corner of Front and Gold Streets and measures approximately 70 feet along Front Street and 100 feet along Gold Street. It is trapezoidal in shape because the two streets are not perfectly perpendicular. Rezoning is proposed for all of Block 43, Lot 1 (6,517 square feet) and a small section of the western edge of Block 43, Lot 41 (483 square feet).

At present, the area is part of a M1-2 manufacturing district that typically includes only light industrial use. The proposed rezoning would convert Lot 1 and a small portion of Lot 43 to an R6A general residential district (Maps 03 and 04). Rezoning would also include a C2-4 commercial overlay. Once rezoning is achieved, based upon the proposed development plan, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) would be considered the entirety of Block 43 Lot 1 (265 Front Street). The boundaries of the rezoned lot would extend 100.4 feet north from the intersection of Front and Gold Streets, then 63 feet east, then 100 feet south, then 67.3 feet west for total of 6,515 square feet (Map 04). The area is currently being utilized as a parking lot and for open storage. A small shed, on grade without a foundation, also exists on site.

PREHISTORIC SENSITIVITY

While it is likely that Native Americans used the site prior to European contact, the potential for preservation and recovery of any artifacts or features is extremely low. Relevant factors in determining whether such resources could remain intact include the nature of the occupation, the post-depositional durability of materials and the post-deposition land use. As the APE is relatively close to the shoreline, it is unlikely that a village or Native American burial site would exist here. It is possible that the area was utilized for its riverine resources. However, encountering Native American resources in heavily urban areas such as the APE is rare. Typically, such resources have been obliterated by development.

HISTORIC SENSITIVITY

In its early history, the Vinegar Hill neighborhood was a fertile agricultural area and prime location for settlement. In addition to agricultural advantages, the APE is situated near the shoreline of a large bay and in close proximity to a salt marsh; the rich coastal environment would have provided abundant fish and shellfish as well as waterfowl. Despite the rich agricultural and industrial history of the area, historic significance lies mostly in potential cultural materials associated with the nineteenth century history of the property. If resources remain *in situ* within the APE they could inform us about daily life in nineteenth century Brooklyn.

According to the map survey, the various residences in the APE had backyards. These generally have a relatively high potential to yield archaeological deposits. There has been little development within the APE property site following the demolition of the residential structures in the mid-twentieth century. It is unlikely that construction of the current parking lot involved subsurface impacts that would have destroyed any potential deposits. It is likely that any potential resources would be preserved.

There is inconclusive evidence as to when the original structures were built in the nineteenth century and whether or not they were constructed with access to city water and sewer services. The earliest map depicting structures on the property is the Perris 1855 map. The City of Brooklyn did not break ground for the installation of water service until the late 1850s and sewers after that. According to Stiles, sewers and water delivery pipes would not become widespread in Brooklyn until the late 1860s (Stiles 1867).

Based on the information presented the property is determined to have a moderate sensitivity for the presence of historic cultural resources. The possibility exists that the nineteenth century townhomes were constructed prior to the availability of city water and sewer services, which would suggest the presence of backyard features such as privies or wells. Other possible nineteenth century features include the original building foundations.

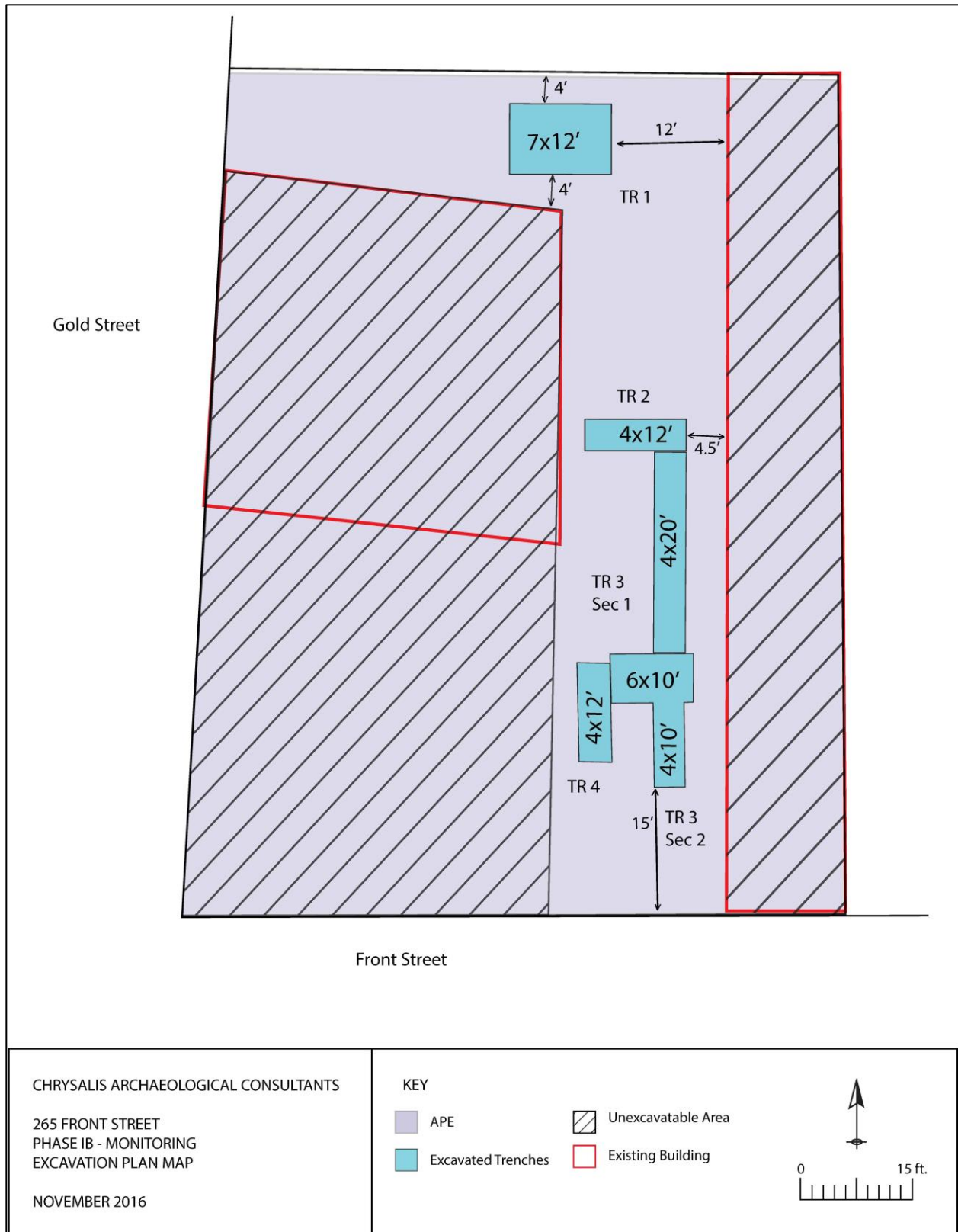
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PLAN

Upon approval of the Phase IA by the NYC LPC in July 2016, a Phase IB Testing Plan was developed and approved by the NYC LPC in July 2016.

The Plan called for Archaeological Back Hoe Testing of up to four trenches within the narrow area between the existing structures. The trenches were spaced to ensure coverage of the potential back-yard areas of the nineteenth century structures (Map 03).



Map 03: Proposed Testing Plan Excavation Locations



Map 04: Actual Excavation Locations

III. FIELD RESULTS

The proposed testing plan was modified slightly in the field to allow for space constraints and other real-world limitations that arose during fieldwork (Map 04).

TRENCH 1

Trench 1 (TR 1) was the northernmost trench excavated on site (Image 01). It measured 7' x 12', oriented with the longer axis aligned approximately East-West. The excavation was terminated at 8.5' below ground surface (bgs) due to a rocky impasse. The east third of the trench was excavated to 6' bgs due to space constraints and the necessary placement of removed soil. One modern green glass liquor bottle was collected from stratum III (FS 1). Architectural debris was apparent in the fourth stratum from, most likely, from the demolition of the nineteenth century home that previously occupied the site. A corner of the brick building was still intact near the northwest corner of TR 1 in stratum IVb. The top of the corner was uncovered at 4.5' bgs and the masonry extended to the base of the excavation at 8.5' bgs. No other intact features were observed.

