

Phase IA Cultural Resource Documentary Study of Ocean Breeze Park, Staten Island (Richmond County), New York (Block 3355)



FINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

ROUX Associates, Inc.
209 Shafter Street
Islandia, New York 11749-5074

and

MKW & Associates, LLC
39 Park Avenue
Rutherford, New Jersey 07070

and

City of New York - Landmarks Preservation Commission

City of New York – Department of Parks and Recreation

Prepared by:

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

October 2008

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (CHRYSalIS) was commissioned by ROUX Associates and MKW and Associates (MKW) to undertake a Phase IA Documentary Research Study and Archaeological Assessment of Ocean Breeze Park, Staten Island (Richmond County), New York (Block 3355, Lot 70).

Alyssa Loorya, M.A., R.P.A., Principal Investigator, and Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A., authored the report on behalf of CHRYSalIS following the guidelines 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 the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC).

The purpose of this study was to provide documentary history and information to determine the prehistoric and/or 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 impacted by the proposed development and to 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 accessed: 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, NY SHPO, the Special Collections Library at the College of Staten Island, CUNY and the Staten Island Institute of Archaeology.

It was concluded that the project area has a low potential for the discovery of Native American and historic cultural remains. The area that has become Ocean Breeze Park was a tidal wetland until the early twentieth century. Although waterfront areas such as this location have the potential for uncovering deep-buried Native American sites, the chance of recovery is minimal. However, as portions of the site will be excavated to depths of sixty (60) feet below the existing grade, it is recommended that archaeological monitoring within specific areas occur to ensure that any potential sites are recorded. Monitoring is not recommended in areas where excavation will occur within fifteen (15) feet of the existing grade.

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The authors wish to thank ROUX Associates and MKW & Associates, LLC for the opportunity to work on this project. Diane George of Chrysalis assisted in documentary research. Thanks to Joe Ditta of the New York Historical Society for his continuing support whenever we show up requesting help. Finally, thanks to Amanda Sutphin, Dr. H. Arthur Bankoff and Daniel Pagano at the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission for their assistance.

I. Introduction

Following the regulations of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) 1966, as amended, the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) and the City Environmental Quality Review Act (CEQRA), ROUX Associates (ROUX) and MKW & Associates, LLC (MKW) were required to undertake a Phase IA Documentary Research Study for the proposed redevelopment of Ocean Breeze Park, (Block 3355, Lot 70) in Staten Island (Richmond County), New York (Map 01). The project area is owned and maintained by the City of New York – Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks). Chrystalis Archaeological Consultants (Chrystalis) was contracted 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. The study was to determine if the site might contain significant archaeological deposits that would be impacted by the proposed development as well as provide a recommendation for further study or mitigation, should the potential for buried cultural resources exist.

In the course of this investigation, the following research institutions were accessed: 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, the College of Staten Island Library Special Collections, the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NY SHPO), the New York State Museum (NYSM) and others.

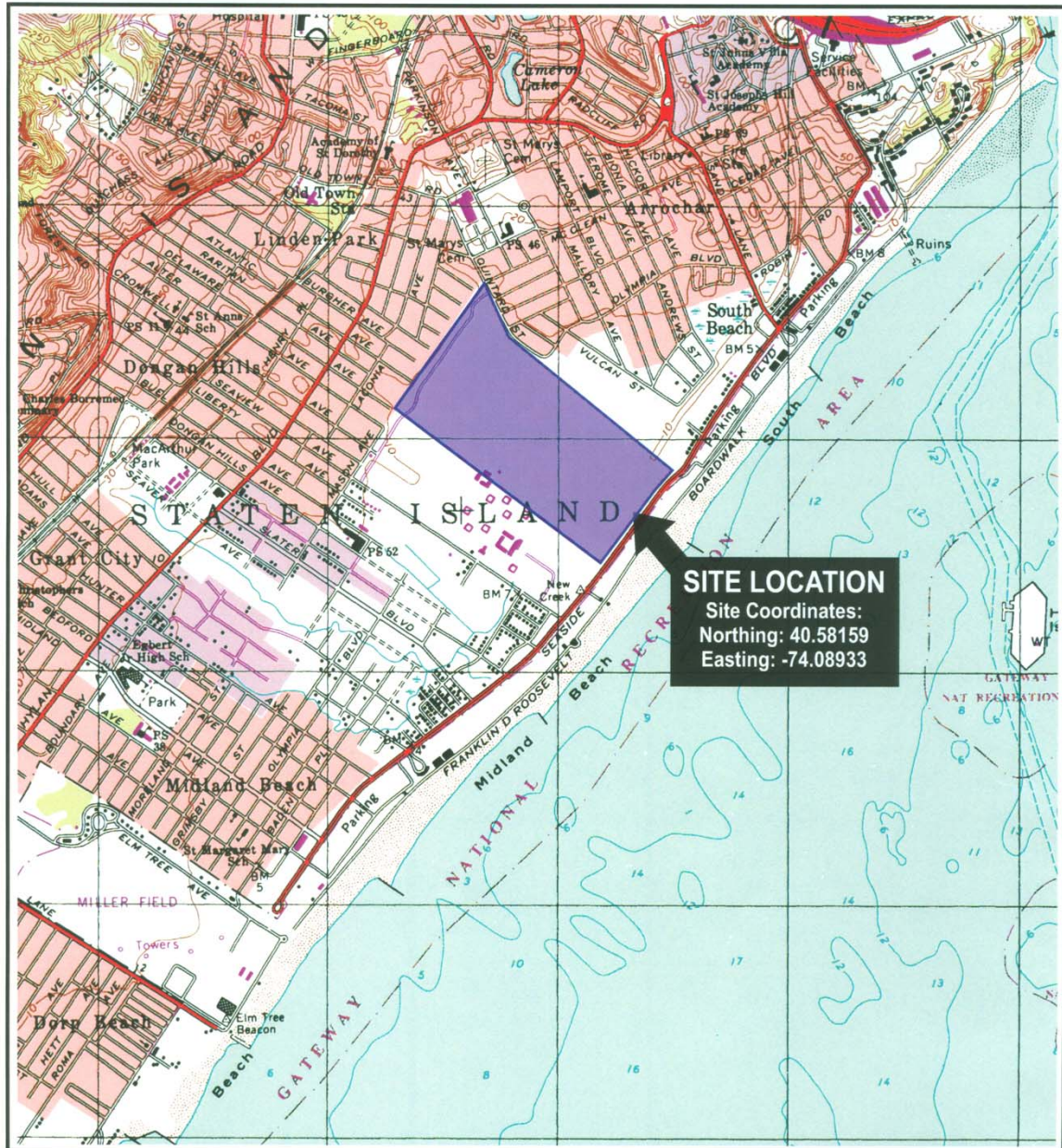
Alyssa Loorya, M.A. R.P.A., served as the principal investigator, and was assisted by Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D. R.P.A., and Diane George, M.A.. All work was performed in accordance with the NY SHPO, LPC and New York Archaeological Council guidelines and regulations.

