

Phase IA Cultural Resource Documentary Study of the 210 Broad Street  
(Stapleton Housing) Project – Staten Island (Richmond County), New  
York (Block 545, Lot 100 (portion only))



FINAL REPORT

*Prepared for:*

BFC Partners  
325 Gold Street - 7th Floor  
Brooklyn, New York 11201-3040

and

City of New York - Landmarks Preservation Commission  
1 Center Street – Ninth Floor  
New York, New York 10007

*Prepared by:*

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

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (CAC) was commissioned by BFC Partners to undertake a Phase IA Documentary Research Study and Archaeological Assessment of the existing parking lot for the Stapleton Housing Project, in the Stapleton section of Staten Island (Richmond County), New York. Although an existing parking lot, this area used to contain streets, domestic and commercial structures. The current proposal by BFC Partners is construct affordable senior housing units on the site of the current parking lot for the Stapleton houses. If approved, this plan will require major excavation of the parking lot area for the building's foundation and basement.

Alyssa Loorya, M.A., R.P.A., Principal Investigator, and Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A., authored the report on behalf of CAC following the guidelines as set forth by New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NY SHPO), the City of New York - Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) and New York Archaeological Council (NYAC) guidelines.

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

In the course of this investigation, the following research institutions were utilized: the LPC, the New York Public Library, the New York Historical Society, the New York City Municipal Archives, the New York City Buildings Department, the New York State Museum, and NY SHPO.

The general area of Stapleton, and Staten Island, overall has a better than average potential for the uncovering of Native American cultural remains. The area that became Stapleton was well suited for the type of occupation that Native Americans of the Late Woodland Period preferred. However, there has been little evidence of Native American occupation in the few Phase IBs that have been previously undertaken in the area. It wasn't until the mid nineteenth century that the project area began to develop it the creation of formalized streets and the construction of domestic houses.

For an approximate sixty year span, the current parking lot area was home to at least thirty structures. It is impossible to determine, at this time, what, if any physical remains of these structures may be present. However, based on the transient nature of the nineteenth century occupants, it is the recommendation that archaeological monitoring occur during the excavation phase of the overall project to insure that if in situ cultural remains are recovered, they are properly assessed.

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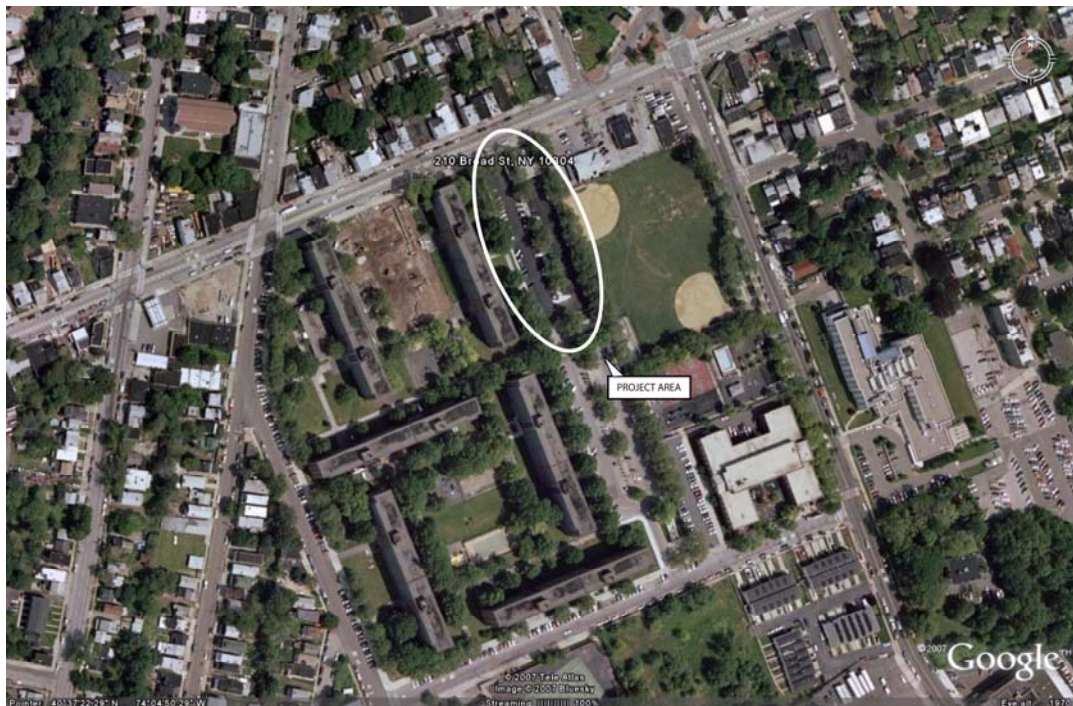
## I. Introduction

Following the regulations of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) and the City Environmental Quality Review Act (CEQRA) BFC Partners (BFC) was required to undertake a Phase IA Documentary Research Report of the proposed Stapleton Senior Housing project site (Block 545 Lot 100) in Staten Island (Richmond County), New York (Map 01) prior to construction. The project is the development of new and affordable senior housing in the extant Stapleton Houses, part of the New York City Housing Authority. Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants (Chrysalis) was engaged to conduct the Phase 1A study (Appendix A).

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

In the course of this investigation, the following research institutions were utilized: the City of New York Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), the New York Public Library, the New York Historical Society, the Richmond County municipal archives, the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences and the College of Staten Island Library Special Collections.

Alyssa Loorya, M.A. R.P.A., served as the principal investigator, and assisted by Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D. R.P.A., and staff. All work was performed in accordance with the NY SHPO, LPC and New York Archaeological Council guidelines and regulations.



Map 01: Project location map

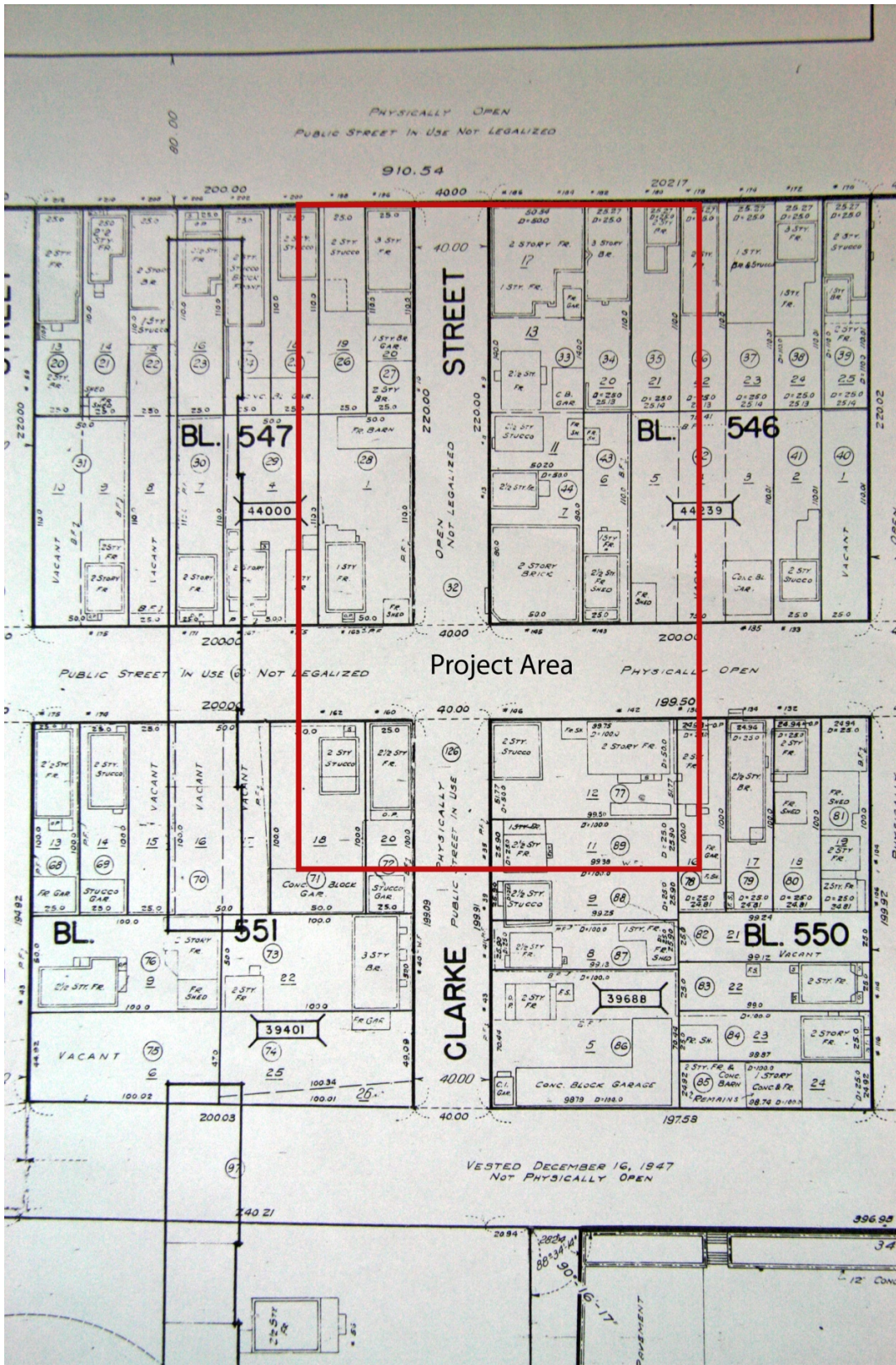
## II. Site Proposal and Current Condition

The proposed development site is an addition to the extant Stapleton Houses located in Staten Island (Richmond County), New York, Block 545 Lot 100. The Stapleton Houses was a state funded public housing project proposed in the 1950s and completed in 1962. It includes six eight-story buildings with 693 apartments and is the largest public housing complex on Staten Island. The approximate eighteen-acre complex is bounded by Tompkins Avenue to the north, Hill Street to the east Gordon and Warren Streets to the south and Broad Street to the west (Map 02).



Map 02: 2002 Hagstrom Map





Map 03: 1958 Richmond County Damage Map - for the Stapleton Houses Public Housing Project highlighting the currently proposed project area.

Though currently consolidated into a single Block and Lot, the area occupied by the Stapleton Houses was once composed of several Blocks and Lots, as well as public streets that are no longer open. The Richmond County Damage<sup>1</sup> map, dated 1958, details the properties acquired for the Stapleton Houses project as Blocks 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554 and 555 (Map 03).

The proposed location for the new apartment building lies within a small area on the northern end of the complex, the current location of the Housing Project's parking facility. The project will require three hundred twenty three by two hundred nineteen feet (323' x 219') or 46,801 square feet in the area (Image 01) (see Appendix B for further details on the proposed development). The building will occupy 13,100 square feet measuring approximately two hundred thirty six by seventy feet (236' x 70') (Image 02). The construction will include a full basement that will serve as meeting and community space and utility areas. The proposed excavation impact is thirteen feet (13') below grade (Map 04).



Image 01: Proposed location of new Senior Living Building (lower portion of image – in color)

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<sup>1</sup> The Richmond County Damage Map of 1958, was the property map drawn by the County of Richmond as part of the Eminent Domain taking and eventual rezoning of what was to become the Stapleton Housing Project.



Image 02: Architectural renderings of the new development  
courtesy of Magnusson Architecture and Planning

The proposed location for this six story apartment building lies within the parking lot situated between the existing Housing complex and Tompkins Park. This area was originally comprised of twenty individual house lots over four blocks. As per the Damage map these were: Block 546 Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 17, 20, 21 and 22; Block 547 Lots 1, 4, 18, 19 and 20; Block 550 Lots 11, 12 and 16; and Block 551 Lots 18 and 20 (Map 03).







### **III. Previous Cultural Resource Studies**

Several previous studies have been undertaken in and around the Stapleton Housing Project area since the 1990s. These studies included Phase IA Documentary Reports and Phase IB Field Testing/Monitoring Reports.

In 1998, HPI conducted a Phase IA for the expansion of the existing Stapleton Branch Library located on the corner of Canal Street and Wright Streets, approximately 1200 feet from the project area. The report detailed the Native American and Historic periods within the general area. The report recommended specific areas of the expansion project that should be tested prior to, or monitored during, construction. The report determined there to be a mid to high potential for Native American and Historic remains to be uncovered (Historical Perspectives 1998c).

A Phase I Study within the proposed Sobel Court Park, located south of the Stapleton Project area was conducted by Pickman in the mid 1990s. Although the area may have had a potential for Native American remains, Pickman's focus was on the potential of nineteenth century domestic structures. Documentary analysis identified the possibility of several nineteenth to twentieth century household features in the area and the report called for further testing, if the overall development proceeded (Pickman 1995a, 1995b).

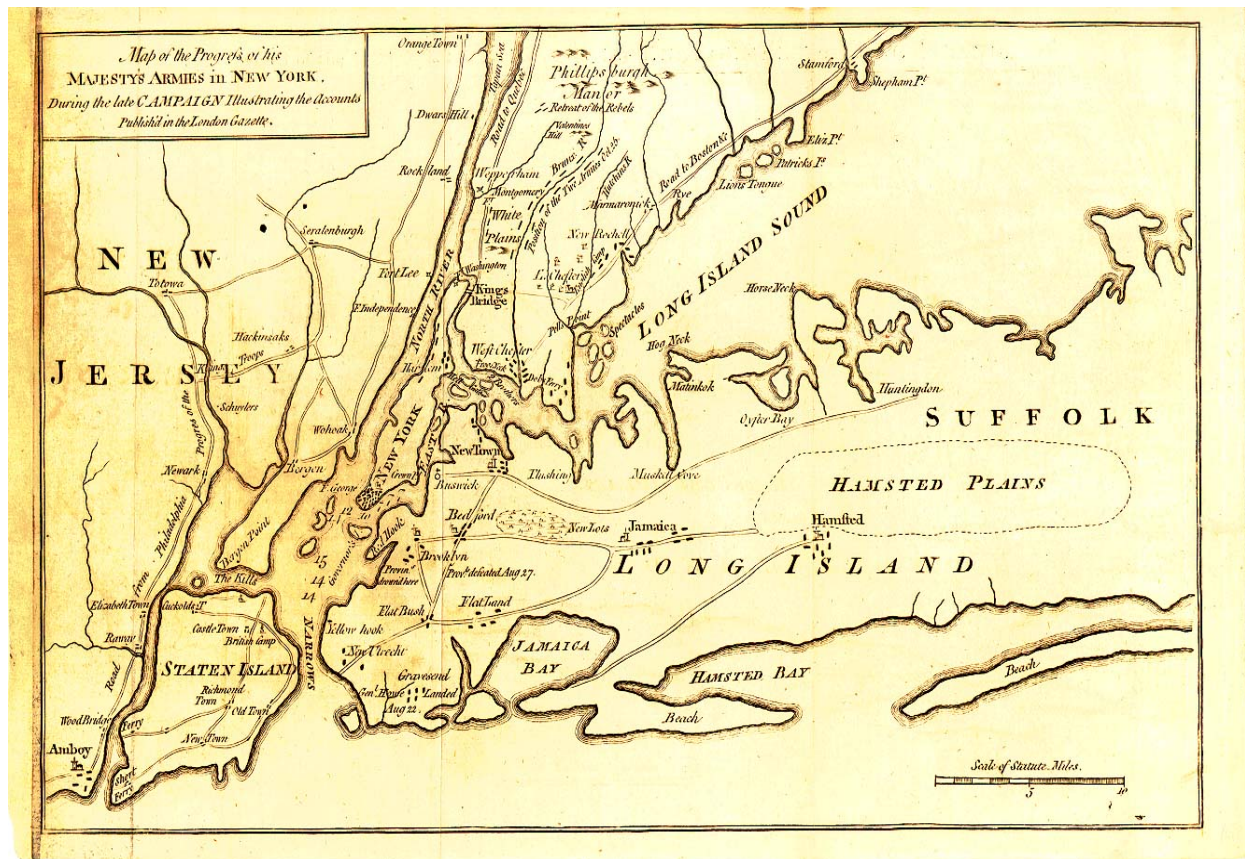
More recently, within the Stapleton area, Bergoffen conducted a Phase I Study at the site of the new 120th Police Precinct. Located just south of the current project area, this location contained a potential burial ground for the former Seamen's Retreat Hospital. Field testing revealed a disturbed context with only a few fragments of human bone. The fragmented nature of the remains, and the highly disturbed context resulted in the report's final determination that the potential for in situ human remains during construction was low (Bergoffen 2006a, 2006b).

An overall assessment of the Stapleton Waterfront was undertaken in 2006. This generalized report detailed the overall history of the larger Stapleton area. The report lists the potential of recovering information related to several different historic features including landfilling, waterfront related industry and nineteenth century domestic structures (Berger and Associates 2006).

Finally, Boesch undertook a general study of Staten Island to discuss the identified Native American sites, and the potential for others, throughout the borough. Although not specifically referenced in the report, the overall geologic area of Stapleton would lead to the conclusion that there is a distinct or high potential for the recovery of Native American remains in areas that have not seen significant modern impacts (Boesch 1994).

#### IV. Geographic Setting

Staten Island is part of the series of islands that forms this portion of the North-Atlantic coastal region (Map 05). The Atlantic shore of Staten Island was formed as a result of the terminal moraine from the final Pleistocene glaciation, the Wisconsin period. The glacial period carved the landscape and deposited large amounts of soil and stone in the area forming hills and valleys throughout Staten Island. Glacial deposits in the area consist of unconsolidated sands and gravels overlying earlier Cretaceous sand, silt and clay (Raber 1996).



Map 05: Orientation map of the New York City region

Within the project area the Pleistocene Epoch brought a series of cold periods and associated ice ages. The most recent ice age, Wisconsin Glacial period, occurred approximately 14,000 to 12,000 years ago; the Wisconsin ice sheet was approximately three and a half to four and a half meters (3.5M - 4.5M) thick. Some of the major impacts of this period were a significant lowering of average temperatures and a dramatic lowering of sea levels. During the final glaciation of the Wisconsin period sea levels dropped as much as one hundred thirty meters (130M). Along the Atlantic Coast, the shoreline lay approximately one hundred kilometers (100km) east of the modern day shoreline. The shift in sea levels had a prevailing effect on the development of the landscape within this area (Historic Sites Research 1981; Raber 1996; Boton 1920).