Table 01. Stratigraphic Profile of Trench 1.

STRAT	DEPTH (bgs)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
I	0 – .06m (0' – .2')	--	Asphalt	Thin asphalt layer across parking lot
II	.06 – .43m (.2' – 1.4')	2.5Y 5/2	Loamy sand	NCM
III	.43 – .85m (1.4' – 2.8')	10 YR 3/2	Loamy sand	Twisted metal sheeting; FS 1 (glass bottle)
IVa	.61 – 1.52m (2' – 5')	7.5YR 4/3	Loamy sand	This strat. only present in S wall; brick & other architectural debris
IVb	.85 – 2.59m (2.8' – 8.5')	10YR 5/4	Loamy sand	Stones, stone slabs, loose brick as well as mortared chunks of brick, tile, and other architectural debris



Image 01: Excavation of Trench 1, northwest-facing view.

TRENCH 2

Trench 2 (TR 2) was excavated to the south of TR 1, adjoining the top of TR 3, Section 1 (Image 02). It measured 4'x12', oriented parallel to TR 1. Its eastern edge was 4.5' from the edge of the APE, in line with the eastern edge of TR 3. It was positioned further west than initially planned to prevent interference with the foundation of the neighboring building (Image 03). TR 2 was essentially the same as TR 3, section 1, except that it was terminated at approximately 3' bgs due to restricted mobility of the excavating equipment. No cultural materials were collected from TR 2, and no intact features were observed.

Table 02. Stratigraphic Profile of Trench 2.

STRAT	DEPTH (bgs)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
I	0 – .06m (0' – .2')	--	Asphalt	Thin asphalt layer across parking lot
II	.06 – .40m (.2' – 1.3')	10YR 3/3	Loamy sand	Some brick
III	.40 – .43m (1.3' – 1.4')	10YR 4/6	Loamy sand	NCM
IV	.43 – .46m (1.4' – 1.5')	10YR 3/1	Loamy sand	NCM
V	.46 – .91m (1.5' – 3')	7.5YR 4/3	Loamy sand	Some brick



Image 02: Excavation of Trench 2 (Trench 3 opening to left).



Image 03: Crack in the wall of the building neighboring the APE to the east.

TRENCH 3

Trench 3 (TR 3) was the longest trench excavated in the APE, measuring 4'x40' with an added section at the south end that expanded the excavated area 5' to the east and 1' to the west. It was moved to the west from its original planned location so as not to interfere with the foundation of the building neighboring the lot to the east. Its eastern edge was in line with the eastern edge of TR 2. Due to its size and shape, TR 3 was separated into two sections. Section 1 comprises the northernmost 24' and is 4' wide for its entire length (Image 04). The northern end of Section 2 (where it meets Section 1) is 10'x6', beyond which it reverts to the original width of the trench, 4', for an additional 10' (see Map 04). The maximum depth reached across both sections was 11.5', at which point the excavation encountered clean subsoil.

An unidentified disused utility line was observed in Stratum II of TR 3, Section 1, in the western profile at 1' bgs (Image 05). Stratum VI of Section 1 was covered by slabs of concrete and blue stone, similar to the backyard of the property neighboring the APE to the north. This backyard was approximately 3' below the level of the ground surface in the APE, which is consistent with where the layer of concrete and stone was encountered. This suggests that the backyards were filled after the houses were demolished to bring the yards level with the sidewalk and street surrounding the property. Immediately underneath this surface was a layer of ash and shell, underneath which was a fill layer with some architectural debris (Stratum VII). The amount of debris in Stratum VII was significantly less than that observed in Stratum IVb in TR 1.

FS 2 was a general collection from Strata VI and VII, the layer beneath the stone surface. This assemblage consists of several glass vessels, glass fragments, ceramic fragments, and a sample of the shell observed immediately beneath the stone "floor". All dateable material was judged to be twentieth century with the exception of a ceramic fragment from the late nineteenth century. See Section IV: Laboratory Results below for more information.

Table 03. Stratigraphic Profile of Trench 3, Section 1.

STRAT	DEPTH (bgs)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
I	0 – .06m (0' – .2')	--	Asphalt	Thin asphalt layer across parking lot
II	.06 – .40m (.2' – 1.3')	10YR 3/3	Loamy sand	Some brick; disused utility line in W profile
III	.40 – .43m (1.3' – 1.4')	10YR 4/6	Loamy sand	NCM
IV	.43 – .46m (1.4' – 1.5')	10YR 3/1	Loamy sand	NCM
V	.46 – .91m (1.5' – 3')	7.5YR 4/3	Loamy sand	Some brick and scrap metal
VI	.91 – 1.16m (3' – 3.8')	10YR 2/1	Loamy sand	Concrete/stone "floor" atop ash fill (with ceramic and glass) and shell (clam & conch); FS 2
VII	1.16 – 3.35m (3.8' – 11')	10YR 4/2	Loamy sand	Brick debris, but less than TR 1's strats IV; FS 2



Image 04: Trench 3, Section 1.

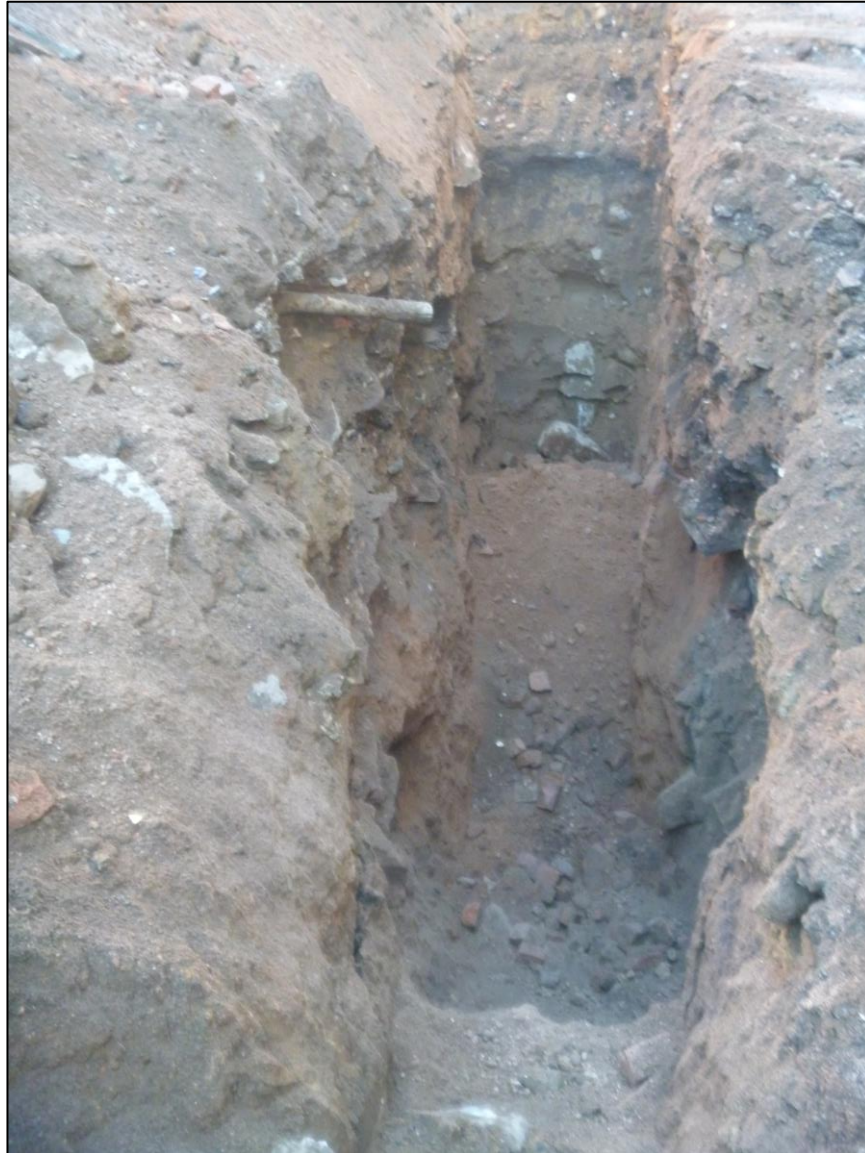


Image 05: Trench 3, Section 1, with disused utility line visible.