II. Site Description and Proposed Development Plan¹

Ocean Breeze Park is a one hundred ten (110) acre city park bounded by Quintard Street to the north, Mason Avenue to the west, Staten Island University Hospital and the South Beach Psychiatric Center to the south and Father Capodano Boulevard and the FDR Memorial Boardwalk to the east. The project area also includes fifteen (15) acres owned by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYS Parks)² and six (6) acres that is part of Midland Beach Park, directly across from Fr. Capodano Boulevard. The overall project Area of Potential Effect (APE) includes one hundred thirty-one (131) acres.

¹ This section is excerpted from the draft Environmental Assessment (EA) currently under study by ROUX Associates and MKW & Associates, LLC. The draft EA is scheduled for release by October 2008.

² The ball fields, located on NYS Parks land are to be transferred to the City of New York as part of this project.



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QUADRANGLE LOCATION



SOURCE:
USGS; 1998, The Narrows, NY-NJ
7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle

0 2000'



Title:

SITE LOCATION MAP

OCEAN BREEZE PARK

Prepared for:

NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF
PARKS AND RECREATION

ROUX
ROUX ASSOCIATES, INC.
Environmental Consulting
& Management

Compiled by: K.S.	Date: 27JUN08
Prepared by: G.M.	Scale: AS SHOWN
Project Mgr.: A.L.	Office: NY
File No.: MKW0212303.CDR	Project No.: 165202Y

FIGURE
1

MAP 01: Ocean Breeze Park – Site Map – USGS “The Narrows NY-NJ” 1998

Currently the 110 acres of Ocean Breeze Park contains open space with approximately four miles of unpaved paths primarily used for strolling, dog walking, or birding. Along the western side of Father Capodanno Boulevard approximately fifteen (15) acres of NYS Parks owned land, to be transferred to the City of New York, contains open space (Image 01³). Three ball fields available for recreational use are equipped for baseball and the centermost field is also equipped for football. Across Father Capodanno Boulevard, opposite the ball fields, approximately six (6) acres of Midland Beach Park is included in the proposed project. This portion of Midland Beach Park contains passive open space.



Image 01: Ocean Breeze Park, 2008 (Chrysalis)

The redevelopment of Ocean Breeze Park is part of a city-wide initiative outlined in the City of New York's "PlaNYC: A Greener, Greater New York." The plan is part of an effort by the City to develop a strategy for managing the growing need for additional open spaces within a limited amount of land. The plan focuses on five areas of the City's overall environment, land, air, water, energy, and transportation. Ocean Breeze Park is one of nine parks identified for redevelopment under this plan, and the only park designated for reconstruction under PlaNYC in the Borough of Staten Island.

³ Unless noted, all images were obtained from the New York Public Library's Staten Island Image Collection

At present the park is underused and abused. Few area residents use the property. Without substantial use the park has fallen into disrepair and become a dumping ground for construction debris and old automobiles and other waste (Image 02).



Image 02: Ocean Breeze Park, 2008 (Chrysalis)

The proposed redevelopment will improve the existing ecology by enhancing the scenic landscape and wildlife habitat of the area. The development of Ocean Breeze Park will provide an opportunity to create new recreational facilities, and enhance the natural qualities and habitat of the site by incorporating several trails (Map 02).

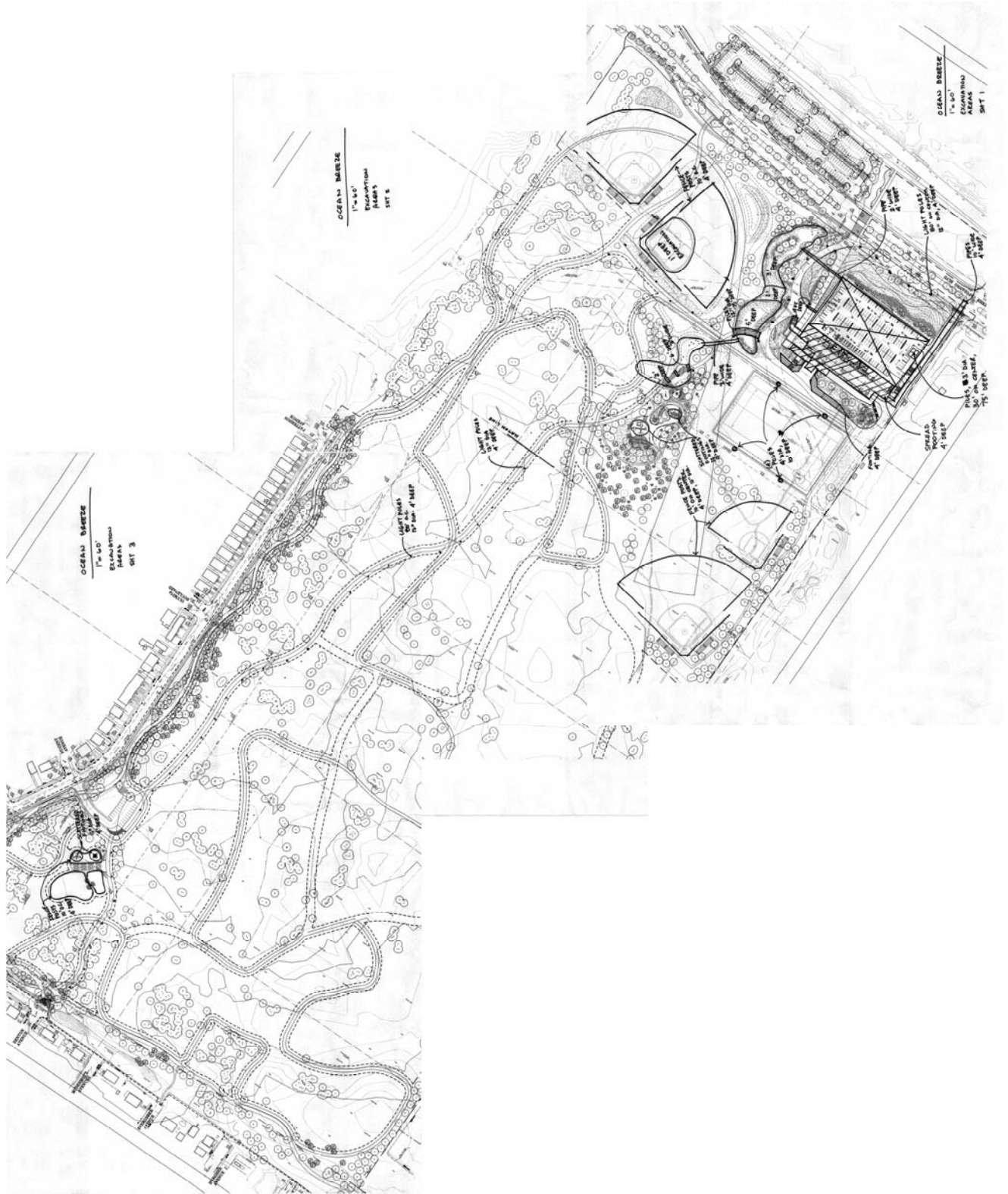
The proposed construction plan will integrate active and passive recreation spaces while not impacting on natural resources (Map 03). New facilities will include a Field House, ball fields, play area and nature trails. Passive areas will be subject to an environmental restoration that will preserve the coastal grasslands and freshwater wetlands.