Following the last glaciations of the Pleistocene, sea levels began to rise as a result of the release of water from the melting ice sheets. Sea levels continued to rise during the Holocene Epoch and there was an overall shift in climatic patterns that brought warmer temperatures. As the sea levels rose, beginning c. 14,000 years ago, it began to cover the land mass of the Coastal Plain to the west. The rise in sea level proceeded rapidly until about 7000 years ago (Panamerican 2004). The climatic changes of both the Pleistocene and the Holocene had a profound impact on the paleoenvironment of Staten Island. The climatic changes resulted in a shift of various vegetation northward as marine and eustatic environments approached from the east. As temperatures warmed, and the climate alternated between dry and moist periods, open grassy environments were replaced by boreal forests. These would later be followed by deciduous forests. As the coastline moved steadily inland, the local environment of south western Staten Island evolved into a tidal salt marsh environment (Panamerican 2004; Raber 1996).

The project area lies within the general vicinity of the terminal moraine between Staten Island's northeastern shore and the foot of Grymes Hill, the second highest point on Staten Island (Image 03).



Image 03: Grymes Hill, late nineteenth century

A late nineteenth century topographic map of the area shows the project area as lying at a low point on the eastern side of the moraine. It is situated between adjacent hills and sloping downward toward New York Bay at the northeast. A fresh water source, Gore Brook, is located just east of present-day Gordon Street. Mid-nineteenth century maps show the brook as running through the approximate intersection of Canal and Broad Streets within two hundred sixty-seven feet (267') of the project area.

## **V. The Prehistoric Period**

Staten Island has been a focus of professional and advocational archaeologists, as well as collectors since the late nineteenth century. Unfortunately, much of these explorations lack specifics or detail. The prehistoric period is divided into the following categories: Paleoindian (c. 10,000 B.C. – 8,000 B.C.), Early Archaic (c. 8,000 B.C. – 6,000 B.C.), Middle Archaic (c. 6,000 B.C. – 4,000 B.C.), Late Archaic (c. 4,000 B.C. – 1700 B.C.), Early Woodland (1000 B.C. – 1 A.D.), Middle Woodland (1A.D. – 1000 A.D.) and Late Woodland (1000 A.D. – European Contact) (Jacobson 1980; Lenik 1992; Bolton 1934).

### *PALEOINDIAN*

The timing and nature of the climatic shifts of the Holocene were directly relevant to prehistoric occupation of the region. Human occupation of the Upper Delaware River Valley in the Middle Atlantic Region began by 11,000 – 10,500 years B.P.. Evidence of Paleoindian occupation on the Coastal Plains of New Jersey has generally been in the form of isolated fluted point sites recovered largely during non-systematic surface collections. It has been argued that these points and associated finds are indicative of hunting and game processing activities (Bonfiglio and Cresson 1978).

These sites reflect the presence of early human groups in the region. This occupation occurred within the boreal forests of the area, that were composed primarily of pine and birch but shifted to pine and oak as temperatures warmed (Dent 1991; Stewart 1990, 1991). Vegetation coverage was similar throughout much of the region, although the presence of favorable microenvironments considerably influenced prehistoric subsistence and adaptations (Baughner-Perlin and Bluefeld 1980).

During the time of Paleoindian habitation Staten Island was not a coastal location. Southern Staten Island was covered by an inland forest with nearby water sources. Evidence of Paleoindian occupation, along western and southern Staten Island does not relate directly to coastal environments but toward the exploitation of inland forest habitats (Edwards and Memlly 1977). Paleoindian occupants co-inhabited the region with a variety of fauna. The mammoth, generally not found in forest environments, may have occupied the region prior to human habitation. Extinct forms such as the forest mastodon and giant beaver were a contemporary of early Paleoindians; as well as bison, elk, horse, deer and possibly caribou (Ritchie 1980). The proximity of a riverine habitat would have supported both animal and plant based aquatic resources (Edwards and Memlly 1977).

The evidence for Paleoindian occupation is demonstrated by isolated fluted point finds from central and southern portions of Staten Island (Pagano 1985). However, there are no Paleoindian sites in the immediate project area as determined by a review of New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) and New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP) site files.



## *EARLY ARCHAIC*

The Early Archaic period (Custer 1989, 1994) has been combined by some with the Paleoindian period into a broad Late Pleistocene-Early Holocene adaptational continuum. The Early Archaic is generally classified by the development of a mixed diffuse economy based on hunting, fishing and gathering.

## *MIDDLE ARCHAIC*

Hypothetical reconstructions of the Middle Atlantic coast between 6000 and 8000 years ago suggest estuarine areas were approaching the current coastline location, but that location still remained inland (Edwards and Emery 1977). Tidal salt marshes may have emerged in advance of the transgressing shoreline by about 5000 years ago. By approximately 3000 years ago the Atlantic coastline had reached its current location (Kraft 1977). At this time climatic conditions were warm and somewhat moister than in the preceding Boreal phase. Oak and hemlock were dominant floral species (Deevey 1952; Dent 1979), with pine persisting in coastal areas.

This climatic period coincides with the archaeologically defined human adaptational phase of the Middle Archaic. The climate changes led to the availability of a more diverse resource base and data suggest a pattern of seasonal food capture during this period. Material culture changes during the Middle Archaic include the appearance of ground stone tools in addition to flaked stone artifacts. The raw materials utilized for tools also generally shift during this period from cryptocrystalline rocks to rhyolite, argillite and other rock types. These shifts in materials use are suggestive of shifts in mobility and possibly shifts in social organization. Site types include spring fishing and hunting camps (Custer 1986, 1989, 1994; Ritchie and Funk 1971).

Middle Archaic sites in the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic have been attributed to macro-band and micro-band base camps in areas of "maximum habitat overlap" (Custer 1989, 1994), such as interior freshwater swamps and Coastal tidal salt marshes and estuarine environments. These would have been resource-rich habitats, particularly with regard to food resources, available for exploitation. Occupation sites associated with cultural materials dating to the Middle Archaic are considered to be rare on Staten Island (Pagano 1995).

## *LATE ARCHAIC*

The climatic changes that began about 4,600 years ago produced the warmest and driest conditions of the current post-glacial period. Oak remained a dominant tree species and hickory was becoming more widely available. The climatic changes at this time appear to roughly coincide with the emergence of the archaeologically defined Late Archaic phase. The Late Archaic is typified by diagnostic lithic forms and an increase in base camps. Late Archaic sites throughout the region are found in an array of environmental settings and display diversified resource use. Late Archaic occupations have been found on or near the Arthur Kill in southern Staten Island, and is represented on Staten Island by several small sites that likely represent short-term occupation. Most of these sites are disturbed or the result of surface collections (Hunter 1995a, 1995b; Bolton 1922)

## WOODLAND<sup>2</sup>

The appearance of cache pits and ceramic storage vessels during the successive Transitional<sup>3</sup> and Early-Middle Woodland indicates a greater degree of sedentism. Evidence of Transitional occupations in the form of distinctive “fish-tail” projectile points are indicated at Ward’s Point and Smoking Point. The appearance of fired clay ceramics about 1000 B.C. marks the ambiguous beginning of the Woodland Phase. The Woodland is largely a continuation of the Archaic economy. The increase of shell middens during this period may be due to a more sedentary lifestyle and/or the changing coastline that stabilized around this time. Middle Woodland sites are noted as being scattered and poorly documented (Jacobson 1980; Bolton 1920, 1922)

About 2,000 years B.P. the warm and dry climatic conditions began to yield to a cooler, moister modern climate. By 1,000 A.D. the archaeologically defined Late Woodland phase emerged. Increasing evidence of sedentism is manifested in the expanded use of storage facilities and more permanent house structures. Increased gathering of shellfish and plant harvesting reflects an intensification of food procurement evidently related to population growth. The emergence of agricultural production is also related to this sedentary settlement pattern which was maintained until European contact. Material culture is typified by distinctive ceramic forms and small triangular projectile points, the latter evidently indicative of bow-and-arrow technology (Custer 1989; Ritchie 1980).

Many Staten Island sites have a Late Woodland component. Late Woodland occupations are indicated at Hollowell, Ward’s Point, Wort Farm and other smaller loci. Many of the smaller sites are referenced in Jacobson (1980) and again poorly documented from the notes of avocational archaeologists and collectors. The largest amount of Late Woodland remains on Staten Island comes from the Burial Ridge site in Tottenville (Jacobson 1980).

While there have been a great many prehistoric sites on southern and northeastern Staten Island, the majority have yielded fragmentary evidence of Native American occupation at best. Seven Native American sites have been identified in the project area (Table 01).

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<sup>2</sup> The Woodland Phase is divided into three distinct phases, Early, Middle and Late, but will be discussed under the general Woodland heading in this report.

<sup>3</sup> This is the period between the Late Archaic and the Early Woodland.

Site #	Site name/Location	Period	Description	Reference
NYSM #4613	Silver Lake	Woodland	Campsites & storage pit	Skinner 1909:16
NYSM #4614	Harbor Hill near Harbor Brook & Lafayette Avenue	Woodland	campsite	Parker 1920:685
NYSM #8972	St. Paul's & Cebra Avenues	N/A	Traces of occupation	Skinner 1909:17
NYSM #6956	Prospect & Bay Streets	N/A	campsite	
NYSM #4629	Nicholas Street in New Brighton	Woodland	campsite	Parker 1920:677
Boesch #103	Clifton	Woodland	Traces of occupation	
Boesch #115	Tompkinsville	Woodland	campsite	

Table 01: Native American sites near project area

According to Boesch's model for Native American sensitivity on Staten Island, the project area is highly sensitive. The project site possesses access to a fresh water source, is near high ground and has been the location of other known sites. Therefore, according to this model the possibility remains that additional undisturbed site(s) may be present in the area of the current project site. There was also a known Native American path in the immediate vicinity, present-day Van Duzer Avenue.

Despite a high potential for the recovery of Native American remains, identification and recovery of any such sites would prove difficult. Unless the material remains are recovered from an in situ, stratified deposit, the possibility exists that they could be secondary deposits. Recently Loorya and Ricciardi's work in Tottenville can be used to highlight this dilemma. Although a known Native American area, the scattering of artifacts recovered that were linked to Native Americans came from mixed deposits that also contained historic materials (Loorya and Ricciardi 2005). In situ Native American deposits, appear to be rare due to the various impact of the historic period, however, the possibility still remains that they can be recovered. In a review of the various site reports within the two mile radius of the project area, one can interpret the Native American finds for most of these sites in the same manner.

Further the current condition and potential nineteenth and twentieth century disturbance of the site may also impact any potential recovery of Native American resources. In the mid to late nineteenth century the area was occupied by individual house lots which likely included subsurface shaft features. The twentieth century impacts were likely less intrusive as the area was paved following demolition of the houses in the area.

## VI. The Historic Period<sup>4</sup>

### *CONTACT AND THE DUTCH PERIOD*

In 1524, Giovanni Verrazano, a Florentine navigator in a French vessel, led the first European exploration of the area that would become the City of New York. He is believed to have anchored briefly off the Narrows on the Long Island side of the Lower Bay. Though Dutch whalers probably visited the region throughout the sixteenth century, the discovery of New York Bay is generally credited to Henry Hudson. In 1669, while searching for a westerly route to Asia on behalf of the Dutch East India Company, he discovered Upper New York Bay and explored the lower section of what would become known as the Hudson Valley (Burrows and Wallace 1999).

At the time of European Contact the area was widely occupied by various groups within the earlier Lenape Native American group. The Lenape were part of the Delaware Nation; Staten Island<sup>5</sup> was specifically inhabited by the Raritan and the Hackensack. By 1652 Canarsee were coming to Staten Island after having sold their land rights on Long Island to the Dutch and finally the English (Ricciardi 2004). It is historically assumed that the Native Americans who occupied Staten Island and other areas around the Upper and Lower Bays saw Hudson and, the many other explorers who followed, as a threat. In response to the newcomers, the native peoples are believed to have established signaling stations on Todt Hill in northeastern Staten Island (and at various other prominent positions) to warn neighboring groups when European vessels entered the Upper Bay (O'Callaghan 1846, 1861-1865).

By the late 1620s and early 1630s, the recently incorporated Dutch West India Company was imposing the patroonship system in the new colony of New Netherland as a means of stimulating settlement. Through this system, three unsuccessful attempts were made at establishing permanent settlements on Staten Island. The first attempt was headed by David Peterse De Vries. De Vries kept a detailed journal, the *Korte Historie*, about his colonization efforts on Staten Island. He left Holland in 1638 arriving in the New World in late December of 1638 or early January of 1639. He reported that he, "brought the ship" ... "before Staten Island, which belonged to me, where I intended to settle my people. I sent my people to Staten Island to begin to plant a colony there and build." The settlement, believed to have been located at present-day Tompkinsville, was short-lived. In 1641 it was attacked and destroyed by Indians (Stokes 1915-1928; Anderson and Sainz 1965:83; Black 1983:9-10).

The second and third attempts at settlement on Staten Island were led by Cornelius Melyn. Shortly after the assault on the settlement by the local Native Americans, DeVries was asked by William Kieft, then Governor of New Netherland, if Melyn could make another attempt at a settlement. DeVries agreed and Melyn was granted all the lands of Staten Island except for a portion of land that had been previously settled by DeVries. Another raid by the Native Americans and the general state of tension between the Dutch and the Indians led to the

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<sup>4</sup> The majority of this section focuses on the specific project area. Only a brief overview of the general area's history is presented.

<sup>5</sup> Hudson was responsible for naming Staten Island, calling it "Island Staaten Eylandt" (Island of the States) in honor of the States-General, the governing body of the Netherlands.



abandonment of Melyn's settlement in 1643 (Anderson and Sainz 1965:83; Black 1983:10). According to Charles Leng and William Davis's *History of Staten Island and its People*, Melyn's settlement was likely located in the vicinity of Fort Wadsworth, at the southeastern end of the Island (Leng and Davis 1930).

In 1650, Melyn determined to restock his ruined colony. According to later testimony by Melyn, sixteen "handsome farms" were started in this new settlement which lasted five years. It was then attacked and burned by the local Native American tribe. A traveller in October 1655 wrote, "on the 21st we sailed to the North-River, from Staten Island, by the watering place, and saw that all the houses there, and about Melyn's house, were burned by the Indians." This account appears to place Melyn's second settlement in the present-day Tompkinsville area, near the location of the original De Vries settlement. Shortly after this third abortive attempt at a permanent settlement on Staten Island, the Dutch abandoned the system of patroonship (Black 1983:12).

Despite the ongoing hostilities between local the Native Americans and the Europeans, as well as three failed attempts at settlement, the Dutch did not give up. A few Dutch settlers did succeed on Staten Island during the 1640s and 1650s. In the mid 1650s a small garrison was stationed on the island to provide protection for the settlers (Bayles 1887, O'Callaghan 1848-1851).

It wasn't until the early 1660s however that the first truly permanent Dutch-American settlement was established on Staten Island. This settlement formed a small community known as Oude Dorp ("Old Town"). It was located approximately one mile southwest of the present day Verrazano-Narrows Bridge. The settlement was comprised of a loose cluster of farms, inefficiently protected by a blockhouse manned by a detachment of soldiers supplied by the Dutch West India Company. This settlement was still in existence in 1664 when the English seized control of New Netherland (Anderson and Saintz 1965:84; Black 1983:14; Clute 1877).

### *ANGLO-AMERICAN SETTLEMENT*

English rule began in 1664 when King Charles II of England bestowed a grant of all the territory lying between the Connecticut and Delaware Rivers (i.e., including virtually all of the province of New Netherland) to his brother James, the Duke of York. In August of the same year, the Duke of York dispatched four frigates, manned with 450 men, to New York harbor to claim his property. In September, Governor Stuyvesant of New Netherland surrendered the province to the English commander, who assumed the position of new governor. The Duke of York recognized limited Dutch claims to Staten Island. The new English governor, Colonel Richard Nicolls parcelled out land grants to both original settlers and to the soldiers who served under him (Burrows and Wallace 1999). Staten Island was subdivided. Oude Dorp was placed within the newly created town of Dover (Morris 1900). Nicolls successor, Francis Lovelace, purchased all Native American land rights to Staten Island in 1670. Following the acquisition lots were laid out along the north, east and south sides of the island (Bayles 1887, O'Callaghan 1846, 1861-1865).

Throughout the Colonial and Early Federal period (circa 1675 – 1815) Staten Island consisted of a dispersed network of agrarian and fishing communities. These communities were fairly isolated as transportation to and from Staten Island were limited to four ferries (not all in operation at the same time). Staten Island remained sparsely populated during this period with the population growing from a few hundred in c. 1670 to 4400 persons in 1800 (Morris 1900, O’Callaghan 1846, 1861-1865).

Due to its isolation and limited transportation, commercial and industrial growth was slow throughout the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. The Island’s isolation kept it from experiencing the speculative boom of the 1830s that occurred in most of the region (Burrows and Wallace 1999.) It wasn’t until the 1860s that Staten Island’s agricultural and sea based economy began to draw large industry and manufacture to its wide open spaces. During the latter half of the nineteenth century the northern side of Staten Island developed a contiguous array of commercial and residential communities (Burrows and Wallace 1999:661-662 and Raber 1996).

### *STAPLETON<sup>6</sup>*

The project is located in the neighborhood of Stapleton, formerly the Village of Edgewater, located on Staten Island’s northeast coast along Upper New York Bay. Stapleton was an early commercial and industrial center that developed in the 1830s on land that was once owned by the Vanderbilt family (Image 04).



