Rufus King Park Reconstruction Project - Phase IB Field Archaeological Monitoring Project, Jamaica, Queens (Queens County), New York – Project Number: 023-205M

FINAL REPORT - REVISED

Prepared for:
City of New York - Department of Parks and Recreation
Olmstead Center; Queens, New York

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

and

The Historic House Trust –
City of New York - Department of Parks and Recreation
New York, New York

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

December 2007
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Submitted to:

Atlas Roll-Off Construction
95-11 147th Place
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Prepared by:

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December 2007
From May through September 2007 Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants (Chrysalis) undertook cultural resource monitoring of infrastructural upgrades at Rufus King Park (RKP), Queens, New York on behalf of Atlas Construction (Atlas) and the City of New York Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks). Atlas was contracted by Parks to undertake all work defined in Capital Project #Q023-205M and sub-contracted the cultural resource portion of the project to Chrysalis. Staff on site included Alyssa Loorya, M.A., R.P.A., Principal Investigator, and Diane George, M.A..

The Cultural Resource Request for Proposal called for archaeological monitoring of subsurface excavation work in sensitive areas due to the historic nature of the property and the cultural resource sensitivity demonstrated by previous archaeological excavations. Rufus King Manor (RKM), the historic house located within RKP, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

As a heavily used recreational area, RKP’s infrastructure required upgrades. These included: poor drainage and limited electrical service throughout the Park and the Mansion. Major work was also undertaken in the soccer field that included the installation of artificial turf.

Archaeological monitoring occurred throughout excavation for the various works. Depth of excavation depended on the type of improvement and its location within the Park. This ranged from as little as eighteen inches to as deep as sixteen feet in some areas.

The stratigraphic record of the excavated areas did not shed light on either prehistoric or historic surfaces. Throughout the project, a limited amount of historic artifacts were recovered. The majority of these were from contexts that were mixed twentieth century materials. One area, adjacent to RKM contained a small, disturbed, nineteenth century deposit of alcohol bottles.

Based on the substantial excavations that occurred as part of this project, it is recommended that no further cultural resource monitoring and/or testing occur, or be required, within these areas. Although the Park retains a high level of integrity, as reported in the various previous archaeological projects, the areas covered within this project are now completely disturbed and are unlikely to reveal significant information regarding the site.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management Summary</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table of Contents</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Images</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgements</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Introduction</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Reconstruction Project</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Archaeological Monitoring</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Summary and Recommendations</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. References</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendices</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A – Archaeological Scope of Work</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B – Archaeological Monitoring Plan</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C – Artifact Database</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D – Other Field Images</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E – C.V.</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 01. Location Map</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 02. Rufus King Park</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 03. Rufus King Manor</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 04. Rufus King Park after heavy rains in August 2007</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 05. Soccer Field prior to excavation</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 06. Archaeological Excavation Area Map of Rufus King Park</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 07. Area A – Site Map Detail</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 08. Trenching for the new electrical line</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 09. Electrical trench installation – south of herb garden</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 10. Octagonal paver</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 11. Installation of holding tank as part of the pumping station</td>
<td>09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 12. Stratigraphic representation of Drainage Pumping Station</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 13. Stratigraphic record of trench</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 14. Drain line excavation in progress</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 15. Drain line excavation in progress</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 16. Excavation for new drainage conduit</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 17. Pharmaceutical bottle</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 18. Excavation for second drainage pit</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 19. Delft tile shards</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 20. Glass electrical insulator</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 21. Comfort Station/Field House excavation area</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 22. Area B – Site Map Detail</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 23. Electrical conduits</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 24. Concrete layers</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 25. Electrical trench</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 26. Area C – Site Map Detail</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 27. Electrical trench adjacent to RKM</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 28. Continuation of the electrical trench</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 29. Liquor bottles</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 30. Square-cut nail</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 31. Basement excavation</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 32. Area D – Site Map Detail</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 33. Excavation in front of RKM</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 34. Newly installed drainage conduits</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 35. Excavation in the south lawn of the RKP</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 36. Stratigraphic map – Area 4 – large excavation area</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 37. Cast iron pipe protruding from concrete block</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 38. Removal of cast iron pipe in concrete block</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image 39. Pump installation</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Image 40. Drainage pump excavation 30
Image 41. Stratigraphic map of Area 4 Pumping Station 31
Image 42. South Field Excavation 51
Image 43. South Field Excavation 51
Image 44. South Field Excavation 52
Image 45. South Field Excavation 52
Image 46. South Field Excavation 53
Image 47. South Field Excavation 53
Image 48. House Electrical Line Excavation 54
Image 49. House Electrical Line Excavation 54
Image 50. House Electrical Line Excavation 55
Image 51. House Electrical Line Excavation 55
Image 52. House Electrical Line Excavation 56
Image 53. House Electrical Line Excavation 56
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to thank Thomas Polsinelli and Atlas Construction, The City of New York – Department of Parks and Recreation, including Rachel Kramer and Anthony Williams and Meredith Sorin of the Historic House Trust of New York City, for the opportunity to work on this project. The Atlas field crew was supportive of the cultural resource process throughout the project. Mary Anne Mrozinski, and the staff, of the Rufus King Manor House were very supportive throughout the project. Dr. Christopher Matthews provided great assistance with regard to previous work that occurred on site. Diane George served as field assistant and her assistance was most appreciated. Finally, we would like to thank Amanda Sutphin, Director of Archaeology and Dr. H. Arthur Bankoff, Archaeological Advisory to the Chair, at the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission for advice, comments and consultation during this project.
I. Introduction

From May through September 2007 Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants (Chrysalis) undertook cultural resource monitoring of infrastructural upgrades at Rufus King Park (RKP), Queens, New York on behalf of Atlas Construction (Atlas) and the City of New York Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks) (Image 01). Atlas was contracted by Parks to undertake all work defined in Capital Project #Q023-205M and sub-contracted the cultural resource portion of the project to Chrysalis (Image 02). Staff on site included Alyssa Loorya, M.A., R.P.A., Principal Investigator, and Diane George, M.A..
The Cultural Resource Request for Proposal called for archaeological monitoring of subsurface excavation work in sensitive areas due to the historic nature of the property and the sensitivity demonstrated by previous archaeological excavations. Rufus King Manor (RKM) (Image 03), the historic house located within RKP, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Since the 1980s, King Manor has been the subject of several cultural resource based archaeological projects. Most recently it has been the focus of archaeological research by Dr. Christopher Matthews of Hofstra University. Over the course of several field seasons Dr. Matthews has continued to demonstrate the archaeological significance of this site. Dr. Matthews long-term archaeological study of RKP includes an analysis of documentary information being gathered (Matthews 2007).