Portions of the park exist within the floodzone and the area is subject to frequent coastal flooding. The plan includes excavation for new sewer and drainage lines throughout the park. New drainage will alleviate flooding issues for the park and part of the surrounding area.

For clarity and to best evaluate the potential impacts of the proposed construction plan, the report divides the plan (Map 03) into three sections. Each section will be described in detail here and an evaluation presented in the Summary and Recommendations section.



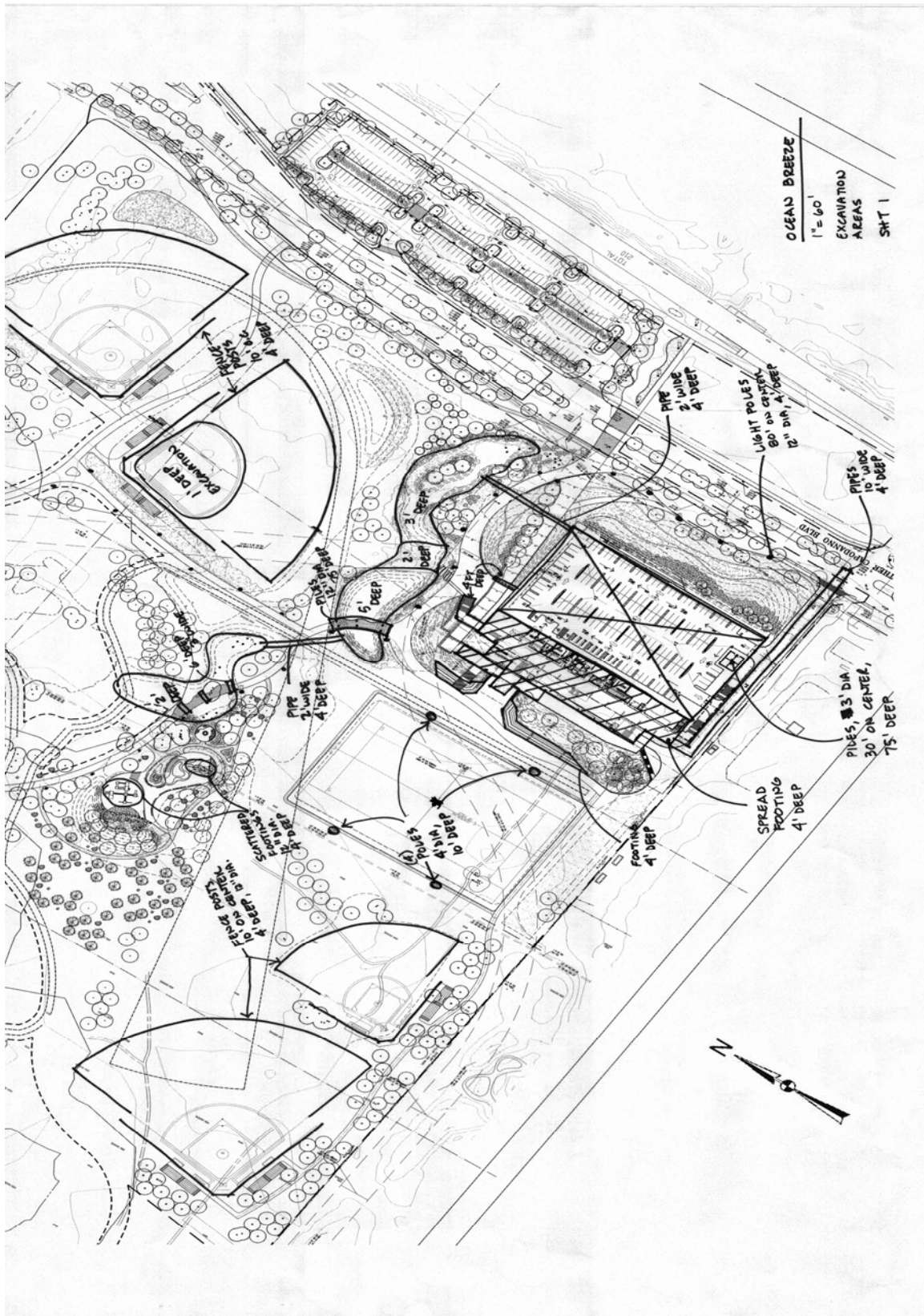
Map 02: Proposed plan for Ocean Breeze Park



Section 1:

Section one is the eastern third of Ocean Breeze Park. This area will be the most active recreation area of the park and therefore, the greatest amount of construction and excavation will occur in this area (Map 04). Currently the area contains three ball fields at the eastern border of the park.