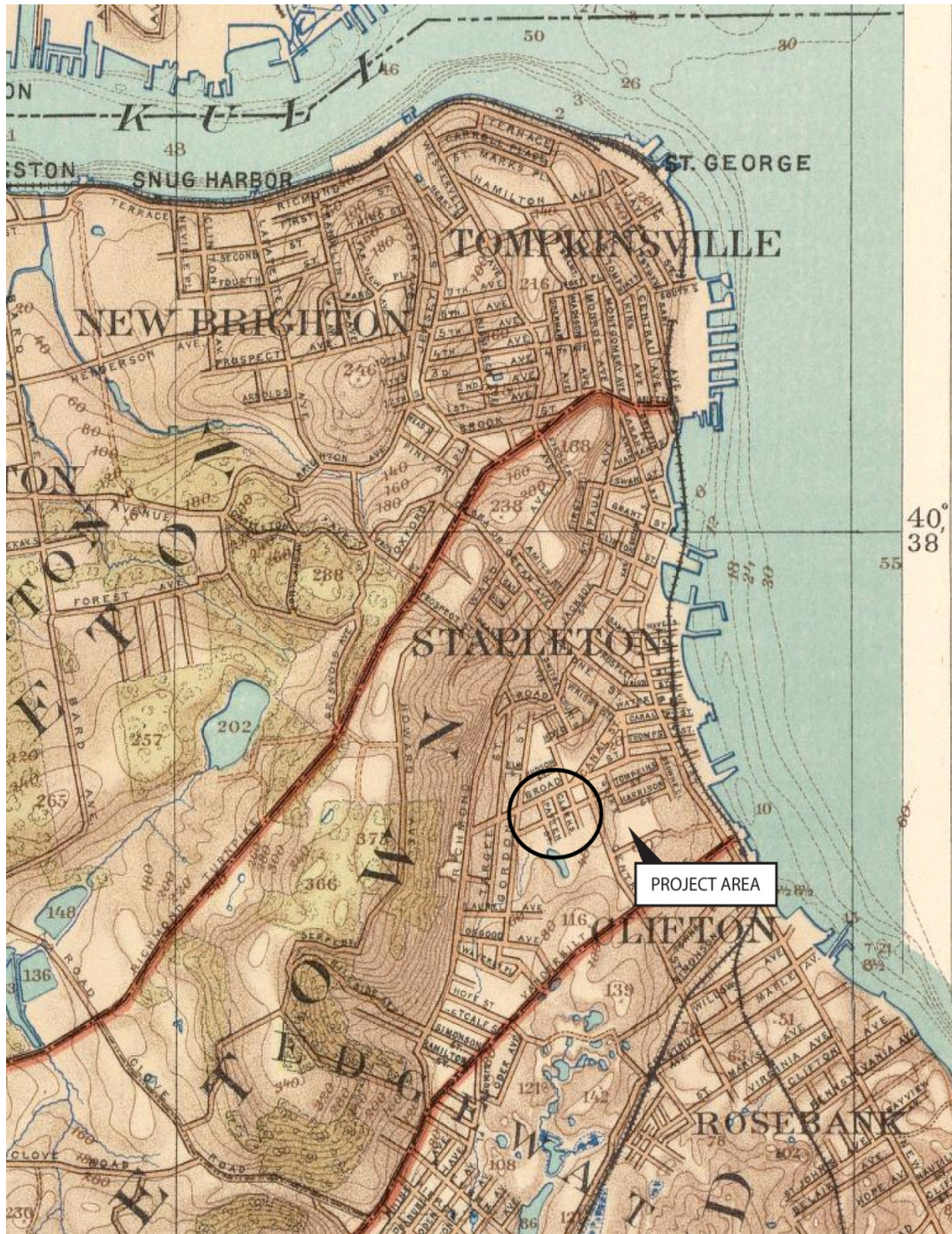
Image 04: Stapleton – turn of the twentieth century

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<sup>6</sup> See Appendix D for further images on the Stapleton and project area.



Prior to the consolidation of Greater New York City, Staten Island consisted of five towns: Northfield, Westfield, Southfield, Middleton and Castleton. Middleton, the town which Stapleton would become part of, was formed in 1860 combining parts of Castleton and Southfield both of which were formed in 1683 (Map 06)<sup>7</sup>.



Map 06: 1881 Bein Map showing the project area and eastern seaboard towns

<sup>7</sup> See Appendix C for further maps of the Stapleton and project area



In the eighteenth century the majority of the lands from Upper New York Bay to Grymes Hill were owned by Cornelius Corson (Image 05). By the nineteenth century, Corson's estate had sold most of his interests in the area to the Vanderbilt family. A small portion of this area, in the early part of the nineteenth century was owned by Captain John Gore, who maintained it as a farm. Gore would own this property until the 1830s. Gore Street, present-day Broad Street, was once a private lane that led east through the farm toward the main house along the Shore Road (north of present-day Harrison Street). Gore Brook, located near present-day Vanderbilt Avenue, ran through the property. The current project area lies adjacent to the Gore Farm's private lane.

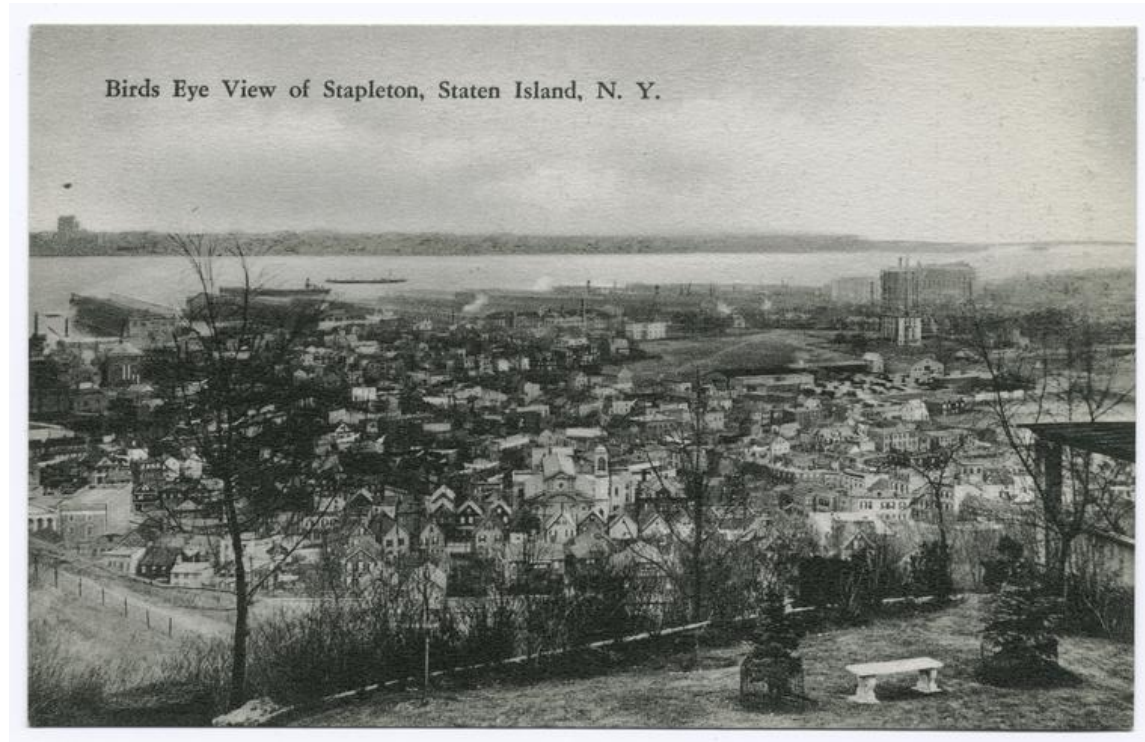


Image 05: Aerial view of Stapleton – circa turn of the twentieth century

Daniel D. Tompkins was a key figure in setting the stage for the development of this area of Staten Island. Tompkins, a lawyer and politician, served as New York State governor for ten years from 1807 to 1817. In 1817, he was elected Vice President of the United States under President James Monroe. During his tenure as governor Tompkins promoted improved transportation on and access to Staten Island. He incorporated the Richmond Turnpike Company which laid out present-day Victory Blvd connecting New Jersey to the New York ferries at Tompkinsville. He was also responsible for the first steamboat service between Manhattan (Whitehall Street) and Staten Island (Tompkinsville).

Beginning in 1815 he began acquiring substantial land holdings in Staten Island and founded the Village of Tompkinsville, just to the north of Stapleton. He eventually amassed approximately 700 acres. These holdings were generally north of the project area in present-day New Brighton and Tompkinsville.

As a result of the development spurred on by Tompkins, the eastern and northern shores of Staten Island became an area for country homes and estates in the 1820s and 1830s. Stapleton was founded in the 1830s following the purchase of lands from Cornelius Vanderbilt by Minthorn Tompkins (Daniel D. Tompkins son) and William J. Staples.

By 1836 Tompkins and Staples had laid out village streets, building lots and named the area Stapleton (Image 06). An 1836 Gazetteer describes Stapleton as comprising thirty or forty houses, a large hotel and the Navy Hospital (HPI 1998:15). The Navy Hospital is actually the Seaman's Retreat<sup>8</sup>, opened in 1837. Associated with the Seaman's Retreat (later Bayley Seton Hospital) was the Female Bethel Society, a home for the wives, mothers and sisters of seamen, a cemetery that according to some maps extended to Tompkins Avenue and Hill Street – the boundary of the present-day Stapleton Houses.



Image 06: A postcard scene of Bay Street, Stapleton

Stapleton drew many German immigrants in the mid-nineteenth century. The area's natural springs and a growing demand for German beer led to the establishment of several breweries. These were started by German immigrants and formed a significant portion of Stapleton's industry. Among the larger companies were Bechtel's and R & H Brewery (Rubsam & Horrmann), also known as the Atlantic Brewery. Bechtel's Brewery, established before the Civil War by John Bechtel, was located at the head of Broad Street at Richmond Road (present-day Van Duzer Street), near the project area. It became the largest of the breweries producing 100,000 barrels per year. Generally associated with most breweries, at the time, were beer gardens and saloons. Soon Stapleton became known for its distinct Teutonic character and became an attraction for visitors.

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<sup>8</sup> A history of the Seaman's Retreat can be found in Berghoffen 2006.

Stapleton was the commercial center of Southfield/Middleton throughout the nineteenth century. Several industries were established in the area as the Civil War approached. During this period, the major sources of employment in the town were the breweries (Image 07) and the hospital (Seaman's Retreat) followed by the growing various industrial based businesses. The draft enacted in 1863 caused a great deal of unrest in Stapleton and riots ensued. In July 1863, as the Draft Riots swept Manhattan, a mob armed with guns attacked black residents and destroyed houses on McKeon Street (later Tompkins Street) within the project area.

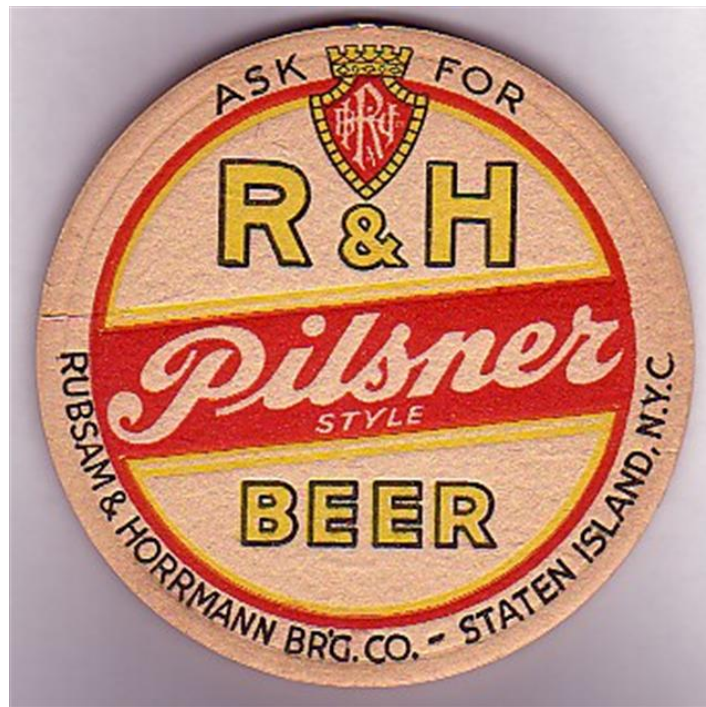


Image 07: R & H Brewery label – one of the many breweries located in Stapleton

Following the Civil War there was an even greater expansion of municipal changes and improvement. Stapleton, along with Clifton and part of Tompkinsville, was incorporated as part of the Village of Edgewater (1866). This led to the establishment of a Fire Company (1871) and the Staten Island Water Supply Company. The water company began laying water lines between 1879 and 1881. In 1882, Schneider and Bell Chemicals opened a plant on McKeon Street, adjacent to the current project area. The many transportation improvements brought additional industry and jobs, and, in turn, residents to the area. The late nineteenth century saw a shift in the cultural composition of the area as many Italian and Eastern European immigrants settled in Stapleton.

Consolidation into the Greater City of New York (1895) was also approaching. This too led to greater municipal and infrastructural changes and improvements. These included the construction of new piers along the waterfront. In the early twentieth century the industrial nature of the area began to change becoming more confined to the shoreline area and the docks became a major employer in the area. Also during this period, the breweries began to consolidate under the larger labels. Prohibition would virtually destroy the brewing industry on Staten Island. Only the Atlantic Brewery remained, finally closing in 1863.



*Project Area:*

An analysis of historic maps and property records identified twenty lots within the project area. These were developed as early as 1859, according to the Walling Map (Map 07).



### Map 07: 1859 Walling Map

The properties, according to the 1958 Richmond County Damage map (Image 03)<sup>9</sup> are as follows (Table 02):

<sup>9</sup> Throughout the discussion of the specific properties, please refer to the Richmond Damage Map – Image 03).

<b>Block</b>	<b>Lot</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Structures</b>
546	4	137 Tompkins Street	25' x 110'	Vacant
546	5	139 Tompkins Street	25' x 110'	Frame shed
546	6	143 Tompkins Street	25' x 110'	2 ½ story frame & shed
546	7	145 Tompkins Street	50' x 80'	2 story brick
546	7	13 Clarke Street		2 ½ story frame
546	11	11 Clarke Street	30' x 50'	2 ½ story stucco
546	13	9 Clarke Street	50' x 50'	2 ½ story frame & concrete block garage
546	17	184-186 Broad Street	50' x 50'	2 story frame & frame garage
546	20	182 Broad Street	25' x 110'	3 story brick
546	21	180 Broad Street	25' x 110'	2 story brick
546	22	178 Broad Street	25' x 110'	2 story frame
547	1	163 Tompkins Street	50' x 110'	1 story frame, frame shed and barn
547	4	165 Tompkins Street	50' x 110'	1 story frame
547	18	200 Broad Street	25' x 110'	2 story stucco and garage
547	19	198 Broad Street	25' x 110'	2 story stucco
547	20	196 Broad Street	25' x 110'	2 story frame, brick garage
547	20	10 Clarke Street		3 story brick
550	11	35 Clarke Street	25' x 110'	2 ½ story frame
550	12	146 Tompkins Street	51' x 100'	2 story stucco
550	12	142 Tompkins Street		2 story frame & frame shed
550	16	136 Tompkins Street	25' x 100'	2 story frame, frame garage & shed
551	18	162 Tompkins Street	50' x 100'	2 story stucco & concrete block garage
551	20	160 Tompkins Street	25' x 100'	2 ½ story frame & stucco garage

Table 02: Properties within the current project area

The 1886 Staten Island Directory lists several businesses in the general project area including saloons, a dairy, masons and a printer (Image 08). At 186 Broad there was a saloon run by Louisa Rausch. On Clarke Street William McDermott ran his masonry business from his home. His daughter Kate, a dressmaker, and his son Thomas, a paper-stainer, also occupied this address. The McDermotts were long-term residents on Clark Street, owning No. 9 Clarke Street as late as 1920. Census records, which detail the actual residents of a property and not simply an owner who may be absent, indicates that by the turn of the twentieth century several of these properties were rentals. Records prior to 1900 are unavailable or do not provide individual address details.





Image 08: Overview of Stapleton – circa turn of the twentieth century

While many structures were being used as rentals in the early twentieth century, there is a fair amount of consistency amongst the residents in the neighborhood if not the actual properties, which frequently show a shift in tenants from decade to decade. Also evident from census records is that though the neighborhood was predominantly German, at this time, there was a fair share of other residences with different nationalities present. Residents included persons of Italian, Russian, Polish, Irish and Chinese descent.

### **BROAD STREET:**

Broad Street was formerly known as Gore Street. It was renamed in 1872. This block once formed part of a private drive that led to house on the farm of Captain John Gore in the eighteenth century. Gore was a seaman who sailed with Captain Cook early in his career. With the formal establishment of Stapleton, Broad Street soon developed a commercial character. This was spurred on by the mid-nineteenth century establishment of Bechtel's Brewery at the junction of Broad Street and Richmond Road approximately 1200 feet from the project area. By 1859, Broad Street was fairly developed (Map 08).



Map 08: 1874 Beers Map of the Stapleton area

### 178 Broad Street

The two story frame structure, at 178 Broad Street, appears on maps as early as 1859 (Map 08). This property appears to have been a rental property throughout the first two decades of the twentieth century. Based on census records the residents of the property were somewhat transient changing in the ten years between census. In 1910, the residents included Robert White, a New York State jail keeper, his wife Genevieve, and their three children. In 1920 the house was owned by Patrick Kreevy of Ireland and his two sons, Joseph, the owner of a candy store, and Henry, a New York fireman. Also in the household were two grand-daughters and Patrick's brother-in-law Joseph Haulon. In the 1930s, a portion of the house was rented to Jacob Steinberg, a dry goods merchant from Germany, his wife Rebecca and their three children.

### 180 Broad Street

The house appears on maps as early as 1859 (Map 08). This two story brick house was rented by Michael Zakrrauske and his family in 1910. Zakrawske was a longshoreman originally from Poland. In 1920 it was rented by Robert White, the New York State jail keeper, and his family, who previously lived at 178 Broad Street in 1910.

### 182 Broad Street

A three story brick structure occupied this property (Map 08). According to the 1910 census it was owned by Philip Adler, a shoe merchant from Poland who owned his own store. He lived there with his wife Mary and their three adult children. Two of the children worked in Adler's shoe store. In 1920 the property was being rented by one family. By the 1930s the house had been split to accommodate two families.

### 184 Broad Street

Though the property appears on maps as developed as early as 1859 (Map 08), the earliest census listing for residences living on site was not until 1930. The property was owned by Frank Kostka of Austria in 1930. Kostka was a baker in a bakery shop and lived with his wife Anna and their three grown children.

