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

Final Report

Prepared for:

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

and

City of New York – Department of Housing Preservation and Development
New York, New York

Submitted to:

M C R Restoration
3205 Philip Avenue
Bronx, New York 10465

Prepared by:

Alyssa Loorya, M.A., R.P.A., Principal Investigator
and Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A.
Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

October 2007
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October 2007
In August of 2007, Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (CAC) was contacted by the City of New York – Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) and MCR Restoration (MCR) to undertake a Phase IB Archaeological Field Test of a double house lot, 104-30 East 165th Street (Block 10163, Lot 63), located in Jamaica, Queens (Queens County), New York. This project is a portion of the larger, South Jamaica Urban Renewal Project that HPD is currently administering (Project Number: 96-HPD-014Q). The overall goal of HPD is to construct two, two-family, semi-detached affordable housing units. The dimensions of Block 10163, Lot 63 are fifty feet by one hundred (50 x 100) feet. Each building will be twenty-one feet wide and forty-two (21 x 42) feet long. A small crawl-space basement will part of the construction.

The purpose of this investigation is to: 1) determine whether the project area contains prehistoric and/or historic resources; 2) if such material remains exists, do the deposits constitute potential eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places; 3) determine if additional, Phase II, archaeological work is needed for any resources located during the investigation; 4) conduct all necessary laboratory work and data analysis for artifacts recovered from site; and 5) provide a written report detailing the field and laboratory work for the property.

All work was conducted in accordance 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). This study will be conducted pursuant to the Standards for Cultural Resources Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State (NYAC 1994) and the City of New York Landmarks Preservation Commission’s Guidelines for Archaeology. Alyssa Loorya, M.A, R.P.A., served as the Principal Investigator and Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A. served as the Field Director. Both satisfy the qualifications specified in 36 CFR 61, Appendix A. A crew of four assisted.

Twelve STPs were excavated to an average depth between eight (80) to one hundred (100) centimeters. Only a small, fragmented amount of historic material remains were uncovered. The majority of the remains included building debris that, most likely, were deposited when the original buildings were demolished.

The combination of the site formation processes and the material remains recovered leads to the conclusion that there will be no impact on cultural resources and that the overall cultural resource process should be concluded with this report.
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The authors wish to thank Leonard Seif from the City of New York – Department of Design and Construction and Bob Starzecki and Richard Ortiz from MCR Restoration Corporation for the opportunity to work on this project.

CAC’s field crew: Diane George, Kirsten Smyth, Kevin Smyth and Reuvin Bankoff were, once again, professional, diligent and hard working in completing the required tasks.

Thanks to the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center for the use of the laboratory facilities.

Finally, thanks to Dr. H. Arthur Bankoff, Advisor to the Chair of the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission for his assistance and guidance throughout this process.
I. Introduction

In August of 2007, Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (CHRYSALIS) was contracted by the City of New York – Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) and MCR Restoration (MCR) to undertake Phase IB Archaeological Field Testing of a double house lot, located at 104-30 East 165th Street (Block 10163, Lot 63), Jamaica, Queens (Queens County), New York. This lot is part of the larger, South Jamaica Urban Renewal Project (Project Number: 96-HPD-014Q) administered HPD (Figure 01).

The purpose of this Phase IB investigation was to: 1) determine whether the project area contains prehistoric and/or historic resources; 2) if such resources exist, do they constitute eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places; and 3) determine if additional Phase II archaeological work is needed to fully document any resources that may have been uncovered. As part of this investigation CHRYSALIS would complete any laboratory work and/or data analysis of materials recovered from site; and 5) provide a written report detailing the field and laboratory work.

All work was conducted in accordance 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 study was conducted pursuant to the Standards for Cultural Resources Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State (NYAC 1994) and the City of New York Landmarks Preservation Commission’s Guidelines for Archaeology. Alyssa Loorya, M.A, R.P.A., served as Principal Investigator and Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A. served as Field Director. Both satisfy the qualifications specified in 36 CFR 61, Appendix A.
II. Project Description

The property is owned by the City of New York and HPD through Neighborhood Partnership HDFC. It is the goal of HPD to transform this vacant house lot into two, two-family, semi-detached affordable housing units. Block 10163, Lot 63 measures fifty by one hundred feet (50’ x 100’) and each housing unit will measure twenty-one feet wide and forty-two feet long (21’ x 42’). The proposed two-story structure(s) will have a small crawl-space basement (Figure 02).

![Figure 02: Project Building design by HPD](image)

The property has stood vacant for several years. In that time, it has been subject to dumping and vandalism. The foliage on the property was overgrown and the surface trash laden (Figure 03).
III. Previous Research:

In 1995, HPD contracted with Arnold Pickman to undertake a Phase IA Documentary Report for the entire South Jamaica Urban Renewal Project (Pickman 1995). The property that is the subject of this investigation is one of several discussed in the Phase IA. Based on Pickman's recommendations, the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) determined that four lots in the larger project may potentially contain backyard deposits and/or features and required further, Phase IB, field testing.

According to the Phase IA, 104-30 East 165th Street (Block 10163, Lot 63) held the potential to contain significant cultural resource deposits. Pickman's research documents the project property as part of the eighteenth to nineteenth century Chase farm. This property was subdivided toward the end of the nineteenth century and subject to development. Pickman's map and tax analysis shows that a dwelling house was constructed on site at the turn of the twentieth century and remained standing until 1951. According to City records the public water and sewer system did not reach this area until the 1920s. Based on this information Pickman speculated on the likelihood of backyard deposits, possibly a cistern, well and/or privy, dating to the early twentieth century (Pickman 1995).
IV. Phase IB Field Test Proposal:

CHRYSLIS's own map analysis concluded that the turn of the twentieth century structure occupied a similar footprint (though not as wide) to the one being proposed by the HPD construction (Figure 04).

![Figure 04: 1909 Bromley Map of project area (circled)](image)

The Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring Plan (Appendix B), created by CHRYSLIS and submitted to the LPC for approval, took into account this information. It was decided to limit testing to the rear of the property, to those areas most likely to contain the potential cultural resources identified.

The LPC approved plan called for the excavation of twenty Standardized Test Pits (STPs). The STP's would measure approximately one meter (1M) in diameter and excavated to an approximate depth of one meter (1M) or sterile soil. The test pits were marked at five meter (5M) intervals outside the footprint of both the early twentieth century structure and the proposed construction (Figure 05).