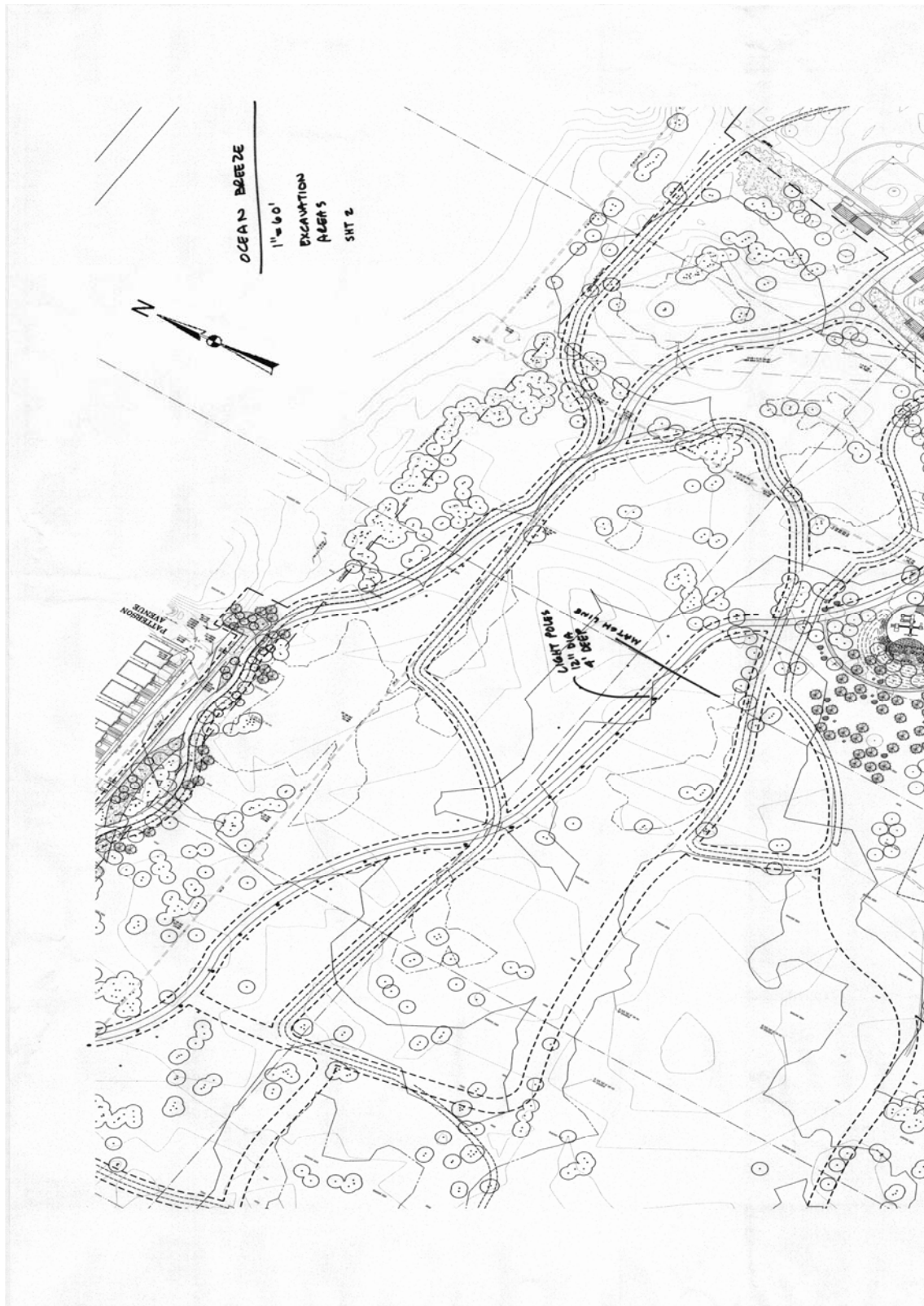
The plan calls for several multi-purpose ball fields (baseball, football and soccer), parking, a field house, playground, trails and water features to be constructed. The baseball fields will have fencing surrounding these facilities and posts for them will be excavated to a depth of four feet, the combination football and soccer field will be excavated to a depth of ten feet, the parking areas will be excavated to a minimal depth, most likely less than two feet for leveling purposes, the water feature, playground and trails will be excavated to a maximum depth of five feet. The field house will have a general impact of at least four feet in depth. However, the support pilings for this structure will be excavated to a depth of up to seventy-five feet.



Section 2:

Section two is the mid section of Ocean Breeze Park. This will be an area of passive recreation with a minimal amount of construction and excavation (Map 05).

Several paths, trails and new plantings of trees and other vegetation are proposed in this area. In general, the trails and paths will be no wider than ten feet. Light poles, along the major paths, will require excavation of one foot wide and four feet deep. Trees and other vegetation will have a minimal excavation impact.

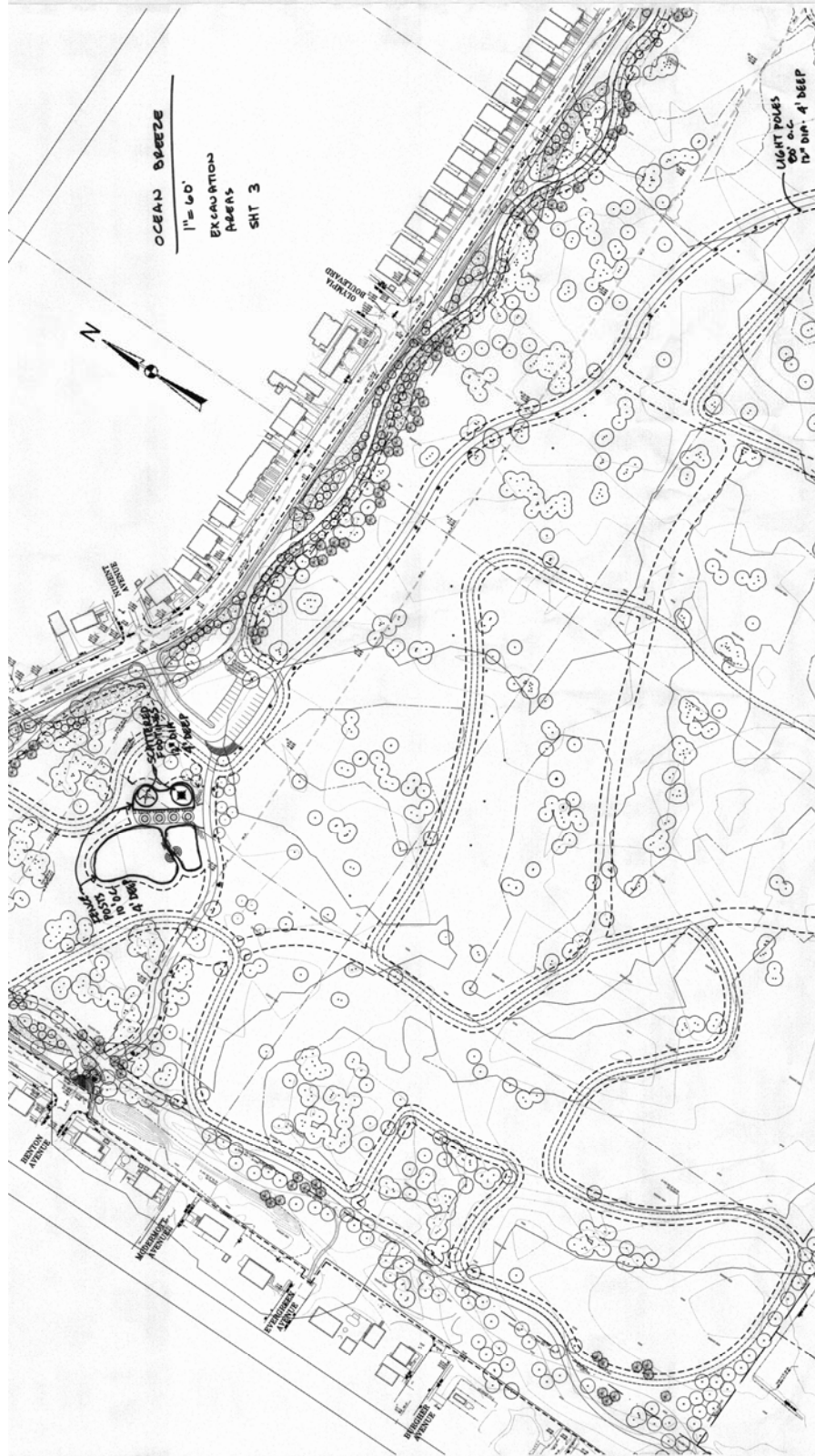


Section 3:

Section three is the western half of Ocean Breeze Park. This area will mostly contain passive recreation requiring a minimal amount of construction and excavation with the exception of one area in the northeast corner (Map 06).