Unlike the previous section, each layer of Section 2 had some debris (Image 06). The layers immediately underneath the asphalt surface, strata II – IV, held plastic as well as brick and industrial ceramic, indicating that this fill layer was relatively modern. A “floor” surface of blue stone was encountered at approximately the same depth as in Section 1, but no ashy layer was present beneath it. The debris below this layer had significantly more brick than Section 1, but less other cultural materials and fewer stones. An ashy layer appeared at the base of the trench; this may indicate the base of human habitation, as clean subsoil lay immediately underneath it.

Table 04. Stratigraphic Profile of Trench 3, Section 2.

STRAT	DEPTH (bgs)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
I	0 – .09m (0' – .3')	--	Asphalt	Thin asphalt layer across parking lot
II	.09 – .21m (.3' – .7')	2.5Y 4/3	Loamy sand	Brick, industrial ceramic, plastic
III	.21 – .40m (.7' – 1.3')	10YR 4/4	Loamy sand	Brick, plastic, & fabric
IV	.40 – .67m (1.3' – 2.2')	10YR 3/1	Loamy sand	Brick & plastic
V	.67 – 1.37m (2.2' – 4.5')	2.5Y 4/3	Loamy sand	Tile & brick; similar “floor” to Section 1 but no ash layer underneath
VI	1.37 – 2.83m (4.5' – 9.3')	7.5YR 5/3	Loamy sand	Brick rubble, some tile and stone. More brick, less of everything else seen in architectural debris of Section 1.
VII	2.83 – 3.35m (9.3' – 11')	2.5Y 4/2	Loamy sand	Similar in appearance to ash layer in Section 1; some brick present
VIII	3.35 – 3.51m (11' – 11.5')	10YR 3/3	Loamy sand	Subsoil; NCM



Image 06: Trench 3, Section 2, including westward projection.

TRENCH 4

Trench 4 (TR 4) was excavated immediately west of the projection in TR 3, Section 2 (Image 07). It measured 4'x12' and was excavated to 8' bgs, 1.5' into the subsoil. The materials in TR 4 were very similar to those in TR 3, Section 2, except that the subsoil was encountered much earlier in TR 4. The same ashy "floor" layer was present atop the subsoil as in TR 3, Section 2. No cultural materials were observed in TR 4.

Table 05. Stratigraphic Profile of Trench 4.

STRAT	DEPTH (bgs)	MUNSELL	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
I	0 – .15m (0' – .5')	--	Asphalt	Thin asphalt layer across parking lot
II	.15 – .55m (.5' – 1.8')	2.5Y 4/3	Loamy sand	Brick, plastic
III	.55 – .64m (1.8' – 2.1')	10YR 4/4	Loamy sand	Brick & stone
IV	.64 – 1.01m (2.1' – 3.3')	10YR 3/1	Loamy sand	Brick, industrial ceramic, fabric, plastic
V	1.01 – 1.37m (3.3' -4.5')	2.5Y 4/3	Loamy sand	Brick rubble
VI	1.37 – 1.83m (4.5' – 6')	7.5YR 5/3	Loamy sand	
VII	1.83 – 1.98m (6' – 6.5')	2.5Y 4/2	Loamy sand	Ashy layer: "floor"
VIII	1.98 – 2.44m (6.5' – 8')	10YR 3/3	Loamy sand	Subsoil; NCM



Image 07: Trench 4, southwest-facing view.

IV. LABORATORY RESULTS

Phase IB testing yielded 20 artifacts, including two bone fragments, two shells, and a sample of iron slag. All dateable artifacts (glass containers and ceramic fragments) appear to be from the twentieth century, with the exception of one ceramic fragment that dates to the end of the nineteenth century.

FS 1, recovered from Stratum III of TR 1, consists solely of a machine-made green bottle with an external thread finish that indicates the bottle is from the twentieth century (SHA 2016a). The maker's mark, capital "G" in a square, was observed base of the bottle. Embossing near the heel of the bottle reads "4/5 PINT". This unit of measurement was common among liquor bottles until the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms required the use of the metric system starting in 1980 (Eisen 1980).

FS 2 was recovered from Strata VI and VII of TR 3, Section 1, and includes glass vessels, glass fragments, ceramic fragments, bone fragments, shell, and iron slag. These artifacts are typical of households in the first half of the twentieth century.

FS 2.2 is a small clear glass jar with “Duraglas” embossed in script near the heel (Image 08). The SHA Bottle Glossary states that Duraglas is “the proprietary name for a process used by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company where the surface of the hot, just produced bottles, were sprayed [...] with a stannic chloride vapor that allowed the tin to bond to the outer surface and providing scratch resistance and durability to the bottles” (SHA 2016b). This process was first put to use in 1940 and continues today, but the practice of embossing Duraglas on treated glassware was dropped in the mid-1950s (SHA 2016b).



Image 08: FS 2.2, with “Duraglas” embossed at the heel.

FS 2.3 is a very small green rectangular bottle embossed on the short sides with the words “ST. JOSEPH”, indicating its function as a container for St. Joseph brand aspirin tablets (Image 09). Its base is embossed with the diamond O-I maker’s mark for Owens-Illinois Glass Co. used from 1930 into the 1960s, as well as the factory code (3), the date code (8), and the mold cavity code (8) (Image 10). The factory code indicates that this bottle was made in Fairmont, WV. The single-digit date code refers to the last digit of the year the bottle was produced and was phased out of use for larger bottles by the mid-1940s. However, due to this bottle’s small size, it’s likely the use of the single-digit date code continued on this mold out of necessity. The base of this bottle is also stippled, or “knurled”. This technique was incorporated in 1940 to prevent cracking during manufacturing (Lockhart and Hoenig 2015). The bottle is unlikely to have been deposited below 3’ bgs, where it was recovered, after 1957, when a Certificate of Occupancy was issued for a parking lot on the APE (Chrysalis 2016a). Therefore, it is most likely that this bottle was produced in 1948.



Image 09: FS 2.3, “ST. JOSEPH” embossed on the bottle’s side.



Image 10: FS 2.3, base with maker's mark, stippling, and codes.

FS 2.4 is a very small cobalt blue round bottle with “EMERSON DRUG CO BROMO-SELTZER” embossed near its heel (Image 11). Isaac E. Emerson developed Bromo-Seltzer as a headache remedy and first sold it in 1891, but the cobalt blue bottles were not introduced until the turn of the century. Bromo-Selzer bottles with a 3-lug finish were introduced in 1920, but the name of the product embossed in small letters at the heel (to allow for the application of a paper label) began as early as 1915. The Circle M logo on the bottle's base (Image 12) refers to the Maryland Glass Company, incorporated by Emerson, which first began use of the logo in 1921. Continuous-thread finishes replaced the lugs in 1954, so this bottle must date from between 1921 and 1954 (Lockhart et al 2014).



Image 11: FS 2.4, "EMERSON DRUG CO" embossed at the heel.



Image 12: FS 2.4, Circle M logo on the base.

The only artifact that is datable to a time prior to the twentieth century is FS 2.7. This fragment of the base of a stone china plate still bears most of its maker's mark (Image 13). The lion and unicorn adjoining an oval in which "CP" is printed in intertwining letters, topped by a crown, is the mark of the Potters Co-Operative Company. Later known as Dresden Pottery Works, this pottery was located in East Liverpool, Ohio, and used this mark between 1880 and 1890 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999). Given the dates for the other artifacts in this FS, it seems likely that this plate was an heirloom item or otherwise continued to be used into the twentieth century until the demolition of the homes formerly located within the APE.