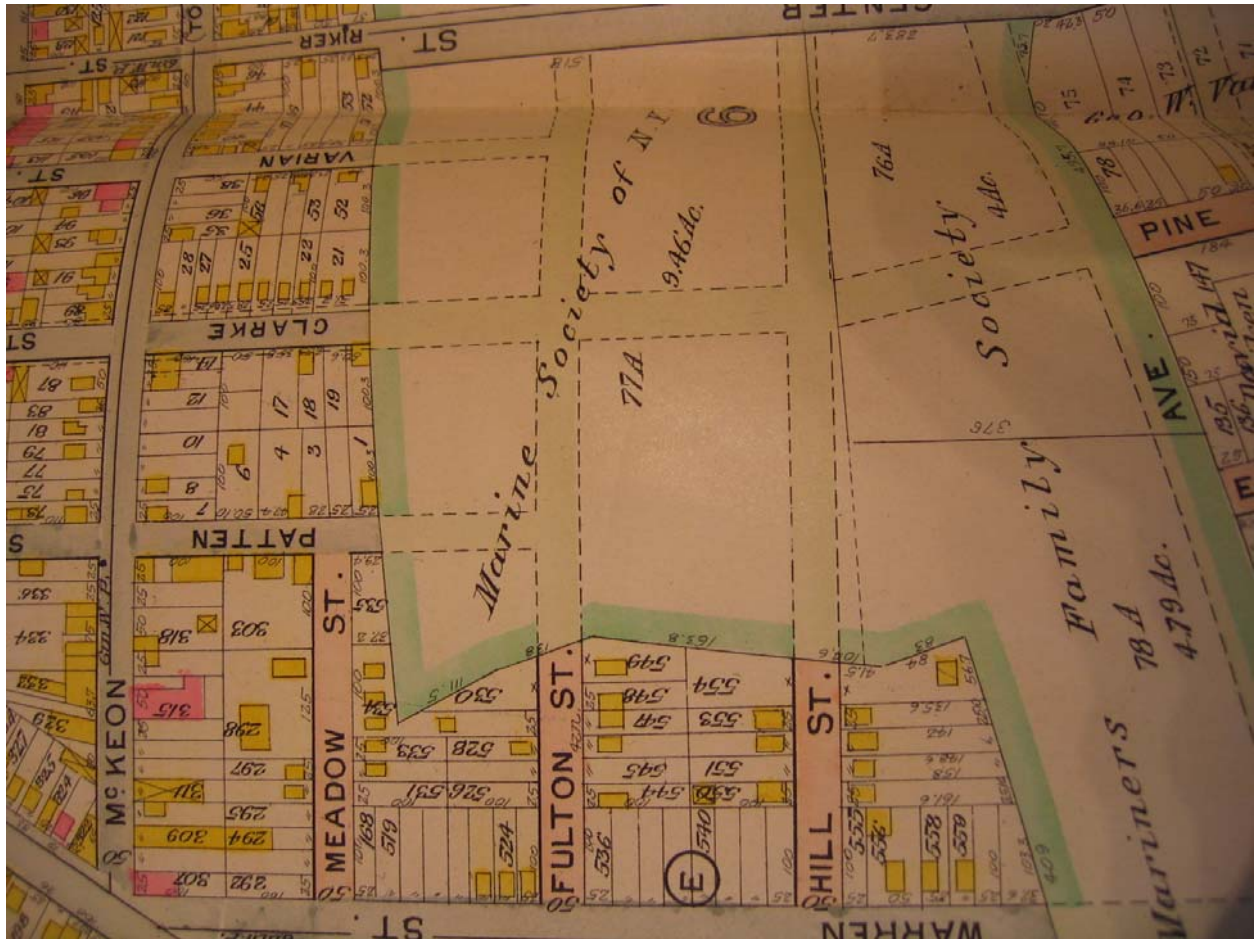
### 186 Broad Street

In 1910, 186 Broad Street was rented by Henry Hoffman and his wife Martha. Hoffman was a baker who owned his own shop (Map 09). In 1920 this property was rented by Eugene Zeidel, also a baker from Germany who owned his own shop. Zeidel lived with his wife Pauline and their children Paul and Matilde. In 1930 a new family of renters had moved in, the Freilich's of Austria. The family included Philip and Gussie and their children Norman and Hilda.

### 188 Broad Street

In 1900 the house at 188 Broad Street was rented by Jacob Lichtenstein, a policeman, his wife Minnie and their five children. In 1910 new tenants resided at this address as it was rented by Paul Hoffman and his wife Ida (Map 09). Hoffman was a liquor agent. In 1920 the house was rented by Philip Freilich, a saloon keeper from Lithuania, his wife Gussie and their two children, Norman and Audrey. It should be noted that a family with the same family named lived at 186 Broad Street during this period as well.





Map 09: 1907 Robinson Atlas of Staten Island

### 196 Broad Street

This two story framed house was rented by one family in the 1920s; Frank Lichtenhague and his two sons Berman and Ferdinand. They also had a lodger in the house, Frank Ranger. In 1930 the house has been split to accommodate two families. Arnold Salz, a plumber from Austria rented one of the units with his wife Pauline, their two children, Beatrice and Milton and his sister-in-law Freida, a nurse. The second family was Jacob Mayer, a baker from Germany, his wife Marie and their two children.

### 198 Broad Street

This two story house at 198 Broad Street was a rental property with three sets of tenants according to the 1910 census. Sam (Eng) Lu from China and his room-mate Charley Sam, also from China. Julia Brady, a servant in a private home, her sons Michael and James, both whom worked in a lumber yard, her daughter-in-law Nellie and her two grandchildren George and Esther. The third set of tenants were Louis Wintermeyer, a butcher from Germany, and his wife Catharine. They shared the apartment with their son Henry, also a butcher, their daughter Ella and their divorced daughter Mary and her two children Frank and Edward.

By 1920 on Eng Lou and the Brady's were still living on the property. The Brady's were now a family of nine, with the birth of three more children. Eng Lou owned his own laundry shop at this time.

By 1930 the house has been sold to Lena Briggins of Russia. She ran a dry goods store and lived in the house with her two grown sons, Henry and George.

### 200 Broad Street

In 1920 this property was rented by Charles Mayer, a butcher with his own shop, from Germany along with his wife, Johanna and son James. Mayer still owned the property and resided at 200 Broad Street in 1930.

## **CLARKE STREET**

Clarke Street is a small two block span that existed only from Broad Street to the edge of the undeveloped land that formed part of the Seaman's Retreat. According to some maps, and Berghoffen's 2006 report, some nineteenth century maps show the cemetery associated with the hospital as extending as far as the property line (Berghoffen 2006a, 2006b). If correct, then the cemetery would have abutted one end of Clarke Street.

### 9 Clarke Street

This property was owned by William McDermott and his wife Julia as early as 1886. They resided in the two and a half story frame house with their children Joseph, Floretta and Rosalie. The McDermott's were long-term residents of the area. William McDermott is listed in the 1886 Staten Island directory as a mason at this address. Also in the directory are his son Thomas, paper-stainer, and Kate McDermott, a dressmaker. Kate is likely one of the McDermott's daughters. Census records list the McDermotts at the property until 1920.

In 1930 the house is rented to Anton Kostka of Austria, his wife Maria and their infant daughter. Kostka was a baker in a bake shop and is likely related to Frank Kostka of 184 Broad Street.

### 10 Clarke Street

This property could not be found in the census records until 1930 when it was rented by Amil Noll, a fireman, and his wife Emily. The 1958 Richmond County Damage map lists the property as a three story brick building (Map 03).

### 11 Clarke Street

The 1886 Richmond County Directory lists James Murphy, a carpenter at 11 Clarke Street. By 1900, the two and a half story structure was owned by Felix McCamilly, a produce merchant from Ireland (Map 10). McCamilly lived at the property with his wife Margaret, their four children and his brother Michael, a shoemaker.



Image 10: 1908 Robinson Atlas of Staten Island

The McCamly's moved some time after 1910. The 1920 census lists the house as being rented by an Afro-American family. Jacob Anderson was a letter carrier. His wife Henrietta was originally from British Colombia. Their daughter, and a young cousin, resided with them. The house was rented by Joseph Largemisimo, a City Water Department worker from Italy and his wife Elisa in 1930. They shared the house with their four children, two of whom were grown and working as an elevator operator and a mill worker.

### 13 Clarke Street

Peter Schlopp, a laborer, is listed at this address in the 1886 Richmond County Directory. The 1900 census lists Peter Shlopp originally of Germany as the owner and his occupation as a day laborer. Shlopp lived with his wife Josephine and their five children. He passed away some time before 1910, when the property is owned by his widow (Map 10).

Josephine Shlopp moved from the house by 1920 when the census lists the house, a two and a half story framed structure, as being rented to three young Afro-American families who were relatively new to the United States. One family was that of Gustave York, his wife Ulreece and their five month old son. Both Gustave and his wife were from St. Marteen. The second family was Joshua Illidge, a dock laborer from the West Indies, his wife Helen and their daughter. The



third family was Charles Roland, also a dock worker from the West Indies, his wife Alice and their son.

In 1930 only Joshua Illidge and his expanded family live in the house. By 1930 Joshua and his wife had six children.

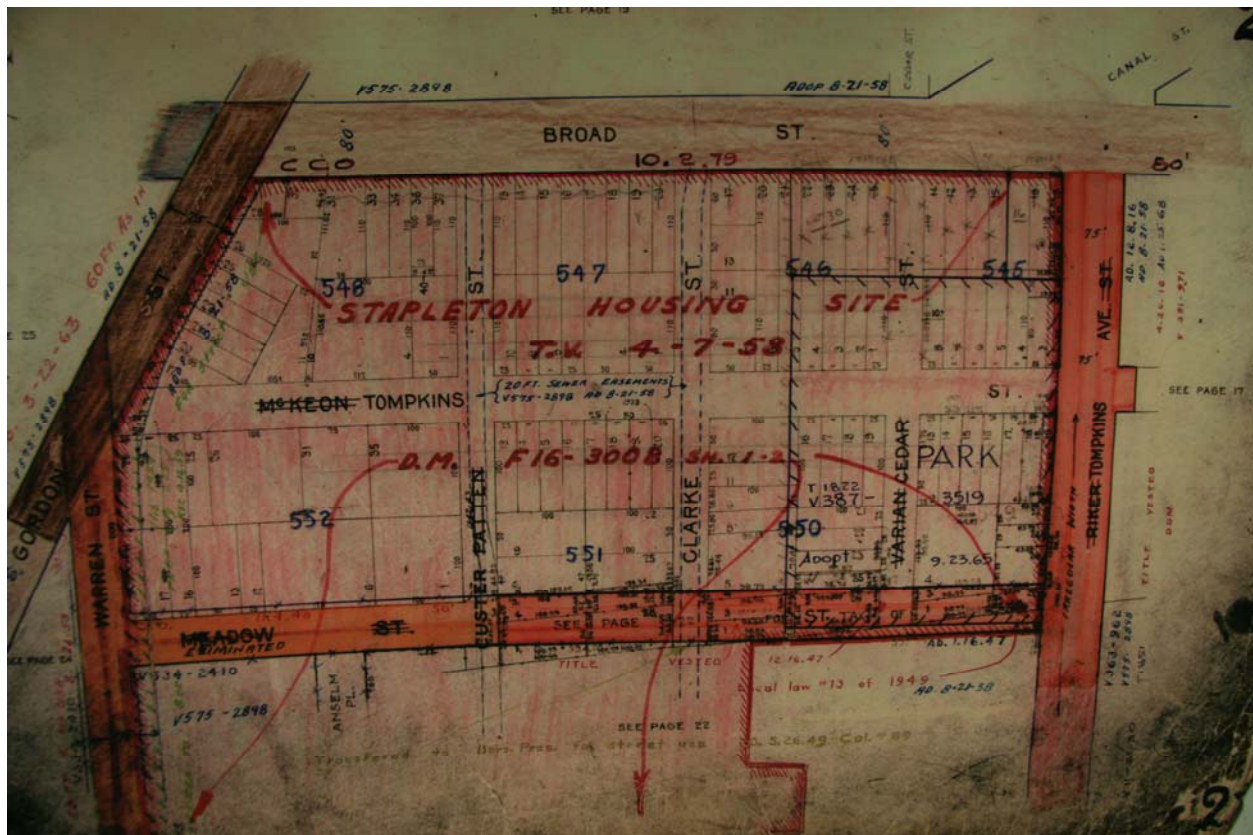
### 35 Clarke Street

In 1920 the two and a half story frame house was owned by Frank Quagliano, a steamboat fireman. Also in the household were his wife Angelina and their eight children ages two months to eighteen years.

By 1930 Quagliano had sold the house to Alfonso Omondo of Italy. Omondo was a city cleaner who lived with his wife Rafaela and their four children

## **TOMPKINS STREET**

This five or six block stretch, not to be confused with Tompkins Avenue, was known as McKeon Street until some point after 1920s (Map 11)



Map 11: Circa 1960 - Stapleton area map, Staten Island Topographical Department

### 136 Tompkins Street

The 1920 census lists the two story frame house at 136 McKeon Street as being owned by Pasquale Pastille from Italy. Pasquale, whose occupation is listed as a junkman, shared the house with his wife Clara. They had a tenant, Michael Trantola, an American Dock laborer, his wife Catharine and their daughter. Pastille sold the house some time before 1930 to William Kowakonski, a coal yard laborer from Poland. Kowakonski also had a tenant, Steve Kowakonski, also of Poland, his wife Mary, and their four daughters.

### 137 Tompkins Street

This address was not located in the census records and appears vacant on all maps from 1859 through to the 1958 Richmond County Damage map (Map 03).

### 139 Tompkins Street

No. 139 was rented by Alfonso Ruggiero of Italy in 1910 (Map 12). His occupation is listed as a junk agent. Others in the household were his wife (name illegible) and their five children ages 2 through 9. In 1920 it was rented to William Kowakonski who would later buy the neighboring 136 Tompkins Street. At this time William, working as a coal yard laborer, was living with his wife Mary and their children Violet and Joseph. There was also a boarder in the household, Henry Stonski, a paper mill laborer. In 1930 the property was again rented by a different family, an Afro-American family, the Vallards. Wesley Vallard was originally from Virginia and worked as a dock laborer. He shared the house with his wife Frances and their seven children ages eleven months to 15 years.

By 1958 only a frame shed remained on the property.

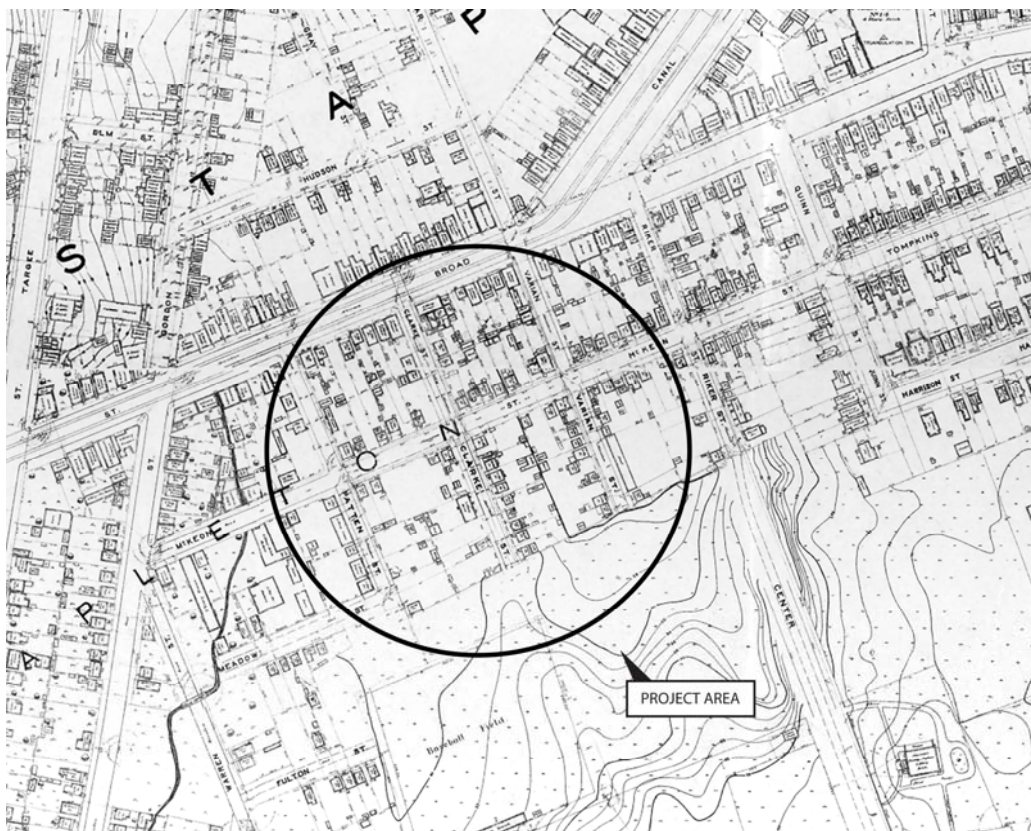
### 142 Tompkins Street

In 1910 this property was owned by Michael Williams, a laborer from Italy (Map 12). He lived with his wife Mary and their children John, a railroad laborer, Mary, Charles, Joseph, Antonio, Michael and Marnie.

Two families rented the two story frame house in 1920. Adolph Hafner and his family, which included his wife Theresa, their two sons Joseph and John and his brother-in-law Patrick Devlin. The other family was the Lukasik's. William Lukasik was an American Docks laborer from Poland. He lived with this wife Nellie and their two daughters.

The tenants changed by 1930 to include a couple in their sixties, Charles Stockert, an Electric Company worker and his wife Elizabeth. The second family was Edward Vito, a mason from Italy, his wife Marie and their eight children.





Map 12: circa 1910 Topographical Image (composite) of the project area

### 143 Tompkins Street

William Scott, a city driver, and his wife Mary owned 143 McKeon Street in 1910 (Map 12). They had two sets of tenants, Henry Madison, a truck driver, and his wife Mary and John Williamson, a factory laborer from Russia and his wife Lana.

Scott sold some time before 1920 when it was owned by Adam Lukasik of Poland and his wife Lottie. Lukasik also owned a grocery store. They lived with their seven children, one of whom, Stephen, worked as a Gas Company inspector.

### 145 Tompkins Street

This property was rented by three families in 1920. The first family was Herbert Cadmus, a house laborer and his wife Christina, a servant. Cadmus' brother-in-law August Hellinger also lived with them. The second family was an Afro-American family from the West Indies. Walter Farley, an American Dock worker, shared the apartment with his wife Marie and their three children. The third family in the house was Ian Beauske, a New York Ferry laborer originally from Poland. Beauske lived with his wife Stephanie and their two daughters. They had a boarded living with them at the time of the 1920 census, Peter Ross, also a New York Ferry laborer originally from Poland.