Additional documentary study was not required for this project. As such, a history is not provided in this report. There have been several previous cultural resource reports from RKP/RKM (Cotz 1984; Grossman and Associates 1990, 1991; Loorya and Ricciardi 2006; Matthews 2007; Stone 1997, 1998).
II. Reconstruction Project

The local community heavily uses RKP. Some aspects of the Park’s infrastructure were dated, requiring upgrades, or in poor condition. RKP also suffers from poor drainage and is prone to severe flooding in heavy rains (Image 04).
This capital project included resurfacing the soccer field. The heavily used field was a large, fairly level area covered with wood chips (Image 05). Repeated efforts to maintain a natural grass surface have failed. Park’s capital plan called leveling the field and the installation of artificial turf.

Other major works required trenching over a significant portion of the Park property as well as within the immediate vicinity of RKM. The first was the installation of new drainage conduits. The drainage project required substantial excavation in several locations on the property. The second was for expanded electrical service and upgrades to the area of the new soccer field and to RKM.
III. Archaeological Monitoring

Excavation occurred in several locations throughout RKP. For discussion, excavations areas are designated as Areas 1 through 4. An overall site map is presented below (Image 06). Detailed specific site maps for each Area, 1 through 4, are presented in the individual sections.

![Image 06: Archaeological Excavation Area Map of Rufus King Park](image-url)
Area 1 – Northern portion of RKP

Image 07: Area A - Site Map Detail

1 See Appendix C for a full listing of artifacts recovered from the various excavation areas and Appendix D for additional field images not included in the body of this text.
Soccer Field Perimeter

As part of the upgrades new electrical lines were installed throughout RKP including the area around the soccer field (Image 07). To facilitate this, trenching around the perimeter of the field occurred via mechanical means. This trench was two feet (2’) wide and two feet (2’) deep (Image 08). At several intervals, adjacent to existing lampposts, larger four by four foot (4’ x 4’) areas were excavated to a depth of three and a half to four feet (3 ½’ x 4’) to accommodate electric boxes.

![Image 08: Trenching for the new electrical line](image)

The soil in this area consisted of a wood chip laden hummus followed by a red-brown sandy clay. No artifacts were recovered from this area though several instances of modern materials were noted.

Excavation of this electrical trench continued from the south-eastern edge of the soccer field to cross the path leading from the 153rd & 90th Street entrance (Image 09). It continued south past the playground and into the field that separates the playground from the herb garden and comfort station.
Continued excavation did not reveal any significant material remains and revealed a stratigraphy similar to that noted above. As the trench proceeded south, the red sandy layer turned to lighter brown sand. Adjacent to and existing path, just before the area of the herb garden, several octagonal concrete and asphalt aggregate pavers, measuring nine inches (9") across were uncovered at twenty inches (20") below surface (Image 10). It appears that these pavers comprised an earlier pathway surface that had since been disturbed.
Drainage Pumping Station

Immediately south of the 153rd and 90th Street entrance a six by six foot (6' x 6') area was excavated to install a pumping unit to aid in the drainage of the park. The area was excavated to a depth of sixteen feet (16') (Image 11).

The excavated area sits at street level grade. This is approximately two to three feet (2' – 3') higher than the overall grade of the park. No artifacts were recovered from this area but several layers of stratigraphy were revealed (Image 12 and Image 13).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stratum</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stratum I</td>
<td>topsoil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratum II</td>
<td>a thin black gravel like layer (10YR 2/1) similar to road bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratum III</td>
<td>a dark grayish brown loamy clay-like soil (10YR 4/3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratum IV</td>
<td>a dark brown clayey loam (2.5Y 3/2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratum V</td>
<td>a light reddish brown sand (10YR 4/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratum VI</td>
<td>a wet sand with water worn pebbles and cobbles – glacial outwash (7.5YR 4/2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Image 12: Stratigraphic representation of Drainage Pumping Station
Drainage line Excavation

The drainage line ran from the area of the drainage pump toward the playground sprinklers. It followed the edge of the playground towards a drop off point at the soccer field. The trench measured three feet (3’) wide and varied in depth from four to six feet (4’ – 6’) (Image 14).

Excavation of this area did not reveal any cultural remains and/or stratigraphic layers. A portion of the area was previously monitored, during excavation for the electrical trench discussed above (Image 15). The area adjacent to the playground exhibited disturbance from the earlier installation of the sprinkler system. No artifacts were recovered in this area.
Image 14: Drain line excavation in progress

Image 15: Drain line excavation in progress
Soccer Field

As part of the new drainage system drainage conduits were extended into the area of the soccer field. The drainage trench in this area was excavated in two parallel segments, southeast towards the pumping unit (Image 16). Both extended for a length of one hundred ten feet (110') and measured six feet (6') wide and forty-two inches (42") deep.

Three strata were exposed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stratum I</th>
<th>Stratum II</th>
<th>Stratum III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>topsoil</td>
<td>a dark yellowish brown clay (10YR 4/4)</td>
<td>a yellowish brown sand (10YR 5/8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Image 16: Excavation for new drainage conduit

With one exception, no features or artifacts were evident throughout the length of the trench. A small clear glass pharmaceutical bottle with molded lettering (“C H Selick New York”), dating to the mid-nineteenth century was recovered (Image 17).
The second drainage trench was located parallel to the previous trench and mirrored the previous trench in all aspects. It measured six feet (6') wide and forty-two inches (42'') deep and ran for a length of one hundred ten feet (110') (Image 18).
The stratigraphic profile was identical. No features were uncovered though a fair amount of out of context artifacts were recovered from this area. These consisted mostly of soda water bottle shards from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century (Image 19). Also among the artifacts were shards of Delft fireplace tile and a glass electrical insulator (Image 20). Modern twentieth century artifacts (e.g. plastic soda bottles, food containers) were noted and discarded.
This trench contained a variety of nineteenth and twentieth century materials, including late twentieth century representations. The soccer field is known to be heavily used and frequently torn up by players wearing cleats. The long term use and attempts at maintaining a level grass field have lead to a fair amount of disturbance, leading to the mixed contexts uncovered in the upper strata.

**Area 2 – Comfort Station/Field House**

Based on a previous archaeological report (Grossman and Associates 1900, 1991) a building foundation was located in the area of the proposed trenching adjacent to the existing Comfort Station/Field House (Image 21). Based on consultation with the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), Parks, modified the excavation plan to avoid this area (see site Map – Image 06 and Image 22). The relocated vicinity along the western side of the Comfort Station/Field House was excavated for the installation of a new electrical line that connected to a newly installed junction box. This junction box and line then connected conduits to RKM.