The site was partially disturbed prior to field testing. Work to excavate and install the new foundation occurred before field testing was begun (Figure 06). Though the area of the new foundation walls area was not part of the testing plan, the associated construction debris and field equipment impeded and disturbed the area to be tested. Crew from MCR conducted a clean-up, clearing all debris from the area to be tested, before CAC began archaeological testing.
Figure 05: Initial Phase IB Field Test Proposal Layout
CHRYSALIS communicated (verbally) with Dr. H. Arthur Bankoff, Advisor to the Chair of the LPC with regard to this disturbance. Based on the conversation the original field testing plan was modified and Dr. Bankoff approved the revised plan, more limited, testing plan (Bankoff 2007). This new plan included twelve STPs, as opposed to the originally anticipated twenty (Figure 07 and Appendix B – Site Map).
Figure 07: Revised Field Testing Plan based on current site conditions
V. Phase IB Field Test Results\textsuperscript{1}:

\textit{Surface Collection}

Due to the construction disturbance a surface survey and collection was undertaken prior to the start of field testing. Five persons, at five meter (5M) intervals, walked the site in transects. Several materials were noted but, not saved. These included building debris in the form of concrete, nails and brick, modern plastic soda bottles, beers bottles and other late-twentieth century detritus.

Surface artifacts collected include a 33 \(\frac{3}{4}\) rpm vinyl record, a wooden tic-tac toe game, a partial porcelain doll head, 2 shards of transfer-printed pearlware and twentieth century bathroom tile. The range of materials is demonstrative of the disturbance that has occurred on the property.

\textit{STP 01}

STP 01 (\textit{Figure 08}) was situated adjacent to the northern fence line and along the transect closest to the new house foundation. It was excavated to approximately ninety centimeters (90 cm) below surface. The matrix was generally fine and sandy. Two stratigraphic layers were uncovered, a top soil layer followed by a dry, reddish, sandy layer. The Munsell chart number for this sandy layer was 10YR 4/3.

No features and/or significant stratigraphic layer(s) were uncovered from within STP 01. Among the artifacts recovered were shards of twentieth century bottle glass and a plastic button.

\textit{Figure 08: STP 01 - completed}

\textsuperscript{1} For a transcription of the in-field recording sheets, including details such as Matrix, Munsell, soil descriptions, material remains recovered, etc., please see Appendix E. For additional field images please see Appendix F.
STP 02

STP 02 (Figure 09) was excavated to approximately eighty centimeters (80 cm) below surface. The matrix was generally sandy. Two stratigraphic layers were uncovered, a top soil layer followed by a dry, reddish, sandy layer. The Munsell chart number for this sandy layer was 10YR 3/4.

Material remains from this unit included earthenware including 2 shards from a whiteware cup (post 1860), twentieth century bathroom tile and an unidentified brown glazed building material. There was also an abundance of brick fragments. These were noted and discarded in the field.

No features and/or significant stratigraphic layer(s) were uncovered within STP 02.

STP 03

STP 03 (Figure 10) was excavated to approximately seventy-five centimeters (75 cm) below surface. The matrix was generally sandy. Two stratigraphic layers were uncovered, a top soil layer followed by a dry, reddish, sandy layer. The Munsell chart number for this sandy layer was 7.5YR 2.5/2.

The only material remains located in this unit were abundance of red brick fragments. These were recorded, but not saved. No other material remains were recovered. No features and/or significant stratigraphic layer(s) were identified within STP 03.
STP 04

STP 04 (Figure 11) was excavated to approximately ten centimeters (10 cm) below surface. Only one stratigraphic layer, the top soil, was fully excavated. Just below the top soil was a compacted black colored, wet layer. A strong petroleum smell emitted from this area. As the soil was saturated with this unknown substance, excavation of this STP was halted.

No material remains were recovered from this unit.
STP 05

STP 05 (Figure 12) was excavated to approximately one hundred five centimeters (105 cm) below surface. The matrix was generally sandy. Two stratigraphic layers were uncovered, a top soil layer followed by a dry, reddish, sandy layer. The Munsell chart number for this sandy layer was 5YR 4/6.

Material remains included an abundance of red brick fragments and clinker (both noted and discarded in the field). Other materials recovered include 6 iron nails, twentieth century bottle glass and 5 whiteware shards. Two of these shards have a polychrome rose pattern and date to the twentieth century.

No features and/or significant stratigraphic layer(s) were uncovered from within STP 05.
STP 06

STP 06 (Figure 13) was excavated to approximately eighty-five centimeters (85 cm) below surface. The matrix was a mix of sandy and gravel. Two stratigraphic layers were uncovered, a top soil layer followed by a dry, reddish, sandy layer. The Munsell chart number for this sandy layer was 10YR 3/2.

Material remains included red brick fragments, iron nails and bottle glass shards. A post-1860 shard of whiteware, a porcelain button and 3 bone fragments were also recovered. The bone was butchered, likely beef but the state of preservation was poor.

No features and/or significant stratigraphic layer(s) were uncovered from within STP 06.
STS 07

STS 07 (Figure 14) was excavated to approximately eighty-eight centimeters (88 cm) below surface. The matrix was a mix of sandy and gravel. A large number of rocks were located in this unit. Two stratigraphic layers were uncovered, a top soil layer followed by a dark reddish brown sand layer. The Munsell chart number for this sandy layer was 5YR 3/2.

Material remains included an abundance of red brick fragments, several fragmented late nineteenth to early twentieth century bottle shards, clinker, shell and assorted metal. The metal appears to have been part of an automobile. Several ceramic shards were recovered including early twentieth century polychrome decorated porcelain and blue transfer-printed pearlwares (post 1820). A fragment from the bowl of a smoking pipe was also recovered.

No features and/or significant stratigraphic layer(s) were uncovered from within STP 07.
STP 08

STP 08 (Figure 15) was excavated to approximately eighty-eight centimeters (88 cm) below surface. The matrix was a mix of sandy and gravel. Two stratigraphic layers were uncovered, a top soil layer followed by a reddish sandy layer. The Munsell chart number for this sandy layer was 10YR 4/4.