In 1930 only two families were renting the property. Herbert Cadmus and his family were still renting one of the apartments. The other tenant was George Hawkes, a steam lighter deckhand, his wife Catharine and their two daughters.

#### 146 Tompkins Street

In 1920 this property was owned by Michael Quagliano, a highway laborer from Italy. Quagliano lived with his wife Maria and their three children. They also had a tenant, Frank Curry, a fitter on the B & O Railroad, his wife Agnes and their three children.

Michael Quagliano passed away some time before 1930. The 1930 census shows his widow, Maria, still living on the property along with her son Michael, a steamship engineer, his wife Minnie and their two sons. The tenant space is now rented to her son Joseph, a patrolman, his wife Louise and their infant son.

#### 160 Tompkins Street

In 1910 this property was owned by Tristan Hogan, a house mason and his wife Annie (Map 12). They lived there with their three children and Hogan's mother. The family remained at this location, and had expanded to include two more children and Hogan's brother-in-law, Peter Houlihan, a conductor on the B & O Railroad, by the 1920 census. By 1930 the house was owned by Gus Ostronski, an immigrant from Poland working at a lumber yard. He shared the house with his wife Ursula and their five daughters ages one month to eleven years.

#### 162 Tompkins Street

John Schopp, a city worker, rented this property in 1910 (Map 12). He shared the house with his wife Nellie and their three young children. In 1920 it was rented by James Riley, a United States Post Office letter carrier, his wife Florence and their six children.

#### 163 Tompkins Street

In 1910 this house was rented by Max Hoffman, a railroad machinist, and his wife Bertha, both from Germany. They had three children ages eight months to four years. In 1930 it was owned by P. Pastille, a junk dealer from Italy who lived with his wife Clara (Map 12). In 1920 Pastille owned and resided at 136 Tompkins Street.

#### 165 Tompkins Street

This property could not be located in the census records.

## **VII: Summary and Recommendations:**

The area incorporating the current proposed project was occupied by a scatter of domestic structures since the mid nineteenth century. During that period, the area developed commercially, industrially and began to see an expansion of domestic buildings and/or construction.

Census records indicate that the majority of residents of the project area were transient, renters, as opposed to property owners. All home owners, and the structures, were removed or vacated by rite of Eminent Domain by the City of New York in 1958 for the development of the Stapleton Housing Projects in the 1960s.

Several potentially significant sites exist adjacent to and near to the project area. Some have been tested archaeologically, while others have not. The Seamen's Retreat, a Presbyterian Church and Public School 14, where human remains were uncovered during its construction, indicate that the area holds some potential of uncovering buried cultural resources and/or human remains. According to Berghoffen, two nineteenth century maps indicated that the cemetery's associated with Seaman's Retreat extended to the modern day property line of the Stapleton Houses.

Although the time period between the late nineteenth to early twentieth century is fairly well documented, details about the everyday lives of the residents of this particular area of Staten Island have not been documented. Through Census records, previous cultural resource reports and the limited documentary history does provide some indication of the mid to late nineteenth and early twentieth century cultural of this area; archaeology has the potential to identify additional pertinent resources. Modern facilities (i.e. water and sewer) did not appear in this area until the last decade of the nineteenth century. Since the project area has remained a parking lot since the removal of the mid nineteenth century structures, there is a high potential to uncover shaft features associated with the houses. It is the recommendation of this report that archaeological monitoring be undertaken during the excavation process of the construction for the new senior housing.

Archaeological monitoring, as opposed to Phase IB Field Testing, is recommended for the next stage of the process for several reasons:

1. The widespread nature of the current site as well as its use as a public parking area would hinder randomized Standardized Test Pits (STPs). Excessive resources would be need to be expended to undertake such a plan.
2. Previous ground disturbance during construction of the Stapleton Housing Project may have compromised the archaeological record in the project area.
3. Monitoring will provide a greater chance for the identification of stratigraphic layers, in situ artifacts and/or features. Phase IB Field Testing, would be limited to a smaller area thereby lessening the chance for identification of potential resources.

Prior to excavation, an archaeological monitoring scope of work should be developed between the archaeologist, the developer and the LPC. This plan will outline the process and what is to occur if significant archaeological remains are recovered.



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## Appendix A:

### Archaeological Scope of Work

**CHRYSLIS** **ARCHAEOLOGICAL** **CONSULTANTS**  
Cultural Resource Specialists



September 18, 2007

Juan Barahona  
BFC Partners  
325 Gold St. 7th Floor  
Brooklyn, NY 11201-3040  
Phone: (718) 422-9999 ext.27  
Cell: (646) 522-5317  
Email: jbarahone@bfcnyc.com

RE: Phase 1A Documentary Research Proposal for -  
210 Broad Street, Staten Island, New York (Block 545, Lot 100 (portion))

Dear Mr. Barahona:

My name is Alyssa Loorya, President of Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Incorporated (CAC). My firm is a fully licensed and insured, female owned, small business holding membership with the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RoPA). We are listed on the approved list of Cultural Resource Management (CRM) firms for the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NY SHPO).

Thank you for contacting my associate, Dr. Christopher Ricciardi and I with regard to the Request for Proposal for Cultural Resource (Archaeological) Phase 1A Documentary Research and Report for the proposed development at 210 Broad Street; Staten Island, New York. Having worked within the field of CRM for over a decade, CAC has completed numerous Phase 1A Reports for both LPC and the NY SHPO.

As outlined by the LPC and NY SHPO, the Phase 1A Documentary Report, required for this site, outlines a historic (through to the present-day) timeline and cultural information about the project site and its surrounding vicinity. As part of this process (see Appendix A for a general outline of the Cultural Resource process), the history of the site, a chain of title (if available), historic information of the area, and historic maps will be compiled and reviewed to determine if any significant historic/cultural archaeological resources may exist in the project area. Although by no means an exhaustive history of the area, the Phase 1A will be used to determine whether or not further consideration and/or investigation of potential buried Cultural Resources may be required. Upon completion, the report will be submitted to the LPC for review, comment and final approval.

4110 Quentin Road Brooklyn, New York 11234-4322  
Phone/Fax: (718) 645-3962 • Mobile: (347) 922-5581  
info@chrysalisarchaeology.com • www.chrysalisarchaeology.com

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Proposed Schedule:

Based upon the number of historic structures within the project area (as referenced in the Phase I dated May 2007), and the research necessary for this particular project, I anticipate that the Phase IA Document will be submitted to the LPC for initial review no later than six (6) weeks from the Notice To Proceed. However, CAC will make every effort to meet your scheduling needs. Once LPC reviews and comments on the draft report, a final report will be submitted for final approval incorporating any comments within two (2) weeks of receipt. If no comments are provided, the final report will be submitted within one (1) week of approval.

Finally, I am attaching the resumes of myself and my associate, Dr. Christopher Ricciardi, for your records and review as well information about CAC.

If you have any questions with regard to this proposal and/or the content of the Phase IA Documentary Study, or the Cultural Resource Management Process and Requirements, please contact me at the number(s) listed.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit this proposal and I hope that we can work together on this project.

Sincerely,

*Alyssa Loorya*

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

## Appendix B:

### Current Site Plans





# Stapleton Senior Housing

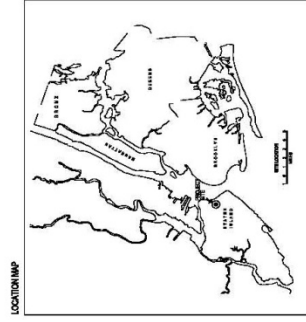
190 Broad Street  
Staten Island, NY

DHCR Design Review  
October 4, 2007

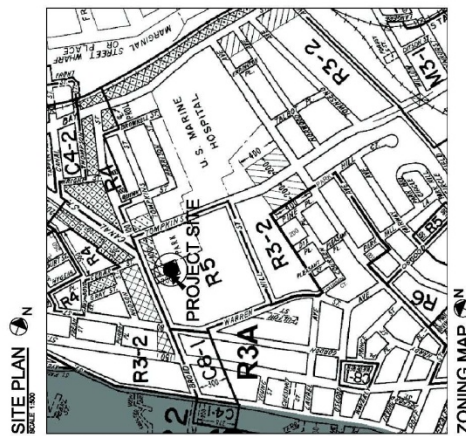
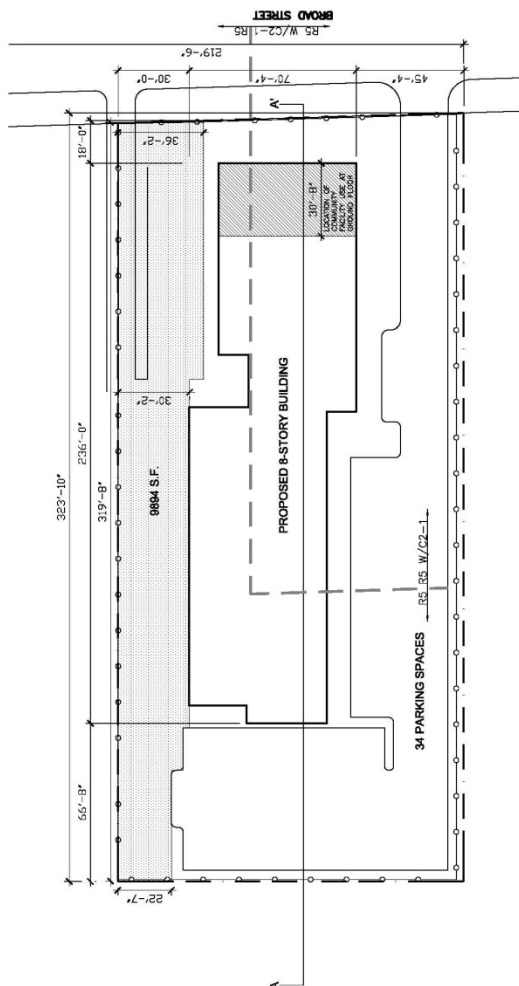
Client: **Magnuson Architects LLC**  
2006 Flushing Meadows  
New York, NY 10029  
Tel: (212) 722-3671 Fax: (212) 534-5021

Architect: **Magnuson Architecture & Planning, PC**  
7601 Broadway, Suite 700  
New York, NY 10003  
Tel: (212) 253-7820 Fax: (212) 253-1276

Drawing List	
1	Cover
2	Site Analysis & Diagrams
3	Site Plan & Building Footprints
4	Ground Floor Plan
5	2nd-4th Floor Plan
6	5th-6th Floor Plan
7	7th-8th Floor Plan
8	Typical Unit Layouts
9	East Elevation
10	West Elevation
11	North & South Elevation



1



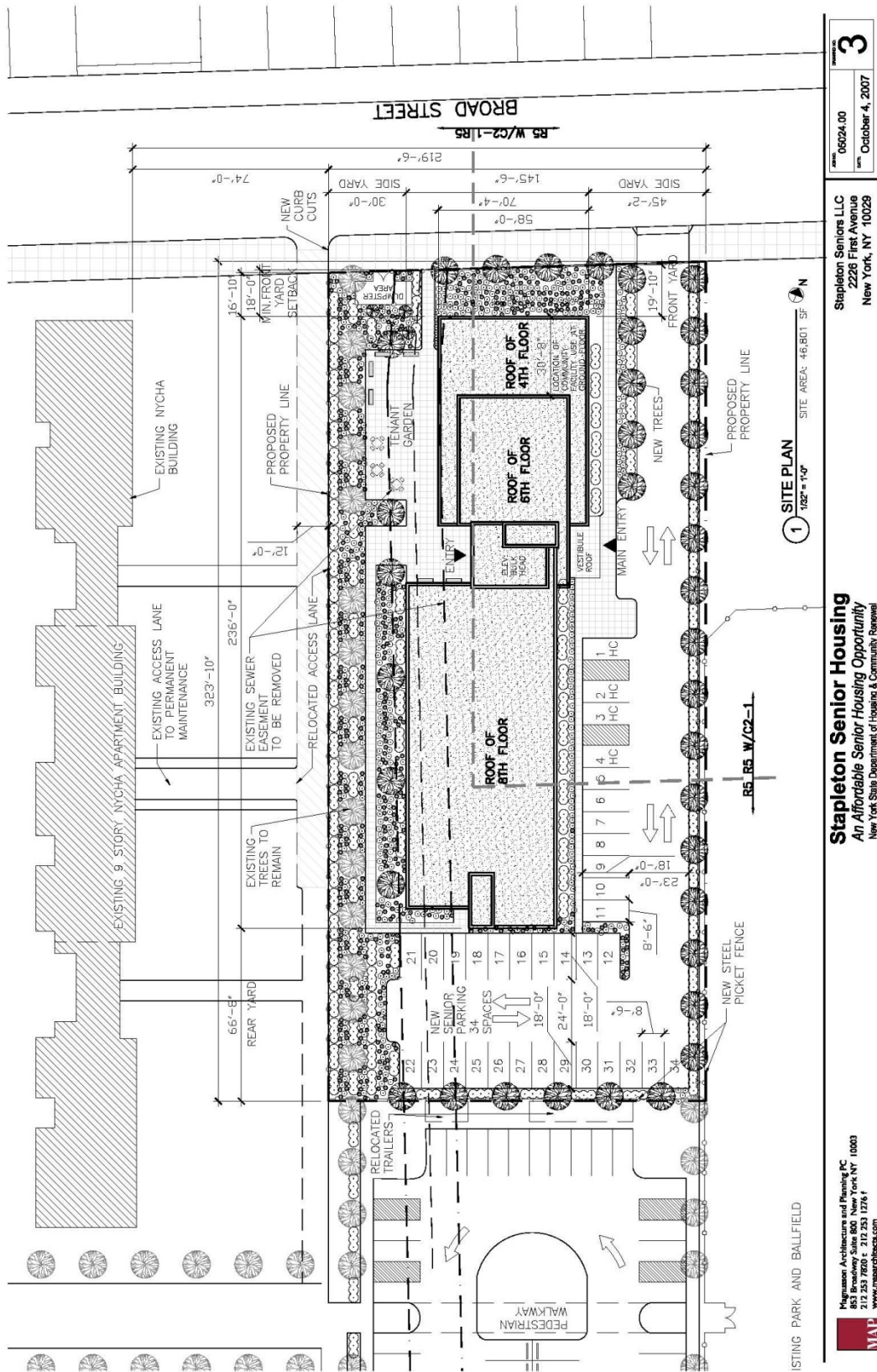
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Cellar	0	0	0	9,010.00	9,010.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1st Floor	9	2	11	13,100.00	11,321.00	0.00	11,321.00	35.58	1,743.42	13,064.42
2nd Floor	13	3	16	13,100.00	13,100.00	0.00	13,100.00	0.00	0.00	13,100.00
3rd Floor	13	3	16	13,100.00	13,100.00	0.00	13,100.00	0.00	0.00	13,100.00
4th Floor	13	3	16	13,100.00	13,100.00	0.00	13,100.00	0.00	0.00	13,100.00
5th Floor	12	1	13	10,600.00	10,600.00	0.00	10,600.00	0.00	0.00	10,600.00
6th Floor	12	1	13	10,600.00	10,600.00	0.00	10,600.00	0.00	0.00	10,600.00
7th Floor	9	1	10	8,400.00	8,400.00	0.00	8,400.00	0.00	0.00	8,400.00
8th Floor	9	1	10	8,400.00	8,400.00	0.00	8,400.00	0.00	0.00	8,400.00
Totals	90	15	105	99,410.00	97,631.00	9,010.00	88,621.00	35.58	743.42	90,364.42

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## ZONING ANALYSIS

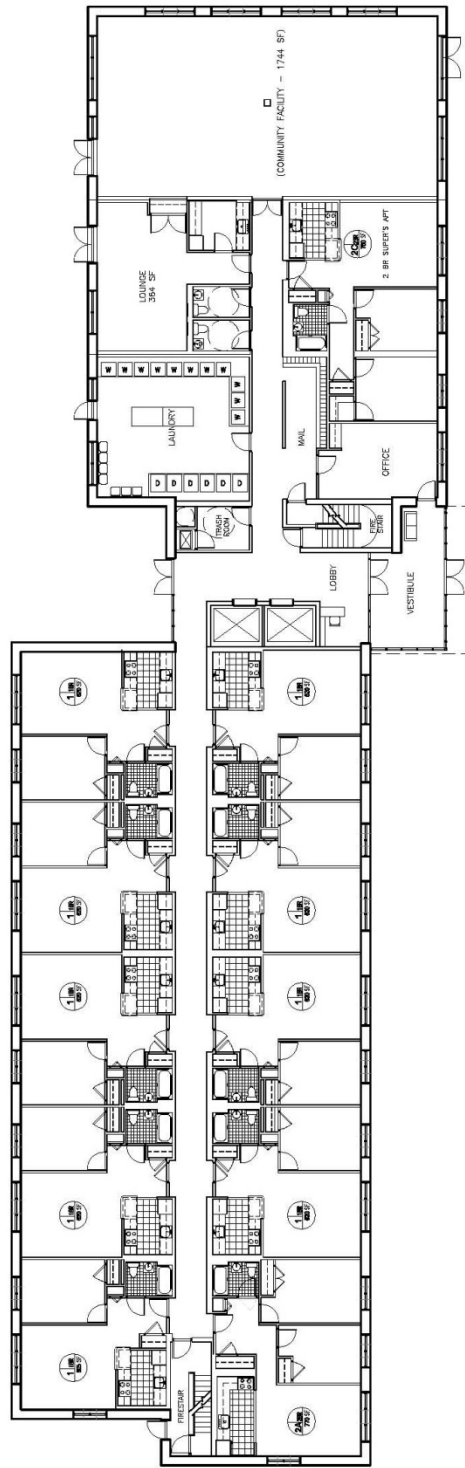
**Stapleton Senior Housing**  
An Affordable Senior Housing Opportunity  
New York State Department of Housing & Community Renewal

Magnuson Architecture and Planning PC  
853 Broadway Suite 800 New York, NY 10003  
212 257 7620 f 212 253 1776 f