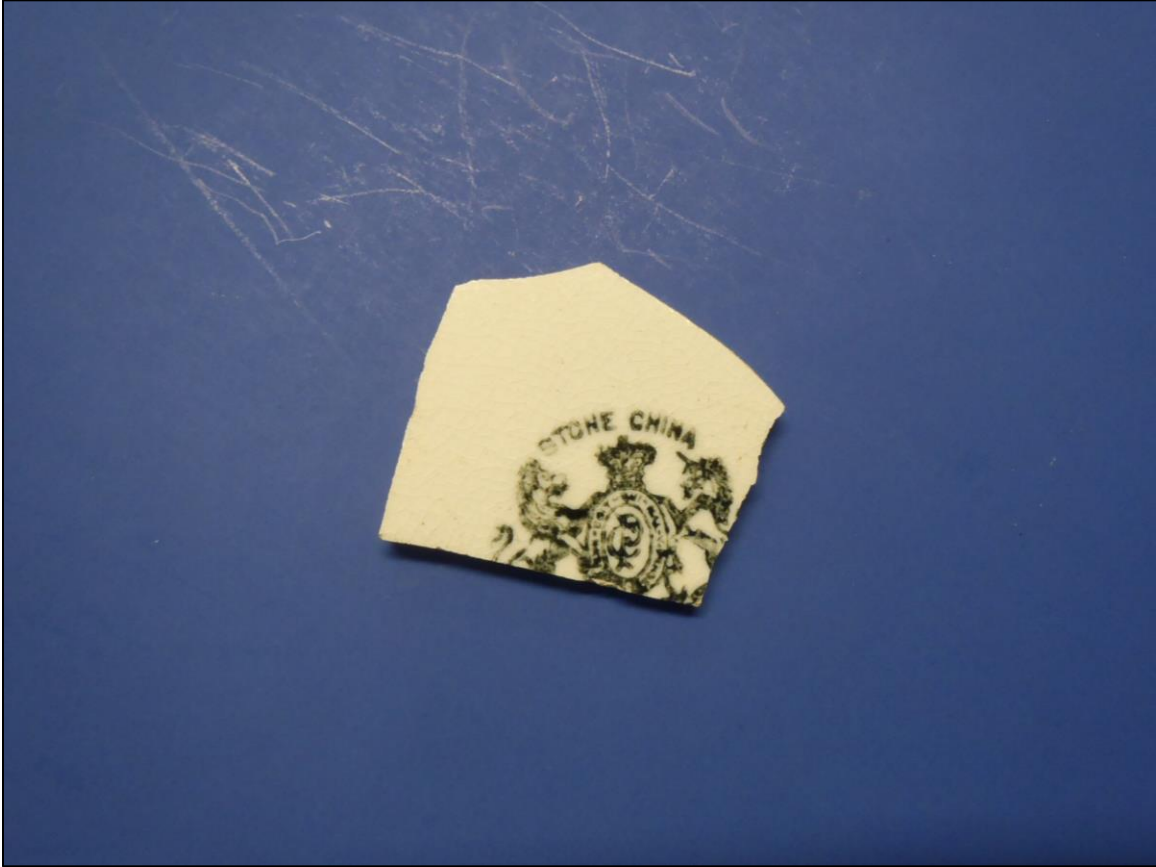


Image 13: FS 2.7, maker's mark.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Although research done on the history of this site (Chrysalis 2016a) suggested that the proposed work in the APE had the potential to uncover evidence of nineteenth century domestic activity, archaeological testing revealed that no significant historic stratigraphic or features remained and no archaeologically significant artifacts were recovered. A small corner of brick wall was uncovered between 4.5' bgs and 8.5' bgs in TR 1 but did not constitute a feature that would yield information on the previous occupation of the site. The layers of blue stone in TR 3 (Stratum VI in Section 1, Stratum V in Section 2) appear to indicate the ground surface level of the backyards of the houses previously located on the site. Deposition below these strata is consistent with early twentieth century household debris and indicates fill. Deposition above these strata as well as in the other trenches (including plastic fragments, metal sheeting, and industrial tile) is consistent with more modern fill episodes. Based on the absence of historic features and the relative modernity of materials recovered from the excavation of test trenches, no additional cultural resources work is recommended within the current boundaries of the APE.

VI. REFERENCES:

Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

2016a Phase IA Historical Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment of 265 Front Street, Block 43, Lot 1 and a portion of Block 43, Lot 41, Brooklyn (Kings County), New York. Report on file with the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

2016b Archaeological Testing Plan for 265 Front Street, Brooklyn, New York. Report on file with the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission.

2002 Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City. Report on file with the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

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New York Archaeological Council.

1994 Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.

2000 Cultural Resource Standards Handbook: Guidance for Understanding and Applying the New York Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.

2002 Guidelines for the Use of Archaeological Monitoring as an Alternative to Other Field Techniques. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.

Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA)

2016a “Bottle Finishes and Closures: Part III: Types of Bottle Closures.” SHA/BLM Historic Glass Bottle Identification & Information Website. <https://sha.org/bottle/closures.htm#Threaded Closures>. Accessed 28 Nov. 2016.

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United States Geological Survey.

2010 Topographic Quadrangle Maps. Department of the Interior. Washington, DC.

Appendix A:
Archaeological Testing Plan



To: Amanda Sutphin, Director of Archaeology – City of New York – Landmarks
Preservation Commission
Michael Spinard, Owner, 265 Front Street, Brooklyn, New York
From: Alyssa Loorya, M.A., MPhil., R.P.A., Eileen Kao and Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D.,
R.P.A.
Re: Archaeological Testing Plan for proposed rezoning and development of the property at 265
Front Street, Block 43, Lot 1 and a portion of Block 43, Lot 41, Brooklyn (Kings County),
New York
Date: July 22, 2016 (**REVISED**)

INTRODUCTION

Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants (Chrysalis) was contracted by Michael Spinard to develop an Phase IB Archaeological Testing Plan for the proposed rezoning and development of 265 Front Street, Block 43, Lot 1 and a portion of Block 43, Lot 41, Brooklyn (Kings County), New York (Map 01).

Prior to its current use as a parking lot, the project area was occupied by nineteenth century townhomes originally constructed to accommodate the migration of mostly Irish workers into Brooklyn during the increasingly industrialized period. While many similar buildings survived in the Vinegar Hill neighborhood, all of the structures located in the Area of Potential Effect (APE) were demolished in the twentieth century. Based on the results of the Phase IA Documentary History and Archaeological Assessment Report (Chrysalis Archaeology 2016) and in coordination with the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), a Phase IB Archaeological Field Test is required prior to the commencement of any construction activities on the site.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Development of 265 Front Street calls for a mixed-use building with nine residential units spread across five floors (approximately 13,000 square feet of floor area) and commercial space at street level (5,500 square feet). The proposed building will stand between one- and six-stories high. Maximum height of the building will be achieved towards the middle and south of the lot. The portions of the proposed building at the north of the lot, closest to the Vinegar Hill Historic District, would be only one-story high. Additionally, a full basement encompassing 5,500 square feet and elevator shaft are planned. This new building will incorporate a portion of the existing building on the neighboring lot.

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4110 Quentin Road
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Brooklyn Laboratory
3604 Quentin Road
Brooklyn, NY 11234-4204
Phone: 718.758.4205

Rhode Island Regional Office
One Richmond Square – Suite 121F
Providence, RI 02906-5139
Phone: 401.499.4354

info@chrysalisarchaeology.com - www.chrysalisarchaeology.com



CULTURAL RESOURCE REGULATIONS

For cultural resources and structures, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) define, under Section 106 Regulations, that federal agencies (and other governmental agencies using federal funds) must consider the effects of their actions on any properties listed on, determined eligible for or that may be eligible for listing on the National Register for Historic Places (NR). Likewise, the State Historic Preservation Act (SHPA) and the (New York) City Environmental Quality Review Act (CEQRA) requires that agencies must consider the effects of their actions on any properties listed on, determined eligible or may potentially be eligible for listing on, the State and City Register for Historic Places.