As with Section two, the trails and paths will be no wider than ten feet. Light poles will line the major paths in some areas. Excavation for installation will be one foot wide and four feet deep. Planting for trees and other vegetation will have a minimal excavation impact.

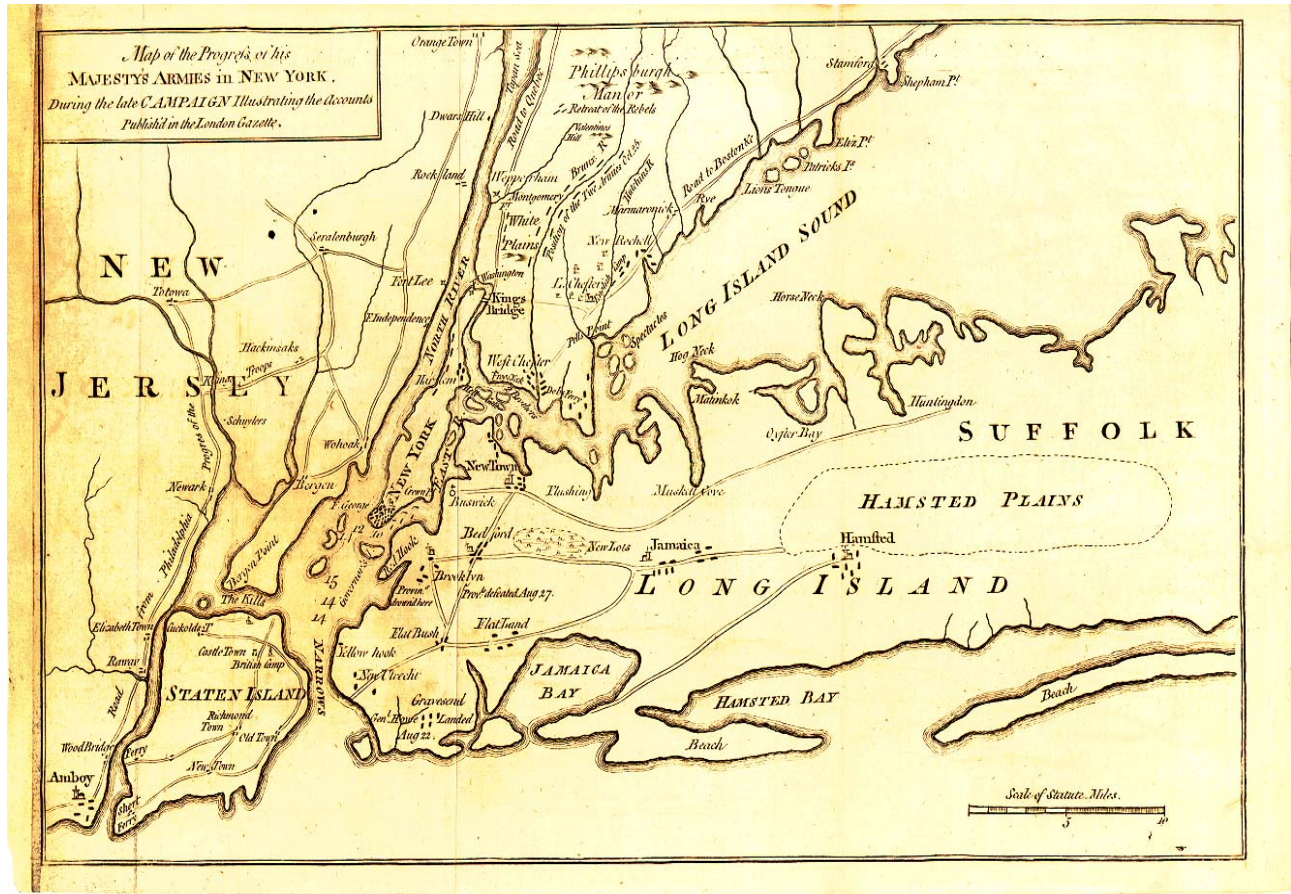
In the northeast corner of Section 1, there will be a small playground area and a dog run. Both will incorporate fencing and scattered footings that will be excavated to a depth of four feet.



Map 06: Section 3 of construction plan for Ocean Breeze Park

III. Geographic Setting

Staten Island is part of the series of islands that forms this portion of the North-Atlantic coastal region (Map 07). 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 07: Orientation map of the City of New York region

Within the project area the Pleistocene Epoch brought a series of cold periods and associated ice ages. The most recent ice age, the Wisconsin Glacial period, occurred approximately 14,000 to 12,000 years ago; with an ice sheet that 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 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; Bolton 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, water 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 2005).

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 southeastern portions of eastern Staten Island evolved into a tidal salt marsh environment (Panamerican 2005; Raber 1996).

IV. The Prehistoric Period⁴

Staten Island has been a focus of professional and avocational 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. 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 Bluefield 1980).

⁴ This section is excerpted and expanded from Loorya and Ricciardi 2005, 2007.

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 Merrill 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 Merrill 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 the City of New York - Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) and New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NY SHPO) 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 1986). 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 2008).

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 became 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)

WOODLAND⁵

The appearance of cache pits and ceramic storage vessels during the successive Transitional period between the Late Archaic and the 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).