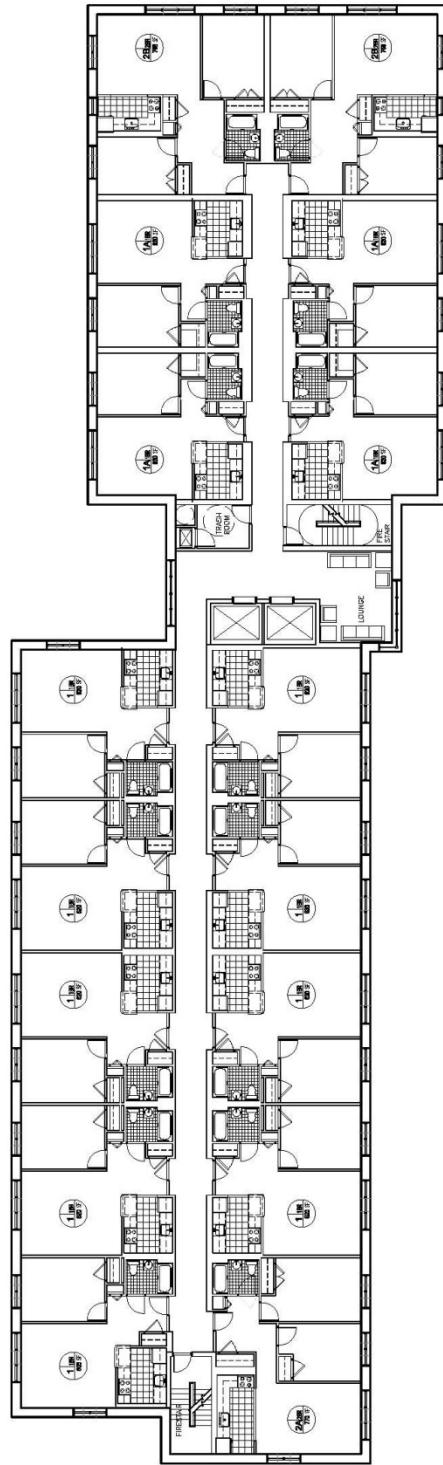








1 GROUND FLOOR PLAN  
1/8" = 1'-0"



1 2nd - 4th FLOOR PLAN  
1/16" = 1'-0" N

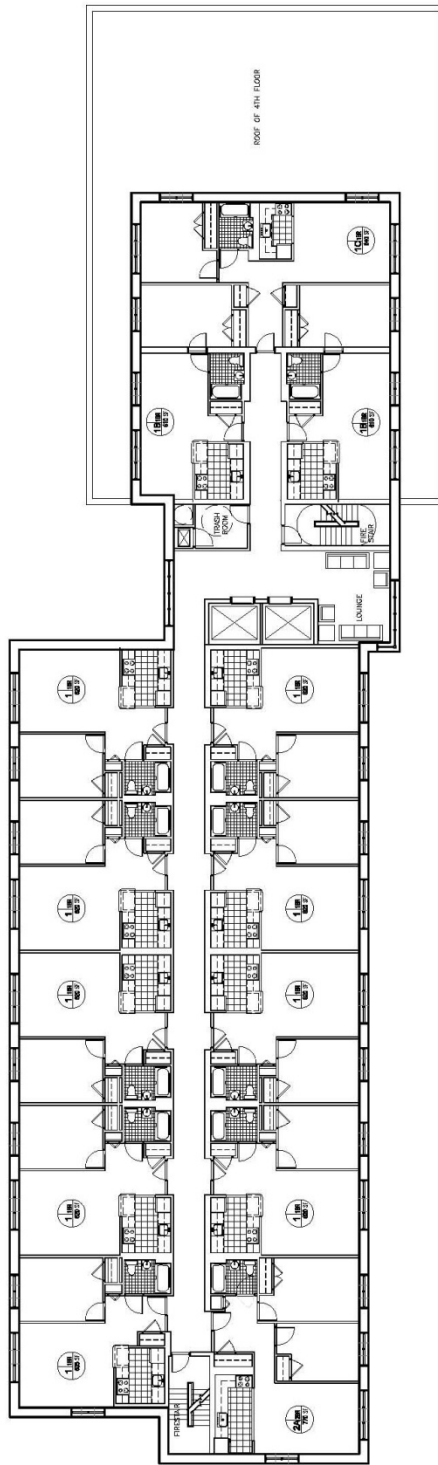
**MAP**  
Magnum Architecture and Planning PC  
853 Broadway Suite 800 New York NY 10003  
Tel: 212 691 1234 Fax: 212 691 1235  
www.maparchitects.com

**Stapleton Senior Housing**  
*An Affordable Senior Housing Opportunity*  
New York State Department of Housing & Community Renewal

Stapleton Seniors LLC  
2226 First Avenue  
New York, NY 10029

DATE: 06024.00  
REV: October 4, 2007

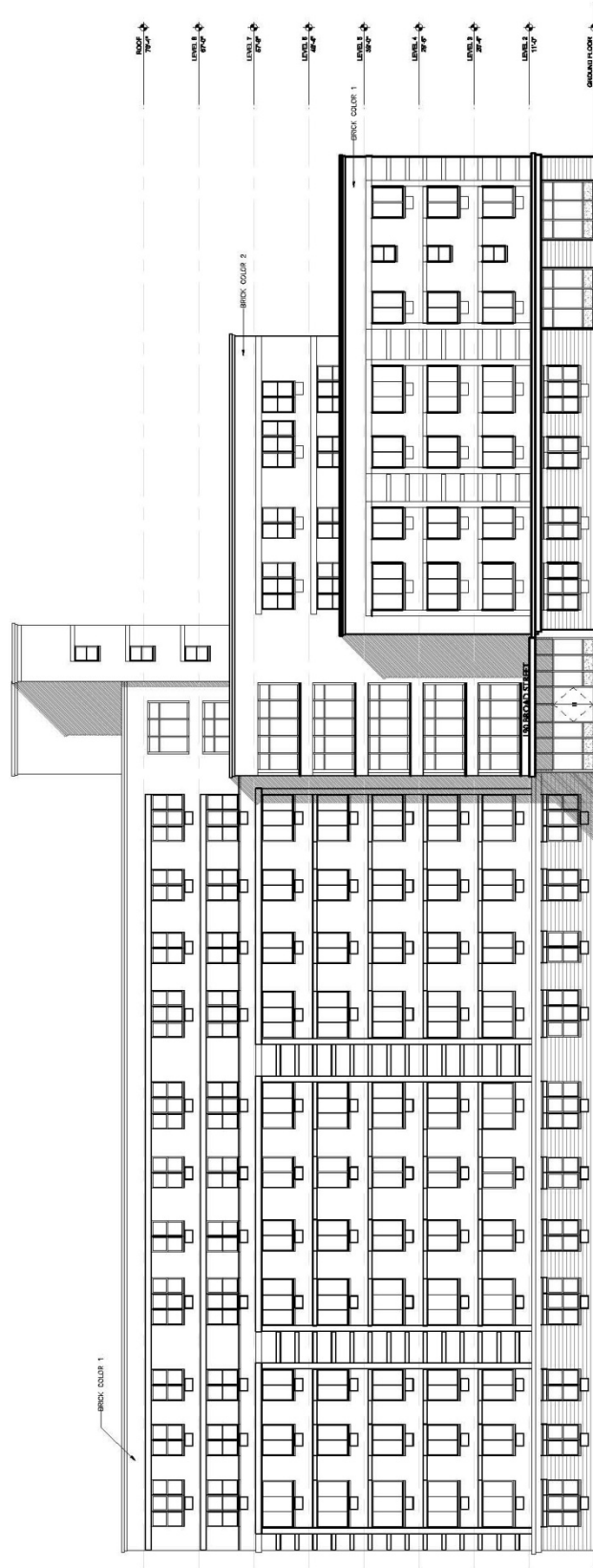
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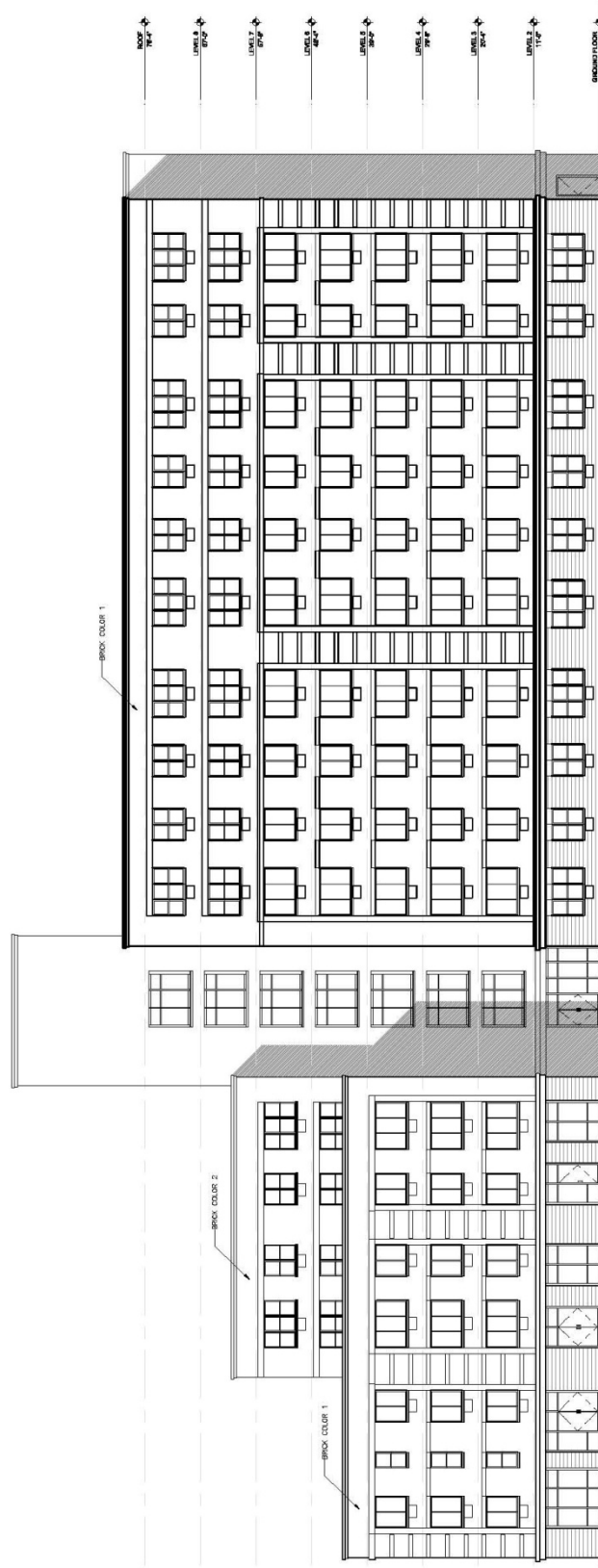
1 5th & 6th FLOOR PLAN  
1/8" = 1'-0" N







 Maguason Architecture and Planning PC 853 Broadway Suite 800 New York NY 10003 Tel: 212-691-5000 Fax: 212-691-5001 www.maparchitects.com	<b>Stapleton Senior Housing</b> <i>An Affordable Senior Housing Opportunity</i> New York State Department of Housing & Community Renewal		06024.00 06024.00 October 4, 2007	<b>9</b> SHEET NO.
	Stapleton Seniors LLC 2228 First Avenue New York, NY 10029			

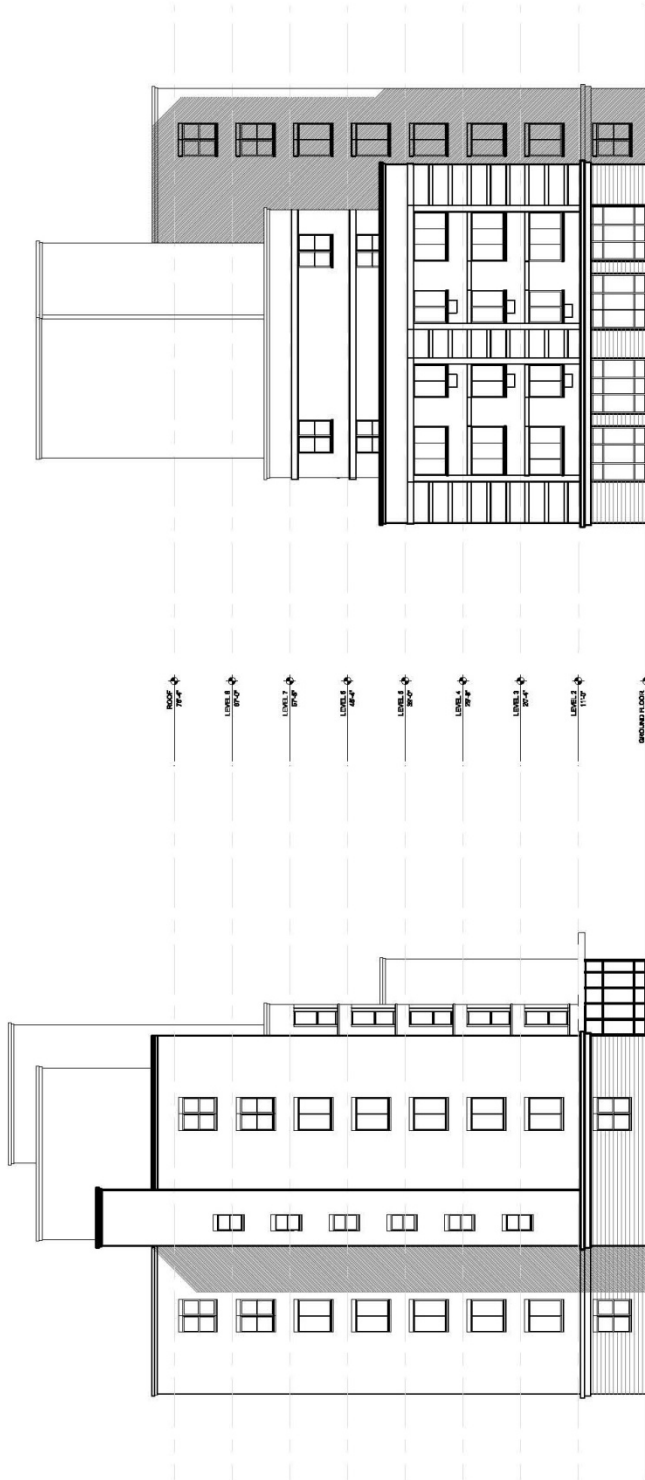


06024.00  
 October 4, 2007  
 10

Stapleton Seniors LLC  
 2228 First Avenue  
 New York, NY 10029

**Stapleton Senior Housing**  
*An Affordable Senior Housing Opportunity*  
 New York State Department of Housing & Community Renewal

Magnuson Architecture and Planning PC  
 853 Broadway Suite 800 New York NY 10003  
 Tel: 212.260.1111 Fax: 212.260.1112  
 www.magnoson.com



**MAP**  
 Magnuson Architecture and Planning PC  
 853 Broadway Suite 800 New York NY 10003  
 Tel: 212.691.8200 Fax: 212.691.8201  
 www.magnusonpc.com

**Stapleton Senior Housing**  
*An Affordable Senior Housing Opportunity*  
 New York State Department of Housing & Community Renewal

Stapleton Seniors LLC  
 2228 First Avenue  
 New York, NY 10029

DATE 06/24/00

DATE October 4, 2007

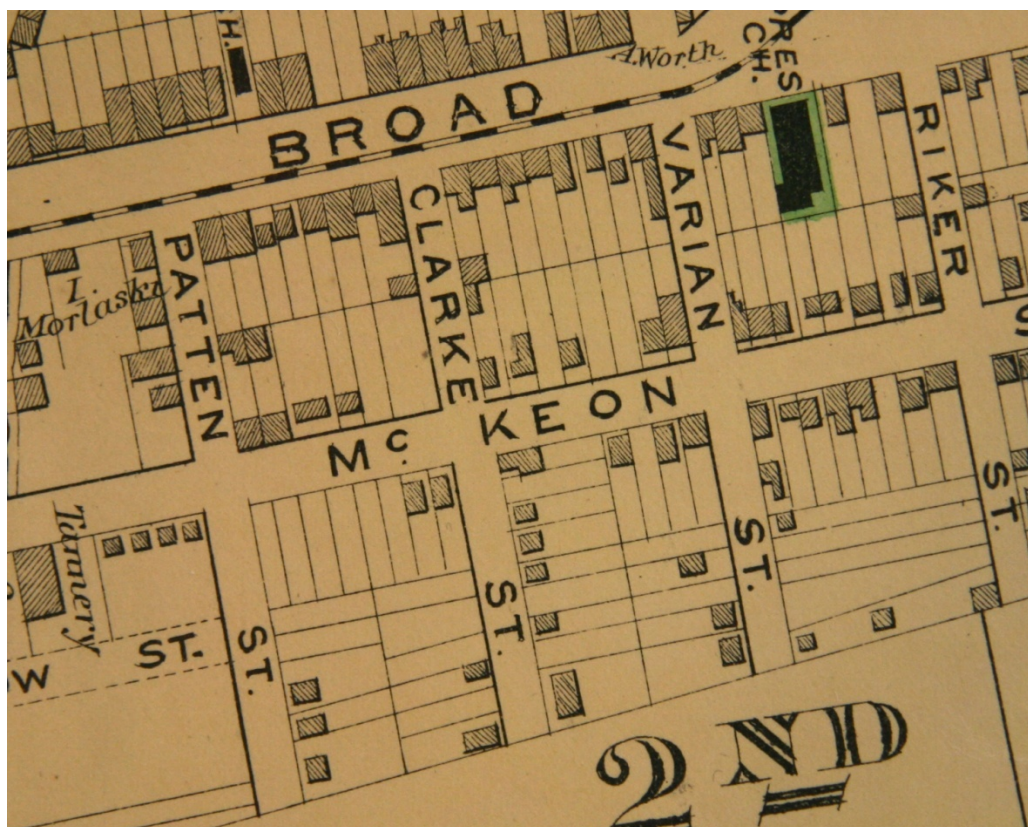
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## Appendix C:

### Other Maps



Map 13: 1872 Dripps

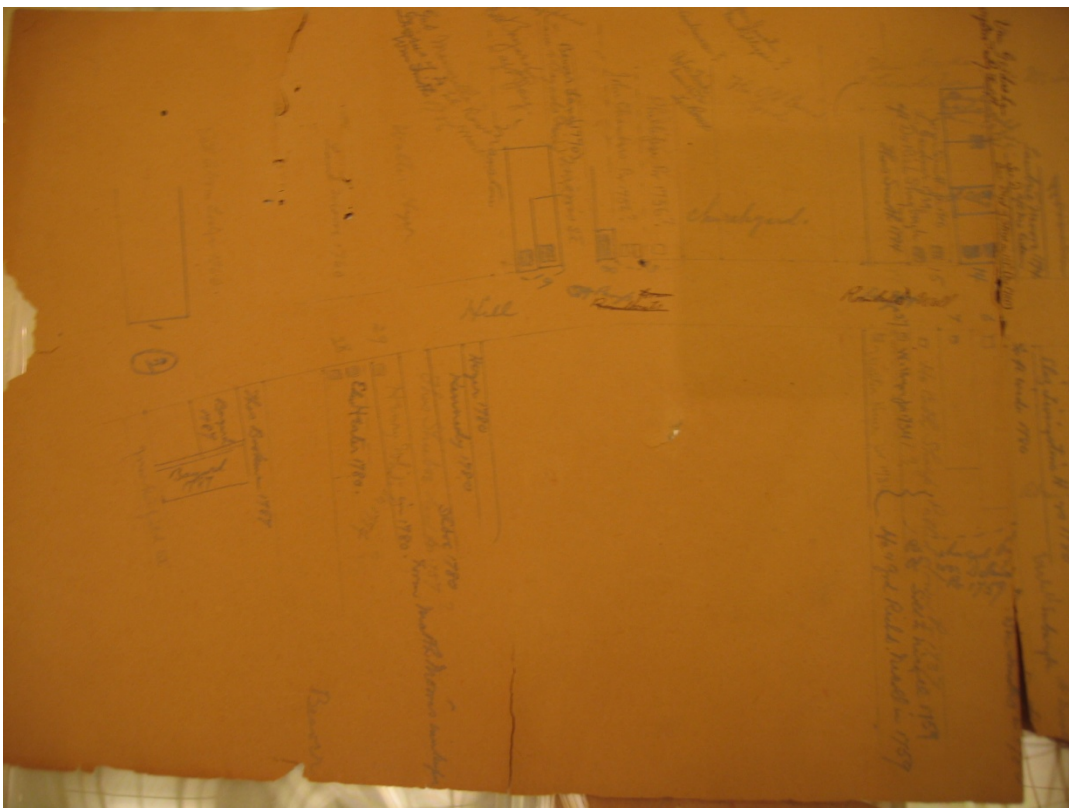


Map 14: 1887 Beers



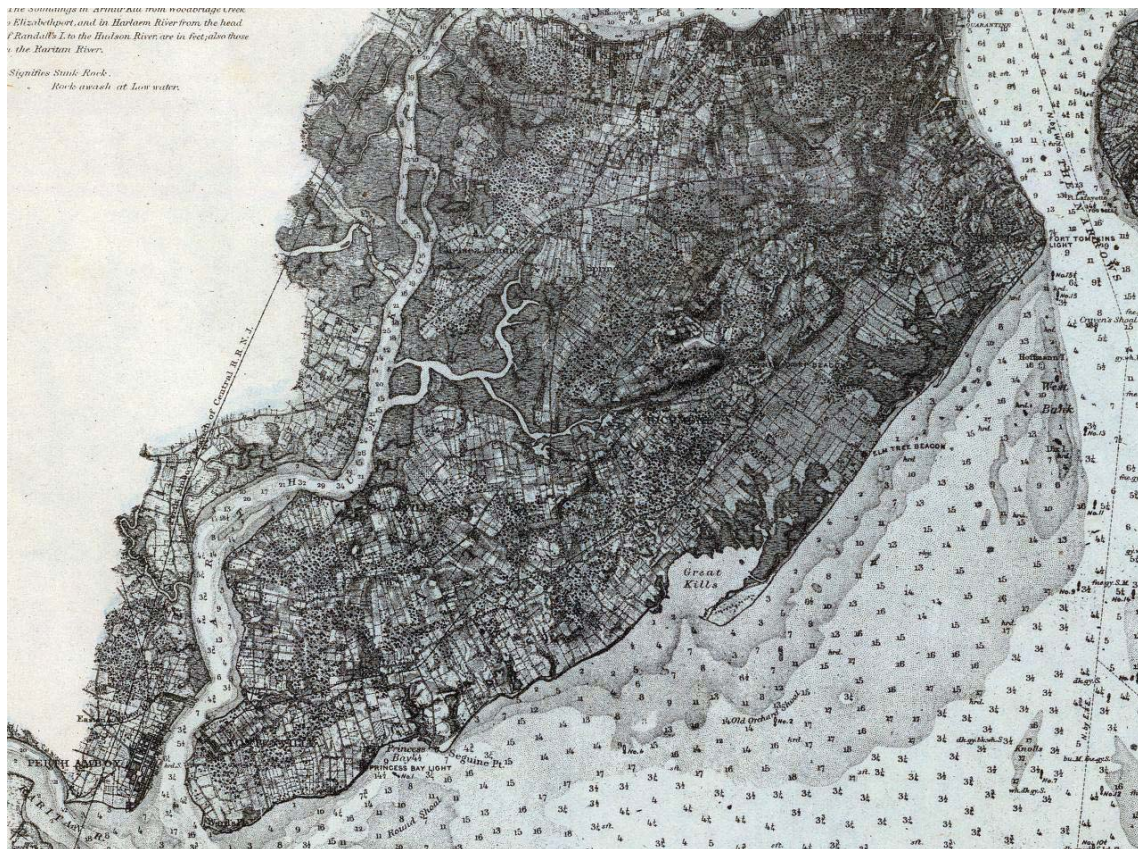


Map 15: 1901 Innes – Dutch Lane



Map 16: 1901 Innes – Hill Street





Map 17: United State Coast Survey



Map 18: 1958 Staten Island Topographic Department Survey Map

Appendix D:  
Other Images









Image 11: From C.G. Hine – image courtesy of the New York Public Library

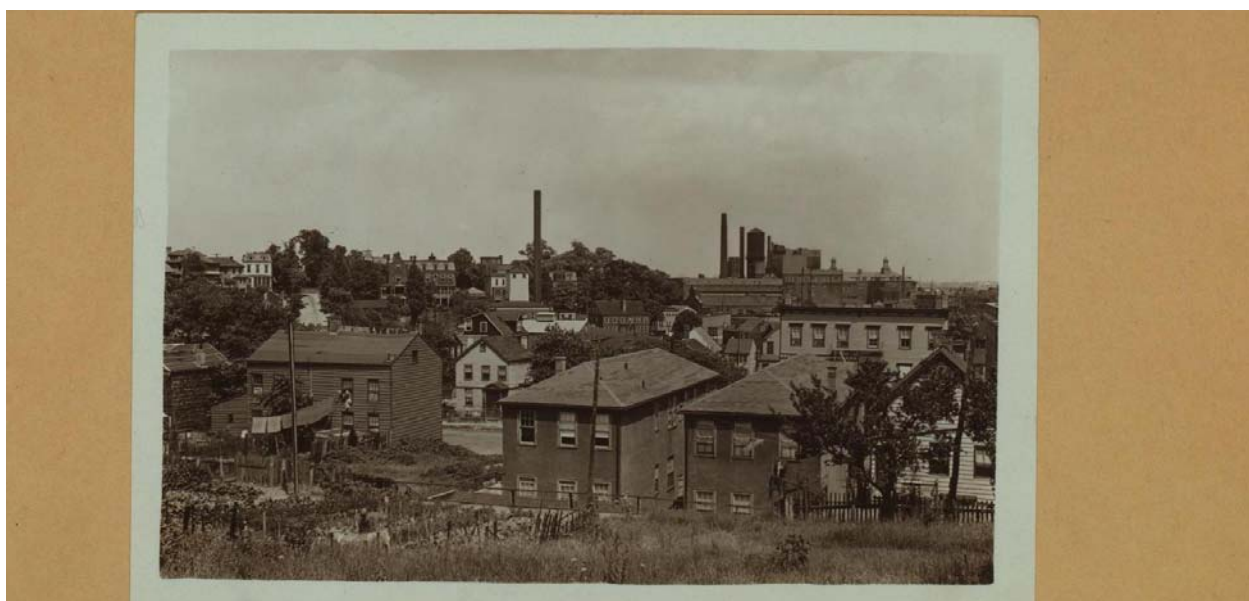


Image 12: From C.G. Hine – image courtesy of the New York Public Library





Image 13: PS 14 – image courtesy of the New York Public Library



Image 14: Stapleton from a distance – image courtesy of the New York Public Library





Image 15: Stapleton Housing Project Entrance

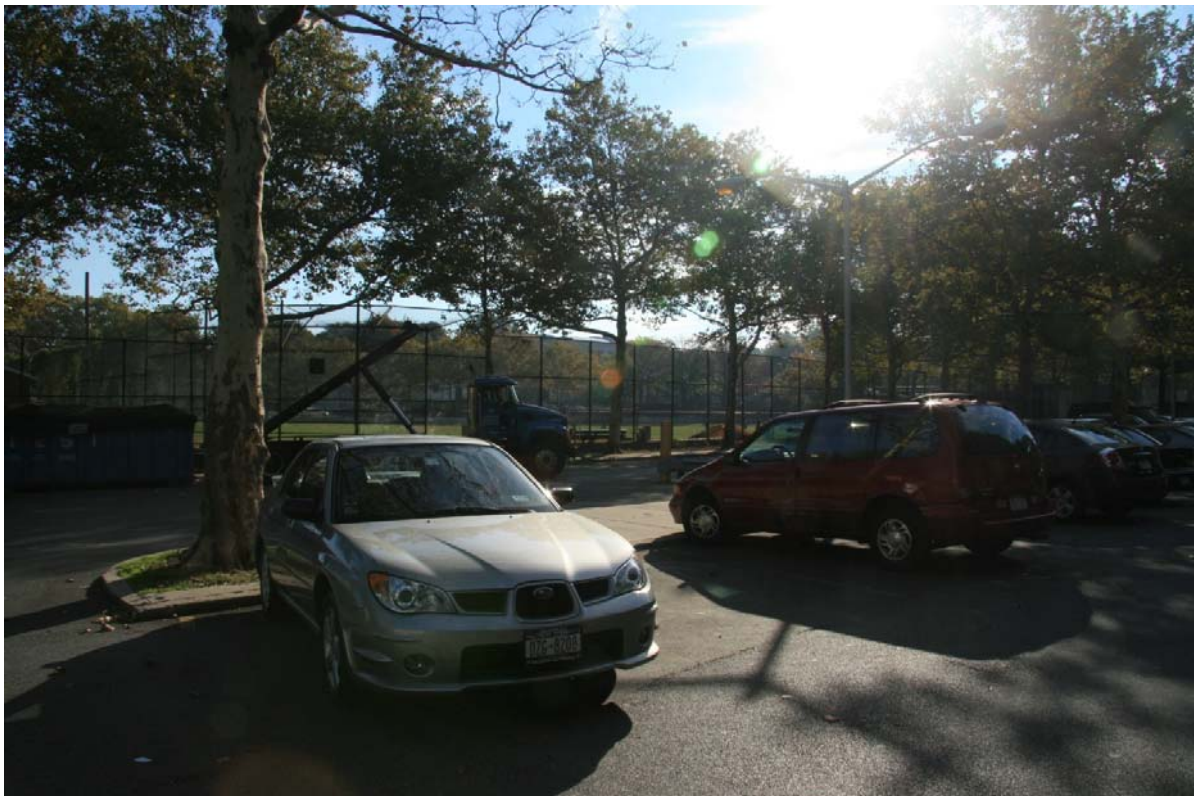


Image 16: Stapleton Parking Lot





Image 17: Stapleton Parking Lot



Image 18: Stapleton Parking Lot





Image 19: Stapleton Parking Lot

Appendix E:  
Curriculum Vitae



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

## **EDUCATION:**

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

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

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

## **PROFESSIONAL LICENSES:**

Register of Professional Archaeologists

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

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

## **EMPLOYMENT - ARCHAEOLOGY:**

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

BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER  
Teacher Assistant, June 2001 to present  
Hendrick I. Lott House, Brooklyn, NY, New Utrecht Church, Brooklyn, NY, Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx, NY, Marine Park, Brooklyn, NY, Erasmus High School, Brooklyn, NY, Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn, NY.

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 Emmanuel of Harrison, NY, Temple Israel of New Rochelle, NY

**EMPLOYMENT – EDUCATION-PRESERVATION-CONSULTATION:**

**NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

Educational Consultant, March 2001 to December 2004 and February 2007 to present

Developing special content curriculum for NYC Department of Education to meet national and state standards using primary resource historic preservation material. Teacher development and classroom teaching.

**HENDRICK I. LOTT HOUSE PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION, INC.**

Program Development, January 2005 to present

Developed the Interpretive-Educational-Curriculum Plan for the Hendrick I. Lott House.

**VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE:**

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

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

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

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

Site Supervisor, August 1997, June 1995 and June 1996, May 1996 and October 1997  
Marine Park, Brooklyn, NY; Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House, Brooklyn, NY; Timothy Knapp House,  
Rye, NY

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

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

**WEB & MEDIA DESIGN:**

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

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

PIETER CLAESEN WYCKOFF HOUSE MUSEUM AND ASSOCIATION  
Created 350<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Flyer and Conference Information.

**AWARDS:**

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

## PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:

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

## PUBLICATION(S):

Loorya, Alyssa.

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

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

Loorya, Alyssa and Christopher Ricciardi.

2007a Wall Street Water Mains Project - New York, New York - Monitoring and Limited Phase IA Documentary Report - Project Number: MED-583A. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

2007b Columbus Park; New York, (New York County) New York –Monitoring Report for Phase II Construction Project Number: M015-203MA NYSOPRHP Project Number: 02PR03416. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

2007c Phase IA Cultural Resource Documentary Study of the Fortune Academy Residence Addition Project – 625 West 140th Street - New York (New York County), New York 10176 (Block 2088, Lot 16) - NY SHPO #: 07PR02606. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.

2007d Phase 1B Cultural Resource Monitoring of the Infrastructural Improvements at the Dyckman Farmhouse Property – New York (New York County), New York, Contract Number: MG6-07M. Report on file – City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

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

2006a Martin's Field - Phase II Project; Queens, New York – Phase 1B Cultural Resource Monitoring Report Project Number: Q017-105M. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

2006b Rufus King Manor, Rufus King Park - Tree Placement Monitoring Project, Queens, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

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



- 2006d Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of the Hunterdon, New Jersey Bridge Project. Report on file with the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office. Trenton, New Jersey.
- 2005a Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of 63-65, Columbia Street, (Block 299, Lots 7 and 8), Brooklyn (Kings County), New York – BSA 04BSA005K. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2005b Phase 1 Archaeological Report for Block 7792 – Staten Island (Richmond County), New York. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2005c Phase 1B Archaeological Monitoring of the Reconstruction of the Retaining Wall for Morris-Jumel Mansion-Robert Morris Park, New York, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2005d Phase 1A Documentary Study for the 311 West Broadway Project, Block 228, Lot 12 – New York, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2005e Phase 1B Archaeological Monitoring of the Reconstruction of Martin’s Field (Phase I) Project, Queens, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2005f Phase 1A Documentary Study and Partial Field Monitoring of Columbus Park, New York (New York County), New York (NYSOPRHP #: 02PR03416 and NYC Parks #: M015-203MA. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2004a Queens County Farm Museum – Phase 1B Monitoring Project; Queens, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2004b Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House – Phase 1B Monitoring Project; Brooklyn, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2003 Wayanda Park Project, Queens, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 1998a The PS 134 Archaeological-Education Program October 1997 through January 1998, New York, New York. Report on file with the Institute for Archaeological Education at Manhattanville College; Purchase, New York.
- 1998b Unearthing Van Cortlandt Park: The History and Material Culture of the Van Cortlandt Family; Bronx, New York. Report on file with the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center; Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York.

Bankoff, H. Arthur and Alyssa Loorya.

- 2007a City Hall Park Project – Archaeology Magazine Online  
<http://www.archaeology.org/online/features/cityhallpark/>

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

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

- 2004b "Field Work at the Lott House" *Seaport*, 39(1) Winter-Spring:40.
- 2001 "Remember African Under The Eaves: A forgotten room in a Brooklyn farmhouse yields evidence of religious ritual among slaves." *Archaeology Magazine*, 54(3):36-40, May-June.
- 1998a Gerritsen's Creek: 1997 Archaeological Field Excavations Report on file with the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center, Brooklyn, New York.
- 1998b Under the Floor: Excavating the front Parlor of the Timothy Knapp House. Report on file with the Rye New York Historical Society; Rye, New York.
- 1998c "Excavating Brooklyn's Historic Past: The Archaeology of the Hendrick I. Lott Homestead" *Historic House Trust Newsletter*, 9(4):Fall.
- 1998d "Excavating Historic Brooklyn". *De Boerenwoning*, 1(1):3-6.
- 1997 The History and Archaeology of the Wyckoff Homestead. Report on file with the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation's Historic House Trust Division, New York, New York.
- Ricciardi, Christopher and Alyssa Loorya.
- 2001 Report of the Public Archaeological Dig Program at The Edwards Homestead, Sayville, New York. Report on file with the Sayville Historical Society, Sayville, New York.
- 1999 "127 Hicks Street Cistern Report". Report on file with the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center; Brooklyn, New York.
- Ricciardi, Christopher, Alyssa Loorya and Dr. H. Arthur Bankoff.
- 2002 "A forgotten story comes to light", *Footsteps Magazine*, May-June:41-45.
- 2000 "Not Your Typical New Yorkers: Uncovering Brooklyn's Historic Past at the Hendrick I. Lott House." *This Side Up Magazine*, 12(Winter):15-16.