This unit, like the others included a large amount of fragment brick. However, large rocks and concrete blocks were also part of the matrix impeding excavation. These materials were noted and discarded in the field. Among the artifacts recovered were early twentieth century bottle fragments, a porcelain doll part, an intact pipe bowl measuring 4/64 and, one shard of blue transfer-printed pottery was recovered. Clam shell, clinker and bone were also recovered.

No features and/or significant stratigraphic layer(s) were uncovered from within STP 08.
STP 09

STP 09 (Figure 16) was excavated to approximately eighty centimeters (80 cm) below surface. The matrix was a mix of sandy and gravel soil. Two stratigraphic layers were uncovered, a top soil layer followed by a brown sand layer. The Munsell chart number for this sandy layer was 10YR 4/3.

Material remains included brick fragments, large rock and broken concrete pieces. No other artifacts were recovered from this context.

No features and/or significant stratigraphic layer(s) were uncovered within STP 09.
STP 10

STP 10 (*Figure 17*) was excavated to approximately one hundred centimeters (100 cm) below surface. The matrix was a mix of sandy and gravel soil. Two stratigraphic layers were uncovered, a loamy top soil layer followed by a brown sand layer. The Munsell chart number for this sandy layer was 10YR 4/3.

Material remains included several brick fragments. These were noted, but not saved.

No features and/or significant stratigraphic layer(s) were uncovered from within STP 10.
STP 11

STP 11 (Figure 18) was excavated to approximately fifty centimeters (50 cm) below surface. The matrix was a mix of fine sandy soil. Two stratigraphic layers were uncovered, a top soil layer followed by a dark brown sand layer. The Munsell chart number for this sandy layer was 10YR 2/2. At approximately forty to forty-five centimeters (40 - 45 cm) a dense packed level of modern construction debris was uncovered. Due to the density of these materials, excavation was halted in this unit.

Material remains included red brick fragments. These were noted, but not saved.

No features and/or significant stratigraphic layer(s) were uncovered from within STP 11.
STP 12

STP 12 (Figures 19 and 20) was excavated to approximately seventy centimeters (70 cm) below surface. The matrix was fine sandy soil. Two stratigraphic layers were uncovered, a top soil layer followed by a brown sandy layer. The Munsell chart number for this sandy layer was 10YR 3/4.

Material remains modern construction debris and one whiteware pottery shard (post 1860).

No features and/or significant stratigraphic layer(s) were uncovered from within STP 12. As with STP 11 excavation was halted due to the density of modern construction debris.
Figure 19: STP 12 – halted due to the abundance of construction debris within the STP

Figure 20: STP 12 – excavating through the construction debris
Building Foundation trench

Although not part of the original field testing proposal, an examination of the stratigraphic layers and the surface of the building foundation trench (Figure 21) was undertaken. The foundation trench was excavated to a depth of approximately one hundred thirty centimeters (130 cm) and exhibited two distinct stratigraphic layers.

The first layer was a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) topsoil surface that varied in depth from fifteen to forty-five centimeters (15 – 45 cm). The second layer was a light yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy layer that appeared to be free of inclusions. There was no evidence of the former structure or its foundation in the profile of the new foundation trench.

Observations of the trench surface did not note any evidence of cultural layers. There did not appear to be any cultural layers in the plan view of the foundation trench.

Figure 21: View of stratigraphic layers of the foundation trench
VI. Conclusions/Recommendations:

Pickman’s 1995 report described how the property at 104-30 East 165th Street may have contained buried archaeological deposits. None of twelve STPs, or the building foundation trench, revealed any indication of either historic stratigraphic layers or features.

A small number of fragmented artifacts were recovered from the STPs. These ranged in a date from the late nineteenth to late twentieth century. This is consistent with Pickman’s report in that the first house on site was construction some time during the last quarter to the nineteenth century. However, it also highlights the disturbance of the area and the several years it stood as an unoccupied vacant lot.

The majority of remains were of building materials including brick, metal and concrete. It would appear that when the nineteenth, and later, twentieth century structures were demolished, debris from the structures was scattered throughout the site. Other modern evidence of site disturbance included the petroleum spill in STP 04.

Based on the field work, the stratigraphic evidence, the material remains and the overall site condition it does not appear that any nineteenth to early twentieth century buried cultural resources or stratigraphic levels remains intact on site. Therefore, no further cultural resource work is recommended for this site.
VII. References:

Bankoff, H. Arthur.

Bromley.
1909  Atlas of the Queens (Queens County), New York.

Loorya, Alyssa and Christopher Ricciardi.

Pickman, Arnold.
Appendix A:

Archaeological Scope of Work
June 26, 2007

Leonard Seif
The City of New York - Department of Housing, Preservation and Development
100 Gold Street
New York, New York 10038-1605
Email: LS9@hpD.nyc.gov

Re: Revised Proposal for the for the Phase IB Archaeological Field Testing Project at the South Jamaica Urban Renewal Area – Block 10163, Lot 63 only.

Dear Mr. Seif:

This revised proposal is based on our conference call from Monday, June 25, 2007.

To recap, Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants (CAC) was asked to submit a bid to undertake Phase IB Archaeological Field Testing of a total of four (4) lots (Block 10163, Lot 63; Block 10121 Lots 70 & 71; Block 10125 Lot 116; with one lot being a double wide lot). CAC’s bid proposal to Jobe Development Corporation and the City of New York - Department of Housing, Preservation and Development (HPD), outlined the procedures required for completing the Phase IB study. The total cost for the project was thirty-six thousand six hundred forty dollars ($36,640.00).

However, based on recent communication, HPD has altered the original plan to segment out the individual lot sites. CAC was asked to supplement the original proposal with a submittal that reflected a proposal for the one lot that HPD is progressing with, lot number 63, a double-wide lot.

HPD should be aware that by segmenting the project, the overall cost will slightly increase. This is due, in part, to the multiple mobilization and demobilization of personnel and equipment, and the duplication of requirements as set forth in the original Request for Proposal (RFP) that was formulated in consultation with the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC). Each individual development project will require a Testing Plan, Field Work, associated Laboratory Work (if needed) and a report.