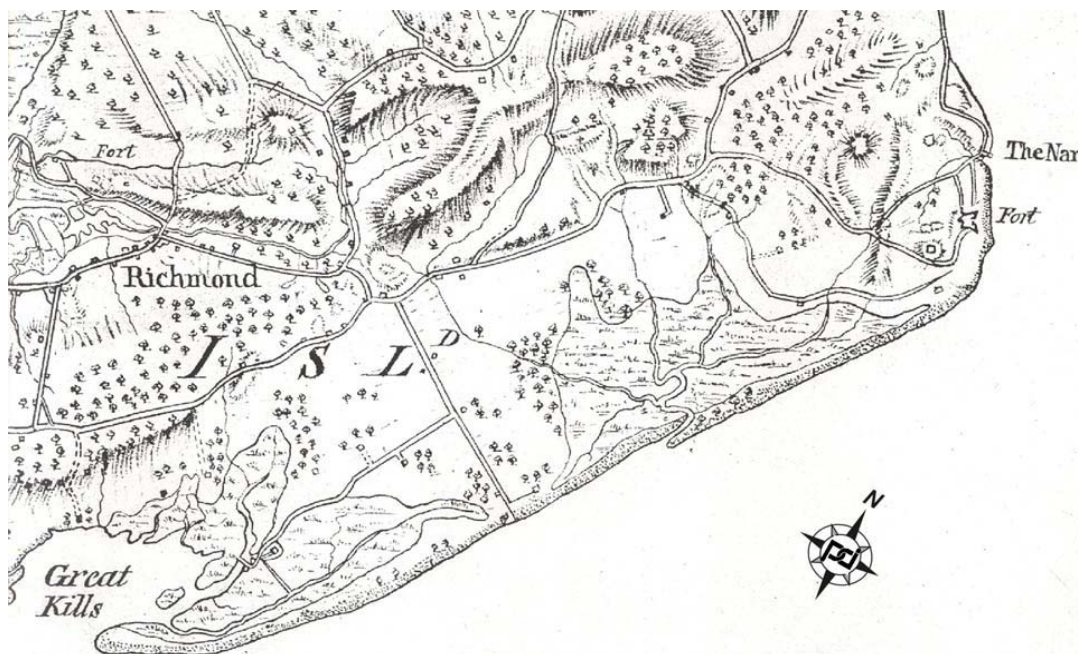
⁵ The Woodland Phase is divided into three distinct phases, Early, Middle and Late, but will be discussed under the general Woodland heading in this report.

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).

Throughout the Woodland Period and through the Contact Period (1608-1650), the Native Americans residing on Staten Island were part of the Algonquian cultural and linguistic stock. Three groups of Algonquian culture were present in what has come to be known as the tri-State region. The Munsee, of the Lenape or Delaware tribe, were common to the lower New York City region. The groups lived in loosely based bands that were autonomous and most likely based on lineage. Formal political based tribes did not appear to be present in this area (Goddard 1971, 1978a; Salomon 1982; Salwen 1978; Kraft 1975:61; Panamerican 2005) (Map 04).

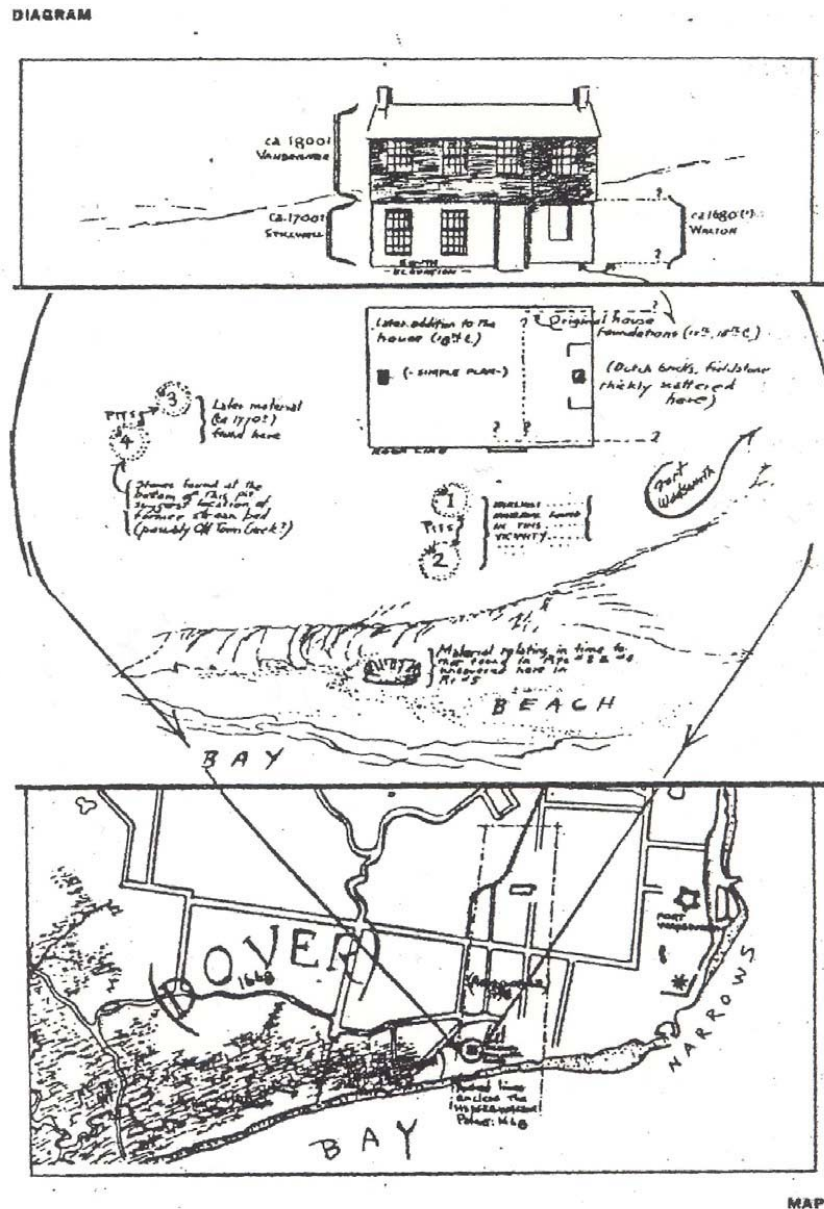
Exactly how the various Native American groups functioned is not well understood from this time period. Many theories have been put forth by scholars that attempt to describe the size of the various tribes, the political organizations and the subsistence. Mostly, what is known is based on fragmentary secondary source material and middle range theory (Ruttenber 1872:47, 89-93; Goddard 1971, 1978a, 1978b; Salomon 1982; Bolton 1920; Panamerican 2005).

In general, Munsee settlements included camps along the major rivers with larger villages located at the river mouths. Most likely smaller, seasonally used sites for hunting, gathering, and agricultural were located in the interior. Although there are several reported "sites" from antiquarians, pot hunters, late nineteenth to early twentieth century researchers, etc., the majority of the descriptions are generalized as "shell midden", "flake deposits" or "potential encampment" (Map 08).



Map 08: Taylor and Skinner 1781

For example, when one views the Walton-Stillwell report, an historic site that contained a mix of Native American artifacts in a possible shell midden, the artifacts recovered were fragmentary and from disturbed areas. Graphically, the recovery was illustrated in the report (Map 09) (Anderson and Sainz 1965:82 and Panamerican 2005). Very few definitive site descriptions and/or excavation of Staten Island Native American sites exists or have been completed (Salomon 1982; Panamerican 2005) (Map 10).