![Image 21: Comfort Station/Field House excavation area](Image 21)

Along the western side of the comfort station, approximately five feet (5') from the building the eighteen to twenty inch (18" – 20") wide by twenty inch (20") deep electrical trench continued. This was a continuation of the electrical trench excavated in the northern half of the park from the path adjacent to the 153rd and 90th Avenue entrance that continued south past the herb garden (Image 23).

A connection required that the north-west corner of the foundation be excavated to a depth of three and a half feet (3½’). No buried cultural remains and/or stratigraphic layers were uncovered in this area.
Image 22: Area B - Site Map Detail
The surface in this area has been subject to multiple repaving. Two layers of concrete were uncovered, each measuring six inches (6") (Image 24). The sub-surface was a clean sandy loam that was likely brought in from off-site around the same time that the comfort station was constructed.

The trench continued past the comfort station into the wood-chipped area of the southern half of the park to meet up with a junction box and lamp-post.
The trench ran south from the junction box approximately thirty feet (30’) then making a 90° turn to the west. This section was also excavated for approximately thirty feet (30’) in length. It followed the curved edge of the driveway past the fence of RKM and continued approximately ten feet (10’) past the fence, where it tailed off into the lawn. The excavated depth was between twenty and twenty-four inches (20” - 24”) and the trench was twenty-two inches (22”) wide (Image 25).

No distinct stratigraphy was present. The soil was a sandy rust-color (7.5YR 4/6) with brown clay inclusions.

No artifacts were present though several octagonal concrete and asphalt aggregate pavers, measuring nine inches (9”) across, were evident beneath the asphalt surface layer. These were neither continuous nor intact and likely represent fill/remnants of an earlier surface. These are similar to the pavers found in the northern half of the park.
Area 3 – King Manor

Area 3 focused around Rufus King Manor House. Trenching was undertaken to connect new electrical utility line to the house (Image 26).

An electrical line trench was dug on the east side of house running east-west. It was situated between the porch and cellar hatch (Image 27). The trench measured fourteen inches (14”) wide by twenty-four inches (24”) deep and extended five feet (5’) east from the house foundation. At the eastern end of the trench, an approximate twenty by twenty inch (20” x 20”) square was excavated for an electrical box.
The trench was excavated by a combination of mechanical and manual means. No distinct stratigraphy was uncovered. Only two layers were present, the asphalt surface followed by a mottled reddish-brown slightly sandy soil (Image 85).

In the area between the porch and the bulkhead, several brick fragments were observed. Also in this area, several artifacts recovered include shards of green liquor bottle glass (Image 29), and one square cut nail in an excellent state of preservation (Image 30). It does not appear that these artifacts were in a primary context. They were likely disturbed during reconstruction/renovation episodes in the porch area. The liquor bottles appear to date to the early to mid nineteenth century. With the presence of both string and molded flanged rim remains, no complete pieces were recovered.
Image 28: Continuation of the electrical trench

Image 29: Liquor bottles
An area in the basement was also excavated for the new electrical line. Currently the basement has a mid to late twentieth century concrete floor. The concrete floor was removed, with the aid of mechanical means, then all excavation occurred manually (Image 31).

The trench ran on a north-south orientation and ranged from six to nine inches (6" – 9") wide, twelve inches (12") deep and five feet (5’) in length. The concrete surface accounted for five inches (5”). A clean rust-colored sandy soil was located beneath the concrete. No artifacts were recovered.
Area 4 - South Lawn

A large trench to facilitate two parallel drainage pipes was excavated in the southern lawn of the park, in front of RKM, outside the Manor gates (Image 32 and 33). The trench was excavated on an east-west orientation via mechanical means (Image 34). It measured twenty-two feet (22’) wide by two hundred twenty feet (220’) long and was approximately twelve feet (12’) deep.
Image 33: Excavation in front of RKM

Image 34: Newly installed drainage conduits
The soil beneath the topsoil layer consisted of a loose light colored sand that was prone to collapse (Image 35).

Image 35: Excavation in the south lawn of the RKP

The unstable nature of the soil made it difficult to discern detail or make close observations of the stratigraphy. There appear to have been three strata (Image 36).

Stratum I  A dry, grayish-brown topsoil (10YR 3/1)
Stratum II  Reddish-brown sandy clay (10YR 4/4)
Stratum III Light colored, tan sand (2.5Y 7/4) with cobbles at uniform intervals
Area 4 - Drainage Trench South of King Manor
North profile (section)

Image 36: Stratigraphic map – Area 4 – large excavation area
Directly in line with the front door of the house approximately three feet (3’) beneath the surface, a metal pipe containing three rubber insulating tubes was uncovered. Two feet (2’) south of this pipe a concrete block was also exposed at approximately three feet (3’) below surface. The relationship, if any, between the two is unclear. The exposed surface of the block measured forty-five by forty-seven inches (45” x 47”). Protruding vertically from the center of the block was a one inch (1”) thick cast iron pipe twelve inches (12”) in diameter (Image 37). Four iron bolts were set at even intervals around the pipe (Image 38). The identification and function of the object remains undetermined. It was removed during excavation.

![Image 37: Cast iron pipe protruding from concrete block](image)

No artifacts were recovered from this area. The sandy matrix was sterile and fairly uniform. It differs in both texture and color to the soils observed elsewhere on the site. The sand in this area is clean sand, loosely packed with layers of cobble as approximately four or six foot (4’ – 6’) intervals. Though unclear how this profile came about it would seem that the sand originated off-site and is not natural to the landscape.
An area in the southeast corner of the park was excavated for a drainage pump that would connect with the drainage pipes installed in the southern area of the Park (Image 39). This pump pit measured approximately six by four feet (6' x 4') and was excavated to a depth of thirteen feet (13') below grade. Beneath the wood-chipped top soil layer was a reddish sandy layer similar to that observed in the southern lawn of the Park. This area was also prone to collapse. No artifacts were recovered from this area and no distinct stratigraphy was revealed (Image 40).

The stratigraphic profile was the similar to that observed in the excavation of the drainage pump pit adjacent to the 153rd and 90th Avenue entrance (Image 41).