The proposed cultural resource management work will be conducted in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR 800). The investigation will also be conducted pursuant to NY SHPO guidelines for such projects (New York Archaeological Council [NYAC] 1994; 2000; 2002). The cultural resources specialists who perform this work will satisfy the qualifications specified in 36 CFR 61, Appendix A as well as those outlined in the NY SHPO guidelines and NYC LPC's Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City (NYC LPC 2002).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

The proposed development could impact potential buried cultural resources in the backyard lots of the original nineteenth century townhomes. The rear yards of early residences generally have the relatively high potential to yield archaeological deposits. There has been little development within the APE property site following the demolition of the residential structures in the mid-twentieth century, leaving the possibility that any existing archaeological deposits are undisturbed below ground. These cultural resources could provide significant information about the daily life in a nineteenth century Irish immigrant community in Brooklyn. The residents in the APE were primarily itinerant tenants of varying professions, although one individual, grocer Fabian Doshier, appeared in both tax records and directories, occupying the corner lot until 1872. This suggests that any intact cultural deposit discovered in the APE could offer information on both short and long term occupations.

The Phase IA assessment was inconclusive as to whether or not the properties on the APE were constructed with sewer connections. The earliest map depicting structures on the property is from 1855. The City of Brooklyn did not break ground for the installation of water service until the late 1850s and sewers, which were installed after that. According to historic accounts, sewers and water delivery pipes would not become widespread in Brooklyn until the late 1860s. If sewer pipes were not part of the original construction, those living in the townhomes would have relied on privies to dispose of waste and refuse until sewer service arrived, and remnants of these subsurface structures may be present in the project area. Therefore, the Phase IA determined that the property has moderate sensitivity for the presence of historic cultural resources.



Map 02: Proposed trenching plan.

PROPOSED TESTING PLAN

The proposed testing plan includes monitoring by mechanical excavation of 4 trenches within the northern and eastern portions of the APE, which formed the back yard lots of the former properties (Map 02). The trenches will vary in size and will be arranged to ensure that the APE is sufficiently investigated. There is no pre-determined maximum depth, as the trenches will be excavated as deep as is necessary for the archaeologist to determine the presence or absence of potential cultural resources.

The northern most proposed trench, Trench 1, is aligned east-west, extending across the border of the back wall of the former 91 Gold Street and its backyard. This placement will allow the exploration of the stratigraphic impact and relationship between the former structure and the undeveloped rear yard.

Trench 2 is oriented east-west along the estimated rear lot line of 205 Front Street (Map 03). Such placement is designed to expose any potential privies, or underground waste collection structures, which were typically located at the rear of nineteenth century building lots.

Trenches 3 and 4 are oriented north-south, spread out across the backyard areas of the former structures at 95, 97, and 99 Gold Street (Map 03). Both trenches are aligned parallel and adjacent to the estimated building line and rear lot line, respectively, of the former structures. These trench placements are designed to expose any potential privies (as discussed above) as well as cisterns, which were often placed at the rear of the nineteenth century structures.

GENERAL METHODOLOGY

During archaeological testing, the construction contractor will provide assistance to the archaeological team, as needed. The current ground surface of the APE consists of asphalt paving and/or compacted gravel that will need be removed by machine excavation. The ability to observe soil layers and avoid impacting any potentially buried cultural resources is dependent on the contractor's use of a flat-bladed shovel during trench excavations. Construction personnel will allow the archaeologist to direct the excavation and access/enter the excavation area as requested to observe and document soils, stratigraphy and any potential archaeological resources within the excavation area.

Documentation of archaeological deposits may require the hand excavation of features or cultural layers by the archaeologist. Soils from the trenches will be described using the Munsell color system and standard texture classifications. If archaeological deposits are exposed all materials will be screened through ¼" mesh. All artifacts recovered during screening will be retained, with the exception of bulk materials such as concrete rubble, brick, large metal objects, ash coal, cinders, and slag. In the case of such materials, a sample will be described from each provenience and the remainder will be quantified and discarded in the field.



Map 03: Trench locations relative to building lots (*Maps of the City of Brooklyn, Plate 3: Map bounded by East River, Brooklyn Navy Yard, York Street, Bridge Street*) (Perris 1855).

Recovered artifacts will be bagged according to their unique provenience and transported to Chrysalis' laboratory for processing and analysis. An artifact catalog, recording the provenance of each recovered artifact, will be created. Soil profiles, cultural features, etc. will be described, photographed in digital format and illustrated by measured drawings in metric or Engineers scale in plan and vertical perspective, as appropriate.

IF SIGNIFICANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS ARE FOUND

If archaeological resources are encountered that the on-site archaeologist determines to be potentially significant, e.g. contributing to National Register of Historic Places status, the archaeologist will notify all project shareholders, including, but not limited to, the property owner and NYC LPC.

If significant archaeological remains are identified during trench excavations, all work will cease in the area of the discovery until the coordinated documentation of the area in question is completed. In the advent of significant cultural resources NYC LPC will be consulted to determine if further archaeological field-testing and/or mitigation is necessary.

REFERENCES

Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

- 2016 Phase IA Documentary Study and Archaeological Assessment for the proposed rezoning and development of the property at 265 Front Street, Block 43, Lot 1 and a portion of Block 43, Lot 41, Brooklyn (Kings County), New York.
Report on file with the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission.
New York, New York.

Appendix B:
NYC LPC Approval of Testing Plan

ARCHAEOLOGY

Project number: DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING / 15DCP207K

Project:

Date received: 7/22/2016

Comments: as indicated below. Properties that are individually LPC designated or in LPC historic districts require permits from the LPC Preservation department. Properties that are S/NR listed or S/NR eligible require consultation with SHPO if there are State or Federal permits or funding required as part of the action.

This document only contains Archaeological review findings. If your request also requires Architecture review, the findings from that review will come in a separate document.

Comments: The LPC is in receipt of the, "Archaeological Testing Plan for 265 Front Street, Block 43, Lot 1 and a portion of Block 43, Lot 41, Brooklyn, New York," prepared by Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants and dated July 22, 2016. The LPC concurs with the revised scope. Please let us know when the work begins.



7/26/2016

SIGNATURE
Amanda Sutphin, Director of Archaeology

DATE

File Name: 30611_FSO_ALS_07262016.doc

Appendix C:
Artifact Catalogue

FS	CAT NO	QTY	CAT-EGORY	OBJECT	MAT-ERIAL	WARE TYPE	DECOR -ATION	COLOR	PAT-TERN	FORM	NOTES
1	1	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			Green		Complete liquor bottle	"4/5 PINT" near bottle heel. Base has maker's mark consisting of G in a square. Threaded finish.
2	1	2	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			Clear		Complete milk bottles	Blank, except for "0500 A" embossed on the bottom of each.
2	2	1	Household	Jar	Common Glass			Clear		Small wide-mouth	"Duraglas" logo near heel of jar. Lip around finish.
2	3	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			Green		Small rectangular bottle	"ST. JOSEPH" on short sides of bottle (Asprin). Threaded finish.
2	5	1	Household	Bottle	Common Glass			Cobalt blue		Small round bottle	"EMERSON DRUG CO BROMO-SELTZER" near heel of bottle. "M" in circle maker's mark on base.
2	5	1	Household	Glass Fragment	Common Glass		Molded Pattern	Opaque white			Rounded glass fragment, with molded wavy lines. Potentially a lighting cover.
2	6	1	Household	Window Glass	Common Glass		Molded Pattern	Clear	Floral		Irregular floral pattern in fragment of window glass.