The tasks involved for each segment of the project are:

- Submission of a Phase IB Field Testing Plan to the LPC
- Undertaking the approved Phase IB Field Testing Plan
- Associated laboratory analysis of any material remain(s) that may be recovered
- Completion of a successful draft and final report
I will serve as the Principal Investigator (PI). The hourly rate for the PI is fifty dollars ($50.00). Dr. Christopher Ricciardi will serve as the Field and Laboratory Director (FD). The hourly rate for the FD is twenty-five dollars ($25.00). CAC charges a minimum of four hours per day for each day in the field, the laboratory and/or report preparation for the PI and FD.

As this project calls for field excavations, CAC will supply a small Field Crew (FC). Up to four (4) crewmembers may be on site to assist in the excavation work and potentially the laboratory, as needed. The hourly rate for the FC is fifteen dollars ($15.00) per hour per person. FC charges are based on hours worked and not subject to the four hour minimum charge.

To ensure as smooth a process as possible, CAC will keep in contact with the LPC to apprise them of the Project’s progress and status on a regular basis. We have found that by coordinating regularly with LPC issues tend to be avoided, or if necessary, resolved more quickly and advantageously.

The standard for a Phase IB Field Test is to excavate in a grid pattern incorporating Standardized Test Pits (STPs). STPs are, generally, one half meter round/square and are excavated to a depth of one half meter, or to sterile soil.

RFP Requirements and Schedule:

a) Creation and submission of a successful Phase IB Field Testing Plan to the LPC - one (1) week from the Notice to Proceed (NTP).

CAC will prepare and submit a Phase IB Field Testing Plan to the LPC by the end of one (1) week, seven (7) days. Any revision to the plan, if necessary, will be completed and re-submitted to the LPC within another full week, seven (7) days.

b) Mobilization for field work within one (1) week of LPC acceptance, and approval by NYC HDP. Field work will be completed within one (1) week of the mobilization.

The schedule as posed in the RFP is very tight, but doable, if certain conditions apply. CAC requires being allowed to work on site on Saturday and Sunday to insure that the schedule is maintained. If work cannot be undertaken on these days, the schedule may require adjustment.

There are several exceptions that may cause field work to extend beyond the one (1) week timeframe. These exceptions may be, but are not limited to:

i. LPC requirement for a larger number of field tests. This may result in the need for additional crew and/or time. On average, ten (10) STPs can be excavated in a day.

ii. Poor weather. Proper excavation cannot occur in poor weather (i.e. too much snow, too much rain, below freezing temperatures, etc.).

iii. A large number of material remains being uncovered during the field test. This may result in more time being needed in the field to complete the STPs.
c) The draft report will be submitted to the LPC no later than four (4) weeks from completion of the field work. The final report will be submitted to the LPC no later than two (2) weeks from receipt of comments.

However, there are several exceptions that may cause the report writing phase to extend beyond the four (4) week requirement. These exceptions may be, but are not limited to:

i. If a large amount of material remains are uncovered during the field work, more time may be needed in the lab to wash, clean, record and perform basic analysis work. There is no way to judge how long this process can take prior to excavation. Upon completion of the excavation, if a large number of material remains are recovered, CAC and HDP, in conjunction with the LPC, would have to revise the schedule.

ii. Once again, based on the amount of material remains recovered and the ensuing laboratory analysis period, the report writing would have to incorporate this large amount of data. It is impossible to determine the time required prior to the completion of the field work. CAC and HDP, in conjunction with the LPC, would have to revise the schedule if this scenario occurs.

iii. The draft report, prior to submission to the LPC, should be reviewed by HDP. As this is an HDP project, the findings in the report may have significant impacts towards the overall project. The results of the Phase IB Field Testing may lead to the requirement by the LPC for further testing. CAC highly recommends a review of the draft report prior to submission. This review can, most likely, be accomplished within one (1) week and would therefore require an extension to the four (4) week timeline.

No matter the length of the report, CAC will submit a final report the LPC within two (2) weeks of receiving comments on the draft.

If you have any questions with regard to our proposal, or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

**Alyssa Loorya**

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

Site Map
Appendix C:

Archaeological Field Test Proposal and LPC Response
To: City of New York - Landmarks Preservation Commission  
City of New York - Department of Housing Preservation and Development  
M C R Restoration

Re: Scope of Work - Phase IB Field Archaeological Testing Plan - South Jamaica Urban  
Renewal Project - Phase I (Block 10163, Lot 63) - Jamaica, Queens (Queens County),  
New York (96-HPD-014Q)

Date: September 1, 2007

INTRODUCTION:

The following Scope of Work describes the tasks to be performed for the Phase IB Field Testing  
Project that will occur within the confines of 104-30, East 165th Street (Block 10163, Lot 63)  
Jamaica, Queens (Queens County), New York (96-HPD-014Q) (Figure 01).

Figure 01: 1909 Bromley Map of project area (circled).
The purpose of this investigation is to: 1) determine whether the project area contains prehistoric and/or historic resources; 2) if such material remains exists, do the deposits constitute potential eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places; 3) determine if additional, Phase II, archaeological work is needed for any resources located during the investigation; 4) conduct all necessary laboratory work and data analysis for artifacts recovered from site; and 5) provide a written report detailing the field and laboratory work for the property.

All work will be conducted in accordance 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). This study will be conducted pursuant to the Standards for Cultural Resources Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State (NYAC 1994) and the City of New York Landmarks Preservation Commission’s Guidelines for Archaeology. The cultural resources specialist who will perform this work satisfies the qualifications specified in 36 CFR 61, Appendix A. The Principal Investigator for the project will be an archaeologist certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA).

Based on the previously submitted Phase IA Documentary Report (Pickman in April 1995), the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) determined that the project area may potentially contain backyard deposits and/or features and requires further, Phase IB, field testing.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The property is owned by the City of New York – Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD). It is the goal of HPD to transform this former house lot into two, two-family, semi-detached affordable housing units. The dimensions of Block 10163, Lot 63 are fifty feet by one hundred (50 x 100) feet. Each building will be twenty-one feet wide and forty-two (21 x 42) feet long. A small crawl-space basement will part of the construction (Figure 02).
SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY:

Based on the Phase IA (Pickman 1995), LPC determined that the lot in question may potentially contain significant cultural resource deposits. Pickman concluded that this particular lot was part of the Chase farm, an eighteenth to nineteenth century farmstead. The property was subdivided at the end of the nineteenth century. It appears that a dwelling house was constructed on site some time after the subdivision and remained standing until 1951. Pickman speculated that the potential for backyard deposits, including cistern, well and/or privy, dating to the early twentieth century, may exist on site, since the New York City water system was not active in this area until after the 1920s.