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<td>topsoil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratum II</td>
<td>a dark grayish brown loamy clay-like soil (10YR 4/3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratum III</td>
<td>a dark brown clayey loam (2.5Y 3/2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stratum V</td>
<td>a wet sand with water worn pebbles and cobbles – glacial outwash (7.5YR 4/2)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
This area was connected to the south field of the park by a trench that measured twenty-five feet (25') long and five feet (5') wide. The trench was excavated to a depth of eleven feet (11').

As the trench approached the southern lawn area it was widened to fifteen feet (15') as it crossed the path and driveway leading to King Manor.

No artifacts were recovered from this portion of the excavation and the stratigraphy was consistent with the other areas excavated in the southern portion of the park.
Image 41: Stratigraphic map of Area 4 Pumping Station
IV. Conclusions and Recommendations

Despite a high potential for the recovery of prehistoric and historic artifacts, features and stratigraphic layers monitored, excavations within RKP did not reveal any of these resources.

In general, the stratigraphic record on the periphery of RKP indicates a modern history of intensive landscaping and modernization during the twentieth century. Large amounts of clean fill material that were likely deposited during improvements to RKP were present in some areas, particularly the southern-most area of the park. Throughout the park, excavation trenches revealed a fairly consistent topsoil layer followed by either clean reddish sand or gray sandy fill. It appears that the area outside the perimeter of RKM, excavated as part of this project, was not heavily impacted during the historic use period.

Among the historic materials recovered only one area exhibited any degree of historic integrity. The material recovered between the porch and bulkhead of RKM, were of a closed temporal context though they had been disturbed by, most likely, a previous construction episode.

The materials uncovered in the area of the soccer field were of a completely disturbed context. Historic period materials were found in direct association with modern materials. It is likely that the historic materials originated from another location either on or off site and were disturbed since their re-deposition in this area. There is no indication that these materials do, or can not be, related in any manner to RKM.

Based on the significant impact caused by the excavation required for this project, it is the recommendation that no further cultural resource monitoring and/or testing should be required in the South Lawn and Soccer Field areas.

Excavation in these areas revealed little information with regard to the stratigraphic record or in situ material deposits. However, the long term history and occupation of the overall property, as well as information gathered from previous archaeological projects within RKP, warrants a continued determination that remaining areas of the park remain highly sensitive. Therefore, future excavations within the vicinity of RKM should continue to be subjected to archaeological monitoring for cultural resources.
V. Reference

Cotz, Jo Ann E.

Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.

Grossman and Associates, Inc.

Loorya, Alyssa and Christopher Ricciardi.

Matthews, Christopher.
2007 Personal Communications. Hofstra University.

Stone, Linda.

Appendix A:

Scope of Work - Field Monitoring Proposal
March 13, 2007

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

Re: Rufus King Manor Park, Queens, New York - Cultural Resource Monitoring Project

Dear Mr. Polsinelli:

My name is Alyssa Loorya, President of Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Incorporated (CAC). Thank you for contacting me with regard to the Request for Proposal for Cultural Resource (Archaeological) Monitoring at Rufus King Park, Queens, New York. As registered professional archaeologists CAC is qualified, under the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP) and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYCLPC) guidelines for professional archaeologists, to undertake this project. CAC is a fully licensed and insured Corporation.

The Project, according to the Item #68 from the City of New York Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks), lists the following tasks:

- Monitoring excavation for various portions of the project
- Conduct necessary laboratory work on any material remains recovered
- Package and transport all material remains to Parks or designated location
- Produce an acceptable final report that will be submitted to Parks and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC)

Any material remains recovered during Archaeological Monitoring will be brought to my laboratory facility where they will be washed, catalogued and identified following the field work. The materials will then be returned to Parks upon completion of the report. Once the field and laboratory work is completed a report will be prepared and submitted to Parks and LPC for review.

4110 Quinnin Road
Brooklyn, New York 11234-4322
E-mail: ChrysalisArchaeology@att.net
Phone/Fax: (718) 645-3962
Cell: (347) 922-5581
As per our conversation, it is understood that laboratory analysis and report writing will **not** occur on site at Rufus King Manor Park and that the hours required to complete the tasks as outlined on page 420 (Item #68 - under Construction Monitoring) from Parks, will occur in other locations and accounted/invoiced as separate tasks. Time sheets for laboratory and report work will be maintained and submitted as part of the final report and invoice.

For your records I will also send this proposal outline by mail. In that package I will include the following information as well:

a) An outline of the Cultural Resource Process (under the NYSOPRHP and NYC LPC) so that you may have a better understanding of their requirements and the process. This information provides greater detail to the outline provided during our conversation yesterday.

b) A copy of my resume for your records.

If you have any questions with regard to this proposal or the Cultural Resource Management Process and Requirements, please contact me at the number(s) listed below.

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

Sincerely,

Alyssa Loorya

Alyssa Loorya

Enclosures (by mail)
Appendix B:

Monitoring Plan – LPC Submittal
INTRODUCTION:

The following Scope of Work describes the tasks that will be performed for a Phase IB Field Monitoring Project that is to occur within the confines of Rufus King Park, Jamaica, Queens (Queens County), New York. The purpose of this investigation is to: 1) determine whether the project area contains prehistoric and/or historic resources, 2) determine if additional archaeological work is needed for any resources located during the investigation; 3) develop a historical and archaeological context(s) for interpretation and evaluation of any archaeological resources that are or may be present within the area of potential effects (APE); and 4) provide all necessary services related to the cultural resource process during the overall construction project of Rufus King Park.

The proposed investigation will consist of four primary tasks: 1) Monitoring of specified construction areas, 2) archaeological excavation, in the event of buried cultural resources being uncovered, 3) all necessary laboratory analysis of the material remains, if any are uncovered and, 4) report preparation.

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 also be conducted pursuant to the Standards for Cultural Resources Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections in New York State (NYAC 1994) and the New York City 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).
PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

A Phase IB Archaeological undertaking is required at Rufus King Park. The overall project plans call for excavation, ranging from one to sixteen feet in depth below current grade. Excavations will be for the installation of new utilities within the Park and connections to pre-existing sewers along the exterior of the Park.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY:

Five previous cultural resource projects have been undertaken within Rufus King Park and one long term academic archaeological study is currently underway. The previous studies have identified that the overall site of Rufus King Park has the potential to reveal information on the various King family members who owned the property. Rufus King, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a strong supporter of the Abolition movement, is a significant figure in local history. The possibility exists that structures relating to King Manor may be uncovered during the proposed project.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING:

The Scope of Work from the City of New York - Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks) calls for monitoring of various phases of the construction. Chrysalis will be on site to monitor the excavation and will be on call if any potential cultural resource is uncovered in an area that was not previously determined to require on site monitoring.