FS	CAT NO	QTY	CAT-EGORY	OBJECT	MAT-ERIAL	WARE TYPE	DECOR-ATION	COLOR	PAT-TERN	FORM	NOTES
2	7	1	Household	Plate	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone/Stone China		White		Base fragment	Maker's mark from Potters Co-Operative: American-made Stone China.
2	8	3	Household	Plate	Refined Earthenware			White		Edge and heel fragments	Undecorated white porcelain fragments
2	9	2	Household	Tableware General	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Transfer-printed	White	Floral	Lip, base, foot	Pink flowers with orange and yellow details, green leaves, and dark brown branches. Gold line along lip. Scalloped shaping to lip fragment.
2	10	1	Household	Cup	Refined Earthenware	Unidentified Refined Earthenware		Green		Base and body	
2	11	1	Manufacturing	Slag	Iron						Slag sample
2	12	2	Faunal	Shell Fragment	Shell			White			Conch and clam shell
2	13	2	Faunal	Bone	Bone						2 small bone fragments

Appendix D:
Additional Site Images



Image 14: Site overview pre-excavation.



Image 15: Site overview pre-excavation.



Image 16: Site overview pre-excavation.



Image 17: Site overview pre-excavation.



Image 18: Trench 1 opening.



Image 19: Trench 1 excavation in progress



Image 20: Trench 1 south profile at 4.5' bgs.



Image 21: Trench 1 south profile.



Image 22: Trench 1 excavation in progress at 7' bgs.



Image 23: Trench 1 north profile, brick wall detail.



Image 24: Trench 2, 3, and 4 laid out.



Image 25: Trench 4 laid out.



Image 26: Trench 3 laid out.



Image 27: Trench 2 laid out.



Image 28: Trench 1 back-filled.



Image 29: Trench 2 opening.



Image 30: Trench 3 excavation in progress.



Image 31: Trench 2/3 excavation in progress.



Image 32: Trench 2/3 excavation in progress.



Image 33: Trench 3 west profile.



Image 34: Unmarked machine-made brick.



Image 35: Trench 3 utility pipe in profile.



Image 36: Trench 2/3 north profile at 8' bgs.



Image 37: Trench 3, Section 2 opening.



Image 38: Trench 3, Section 2 opening.



Image 39: Trench 3, Section 2 excavation in progress.



Image 40: Trench 3, Section 2 excavation in progress.



Image 41: Trench 3, Section 2 excavation in progress.



Image 42: Trench 3, Section 2 plan view in progress.



Image 43: Trench 3, Section 2 east profile.



Image 44: Trench 3, Section 2 west profile.



Image 45: Trench 3, Section 2 west profile.



Image 46: Trench 3, Section 2 backfilling.



Image 47: Trench 4 excavation in progress.



Image 48: Trench 4 excavation in progress.



Image 49: Trench 4 north profile.

Appendix E:
Resume of Key Personnel

Alyssa Loorya, M.Phil, M.A.,
R.P.A. |
President, Principal Investigator



Ms. Loorya is founder and president of Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants. For nearly twenty years she has worked in cultural resource management and public education devoted to preserving cultural resources and communicating their value to local communities. She has completed over sixty technical and academic reports and has delivered dozens of presentations concerning preservation compliance, New York City historical development, and educational curricula. Her extensive experience lends itself to her roles in developing and executing research and excavation plans, project management, regulatory compliance and report production.

SELECTED PROJECTS

102 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, NY, Phase IA, 2006
147 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, NY, Phase IB, 1998
156 Rivington Street, New York, NY, Phase IA, 2012
210 Broad Street, Staten Island, NY, Phase I 2009
246 Front Street, New York, NY, Phase I, 2012
311 Broadway, New York, NY, Phase IA, 2005
50 Bowery, New York, NY, Phase I, 2014
63-65 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, NY, Phase IA, 2004
79 Christopher Street, New York, NY, Phase IB, 2008
Bartow-Pell Mansion; Bronx, NY, Phase IB, 1993, 2004, 2008, 2012
City Hall Park, Fuel Cell Project, New York, NY, Phase IB, 2013
City Hall Park, New York, NY, Phase IB, II, 2012
City Island Bridge, Bronx, NY, Phase IB, 2014
Columbus Park, New York, NY, Phase I, 2007
Downtown Brooklyn Water Mains, Brooklyn, NY, Phase IB, 2011
Dyckman Farmhouse; New York, NY, Phase IB, 2007
Edwards Homestead, Sayville, NY, Phase IB, 2001
Elias Hubbard House; Brooklyn, NY, Phase IB, 2001
Ellis Island Project, New York, NY, Phase IB, 2001
Fire Island National Seashore, Suffolk County, NY, Phase IB, 2014
Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, NY, Phase IB, 2014
Fortune Society, New York, NY, Phase IA, 2007
Fulton Street Phase II, New York, NY, Phase I, II, 2014
Gowanus Canal; Brooklyn, NY, Phase IA, 2012

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

National Historic Preservation Act
Section 106 Compliance
Material Collections Analysis
Archaeological Survey and
Excavation
Public Outreach

EDUCATION

Ph.D candidate, Anthropology and
Archaeology: CUNY Graduate
School. *Expected graduation 2016*
M.Phil, 2000 Anthropology and
Archaeology: CUNY Graduate
School
M.A., Anthropology: 1998, Hunter
College

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

2001-Present: Chrysalis
Archaeological Consultants
2006-2010: URS Corporation,
Principal Investigator
2007-2010: Gray & Pape,
Supervisory Consultant

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

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)

Gravesend Cemetery; Brooklyn, NY, Phase IB, 2002
 Hendrick I. Lott House, Brooklyn, NY – Phase I, II, 2004, 2013
 High Bridge, New York, NY, Phase IB, 2014
 John Bowne House, Queens, NY, Phase IB, 2014
 Liberty Island, New York, NY, Phase IB, 2001
 Little Bay Park, Queens, NY, Phase I, 2013
 Marine Park; Brooklyn, NY, Phase IB, 1997, 2003
 Martin's Field Phase I & II Project, Queens, NY, Phase IB, 2006
 Mattituck Inlet, Mattituck, NY, Phase IA, 2006
 Merchant Marine Academy; Kings Point, NY, Phase IB, 2010
 Ocean Breeze Park; Staten Island, NY, Phase IA, 2008
 Peck Slip, New York, NY, July 2011 to present
 Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House; Brooklyn, NY, Phase IB, 1997, 2004
 Queens County Farm Museum; Queens, NY, Phase IB, 2004
 Roger Morris Park, New York, NY, Phase IB, 2005
 Rufus King Park, Queens, NY, Phase IB, 2006, 2007
 South Jamaica Urban Renewal; Queens, NY, Phase IB, 2007, 2008
 Spring Creek, Queens, NY, Phase IA, 2004
 St. George's Church; Queens, NY, Phase IB, 2010
 The Erie House; Port Byron, NY, Phase IB, 1995
 Timothy Knapp House; Rye, NY, Phase IB, 1997
 Van Cortlandt Park – Dog Run, Bronx, NY – Phase I - 2015
 Wall Street Water Main Project, New York, NY, Phase I, 2007
 Cranbury Wetland Mitigation Site; Cranbury, NJ, Phase I, 2009
 Deep Run Preserve, Old Bridge Township, NJ, Phase IA, 2014
 Mullica River (Pinelands), Evesham Township, NJ, Phase IA, 2013
 Oldmans Creek, Pilesgrove, NJ, Phase IA, 2014
 Oradell Rservior Site, Bergen County, NJ, Phase IA, 2012
 Overpeck Creek; Depot Park, Englewood, NJ, Phase IA, 2009
 Pine Oak Forest, Woodbridge, NJ, Phase IA, 2014
 Pleasant Grove, Jackson Township, NJ, Phase I, 2012
 Thompson Park Extension, Middlesex County, NJ, Phase IA
 Trestle Replacement; Gloucester County, NJ, Phase IA, 2009
 Audubon Society of Greenwich, CT, Phase IA, 2001

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
 Educational Consultant, 2001-2004, 2007 – 2008
 Developed 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.