Based on additional map study, it appears that the structure constructed at the turn of the twentieth century occupied a footprint similar to that proposed by the HPD construction (Figure 03).
PHASE IB ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD TESTING:

Alyssa Loorya, M.A., R.P.A. will serve as the Principal Investigator. Dr. Christopher Ricciardi, R.P.A. will serve as the Field Director. A field crew of at least six (6) excavators will be on site to assist in the testing.

A series of Standardized Test Pits (STPs) will be excavated on site. STPs will measure one half (0.5) meter square/round and excavated to a depth of at least one (1) meter, or until sterile soil is encountered. All excavated soil will be sifted through five (0.5) millimeter (one eighth (1/8) of an inch) wire mesh. Diagnostic materials will be saved. STPs will be photographed and documented with stratigraphic drawings.

Based on the information in the Phase IA, and in consultation with Amanda Sutphin, Director of Archaeology at the LPC in June of 2007, twenty (20) STPs will be excavated situated at the rear of the property. For the purposes of the Phase IB, the fifty (50) feet by one hundred (100) feet property was gridded using ten (10) foot intervals. The projected houses comprise the first five lines of the grid, to the fifty (50) foot mark. This same area was occupied by the early twentieth century structure and therefore not the location of any potential shaft features that are the focus of this investigation. STP excavation will commence at the sixty (60) foot mark and run every
ten feet to the property line and be excavated every ten (10) feet to the property lines running east/west (see Figure 04 for the gridded site map and projected STP locations). If an immovable obstruction exists in a location of a projected STP, the STP will be relocated to avoid the obstruction.

The purpose of this Phase IB is to locate potential deposits. If significant deposits are uncovered they will be noted, mapped and subject to further recommendations. They will not be fully excavated.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS/LABORATORY WORK:

However, if required, processing of cultural materials recovered from this Phase IB investigation will commence after fieldwork is completed. All artifacts will be washed, labeled, and catalogued. Recommendations will be made for any artifacts that may require additional conservation efforts. Prehistoric artifacts will be catalogued in terms of material type, form, function and if possible, cultural affiliation.

Historical artifacts will be analyzed in terms of type of material, form, function, and temporal attributes (e.g. Noël Hume 1969, South 1977, and Miller 1991). Detailed analysis will include the identification of the Terminus Post Quem (TPQ) of artifacts for each context. This information will be used to establish which contexts and strata were from the same time periods as well as which assemblages represent primary versus secondary deposits.

All artifacts will be cataloged in a Microsoft Excel database. Final curation of the archeological collection, which includes all associated documentation as well as the artifacts, will be the responsibility of HPD. Any material remains recovered will be packaged and boxed in archival safe materials and returned to HPD upon completion of the project. It is the legal responsibility of HPD to properly curate any material remains.

REPORT:

Upon completion of this investigation, Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc., will prepare a comprehensive Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring report that meets the standards and guidelines as set forth by the LPC. This report will be prepared providing detail of the field work results, any analysis of the collected data, and, if necessary, an assessment of impacts. The report will be fully illustrated with all necessary maps, images and database (if necessary) and will include a bibliography of references. Two digital and two hard copies of the final report will be submitted to the LPC, one digital and one hard copy of the final report will be submitted to both HPD and MCR Restoration.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
1 Centre St., 9N, New York, NY 10007 (212) 669-7700

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

9/13/2007

PROJECT NUMBER

DATE RECEIVED

South Jamaica Urban Renewal

PROJECT

[ ] No architectural significance
[ ] No archaeological significance
[ ] Designated New York City Landmark or Within Designated Historic District
[ ] Listed on National Register of Historic Places
[ ] Appears to be eligible for National Register Listing and/or New York City Landmark
[ X ] May be archaeologically significant; requesting additional materials

COMMENTS

The LPC is in receipt of “Scope of Work-Phase 1B Field Archaeological Testing Plan- South Jamaica Urban Renewal Project- Phase 1 (Block 10163, Lot 63) – Jamaica, Queens (Queens County), New York (96-HPD-014Q) submitted by Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants. The Commission concurs with the scope of work provided. Please submit two additional bound copies of the report to the LPC for archival distribution.

[Signature] 9/18/07

DATE
Appendix D:

Field Recording Sheets
South Jamaica Urban Renewal - Phase 1B Field Test Project
Standardized Test Pits (STPs) Recording Sheet

Date: 23-Sep-2007   Recorder______________________
STP #_____________Level #_____________

ELEVATIONS AND COORDINATES:
Bottom Elevation of Level (below ground surface): ________________________________
Other point elev. (specify)______________________________________________________

SOIL MATRIX/DESCRIPTIONS:

a) Matrix:______________________________________________________________

b) Color:_________________ (Munsell) Texture:_____________________________

c) General Notes:________________________________________________________

ARTIFACTS: (what artifacts are present - descriptions of unusual artifacts)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Absent</th>
<th>Coal:</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Absent</th>
</tr>
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<td>Bone</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Glass:</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Metal:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pipe:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N.A. Ceramic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.A. Flake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N.A. Point</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wampum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fire Cracked Rock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Other Miscellaneous Artifacts (please list):
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