Monitoring is projected to occur in the following areas:

Area A: Plans call for a one foot circular pit connecting to a two foot trench, for electrical lines, to be excavated. This pit is located in the northwest corner of the area. The trench will circle around the “stockpile” area, which in itself will be excavated to one foot below surface. In the area of the ball court, the southeast portion, excavation to a depth of two feet is called for.

Chrysalis will monitor excavations for the utility trench and in the former ball court area. Initial monitoring will occur within the two areas that are to be excavated to a depth of one foot. However, a determination, after in-field consultation with Atlas, Parks’ Resident Engineer and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), will be made if further monitoring is required. This determination will be based on the results of the one foot excavation.
Area B: Plans call for the excavation to a depth of two feet for a utility line and connection to an existing sewer line along the property line of the Park at 153rd Street. This sewer connection will require excavation to a depth of sixteen feet. Monitoring will occur for excavation of both the utility trench and the sewer connection.
Area C: Plans call for excavation to a depth of two feet for a second utility line and a connection to the existing sewer line along the property line of the Park, also along 153rd Street. This sewer connection will require excavation to a depth of sixteen feet. Monitoring will occur for both the utility trench and sewer connection excavations.
Excavation trenches will be monitored, recorded, digitally photographed and the stratigraphic record, if discernable, recorded. In the event that cultural materials are uncovered, Chrysalis will temporarily halt excavation, in that area, document and remove the material(s).

If an area of concentrated buried, in situ, cultural remains are uncovered, Chrysalis will temporarily halt the excavation in that area and conduct a limited Phase IB Field Test of that area. This will consist of opening a limited number of small test pits approximately one meter (1m) square. The test pits will be excavated by natural strata to the maximum depth of anticipated construction impacts, or where possible, sterile subsoil. If natural strata cannot be clearly identified, then 10-centimeter arbitrary levels will be used. Soil from each stratum will be screened through 1/4-inch hardware mesh and described in standard USDA terminology, with soil color recorded in reference to the Munsell standard. Soil profiles will be drawn of each test pit once excavation has reached the limit of the construction impact or sterile soil. Recovered artifacts from excavated contexts will be bagged and labeled according to their unique provenience and transported to the laboratory for processing and analysis. Digital photographs will be taken to document the project area.

Human skeletal remains, if encountered, will not be disturbed. If encountered, Chrysalis will halt construction and notify the City of New York - Departments of Police, Parks, LPC and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NY SHPO).

FIELDWORK, IF NECESSARY:

Any newly identified sites will be documented as completely as possible. An attempt will be made to define the boundaries of identified sites. However, the Scope of Work from Parks does not allow for full Phase II Archaeological Field Testing. Field work undertaken as part of this Scope of Work would identify the presence and boundaries of the potential site and outline a recommendation for a Phase II field investigation.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS/LABORATORY WORK, IF NECESSARY:

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 Parks. Any material remains recovered will be packaged and boxed in archival
safe materials and returned to Parks upon the completion of the project. It is the legal responsibility of Parks to properly curate the material remains.

REPORT:

Upon completion of research, Chrysalis will prepare a comprehensive Phase IIb Archaeological Monitoring report that meets the standards and guidelines as set forth by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. This report will be prepared providing details of the results of the field work, an analysis of the collected data, if any, and 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.
Hello:

I wanted to let you know that LPC is in receipt of a scope of work for the archaeological monitoring for the above referenced project which was prepared by Alyssa Loorya. We concur with her recommendations. Please let us know when this work will begin.

Also, thank you again for agreeing to change the direction of the electrical trench that runs from the comfort station to the east side of King Manor to avoid the area of archaeological sensitivity as identified by Dr. Chris Matthews.

Best,
Amanda

Amanda Sutphin
Director of Archaeology
Landmarks Preservation Commission
(212) 669-7823
FAX (212) 669-7823
Appendix C:

Artifact Database
### Rufus King Park – Artifact Database – Area 1: Drainage Trench in Soccer Field

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Object/Form</th>
<th>Date Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Metal – Iron</td>
<td>Lock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shell</td>
<td>Clam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ceramic – Earthenware</td>
<td>Tile – hexagonal</td>
<td>20th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ceramic – Earthenware</td>
<td>unidentified</td>
<td>20th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ceramic – Earthenware</td>
<td>Tile – green glazed</td>
<td>20th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Glass — Brown</td>
<td>Beer Bottle</td>
<td>20th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Glass – Green</td>
<td>Liquor bottle - body</td>
<td>19th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Glass – Clear</td>
<td>Bottle - body</td>
<td>20th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Glass – Clear</td>
<td>Medicinal bottle - embossed</td>
<td>&quot;C H Selick New York&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rufus King Park – Artifact Database – Area 1: Soccer Field