The Society for Historical
 Archaeology (SHA)

CONTACT INFORMATION

aloorya@chrysalisarchaeology.com

CERTIFICATIONS

Register of Professional
 Archaeologists
 10-Hour OSHA Construction Safety
 30-Hour OSHA Construction Safety
 40-Hour OSHA HAZWOPER
 SWAC - Secure Worker Access
 Consortium

HENDRICK I. LOTT HOUSE PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION
Program Development, January 2005 to present
Developing the Interpretive-Educational-Curriculum Plan
for the Hendrick I. Lott House.

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK – RESEARCH
FOUNDATION/ GOTHAM CENTER
Educational Consultant - City Hall Academy 2003 –2005
Special content classroom teaching

BROOKLYN COLLEGE AND DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION, STAR HIGH SCHOOL
Archaeological-Education Consultant, 2004

PIETER CLAESEN WYCKOFF HOUSE MUSEUM
Consultant, 2003 -2004
Develop and implemented Professional Development
workshops.

DIG MAGAZINE
Archaeological-Education Consultant and Contributor, 2000 -
2005
Writer, educational guides

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

INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AT
MANHATTANVILLE COLLEGE
Curriculum Developer and Archaeological Educator, 1997 -
1998

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

1999 - present	Board of Trustees – The Hendrick I. Lott House Preservation Association
2010 - present	Advisory Board – Historic Districts Council of New York City
2003 - 2007	Member – Historic House Trust Educators Alliance
2002 2007	Advisory Board – Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House Museum
2002 - 2007	Advisory Board - Brooklyn Heritage Inc.
2005 - 2007	Board of Trustees - Salt Marsh Alliance
2012 - 2013	Vice President – Professional Archaeologists of New York City
2013 - 2014	President – Professional Archaeologists of New York City

PUBLICATIONS

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.

- 2013a Phase IA Historical Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment of 235 Lafayette Street (Block 495, Lot 991), New York (Manhattan) (New York County), New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2013b Phase IA Historical Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment of the Oradell Reservoir Mitigation Bank, Bergen County, New Jersey. Report on file with the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office. Trenton, New Jersey.
- 2013c City Hall Rehabilitation Archaeology Project 2010-2011. Report on file with the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2013d Fuel Cell Installation Project – City Hall Park, New York, New York – Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring Project. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2012a Phase IA Historical Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment of 156 Rivington Street (Block 349, Lot 33), Manhattan (New York County), New York. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2012b Phase IA Historical Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment of 246 Front Street (aka 267 ½ Water Street) (Block 107, Lot 34), Manhattan (New York County), New York. New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2012c Phase IB Archaeological Assessment of 246 Front Street (aka 267 ½ Water Street) (Block 107, Lot 34), Manhattan (New York County), New York. New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2012d Phase IA Historical and Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Gowanus Canal Historic District Extension Area. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2012e Phase IA Historical Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment of the Pleasant Grove, Jackson Township, Ocean County, New Jersey Mitigation Site.

- Report on file with the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office. Trenton, New Jersey.
- 2012f Phase IB Archaeological Field Survey of the Pleasant Grove, Jackson Township, Ocean County, New Jersey Mitigation Site. Report on file with the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office. Trenton, New Jersey.
- 2012g Phase IA Historical Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment of the Spotswood Englishtown Road, Monroe Township, New Jersey Mitigation Site. Report on file with the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office. Trenton, New Jersey.
- 2012h Phase IA Historical Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment of the Southard Avenue, Howell Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey Mitigation Site. Report on file with the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office. Trenton, New Jersey.
- 2012i Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring – Construction of Combined Sewer In: Water Street Between Old Fulton Street and Adams Street, Old Fulton Street Between Front Street and Furman Street and Washington Street Between York Street and Plymouth Street (aka Downtown Brooklyn Water Main Replacement Project), Brooklyn (Kings County), New York – Project PIN Number: SEK002355. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2011 Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring – Sewer Replacement along John Street/Burling Slip, New York, New York - Project Number: MG41100-107MA - (NY SHPO: 07PR3695) Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2010a Phase IB Cultural Resource Field Survey of the Cranbury Wetlands Mitigation Bank Site Block 13 (Lots 15, 16, 17 and 20) - Cranbury Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Report on file with the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, NJ.
- 2010b Phase 1B Cultural Resource Field Monitoring of the St. George's Church Fence Replacement Project, Flushing, Queens, Queens County, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2010c Phase IA Cultural Resource Documentary and Archaeological Assessment of Memorial Field, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New York - NY SHPO #: 09PR05470. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2010d Phase IB Cultural Resource Monitoring of the excavation in front of Murphy Hall; United States Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, Nassau County, New York (N62472-08-C-2103). Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York
- 2009a Phase IA Cultural Resource Documentary Study of the Cranbury Wetlands Mitigation Bank Site Block 13 (Lots 13, 15, 16, 17 and 20) Cranbury Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Report on file with the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office, Trenton, NJ.
- 2009b Phase IA Cultural Resource Documentary Study of the Replacement of the trestle at U.G. Bridge (12.22), Block 400, Lot 7 (Deptford Township) and Block 278, Lot 1 (Mantua

- Township) - Vineland Section branch of Conrail - Town of Mantua, Gloucester County, New Jersey. Report on file with Princeton Hydro, LLC.
- 2009c Phase IA Cultural Resource Survey and Documentary Report for the Depot Park Daylighting of Overpeck Creek; Depot Park, Englewood, Bergen County, New Jersey Project. Report on file with Princeton Hydro, LLC.
- 2009d Phase IA Cultural Resource Documentary Report of the Fulton Street Reconstruction - Project Extension - Fulton Street between Water Street and South Street, New York (New York County), New York (NY SHPO # 07PR06477). Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2009e Phase 1B Cultural Resource Monitoring of the Stapleton Senior Housing Construction City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2008a Phase IA Documentary Report – West Village Housing/Whitehall Storage Project – Greenwich Village, New York (New York County), New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2008b Phase 1B Cultural Resource Field Testing of Phase II – South Jamaica Urban Renewal Project 107-49 157th Street (Block 10125, Lot 116) and 153-20 and 22 South Road (Block 10121, Lots 70 and 71) – Jamaica, Queens (Queens County), New York: Project Number: 96-HPD-014Q. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2008c Phase IA Cultural Resource Documentary Study of Ocean Breeze Park, Staten Island (Richmond County), New York (Block 3355). Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2008d Phase 1B Cultural Resource Monitoring of the Path Project – Bartow-Pell Mansion, Bronx (Bronx County), New York, Contract Number: X039-108M. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2008e Technical Brief Memo for the Removal of burials at 79 Christopher Street, New York, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2007a Wall Street Water Mains Project - New York, New York - Monitoring and Limited Phase IA Documentary Report - Project Number: MED-583A. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2007b Columbus Park; New York, (New York County) New York –Monitoring Report for Phase II Construction Project Number: M015-203MA NYSOPRHP Project Number: 02PR03416. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2007c Phase IA Cultural Resource Documentary Study of the Fortune Academy Residence Addition Project – 625 West 140th Street - New York (New York County), New York 10176 (Block 2088, Lot 16) - NY SHPO #: 07PR02606. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2007d Phase 1B Cultural Resource Monitoring of the Infrastructural Improvements at the Dyckman Farmhouse Property – New York (New York County), New York, Contract

Number: MG6-07M. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

- 2007e Rufus King Park Reconstruction Project- Phase IB Field Archaeological Monitoring Project, Jamaica, Queens (Queens County), New York – Project Number: 023-205M. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

- 2007f Phase 1B Cultural Resource Field Testing of Phase I – South Jamaica Urban Renewal Project (104-65 East 165th Street – Block 10163, Lot 63) – Jamaica, Queens (Queens County), New York: Project Number: 96-HPD-014Q. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

- 2007g Phase 1A Cultural Resource Documentary Study of the 210 Broad Street (Stapleton Housing) Project – Staten Island (Richmond County), New York (Block 545, Lot 100 (portion only)). Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

- 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 1A 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 1A Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of the Hunterdon, New Jersey Bridge Project. Report on file with the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office. Trenton, New Jersey.