Number of Artifact bags:____________________

Features or Other Anomalies (including their location within the unit)
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>STP</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Bottom Elevation</th>
<th>Matrix</th>
<th>Munsell</th>
<th>General notes</th>
<th>Bone</th>
<th>Brick</th>
<th>Ceramic, Historic</th>
<th>Clinker</th>
<th>Shell</th>
<th>Glass</th>
<th>Metal</th>
<th>Pipe</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60cm</td>
<td>loamy/sandy</td>
<td>10YR 4/3</td>
<td>fine and powdery</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-Sep-07</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60cm</td>
<td>sandy</td>
<td>10YR 5/4</td>
<td>lots of building materials</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>23-Sep-07</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>75cm</td>
<td>sandy</td>
<td>7.5YR 2.5/2</td>
<td>sand is 10YR 5/4</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
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<td>23-Sep-07</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10cm</td>
<td>top soil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-Sep-07</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>105cm</td>
<td>sandy</td>
<td>5YR 4/6</td>
<td>dry</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-Sep-07</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60cm</td>
<td>gravel/sandy</td>
<td>10YR 5/2</td>
<td>lots of building materials</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-Sep-07</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60cm</td>
<td>gravel/sandy</td>
<td>5YR 2/2</td>
<td>lots of building materials</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td>30cm</td>
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<td>lots of building materials</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>60cm</td>
<td>gravel/sandy</td>
<td>10YR 4/3</td>
<td>lots of building materials</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100cm</td>
<td>loamy/sandy</td>
<td>10YR 3/4</td>
<td>lots of building materials</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td>23-Sep-07</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50cm</td>
<td>sandy</td>
<td>10YR 2/2</td>
<td>fine and powdery</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td>23-Sep-07</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>70cm</td>
<td>loamy/sandy</td>
<td>10YR 3/4</td>
<td>sand is 10YR 4/6</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>STP</td>
<td>Other Mix Artifacts</td>
<td>Number of Artifact Bags</td>
<td>Feature or Other Anomalies</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>Recorder</td>
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<tr>
<td>25-Sep-07</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>DG</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<td>K5</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>bricks were not saved - only noted</td>
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<tr>
<td>25-Sep-07</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>lots of bricks</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>R8</td>
<td></td>
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<td>25-Sep-07</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>lumber, lots of concrete church</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td></td>
<td>DG</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-Sep-07</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>lots of bricks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>11</td>
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Appendix E:

Artifact Database
**Surface Collection:**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Artifacts</th>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Date Range</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Plastic 331/3 record piece</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wooden game tops (tic-tac-toe)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Glass – clear – bottle – medicine – complete</td>
<td>20th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Porcelain – polychrome – doll neck piece</td>
<td>19th to 20th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Earthenware – pearlware – transferprinted –</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>blue – base pitcher</td>
<td>1790-1820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Earthenware – pearlware – transferprinted –</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>blue – body</td>
<td>1790-1820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Earthenware – stoneware – bottle base</td>
<td>18th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Earthenware – stoneware – base</td>
<td>18th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>banded blue and brown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Earthenware – tile – bathroom</td>
<td>20th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Earthenware – whiteware – rim</td>
<td>post 1860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Earthenware – whiteware – base</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Earthenware – whiteware – body</td>
<td>post 1860</td>
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**STP 01:**

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<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Date Range</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Iron nail (round)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Metal (unknown)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Glass – clear – bottle – body</td>
<td>19th to 20th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Glass – green – bottle – body</td>
<td>20th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Glass – brown – bottle – body</td>
<td>20th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Plastic button</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STP 02:**

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<td>Glass – green – neck – Alcohol Bottle Fragment</td>
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<td>Glass – clear – body</td>
<td>post 1860</td>
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<td>Blue – rim shard</td>
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<td>Earthenware – pipe bowl fragment</td>
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Appendix F:

Other Field Images
Image 24: Site prior to foundation installation
Image 25: STP area – “backyard” of the property

Image 26: STP area – “backyard” of the property
Image 27: new building foundation

Image 28: new building foundation
Image 29: Excavating STPs 1-4

Image 30: Taking Munsell chart readings
Image 33: Back-dirt pile area

Image 34: Excavation STP 12, or trying
Image 35: Excavation STP 12, or trying

Image 36: Excavating STP 10 – or trying
Image 37: Construction debris littered the site

Image 38: Sifting and recording
Appendix G:

C.V.
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.

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

PROFESSIONAL LICENSES:

Register of Professional Archaeologists

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


EMPLOYMENT - ARCHAEOLOGY:

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

BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER
Teacher Assistant, June 2001 to present

WEST VILLAGE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FUND CORPORATION
Principal Investigator, West Village Housing Project, Manhattan, New York, September 2007 to present

BFC PARTNERS
Principal Investigator, 210 Board Street, Staten Island, New York, September 2007 to present

FORTUNE SOCIETY
Principal Investigator, Fortune Society Project, Manhattan, New York, September 2007 to present
MC R RESTORATION
Principal Investigator, South Jamaica Urban Renewal Project, Queens, New York, March 2007 to present

ATLAS CONCRETE
Principal Investigator, Rufus King Park Restoration Project, Queens, New York, March 2007 to present

MANUEL ELKEN CORPORATION, INC./NYC DEPARTMENT OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
Principal Investigator, Wall Street Water Main Project, New York, New York, August 2006 to present

URS CORPORATION
Site Supervisor, Dey Street, New York, New York Project, August 2006 to present
Site Supervisor, Atlantic Yards, Brooklyn, New York, February 2007 to present
Site Supervisor, Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, New York, March 2007 to present

RADIN CONSULTANTING, INCORPORATED
Principal Investigator, Hunterdon, New Jersey Project, June 2006

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 February 2007

WILLIAM A. GROSS CONSTRUCTION
Principal Investigator, Martin’s Field Phase II Project, September 2005 to August 2006

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
Archaeologist, Consolidated Edison Project, NY May 2006

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
Principal Investigator, Dyckman Farmhouse Project, August 2007 to present
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 and February 2007 to present  
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 present
Developed the Interpretive-Educational-Curriculum Plan for the Hendrick I. Lott House.

VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE:

NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, BRONX EXPEDITIONARY HIGH SCHOOL
Educational and Curriculum Consultant, August 2004 to December 2004

NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION, DISTRICT 22
Grant writer and consultant, May 2002 to September 2002

NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION
Laboratory Assistant, October 1997 to December 1997
Stone Street Historical District Project

BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER - FIELD SCHOOL
Co-Director, August 1999
147 Hicks Street Cistern Excavation Project

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

Excavator, May 1995 and June 1994
Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House, Brooklyn, NY; Timothy Knapp House, Rye, NY

BROOKLYN COLLEGE – DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGY
Teacher Assistant, September 1996 to June 1998
Introduction to Archaeological Laboratory Methods

WEB & MEDIA DESIGN:

BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER
Created press and field school promotional material and packets.
Developed and maintains web site for the Department’s archaeology program.
http://depthome.brooklyn.cuny.edu/anthro/dept

HENDRICK I. LOTT HOUSE PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION
Created press and promotional material and packets. Newsletter designer and editor.
Developed and maintains web site for the organization. http://www.lotthouse.org

PIETER 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.