Map 09: One of the few noted prehistoric finds from the eastern shoreline at the Walton-Stillwell House excavations. Native American finds were recovered along the shoreline from a disturbed context (from Anderson and Sainz 1965:82 and Panamerican 2005).

Contact brought about the end of Native American settlement of Staten Island. Diseases, firepower, language differences and inundation of large numbers of settlers in formalized political groups and armed conflict were some of the reasons for the disappearance of Native Americans. By the mid seventeenth century, armed conflicts, and a diminishing food supply led to the final flight of the various Native American groups (Ruttenber 1872:90; Bolton 1920; van der Zee and van der Zee 1978; Goddard 1978a:213; Panamerican 2005) (Map 11).



Map 11: Skinner 1909

V. The Historic Period⁶

CONTACT AND THE DUTCH PERIOD

In 1524, Giovanni Verrazano 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 1609, 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).

By the late 1620s and early 1630s, the recently incorporated Dutch West India Company was imposing the patroonship system in the 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, who kept a detailed journal, the *Korte Historical*, about his colonization efforts on Staten Island. He arrived in the New World in late December of 1638 or early January of 1639. De Vries 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. It was attacked and destroyed by Native Americans in 1641 (Stokes 1915-1928; Anderson and Sainz 1965:83; Black 1983:9-10).

Although Native Americans were leaving their traditional homelands on Staten Island by the early 1640s, their lands were not formally deeded to the settlers until 1651, 1655, and 1664. Native Americans, continued to reside in the region into the seventeenth century, and Staten Island was still being referred to by the Dutch, by different aboriginal names. In a 1631 deed, Staten Island is referred to as Matawucks. In 1655, it was referred to as Eghquaous, and/or called Monocknong (Ruttenber 1872:362; Panamerican 2005).

The second and third attempts at settlement on Staten Island were led by Cornelius Melyn. Melyn was granted all the lands of Staten Island except for a portion of land that had been previously settled by DeVries. A raid by the Native Americans and the general state of tension between the Dutch and the native groups led to the 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, until it was attacked and burned by the local Native American tribe. Accounts 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).

⁶ This section is excerpted and expanded from Loorya and Ricciardi 2005, 2007.

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

It wasn't until the early 1660s that the first 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. The Duke of York recognized limited Dutch claims to Staten Island and 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 and 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).

Thomas Walton constructed a house in the vicinity of the Oude Dorp settlement by 1668. The house was not built along Old Town Road, but rather closer to the shoreline area, which today is located just to the north and slightly east of the project area. By the end of the seventeenth century it was sold from the Walton family to the Stillwell family. The house was razed in 1964 (Anderson and Sainz 1965; Panamerican 2005).

During the 1960s archaeological excavations occurred on site. Trash deposits, that also contained fragmented Native American materials, were recovered. It was speculated in the report that the site may have had a previous occupation as some of the artifacts dated prior to the construction of the Walton house (Anderson and Sainz 1965; Panamerican 2005).

Throughout the Colonial and Early Federal era (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 from 1,670 to 4,400 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. The eastern shore developed into a summer resort area about this time as well (Burrows and Wallace 1999:661-662; Raber 1996).

OCEAN BREEZE PARK AND SOUTH BEACH AND PROJECT AREA – HISTORIC BACKGROUND AND MAP REVIEW:

The Ocean Breeze community forms the southern part of the South Beach neighborhood along Staten Island’s southeastern shore (Map 12). It is situated at the border of Midland Beach. During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries this area was mostly marshland in the vicinity of Oude Dorp, the first settlement on Staten Island. The project area was located in the historic town of Southfield, established in 1788 (Burrows and Wallace 1999).

By the mid nineteenth century large tracts of farmland had been established along eastern Staten Island. Much of the area that would become South and Midland Beach was owned by the Garretsons to the southwest of the project area. The hub of the property was at Garretson’s Station along the Staten Island Railroad (Image 03 and 04). Two swamps were situated along the eastern portions of the property. Garretson’s Swamp was located just north of the Fingerboard Road where it crossed the railroad tracks and north of the project area and; Linden Park Swamp just below (east) of what would become Linden Park and within the project area (Image 05) (Morris 1898).

The earliest map to assign land ownership within the project area is an 1847 map of the Burgher Farm prior to its subdivision. The Burgher property encompassed all of present day Ocean Breeze Park as well as areas north, south and west. Several farm structures existed throughout the property and a road ran from the western part of the property to the shore through the current project area (Morris 1898) (Map 13). Various maps of this period indicate the marshy landscape and depict several streams in the area (see Appendix B for additional maps).

In 1870 the Burgher farm was sub-divided into lots averaging twenty-five (25) by one hundred (100) feet. These lots were auctioned in June and July 1870 by Johnson and Miller as Linden Park Village properties. Many developers and speculators purchased the lots. A Mr. Ensign bought seventy-five (75) lots and Reverend Lewis, a Catholic clergyman, purchased seven (7) acres along with the then extant eighteen (18) room house with the intent of establishing a Roman Catholic institution (New York Times 01 June to 06 July, 1870).