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

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

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

- 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 IB 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.
- Loorya, Alyssa, Christopher Ricciardi and Diane George.
- 2011 Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring – Sewer Replacement - John Street/Burling Slip, New York, New York - Project Number: MG41100-107MA - (NY SHPO: 07PR3695) Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2013a Phase IA Historical Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment of 50 Bowery (Block 202, Lot 23), New York, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2013b Phase IA Historical Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment of the Reconstruction of the Parking Lot and Comfort Station located at Totten Avenue and the Cross Island Parkway (aka Little Bay Park), Queens (Queens County), New York (Q010-112M). Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2015 Phase IA Historical Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment of the Woodlawn Dog Run, Van Cortlandt Park, Van Cortlandt Park East at Oneida Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York (X092-113M). Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- Loorya, Alyssa, Christopher Ricciardi and Brittany Tillchock.
- 2014 Phase IB Field Technical Memo – Fire Island and Otis Pike, Suffolk County, New York. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- Loorya, Alyssa, Christopher Ricciardi and Eileen Kao.
- 2013 Phase IB Archaeological Testing - for Contract DEL-359 – Catskill and Delaware Interconnection at Shaft 4 (Block 1, Lot 41), Gardiner, Ulster County, New York NYOPRHP #: 10PR2329. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.

- 2014 Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring – The Reconstruction of Little Bay Park, Queens (Queens County), New York – Project Number: Parks: Q010-112M; NY SHPO: 11PR6844; PIN: X760.18). Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2015 Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring and Field Testing at the John Bowne House, Queens, Queens County, New York - City of New York – Department of Parks and Recreation (Q022-110M). Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- Loorya, Alyssa, Christopher Ricciardi, Edward Morin and Daniel Eichinger.
- 2010a “City Hall Park Update”, *SHA Newsletter*, 43(4):26, Winter 2010.
- 2010b “City Hall Park Update”, *CNEHA Newsletter*, 77:4-5, October.
- 2010c “City Hall Park Update”, *NYAC Newsletter*, Fall:16.
- Bankoff, H. Arthur and Alyssa Loorya.
- 2007a City Hall Park Project – Archaeology Magazine Online
<http://www.archaeology.org/online/features/cityhallpark/>
- 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.
- McNichol, Anthony, Alyssa Loorya and Christopher Ricciardi.
- 2014 Phase IA Historical Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment of the Cranberry Bog Deconstruction and Wetland Restoration/ Mullica River Wetland Mitigation Bank Project/Block 94, Lots 33 and 35 and Block 90, Lots 14 and 19, Evesham Township, Burlington County, New Jersey.
- 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.

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, NY: "Excavating The Lott House"
- 10-16-99 New York State Archives, New York, New York
"Teaching Into the Millennium: Integrating Archaeology into the Curriculum"
- 11-16-99 Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, New York: "Excavating the Lott House"
- 01-08-00 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Quebec City, Canada
"Excavating Brooklyn, NY's Rural Past: The Hendrick I. Lott Farmstead Project"
- 05-23-00 I.S. 68; Brooklyn, New York: "Digging at the Lott House"
- 05-28-00 92nd Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY
- 06-01-00 Millennial Stews: Food and Food Systems in the Global City, Brooklyn, NY
- 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?"
10-19-06	Landmarks Preservation Commission; New York, NY: "City Hall Academy Education"
02-07-07	City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"
12-03-07	Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: "Historic Houses in NYC Parks"
03-04-11	Staten Island Mason's; Staten Island, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"
03-08-11	NYSAA-Met-Chapter; New York, New York: "The Archaeology of Lower Manhattan"
05-01-11	PANyc Annual Conference; New York, NY: "The Archaeology of City Hall Park"
03-27-12	American Association of University Women; Staten Island, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"
04-21-13	PANyc Annual Conference; New York, NY: "Archaeology and the Public"
11-09-13	Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference, Newark, Delaware "The Archaeology of City Hall Park"
01-11-14	Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Quebec City, Canada "The Archaeology of City Hall Park"
01-27-14	Archaeological Institute of America – New York Chapter "The Archaeology of the South Street Seaport Historic District"
03-31-14	Open House New York; New York, New York: "The Archaeology of Lower Manhattan"
04-15-15	Hunter College, New York, NY: "The Archaeology of NYC from My Perspective"

Kate McCormick, M.A., R.P.A. | Archaeologist



Ms. McCormick has two years of experience working in all phases of archaeological excavation around the Mid-Atlantic. Her specializations include recovery and osteological analysis of human remains and GIS analysis. She has extensive experience with in-field GPS devices.

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE BY STATE

Delaware

Harrington-Bridgeville Power Project – Phase IB (2015)

Sussex County, DE

Performed shovel testing at locations of proposed utility pole replacements to identify potential prehistoric or historic sites.

New Jersey

Hamilton – Phase IB (2015)

Mercer County, NJ

Performed shovel testing at the site of a proposed warehouse to identify potential prehistoric or historic sites.

Interstate – Phase IB (2015)

Middlesex County, NJ

Performed shovel testing at the site of a proposed warehouse to identify potential prehistoric or historic sites.

New York

Washinton Square Park – Phase IB (2015)

New York, NY

Monitored replacement of utility lines in archaeologically sensitive areas surrounding the park.

World Trade Center PHR Recovery Project (2010 & 2013)

Staten Island, NY

Used archaeological techniques to sift through debris from the World Trade Center site searching for human remains and personal effects as part of Phases III and IV of the recovery efforts

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Archaeological Survey and Excavation

GIS Analysis

Forensic Archaeology

EDUCATION

M.A., Biological Anthropology: 2014
New York University

B.A., Archaeology: 2009
Boston University

CERTIFICATIONS

8-Hour Annual HAZWOPER Refresher
Course (2015)

10-Hour OSHA Construction Safety
Training (2015)

40-Hour HAZWOPER Safety Training
(20014)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

2016-Present: Chrysalis Archaeological
Consultants

2014-2016: John Milner Associates

2015: A.D. Marble & Co.

2015: Black Hills National Forest

2010, 2013: NYC Office of Chief
Medical Examiner

CONTACT INFORMATION

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Rhode Island Regional Office
One Richmond Square – Suite 121F
Providence, RI 02906-5139
Phone: 401.499.4354

Van Alst Cemetery – Phase IB (2015-16)

Queens, NY

Served as on-site forensic anthropologist monitoring ongoing construction work on the former site of a 17th & 18th century cemetery. Monitored the excavation of test trenches dug with a hydraulic excavator to determine potential for discovery of human remains. Monitored all removal of soil within the historic boundaries of the cemetery to ensure no burials remained on site.

Pennsylvania

Museum of the American Revolution Project – Phase II & III (2014)

Philadelphia, PA

Excavated historic structures & features in Old City, Philadelphia. Monitored construction equipment to identify features as they were uncovered.

Pennsylvania Rapid Bridge Replacement Project – Phase IB (2015)

State-wide, PA

Performed shovel testing in advance of bridge improvements in various locations around the state for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

P1410 Truck Lane Project – Phase IB (2015)

Westmoreland County, PA

Performed shovel testing in advance of expansion of S.R. 356 to identify potential historic and prehistoric sites.

West Oak 3 – Phase II (2015)

Chester County, PA

Excavated test units to investigate the extent of a previously identified prehistoric site in advance of a proposed expansion of a nearby Calpine oil pipeline

Wyoming

Bearlodge Ranger District Seasonal Archaeology Technician, Black Hills National Forest (2015)

Crook County, WY

Performed pedestrian surveying to identify and record historic and prehistoric sites within the district. Relocated & monitored or updated previously identified sites. Performed shovel tests and test units to assess subsurface deposition at new sites and during in course of site updates. Performed literature reviews in support of upcoming district projects and timber sales.

PUBLICATIONS

R2015020300331 Scott-Hardy Spring Dam Repair (internal report for the Bearlodge Ranger District, Black Hills National Forest)

R2015020300302: Dean Unit 47 Skid Trail (internal report for the Bearlodge Ranger District, Black Hills Examination of Age-Related Changes of the Auricular Surface Using Geographic Information Systems Analysis (master's thesis)