Loorya, Alyssa and Christopher Ricciardi.


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


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


Bankoff, H. Arthur and Alyssa Loorya. 2007a City Hall Park Project – Archaeology Magazine Online http://www.archaeology.org/online/features/cityhallpark/


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.


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


Membership In Professional Organizations:

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

Computer skills:

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

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

63
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 E. Sawyer, Academic Department Administrator  
History Department - Columbia University  
611 Fayerweather Hall  
1180 Amsterdam Avenue  
New York, New York 10027  
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Fax: (212) 932-0602  
Email: ses18@columbia.edu

**Cultural Resource Management:**

Oded Horodniceanu, P.E., CPSI, Deputy General Manager  
UA Construction (An Urbitran Group Company)  
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Fax: (212) 366-6214  
E-mail: odedh@urbitran.com

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6 Hewlett Drive  
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Igor Gerbor  
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Lou Dellaquilla  
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Manuel Elken  
Manuel Elken CO., P.C. Consulting Engineers  
419 Park Avenue South  
New York, New York 10016  
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Fax: (212) 686-8298  
Web: www.manuelelken.com  

Paul Critelli, Utility Manager  
Judlau Contracting, Inc.  
26-16 Ulmer Street  
College Point, New York 11354-1137  
Phone: (718) 321-1818  
Fax: (718) 661-3994  
Email: pcritelli@aol.com  

Thomas Polsinelli  
Atlas Roll-Off Construction Corporation  
95-11 147th Place  
Jamaica, Queens, New York 11435-4507  
Phone: (718) 523-3000  
Fax: (718) 658-2293  

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  

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
EDUCATION:

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

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

BROOKLYN COLLEGE; Brooklyn, New York.

EMPLOYMENT:

UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
Project Archaeologist, September 2001 to present
Cultural Resource Specialist, NHPA, NEPA, EA, EIS and Environmental Coordinator, Project Manager – Mattituck Inlet Study and the Long Island Dredge Material Management Program
Project area includes: Long Island and the Hudson Valley.

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

AUDUBON SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT
Archaeologist, May 2001

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES
Archaeological Educator, November 1999

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**CHRYSALIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, INCORPORATED**

**Field Director and Researcher**, January 2002 to present
- West Village Apartment Project; New York, New York, September 2007 to present
- 210 Broad Street Project; Staten Island, New York, September 2007 to present
- Fortune Society Project; New York, New York, September 2007 to present
- Dyckman Farmhouse Project; New York, New York, August 2007 to present
- South Jamaica Urban Renewal Project; Queens, New York, July 2007 to present
- Rufus King Park Restoration Project, Queens, New York, March 2007 to present
- Wall Street Water Main Project, New York, New York, August 2006 to May 2007
- Hunterdon, New Jersey Project, June 2006
- 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 February 2007
- Martin’s Field Phase II Project, Queens, New York, September 2005 to August 2006
- 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 April 2006
- 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

- Marine Park; Brooklyn, NY, Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House; Brooklyn, NY, Bartow-Pell Mansion; Bronx, NY

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

**SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY FALL FIELD EXCAVATION**

**Excavator**, September-October 1995
- The Erie House; Port Byron, NY

**WILLIAM AND MARY FIELD SCHOOL**

**Surveyor**, May 1994
- St. Martin; Netherlands Antilles
RESEARCH EXPERIENCE:

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

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

AWARDS/GRANTS:

Brooklyn Borough President’s Historians Award (through the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center) - 1998
CUNY-PSE Grant (through the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center) - 1998, 1999, 2000
Conference Travel Grant - Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York – 1997 through 2001
USACOE District Commander’s Award for Scholarly Research 2005
USACOE Team of the Year Award - Jamaica Bay Marsh Island Restoration Project, 2006

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 2006 Board of Trustees - Salt Marsh Alliance
2005 CNEHA – Student Paper Judge
2004 to 2005 President – Professional Archaeologists of New York City
2003 to 2006 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 2006 Trustee - The Hendrick I. Lott House Preservation Association
1997 to 2001 Secretary - Metropolitan Chapter-NYS Archaeological Association
REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS:

Ricciardi, Christopher.


2004a Changing Through The Century: Life on the Lott Family Farm, Town of Flatlands, Kings County (Brooklyn), New York in the Nineteenth Century. Doctoral Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.


Ricciardi, Christopher and Alyssa Loorya.

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

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


Bankoff, H. Arthur and Christopher Ricciardi.
1996 Excavations At The Timothy Knapp House; Rye, New York.

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


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.


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.

Loorya, Alyssa and Christopher Ricciardi.


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


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.


MEDIA DESIGN:

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

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

TRAINING:

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

CONFERENCE PAPERS/CHAIRS:

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

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

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

01-09-97  Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Corpus Christi, Texas
“From Private to Public: 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: Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY"

10-18-97  Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference; Altoona, Pennsylvania
  "From Private to Public: Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY"

01-08-98  Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Atlanta, Georgia
  "Education and Archaeology: Getting Grade Schools Involved"

01-09-98  Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Atlanta, Georgia
  "Where Did The Family Farm Go? Excavating 19th Century Brooklyn, NY"

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

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

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

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

10-12-99  New York State Archaeological Association - Metropolitan Chapter; New York, New York
  "More Questions Then Answers: The Hendrick I. Lott Archaeology Project"

10-14-99  Norwalk Community-Technical College, Norwalk, Connecticut Lecture Series
  "Historical Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY"