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Object/Form</th>
<th>Date Range</th>
</tr>
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<td>Oyster</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bone</td>
<td>Pig - butchered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>slag</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Metal – Iron</td>
<td>Square cut nail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Metal – Iron</td>
<td>washer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>strapping</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>unidentified</td>
<td></td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>Round nails</td>
<td>20th Century</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<td>Square nails</td>
<td>18th–19th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Metal – Iron</td>
<td>nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>20th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ceramic – Earthenware</td>
<td>Bathroom tile - blue</td>
<td>20th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ceramic – Earthenware</td>
<td>Bathroom tile - white</td>
<td>20th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ceramic – Earthenware</td>
<td>Bathroom tile – mint green</td>
<td>20th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
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<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ceramic – Earthenware</td>
<td>Fireplace tile – tin-glazed - Mulberry</td>
<td>18th Century</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Ceramic – Earthenware</td>
<td>Redware Flower pot - body</td>
<td>20th Century</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Ceramic – Porcelain</td>
<td>Body shard</td>
<td>19th-20th Century</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Ceramic – Stoneware –</td>
<td>Utilitarian Buckley glazed – Body</td>
<td>1748-1760</td>
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<td>Ceramic – Earthenware</td>
<td>Whiteware – Body</td>
<td>Post 1860</td>
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<td>Ball clay</td>
<td>Pipe stem – 4/64</td>
<td>18th-19th Century</td>
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<td>Glass</td>
<td>Window glass</td>
<td>19th-20th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Glass</td>
<td>Marble - green</td>
<td>20th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Glass – Clear</td>
<td>Bottle - body</td>
<td>20th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Glass – Clear</td>
<td>Water/Soda Bottle – Embossed &quot;&amp;&quot; - body</td>
<td>Early 20th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Glass – Clear</td>
<td>Water/Soda Bottle – Embossed &quot;M Homeye&quot; - body</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Glass – Clear</td>
<td>Medicinal Bottle – Embossed “ENDLEN” and “ECLSTE” - body</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Glass – Clear</td>
<td>Bottle - Embossed “College Point” and “Registered” along with image of a deer head</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Glass – Clear</td>
<td>Condiment bottle - neck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Glass – Clear</td>
<td>Medicinal Bottle - base</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Glass – Clear</td>
<td>Water/Soda bottle - base</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Glass – Clear</td>
<td>Water/Soda bottle - Embossed – “RED” - base</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Glass – Bottle – Medicinal – complete (small)</td>
<td>Medicinal Bottle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Glass – Clear</td>
<td>Bottle - Embossed “ JOS WITTMA”; “QUEENS”; “WOODHAVEN”; “BORO”; “NY”; THRALL PLAC”; “BROADWAY”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Object/Form</td>
<td>Date Range</td>
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<tr>
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<td>--------------</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glass – Clear</td>
<td>Electrical Insulator – Embossed “NEW”</td>
<td>20th Century</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glass – Brown</td>
<td>Medicinal Bottle - Embossed “FULTON ST”; “KLYN NY” (octagonal shaped)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glass – Brown</td>
<td>Bottle - body</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glass – Brown</td>
<td>Bottle - rim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glass – Brown</td>
<td>Medicinal Bottle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glass – Rose</td>
<td>Bottle - base</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>Liquor bottle - body</td>
<td>19th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glass – Clear</td>
<td>Bottle - body</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glass – Clear</td>
<td>Bottle - neck</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Bottle - base</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glass – Clear</td>
<td>Bottle - Embossed “MINCK”; “45T053B”; “BROOKLYN” - base</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glass – Clear</td>
<td>Bottle - Embossed “EAUERST”; “OOKLYN” - Base</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Bottle – Embossed “MING” - body</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glass – Clear</td>
<td>Bottle - Embossed “W”; “WAG” - body</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glass – Clear</td>
<td>Bottle - Embossed “ER &amp; R” - body</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glass – Clear</td>
<td>Bottle - Embossed “BREWING REGISTERD” - body</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glass – Clear</td>
<td>Bottle - Embossed “MINCK BR”; “45T055”; “BRO” - body</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Glass – Clear</td>
<td>Bottle - Embossed “ISLM” - body</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glass – White</td>
<td>Condiment jar lid - Embossed “Fruit Jar Company”</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ceramic</td>
<td>brick</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Metal – Iron</td>
<td>Square cut nail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Shell</td>
<td>oyster</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Glass – Green</td>
<td>Liquor bottle - body</td>
<td>19th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
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<td>Liquor bottle - base</td>
<td>19th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Glass – Green</td>
<td>Liquor bottle – neck w/string rim</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Glass – Green</td>
<td>Liquor bottle – string rim</td>
<td>19th Century</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix D:

Other Field Images:
Image 42: South Field Excavation

Image 43: South Field Excavation
Image 44: South Field Excavation

Image 45: South Field Excavation
Image 46: South Field Excavation

Image 47: South Field Excavation
Image 50: House Electrical Line Excavation

Image 51: House Electrical Line Excavation
Image 52: House Electrical Line Excavation

Image 53: House Electrical Line Excavation
Appendix E:

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

EDUCATION:

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY CENTER;
New York, New York.
Ph.D. Candidate in Anthropology/Historical Archaeology,
expected graduation: Spring 2008.

HUNTER COLLEGE; New York, New York.

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

PROFESSIONAL LICENSES:

Register of Professional Archaeologists

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


EMPLOYMENT - ARCHAEOLOGY:

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

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

GRAY & PAPE
Public Education Director, Millennium Project, New York, October 2007 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/JONATHAN ROSE COMPANIES
Principal Investigator, Fortune Society Project, Manhattan, New York, September 2007 to present
M C 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 Emmanuelle 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/

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


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
<table>
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<td>01-09-97</td>
<td>Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Corpus Christi, Texas</td>
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<td>&quot;Archaeology and Education: An Example from Rye, New York&quot;</td>
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<td>Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Ocean City, Maryland</td>
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<td>&quot;Archaeology and Education: An Example from Rye, New York&quot;</td>
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<td>01-08-97</td>
<td>Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Atlanta, Georgia</td>
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<td>&quot;Education and Archaeology: Getting Grade Schools Involved&quot;</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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<tr>
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<td>&quot;Integrating Archaeology Into The Grade School&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>06-12-98</td>
<td>I.S. 211; Brooklyn, New York: &quot;Archaeology at the Lott House&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>04-10-99</td>
<td>Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>&quot;Excavating Brooklyn Farmsteads: Urban Archaeology Meets Rural Sites&quot;</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>07-19-99</td>
<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: &quot;Excavating The Lott House&quot;</td>
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<td>10-16-99</td>
<td>New York State Archives, New York, New York: &quot;Teaching Into the Millennium: Integrating Archaeology into the Curriculum&quot;</td>
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<td>11-16-99</td>
<td>Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, New York: &quot;Excavating the Lott House&quot;</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>&quot;Excavating Brooklyn, NY's Rural Past: The Hendrick I. Lott Farmstead Project&quot;</td>
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<td>05-23-00</td>
<td>I.S. 68; Brooklyn, New York: &quot;Digging at the Lott House&quot;</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, NY</td>
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<td>06-01-00</td>
<td>Millennial Stews: Food and Food Systems in the Global City, Brooklyn, NY</td>
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<td>Dyker Heights Middle School: Dig Camp at the Lott House</td>
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<td>I.S. 68: Dig Camp at the Lott House</td>
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<td>07 &amp; 08-00</td>
<td>South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY</td>
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<td>07-10-00</td>
<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>08-02-00</td>
<td>Brooklyn Historical Society: Dig Camp at the Lott House</td>
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<td>08-00</td>
<td>South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY</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>&quot;Beyond Community Involvement: The Hendrick I. Lott House Archaeological Project and its Impact in the Surrounding Community&quot;</td>
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<td>10-19-01</td>
<td>Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference, Niagara, Canada</td>
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<td>&quot;Unearthing 19th Century Farm Life in New York: The Lott House Project&quot;</td>
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<td>01-17-03</td>
<td>Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Providence, Rhode Island.</td>
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<td>&quot;The City Hall Park Project Poster Session&quot;</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>&quot;Archaeology and Historic Preservation as Educational Learning Tools&quot;</td>
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<td>10-00-03</td>
<td>Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York: &quot;Teacher Workshop-Archaeology&quot;</td>
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<td>01-22-04</td>
<td>Bartow-Pell Society; Bronx, NY: &quot;Archaeology and Education&quot;</td>
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<td>09-21-04</td>
<td>Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House, Brooklyn, NY. &quot;Archaeology, Historic Preservation and Education: Bringing the Past to the Present&quot;</td>
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<td>11-13-04</td>
<td>Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York: &quot;Teacher Workshop - Archaeology&quot;</td>
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<td>11-20-04</td>
<td>Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House; Brooklyn, New York: &quot;Teacher Workshop – Archaeology&quot;</td>
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<td>12-02-04</td>
<td>City Hall Academy; New York, NY: &quot;On Being An Archaeologist&quot;</td>
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<td>01-12-05</td>
<td>City Hall Academy; New York, NY: &quot;NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War&quot;</td>
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<td>01-13-05</td>
<td>City Hall Academy; New York, NY: &quot;NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War&quot;</td>
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<td>02-20-05</td>
<td>Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: &quot;Archaeology In Your Backyard&quot;</td>
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<td>02-28-05</td>
<td>City Hall Academy; New York, NY: &quot;NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War&quot;</td>
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<td>City Hall Academy; New York, NY: &quot;NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War&quot;</td>
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<td>05-23-05</td>
<td>Brooklyn College; Brooklyn, New York: &quot;Archaeology and the Parks Department&quot;</td>
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<td>02-01-06</td>
<td>City Hall Academy; New York, NY: &quot;NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War&quot;</td>
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<td>City Hall Academy; New York, NY: &quot;NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War&quot;</td>
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<td>03-06-06</td>
<td>Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY</td>
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<td>Landmarks Preservation Commission; New York, NY</td>
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<td>02-07-07</td>
<td>City Hall Academy; New York, NY</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
References:

*Cultural Resource Management:*

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

Rosie Quigg
Quigg Development Corporation
6 Hewlett Drive
East Williston, New York 11596-2002
Phone: (516) 747-7529
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Igor Gerbor
A.A.H. Construction Corporation
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Astoria, Queens, New York 11105-1025
Phone: (718) 267-1300
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Lou Dellaquila
Dell-Tech Enterprises, Inc.
One Pinnacle Court
Dix Hills, New York 11786
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Manuel Elken
Manuel Elken CO., P.C. Consulting Engineers
419 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10016
Phone: (212) 889-5321
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

Ray Pasquariello  
Regional Manager - Northeast and Caribbean  
Gray and Pape  
1376 Kingstown Road  
Wakefield, Rhode Island 02879  
Phone: (401) 499-4354  
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Email: rpasquariello@graypape.com

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

EDUCATION:

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

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

BROOKLYN COLLEGE; Brooklyn, New York.

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.
Projects include Storm Damage Reduction, Ecosystem Restoration, Navigation Control,
NY-NJ Harbor Deepening Legal Team, Independent Technical Review Lead - Louisiana
Coastal Protection and Restoration Project and Alabama Storm Damage and Restoration
Project, Environmental Coordinator on the Dredge Material Management Project

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

AUDUBON SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT
Archaeologist, May 2001

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES
Archaeological Educator, November 1999

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AWARDS/GRANTS:

Brooklyn Borough President’s Historians Award (through the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center) - 1998
CUNY-PSE Grant (through the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center) - 1998, 1999, 2000
Conference Travel Grant - Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York – 1997 through 2001
USACOE District Commander’s Award for Scholarly Research 2005
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.

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


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
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Location/Conference</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>03-09-97</td>
<td>Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Ocean City, Maryland</td>
<td>&quot;Archaeology and Education: An Example from Rye, NY&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>05-02-97</td>
<td>National Council on Public History Conference; Albany, New York</td>
<td>&quot;Education in Archaeology: Using local history as a tool to educate the public on issues of preservation&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>09-27-97</td>
<td>Lower Hudson Valley Conference; New Paltz, New York</td>
<td>&quot;From Private to Public: Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>10-18-97</td>
<td>Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference; Altoona, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>&quot;From Private to Public: Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>01-08-98</td>
<td>Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Atlanta, Georgia</td>
<td>&quot;Education and Archaeology: Getting Grade Schools Involved&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>01-09-98</td>
<td>Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Atlanta, Georgia</td>
<td>&quot;Where Did The Family Farm Go? Excavating 19th Century Brooklyn, NY&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>04-14-98</td>
<td>New York State Archaeological Association - Metropolitan Chapter; New York, New York</td>
<td>&quot;Excavating the 4th Largest City in America: The Hendrick I. Lott House Archaeological Project&quot;</td>
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<td>04-10-99</td>
<td>Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Chairperson – Contributed Papers in Farmstead Archaeology Session</td>
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<td>04-10-99</td>
<td>Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>&quot;Excavating Brooklyn’s Farmsteads: Urban Archaeology Meets Traditional Rural Sites&quot;</td>
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<td>10-12-99</td>
<td>New York State Archaeological Association - Metropolitan Chapter; New York, New York</td>
<td>&quot;More Questions Then Answers: The Hendrick I. Lott Archaeology Project&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>10-14-99</td>
<td>Norwalk Community-Technical College, Norwalk, Connecticut Lecture Series</td>
<td>&quot;Historical Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>01-08-00</td>
<td>Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Quebec City, Canada</td>
<td>&quot;Excavating Brooklyn, New York’s Rural Past: The Hendrick I. Lott House Project&quot;</td>
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<td>04-16-00</td>
<td>Professional Archaeologists of New York City’s Public Program, New York, New York</td>
<td>&quot;Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY&quot;</td>
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<td>06-13-00</td>
<td>Suffolk County Archaeological Association, Long Island, New York</td>
<td>&quot;Historical Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY&quot;</td>
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<td>06-15-00</td>
<td>New York History Annual Conference; Bronx, New York</td>
<td>&quot;Public Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York&quot;</td>
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<td>10-07-01</td>
<td>Gotham Center for New York City History Conference, New York, New York</td>
<td>&quot;Unearthing 19th Century Farm Life in New York: The Lott House Project&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>10-19-01</td>
<td>Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference, Niagara, Canada</td>
<td>&quot;Unearthing 19th Century Farm Life in New York: The Lott House Project&quot;</td>
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<td>11-26-01</td>
<td>New York University; New York, NY: &quot;Slavery at the Lott House&quot;</td>
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<td>10-03-02</td>
<td>The Dutch In New York Conference, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York</td>
<td>Conference Chairman and Organizer</td>
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<tr>
<td>04-19-03</td>
<td>Professional Archaeologists of New York City – 23rd Annual Conference, New York, New York</td>
<td>Conference Chairman and Organizer</td>
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</table>
LECTURES TO COMMUNITY GROUPS, ORGANIZATIONS, TEACHER WORKSHOPS, GRADE/HIGH SCHOOL CLASSES:

04-20-93 John Dewey High School; Brooklyn, New York: “The Archaeology Of New York City”
06-05-95 St. Luke’s School; New York City, New York: “What It’s Like To Be An Archaeologist”
04-10-97 Cos Cob Elementary School; Cos Cob, Connecticut: “Archaeology in Your Backyard”
05-20-97 Parkway School; Greenwich, Connecticut: “Archaeology and History – What it all Means”
05-29-97 Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America Annual Meeting; New York, New York
“The Archaeology of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY”
06-08-97 Glendale Elementary School; Glendale, CT: “Archaeology and History – What it Means”
01-27-98 The Science Activity Exchange - Dig Into Archaeology; Greenwich, Connecticut
“Integrating Archaeology Into The Grade School”
03-12-98 John Dewey High School; Brooklyn, New York: “Archaeology in Your Backyard”
03-17-98 James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: “Archaeology and the Lott Family”
04-04-98 James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: “The Archaeology of Flatlands”
09-08-98 Community Board 13; Brooklyn, New York: “Archaeology and Education in Brooklyn”
09-15-98 Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, New York: “Excavating the Lott House”
10-25-98 Brooklyn History Day; Brooklyn, New York: “Brooklyn History from the Dirt Up”
12-21-98 Brooklyn New School; Brooklyn, New York: “The Archaeology of Brooklyn”
01-28-99 Brooklyn Historical Society/Saint Francis College, Brooklyn, New York:
“Archaeology In Brooklyn – Excavations at the Hendrick I. Lott House”
03-09-99 Historic House Trust Lecture Series; New York, New York:
“The Archaeology of New York City’s Historic Houses”
06-09-99 Architectural Institute of America - Brooklyn Chapter; Brooklyn, New York
“Excavating the Hendrick I. Lott House”
07 & 08-99 South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York
07-21-99 Brooklyn Center for the Urban Environment; Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York
“Excavating The Lott House”
10-16-99 New York State Archives, New York, New York
“Teaching Into the Millennium: Integrating Archaeology into the Curriculum”
10-26-99 Brooklyn History Day; Brooklyn, New York: “Brooklyn History from the Dirt Up”
11-19-99 Hewlitt School; New York, New York: “Archaeology In Your Backyard”
12-02-99 P.S. 207 Brooklyn, New York: “Archaeology In Your Backyard”
04-28-00 Marble Hill Senior Center; Bronx, New York: “The Archaeology Of New York City”
05-12-00 James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: “Archaeology at the Lott House”
05-23-00 I.S. 68; Brooklyn, New York: “Digging at the Lott House”
05-28-00 92nd Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York
06-01-00 Millennial Stews: Food and Food Systems in the Global City, Brooklyn, New York
“Foodways at the Lott House”
06-12-00 Dyker Heights Middle School: Dig Camp at the Lott House
06-13-00 I.S. 68: Dig Camp at the Lott House
07 & 08-00 South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York
07-10-00 Salt Marsh Environmental Center; Brooklyn, New York: “Discover Brooklyn’s Cultural
Landscape Through Archaeology at the Lott House and Marine Park”
08-13-00 The Museum at Stony Brook; Stony Brook, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City”
08-14-00 Brooklyn Historical Society: Dig Camp at the Lott House
09-19-00 Five Towns Senior Center; Queens, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City”
10-11-00 Fraiser Civic Association, Brooklyn, NY: “The Lott House Archaeology Project”
10-21-00 Richmond Hill Historical Society; Queens, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City”
10-26-00 New York Public Library; New York, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City”
11-11-00 Selfhelp Clearview Senior Center; Queens, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City”
01-04-01 Roy Reuther Senior Center; Queens, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City”
03-25-01 Mount Vernon Museum and Garden, New York, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City”
03-28-01 Katonah Village Library, Katonah, New York: “The Archaeology of New York City”
05-08-01 Long Beach Senior Center; Long Beach, New York: “The Archaeology of New York City”
05-30-01 Audubon Society of Connecticut; Greenwich, CT: Archaeological-Education Dig Day
06-01-01 P.S. 195; Brooklyn, New York: “Digging Up Your Backyard: Archaeology in NYC”
10-09-01 Suffren Library; Suffren, New York: “The Archaeology of New York City”
11-11-01 Brooklyn Historical Society; Brooklyn, NY: “Archaeology in Your Backyard”
11-18-01 Brooklyn Historical Society; Brooklyn, NY: “Lott House Archaeology Project”
01-06-02 Archaeological Society of Staten Island; Staten Island, NY: “The Archaeology of NYC”
06-02-02 Planting Field Arboretum; Long Island, New York: “The Archaeology of New York City”
06-26-02 Woodhaven Historical Society; Queens, New York: “The Archaeology of New York City”
07-08-02 Freeport Memorial Library; Freeport, NY: “The Archaeology of the Lott House”
10-26-02 King Manor Historical Society; Queens, New York: “The Archaeology of New York City”
10-27-02 Fishkill Historical Society; Fishkill, New York: “The Archaeology of New York City”
11-08-02 Port Washington Library; Port Washington, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City”
11-20-02 Bay Ridge Historical Society; Brooklyn, New York: “Lott House Archaeology Project”
12-16-02 Curtis High School; Staten Island, New York: “Archaeology in Your Backyard”
02-05-03 Society for Old Brooklyn; Brooklyn, NY: “The Lott House Archaeology Project”
02-09-03 Archaeological Society of Staten Island; Staten Island, NY: “Lott House Archaeology”
02-28-03 Leif Erickson Society; Brooklyn, NY: “The Lott House Archaeology Project”
10-00-03 Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York: “Teacher Workshop-Archaeology”
01-15-04 Bartow-Pell Society; Bronx, NY: “The Lott House Archaeology Project”
01-30-04 Malloy College; Rockville Center, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City”
03-09-04 Fraunces Tavern; New York, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City”
04-13-04 Oyster Bay Historical Society; Oyster Bay, NY: “The Lott House Archaeology Project”
06-30-04 Woodhaven Historical Society; Queens, NY: “The Lott House Archaeology Project”
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”
02-02-05 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”
10-06-07 Brooklyn Chapter of the DAR; Brooklyn, NY: “Lott House Project”
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