### **Membership In Professional Organizations:**

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

### **Computer skills:**

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

## Conference Papers/Lectures/Teacher Workshops:

01-09-97	Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Corpus Christi, Texas "Archaeology and Education: An Example from Rye, New York"
03-09-97	Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Ocean City, Maryland "Archaeology and Education: An Example from Rye, New York"
01-08-97	Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Atlanta, Georgia "Education and Archaeology: Getting Grade Schools Involved"
01-27-98	The Science Activity Exchange - Dig Into Archaeology; Greenwich, Connecticut "Integrating Archaeology Into The Grade School"
06-12-98	I.S. 211; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology at the Lott House"
04-10-99	Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania "Excavating Brooklyn Farmsteads: Urban Archaeology Meets Rural Sites"
07 & 08-99	South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott
07-19-99	92 <sup>nd</sup> Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott
07-21-99	Brooklyn Center for the Urban Environment; Brooklyn, NY: "Excavating The Lott House"
10-16-99	New York State Archives, New York, New York "Teaching Into the Millennium: Integrating Archaeology into the Curriculum"
11-16-99	Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, New York: "Excavating the Lott House"
01-08-00	Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Quebec City, Canada "Excavating Brooklyn, NY's Rural Past: The Hendrick I. Lott Farmstead Project"
05-23-00	I.S. 68; Brooklyn, New York: "Digging at the Lott House"
05-28-00	92 <sup>nd</sup> Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY
06-01-00	Millennial Stews: Food and Food Systems in the Global City, Brooklyn, NY
06-12-00	Dyker Heights Middle School: Dig Camp at the Lott House
06-13-00	I.S. 68: Dig Camp at the Lott House
07 & 08-00	South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY
07-10-00	Salt Marsh Environmental Center; Brooklyn, NY: "Discover Brooklyn's Cultural Landscape Through Archaeology at the Lott House and Marine Park"
08-02-00	Brooklyn Historical Society: Dig Camp at the Lott House
08-00	South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY
04-19-01	Society for American Archaeology Conference, New Orleans, Louisiana "Beyond Community Involvement: The Hendrick I. Lott House Archaeological Project and its Impact in the Surrounding Community"
10-19-01	Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference, Niagara, Canada "Unearthing 19 <sup>th</sup> Century Farm Life in New York: The Lott House Project"
01-17-03	Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Providence, Rhode Island. "The City Hall Park Project Poster Session"
04-19-03	Professional Archaeologists of New York City Conference, New York, NY "Archaeology and Historic Preservation as Educational Learning Tools"
10-00-03	Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York: "Teacher Workshop-Archaeology"
01-22-04	Bartow-Pell Society: Bronx, NY: "Archaeology and Education"
09-21-04	Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House, Brooklyn, NY. "Archaeology, Historic Preservation and Education: Bringing the Past to the Present"
11-13-04	Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York: "Teacher Workshop - Archaeology"
11-20-04	Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House; Brooklyn, New York: "Teacher Workshop – Archaeology"
12-02-04	City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "On Being An Archaeologist"
01-12-05	City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"
01-13-05	City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"
02-20-05	Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: "Archaeology In Your Backyard"
02-28-05	City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"
03-03-05	City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"
05-23-05	Brooklyn College; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology and the Parks Department"
02-01-06	City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"
02-27-06	City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"

03-06-06	Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: "Dutch Brooklyn: Where Is Everyone?"
10-19-06	Landmarks Preservation Commission; New York, NY: "City Hall Academy Education"
02-07-07	City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"

## References:

### Cultural Resource Management:

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Judlau Contracting, Inc.  
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Historic Preservation:

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President - Hendrick I. Lott House Preservation Association  
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New York, New York 10014-5191  
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Educational:

Mary Delano and Kate Ottavino  
Center for Architecture and Building Science Research  
New Jersey Institute of Technology  
323 Dr. Martin Luther King Boulevard  
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Regional Manager - Northeast and Caribbean  
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**EDUCATION:**

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

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

BROOKLYN COLLEGE; Brooklyn, New York.  
B.A. in History and Archaeology, minor Secondary Education, Cum Laude, June 1992.

**EMPLOYMENT:**

**UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS**

**Project Archaeologist**, September 2001 to present

Cultural Resource Specialist, NHPA, NEPA, EA, EIS and Environmental Coordinator,  
Project Manager – Mattituck Inlet Study 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

**Co-Director**, May 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, June and October 1997

Timothy Knapp House; Rye, NY

ARCOPLEX/KEY PERSPECTIVES, ARCHAEOLOGICAL GROUP

**Excavator**, July 1990, July, August 1991

Sign Road; Staten Island, NY, Bartow-Pell Mansion; Bronx, NY, Elmhurst Park; Queens, NY

## **VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE:**

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

- 2007a Section 111 – Mattituck Inlet Feasibility Report. Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.
- 2007b Phase 1A Documentary Study for the Huntington Harbor Project, Town of Huntington Nassau County, New York. Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.
- 2005a Phase 1A Documentary Study for the Mattituck Inlet Study, Village of Mattituck, Suffolk County, New York. Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.
- 2005b Phase 1A Documentary Study for the Lake Montauk Harbor Navigation Project, Lake Montauk, Suffolk County, New York. Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.
- 2004a *Changing Through The Century: Life on the Lott Family Farm, Town of Flatlands, Kings County (Brooklyn), New York in the Nineteenth Century.* Doctoral Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.
- 2004b Phase 1A Documentary Study for the Village of Northport, Suffolk County, New York. Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.
- 2003 Phase 1A Documentary Study for Spring Creek, Kings/Queens County, New York Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.
- 2001a Phase 1A Archaeological Survey and Documentary Research Study - East River CSO Facility Planning Project – P.I.N. X027.05 P.C.N. Bronx River Greenway Adjacent To I-895 Bronx, New York. Report on file with U.R.S. Corporation, Florence, New Jersey.
- 2001b Phase 1A Archaeological Survey and Documentary Research Study – Westchester Creek CSO Storage Tank Project, Bronx Psychiatric Center Campus, Bronx, New York. Report on file with U.R.S. Corporation, Florence, New Jersey
- 2001c Report of the Archaeological Monitoring of the Installation of the Electrical Trench Excavation at The Edwards Homestead in Sayville, New York. Report on file with The Sayville Historical Society, Sayville, New York.
- 1998a “Current Research: Brooklyn, New York – Hendrick I. Lott House Project” *Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter*, 31(4):13-14, Winter.
- 1998b “Current Research: Brooklyn, New York – Hendrick I. Lott House Project” *Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Newsletter*, 41:4-5, October.
- 1997a *From Private to Public: The Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, New York in the Nineteenth Century.* Masters Thesis, Department of Anthropology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.
- 1997b Archaeology and Education – A Report of the 1997 Field Excavation. Report on file with the Rye New York Historical Society; Rye, New York.

Ricciardi, Christopher and Alyssa Loorya.

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

1999 "127 Hicks Street Cistern Report".

Report on file with the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center; Brooklyn, NY.

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

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

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

Bankoff, H. Arthur and Christopher Ricciardi.

1996 Excavations At The Timothy Knapp House; Rye, New York.

Report on file with the Rye New York Historical Society; Rye, New York.

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

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

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

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

1998a Gerritsen's Creek: 1997 Archaeological Field Excavations

Report on file with the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center, Brooklyn, New York.

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

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

1988d "Excavating Historic Brooklyn". *De Boerenwoning*, 1(1):3-6.

1997 The History and Archaeology of the Wyckoff Homestead.

Report on file with the New York City Department of Parks And Recreation's Historic House Trust Division, New York, New York.

Bankoff, H. Arthur, Frederick A. Winter and Christopher Ricciardi.

in press "The History and Archaeology of Van Cortlandt Park". in Gilbert (ed.), *The Archaeology of The Bronx*, Bronx Historical Society, Bronx, NY.

1998 "Digging Up Old Brooklyn". *Archaeology Magazine*, 51(5):19, September/October.

Loorya, Alyssa and Christopher Ricciardi.

- 2007a Wall Street Water Mains Project - New York, New York - Monitoring and Limited Phase IA Documentary Report - Project Number: MED-583A. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2007b Columbus Park; New York, (New York County) New York –Monitoring Report for Phase II Construction Project Number: M015-203MA NYSOPRHP Project Number: 02PR03416. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2007c Phase IA Cultural Resource Documentary Study of the Fortune Academy Residence Addition Project – 625 West 140th Street - New York (New York County), New York 10176 (Block 2088, Lot 16) - NY SHPO #: 07PR02606. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2007d Phase 1B Cultural Resource Monitoring of the Infrastructural Improvements at the Dyckman Farmhouse Property – New York (New York County), New York, Contract Number: MG6-07M. Report on file – City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2007e Rufus King Park Reconstruction Project- Phase IB Field Archaeological Monitoring Project, Jamaica, Queens (Queens County), New York – Project Number: 023-205M Report on file – City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2006a Martin’s Field - Phase II Project; Queens, New York – Phase 1B Cultural Resource Monitoring Report Project Number: Q017-105M. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2006b Rufus King Manor, Rufus King Park - Tree Placement Monitoring Project, Queens, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2006c Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of 102 Franklin Avenue, (Block 1898, Lots 45 and 46), Brooklyn (Kings County), New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2006d Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of the Hunterdon, New Jersey Bridge Project. Report on file with the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office. Trenton, New Jersey.
- 2005a Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of 63-65, Columbia Street, (Block 299, Lots 7 and 8), Brooklyn (Kings County), New York – BSA 04BSA005K. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2005b Phase 1 Archaeological Report for Block 7792 – Staten Island (Richmond County), New York. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2005c Phase 1B Archaeological Monitoring of the Reconstruction of the Retaining Wall for Morris-Jumel Mansion-Robert Morris Park, New York, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

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

#### **MEDIA DESIGN:**

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

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

#### **TRAINING:**

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



## CONFERENCE PAPERS/CHAIRS:

- 04-08-95 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Ocean City, Maryland  
"The History And Archaeology Of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY"
- 04-22-95 New York State Archaeological Association Conference; Syracuse, New York  
"The History And Archaeology Of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY"
- 10-20-96 Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference; Albany, New York  
"Archaeological Investigations at the Timothy Knapp House; Rye, NY"
- 01-09-97 Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Corpus Christi, Texas  
"From Private to Public: Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY"
- 01-09-97 Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Corpus Christi, Texas  
"Archaeology and Education: An Example from Rye, NY"
- 03-09-97 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Ocean City, Maryland  
Chairperson: Current Perspectives In CRM Archaeology In The Middle Atlantic
- 03-09-97 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Ocean City, Maryland  
"Archaeology and Education: An Example from Rye, NY"
- 05-02-97 National Council on Public History Conference; Albany, New York  
"Education in Archaeology: Using local history as a tool to educate the public on issues of preservation"
- 09-27-97 Lower Hudson Valley Conference; New Paltz, New York  
"From Private to Public: Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY"
- 10-18-97 Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference; Altoona, Pennsylvania  
"From Private to Public: Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY"
- 01-08-98 Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Atlanta, Georgia  
"Education and Archaeology: Getting Grade Schools Involved"
- 01-09-98 Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Atlanta, Georgia  
"Where Did The Family Farm Go? Excavating 19<sup>th</sup> Century Brooklyn, NY"
- 04-05-98 1998 Annual Meeting of The Holland Society; New York, New York  
"Rediscovering Brooklyn's Dutch Heritage: The Hendrick I. Lott House Project"
- 04-14-98 New York State Archaeological Association - Metropolitan Chapter; New York, New York  
"Excavating the 4<sup>th</sup> Largest City in America: The Hendrick I. Lott House Archaeological Project"
- 04-10-99 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania  
Chairperson – Contributed Papers in Farmstead Archaeology Session
- 04-10-99 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania  
"Excavating Brooklyn's Farmsteads: Urban Archaeology Meets Traditional Rural Sites"
- 10-12-99 New York State Archaeological Association - Metropolitan Chapter; New York, New York  
"More Questions Than Answers: The Hendrick I. Lott Archaeology Project"
- 10-14-99 Norwalk Community-Technical College, Norwalk, Connecticut Lecture Series  
"Historical Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY"
- 01-08-00 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Quebec City, Canada  
"Excavating Brooklyn, New York's Rural Past: The Hendrick I. Lott House Project"
- 04-16-00 Professional Archaeologists of New York City's Public Program, New York, New York  
"Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY"
- 06-13-00 Suffolk County Archaeological Association, Long Island, New York  
"Historical Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY"
- 06-15-00 New York History Annual Conference; Bronx, New York  
"Public Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York"
- 04-19-01 Society for American Archaeology Conference, New Orleans, Louisiana  
"Beyond Community Involvement: The Hendrick I. Lott House Archaeological Project and its Impact in the Surrounding Community"
- 10-07-01 Gotham Center for New York City History Conference, New York, New York  
"Unearthing 19<sup>th</sup> Century Farm Life in New York: The Lott House Project"

10-19-01	Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference, Niagara, Canada "Unearthing 19 <sup>th</sup> Century Farm Life in New York: The Lott House Project"
11-26-01	New York University; New York, NY: "Slavery at the Lott House"
10-03-02	The Dutch In New York Conference, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York Conference Chairman and Organizer
04-19-03	Professional Archaeologists of New York City – 23 <sup>rd</sup> Annual Conference, New York, New York: Conference Chairman and Organizer

## LECTURES TO COMMUNITY GROUPS, ORGANIZATIONS, TEACHER WORKSHOPS, GRADE/HIGH SCHOOL CLASSES:

04-20-93	John Dewey High School; Brooklyn, New York: "The Archaeology Of New York City"
06-05-95	St. Luke's School; New York City, New York: "What It's Like To Be An Archaeologist"
04-10-97	Cos Cob Elementary School; Cos Cob, Connecticut: "Archaeology in Your Backyard"
05-20-97	Parkway School; Greenwich, Connecticut: "Archaeology and History – What it all Means"
05-29-97	Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America Annual Meeting; New York, New York "The Archaeology of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY"
06-08-97	Glenville Elementary School; Glenville, CT: "Archaeology and History – What it Means"
01-27-98	The Science Activity Exchange - Dig Into Archaeology; Greenwich, Connecticut "Integrating Archaeology Into The Grade School"
03-12-98	John Dewey High School; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology in Your Backyard"
03-17-98	James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology and the Lott Family"
04-04-98	James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: "The Archaeology of Flatlands"
09-08-98	Community Board 13; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology and Education in Brooklyn"
09-15-98	Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, New York: "Excavating the Lott House"
10-25-98	Brooklyn History Day; Brooklyn, New York: "Brooklyn History from the Dirt Up"
12-21-98	Brooklyn New School, Brooklyn, New York: "The Archaeology of Brooklyn"
01-28-99	Brooklyn Historical Society/Saint Francis College, Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology In Brooklyn – Excavations at the Hendrick I. Lott House"
03-09-99	Historic House Trust Lecture Series; New York, New York: "The Archaeology of New York City's Historic Houses"
06-09-99	Architectural Institute of America - Brooklyn Chapter; Brooklyn, New York "Excavating the Hendrick I. Lot House"
07 & 08-99	South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York
07-19-99	92 <sup>nd</sup> Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York
07-21-99	Brooklyn Center for the Urban Environment; Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York "Excavating The Lott House"
10-16-99	New York State Archives, New York, New York "Teaching Into the Millennium: Integrating Archaeology into the Curriculum"
10-26-99	Brooklyn History Day; Brooklyn, New York: "Brooklyn History from the Dirt Up"
11-16-99	Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, New York: "Excavating the Lott House in '99"
11-19-99	Hewlitt School; New York, New York: "Archaeology In Your Backyard"
12-02-99	P.S. 207 Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology In Your Backyard"
04-28-00	Marble Hill Senior Center; Bronx, New York: "The Archaeology Of New York City"
05-12-00	James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology at the Lott House"
05-23-00	I.S. 68; Brooklyn, New York: "Digging at the Lott House"
05-28-00	92 <sup>nd</sup> 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"  
 03-16-02 New Images for the Widowed; New York, New York: "The Archaeology of NYC"  
 06-02-02 Planting Field Arboretum; Long Island, New York: "The Archaeology of New York City"  
 06-26-02 Woodhaven Historical Society; Queens, New York: "The Archaeology of New York City"  
 07-08-02 Freeport Memorial Library; Freeport, NY: "The Archaeology of the Lott House"  
 10-26-02 King Manor Historical Society; Queens, New York: "The Archaeology of New York City"  
 10-27-02 Fishkill Historical Society; Fishkill, New York: "The Archaeology of New York City"  
 11-08-02 Port Washington Library; Port Washington, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"  
 11-20-02 Bay Ridge Historical Society; Brooklyn, New York: "Lott House Archaeology Project"  
 12-16-02 Curtis High School; Staten Island, New York: "Archaeology in Your Backyard"  
 02-05-03 Society for Old Brooklyn; Brooklyn, NY: "The Lott House Archaeology Project"  
 02-09-03 Archaeological Society of Staten Island; Staten Island, NY: "Lott House Archaeology"  
 02-28-03 Leif Erickson Society; Brooklyn, NY: "The Lott House Archaeology Project"  
 10-00-03 Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York: "Teacher Workshop-Archaeology"  
 01-15-04 Bartow-Pell Society; Bronx, NY: "The Lott House Archaeology Project"  
 01-30-04 Malloy College; Rockville Center, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"  
 03-09-04 Fraunces Tavern; New York, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"  
 04-13-04 Oyster Bay Historical Society; Oyster Bay, NY: "The Lott House Archaeology Project"  
 06-30-04 Woodhaven Historical Society; Queens, NY: "The Lott House Archaeology Project"  
 07-12-04 Historic District Council/Architectural Institute of America Conference; New York, NY:  
     "Archaeology and Preservation – Working Together"  
 08-29-04 Sons of the American Revolution; Brooklyn, NY: "The Revolutionary War Project"  
 10-22-04 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: On Being An Archaeologist  
 11-08-04 BELHS High School; Bronx, NY: "On Being An Archaeologist"  
 11-13-04 Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York: "Teacher Workshop-Archaeology"  
 11-20-04 The Wyckoff House; Brooklyn, NY: "Teacher Workshop – Archaeology"  
 12-02-04 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "On Being An Archaeologist"  
 01-12-05 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology"  
 01-20-05 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC in the Revolutionary War"  
 02-20-05 Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: "Archaeology In Your Backyard"  
 02-28-05 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"  
 05-23-05 Brooklyn College; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology and the Parks Department"  
 06-11-05 Historic District Council; New York, NY: "Where Have All The Dutch Gone?"  
 07-27-05 Hofstra University, New York: "Slavery at the Lott House"  
 10-25-05 Fraunces Tavern Museum; New York, New York: "The Lott House"  
 02-01-06 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"  
 02-27-06 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"  
 03-06-06 Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: "Dutch Brooklyn: Where Is Everyone?"  
 05-06-06 Knickerbocker Chapter - Daughters of the American Revolution Annual Meeting;  
     New York, New York: "Lott House Archaeological and Restoration Project"  
 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"  
 05-15-07 Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, NY: "Lott House Update"  
 07-15-07 Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: "Lott House Update"  
 10-06-07 Brooklyn Chapter of the DAR; Brooklyn, NY: "Lott House Project"

## REFERENCES:

Professor Christopher DeCorse  
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Syracuse University  
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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Planning Division  
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