01-08-00  Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Quebec City, Canada
  "Excavating Brooklyn, New York’s Rural Past: The Hendrick I. Lott House
  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
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<td>John Dewey High School; Brooklyn, New York: “The Archaeology Of New York City”</td>
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<td>06-05-95</td>
<td>St. Luke’s School; New York City, New York: “What It’s Like To Be An Archaeologist”</td>
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<td>04-10-97</td>
<td>Cos Cob Elementary School; Cos Cob, Connecticut: “Archaeology in Your Backyard”</td>
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<td>05-20-97</td>
<td>Parkway School; Greenwich, Connecticut: “Archaeology and History – What it all Means”</td>
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<td>05-29-97</td>
<td>Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America Annual Meeting; New York, New York: “The Archaeology of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY”</td>
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<td>06-08-97</td>
<td>Glenville Elementary School; Glenville, CT: “Archaeology and History – What it Means”</td>
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<td>01-27-98</td>
<td>The Science Activity Exchange - Dig Into Archaeology; Greenwich, Connecticut: “Integrating Archaeology Into The Grade School”</td>
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<td>John Dewey High School; Brooklyn, New York: “Archaeology in Your Backyard”</td>
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<td>03-17-98</td>
<td>James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: “Archaeology and the Lott Family”</td>
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<td>04-04-98</td>
<td>James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: “The Archaeology of Flatlands”</td>
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<td>09-08-98</td>
<td>Community Board 13; Brooklyn, New York: “Archaeology and Education in Brooklyn”</td>
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<td>09-15-98</td>
<td>Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, New York: “Excavating the Lott House”</td>
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<td>10-25-98</td>
<td>Brooklyn History Day; Brooklyn, New York: “Brooklyn History from the Dirt Up”</td>
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<td>12-21-98</td>
<td>Brooklyn New School, Brooklyn, New York: “The Archaeology of Brooklyn”</td>
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<td>03-09-99</td>
<td>Historic House Trust Lecture Series; New York, New York: “The Archaeology of New York City’s Historic Houses”</td>
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<td>06-09-99</td>
<td>Architectural Institute of America - Brooklyn Chapter; Brooklyn, New York: “Excavating the Hendrick I. Lot House”</td>
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<td>07 &amp; 08-99</td>
<td>South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York</td>
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<td>07-21-99</td>
<td>Brooklyn Center for the Urban Environment; Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York: “Excavating The Lott House”</td>
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<td>Brooklyn History Day; Brooklyn, New York: “Brooklyn History from the Backyard”</td>
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<td>11-16-99</td>
<td>Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, New York: “Archaeology In Your Backyard”</td>
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<td>11-19-99</td>
<td>Hewlett School; New York, New York: “Archaeology In Your Backyard”</td>
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<tr>
<td>12-02-99</td>
<td>P.S. 207 Brooklyn, New York: “Archaeology In Your Backyard”</td>
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<tr>
<td>04-28-00</td>
<td>Marble Hill Senior Center; Bronx, New York: “The Archaeology Of New York City”</td>
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<td>James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: “Archaeology at the Lott House”</td>
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<td>05-23-00</td>
<td>I.S. 68; Brooklyn, New York: “Digging at the Lott House”</td>
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<td>05-28-00</td>
<td>92nd Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York</td>
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<td>06-01-00</td>
<td>Millennial Stews: Food and Food Systems in the Global City, Brooklyn, New York: “Foodways at the Lott House”</td>
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<td>06-12-00</td>
<td>Dyker Heights Middle School: Dig Camp at the Lott House</td>
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<td>06-13-00</td>
<td>I.S. 68: Dig Camp at the Lott House</td>
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<tr>
<td>07 &amp; 08-00</td>
<td>South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York</td>
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<td>07-10-00</td>
<td>Salt Marsh Environmental Center; Brooklyn, New York: “Discover Brooklyn’s Cultural Landscape Through Archaeology at the Lott House and Marine Park”</td>
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<td>08-13-00</td>
<td>The Museum at Stony Brook; Stony Brook, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City”</td>
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<td>08-14-00</td>
<td>Brooklyn Historical Society: Dig Camp at the Lott House</td>
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<td>09-19-00</td>
<td>Five Towns Senior Center; Queens, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City”</td>
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<td>10-11-00</td>
<td>Fraiser Civic Association, Brooklyn, NY: “The Lott House Archaeology Project”</td>
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<td>10-21-00</td>
<td>Richmond Hill Historical Society; Queens, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City”</td>
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<td>10-26-00</td>
<td>New York Public Library; New York, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City”</td>
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<td>11-11-00</td>
<td>Selfhelp Clearview Senior Center; Queens, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City”</td>
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<tr>
<td>01-04-01</td>
<td>Roy Reuther Senior Center; Queens, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City”</td>
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<tr>
<td>03-25-01</td>
<td>Mount Vernon Museum and Garden, New York, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City”</td>
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<tr>
<td>03-28-01</td>
<td>Katonah Village Library, Katonah, New York: “The Archaeology of New York City”</td>
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</table>
05-08-01 Long Beach Senior Center; Long Beach, New York: “The Archaeology of New York City”
05-30-01 Audubon Society of Connecticut; Greenwich, CT: Archaeological-Education Dig Day
06-01-01 P.S. 195; Brooklyn, New York: “Digging Up Your Backyard: Archaeology in NYC”
10-09-01 Suffren Library; Suffren, New York: “The Archaeology of New York City”
11-11-01 Brooklyn Historical Society; Brooklyn, NY: “Archaeology in Your Backyard”
11-18-01 Brooklyn Historical Society; Brooklyn, NY: “Lott House Archaeology Project”
01-06-02 Archaeological Society of Staten Island; Staten Island, NY: “The Archaeology of NYC”
03-16-02 New Images for the Widowed; New York, New York: “The Archaeology of NYC”
06-02-02 Planting Field Arboretum; Long Island, New York: “The Archaeology of New York City”
06-26-02 Woodhaven Historical Society; Queens, New York: “The Archaeology of New York City”
07-08-02 Freeport Memorial Library; Freeport, NY: “The Archaeology of the Lott House”
10-26-02 King Manor Historical Society; Queens, New York: “The Archaeology of New York City”
10-27-02 Fishkill Historical Society; Fishkill, New York: “The Archaeology of New York City”
10-08-01 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”
01-13-04 Malloy College; Rockefeller Center, 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”
08-29-04 Sons of the American Revolution; Brooklyn, NY: “The Revolutionary War Project”
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”
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?”
07-16-06 Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: “History in your backyard”
10-15-06 Brookhaven Library; Brookhaven, NY: “The Archaeology of NYC”
10-20-06 Archaeological Society of Staten Island; Staten Island, NY: “Dutch Brooklyn”
05-07-07 Greater Astoria Historical Society; Queens, NY: “The Archaeology of NYC”
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