Image 03: Trolly Station



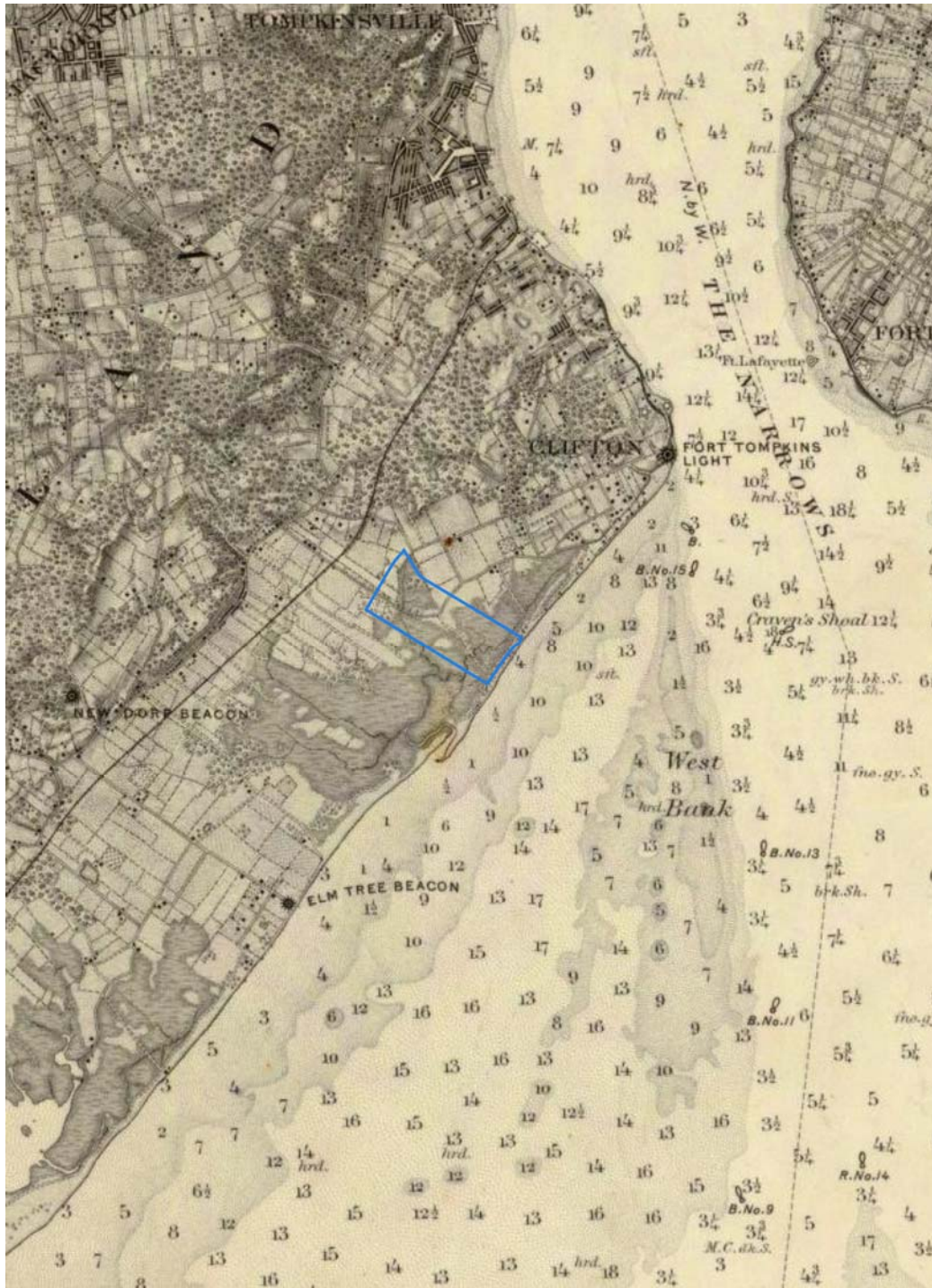
Image 04: Rail Road Station



Image 03: Garrison Avenue, circa 1919



Map 12: Whitman 1780



Map 13: U.S. Coast Survey, 1866

The 1872 Dripp's map is the earliest to show the formal streets that were referenced in the Linden Park auction (Map 14). The 1874 Beers map provides greater detail including property lines and owners (Map 15).



Map 14: Dripps 1872



Map 15: Beers 1874

Based upon the Beers map, by 1874 (Map 15) almost all of the project area was owned by R. W. Cameron at the time. Cameron purchased several large tracts of undeveloped (i.e. no modern roads) land, so he may have been a speculator. However, the map also depicts the areas of marsh, a stream and the road from the Old Burgher Farm still running through the property. Small portions of the project area were also owned by W.B. Duncan and Garretson.

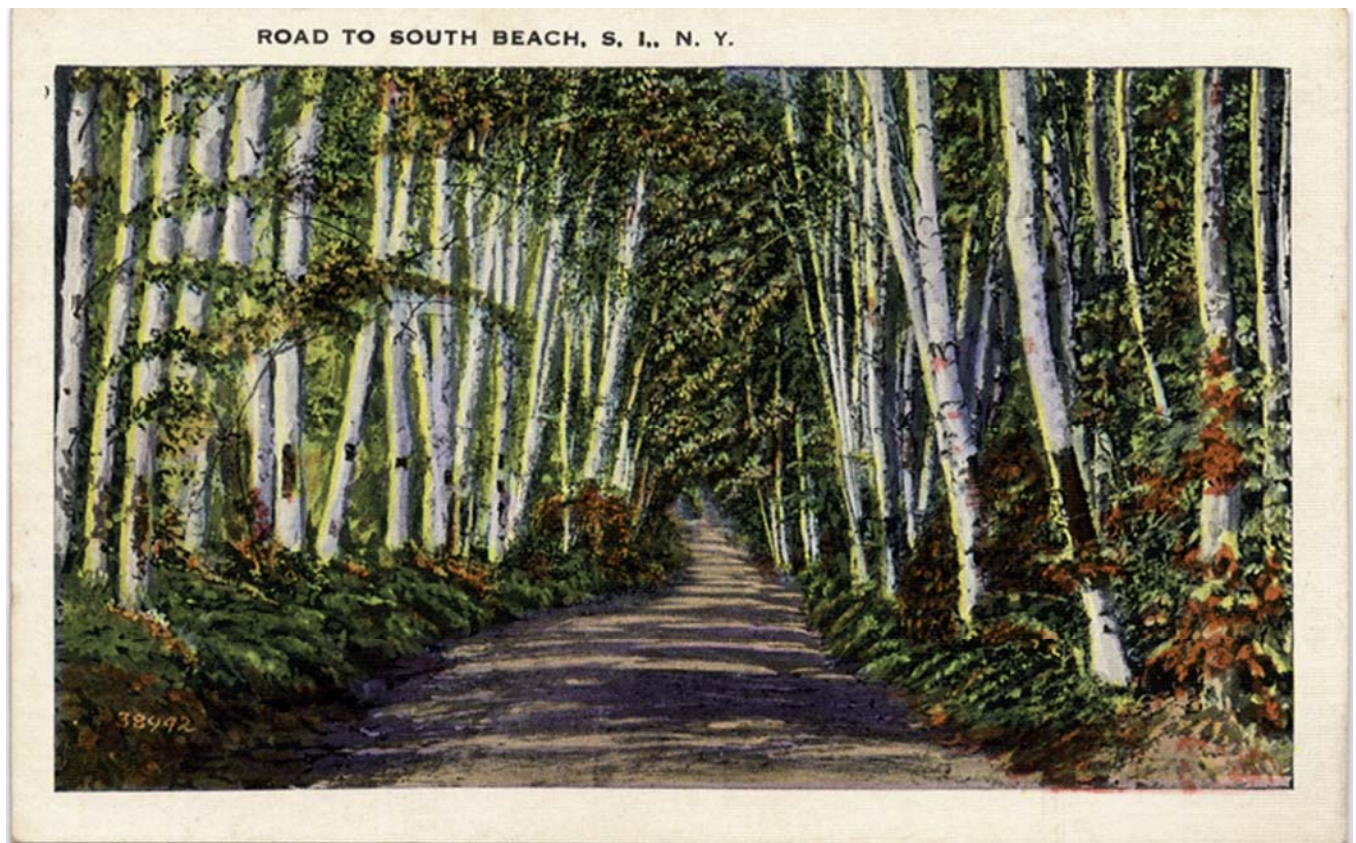
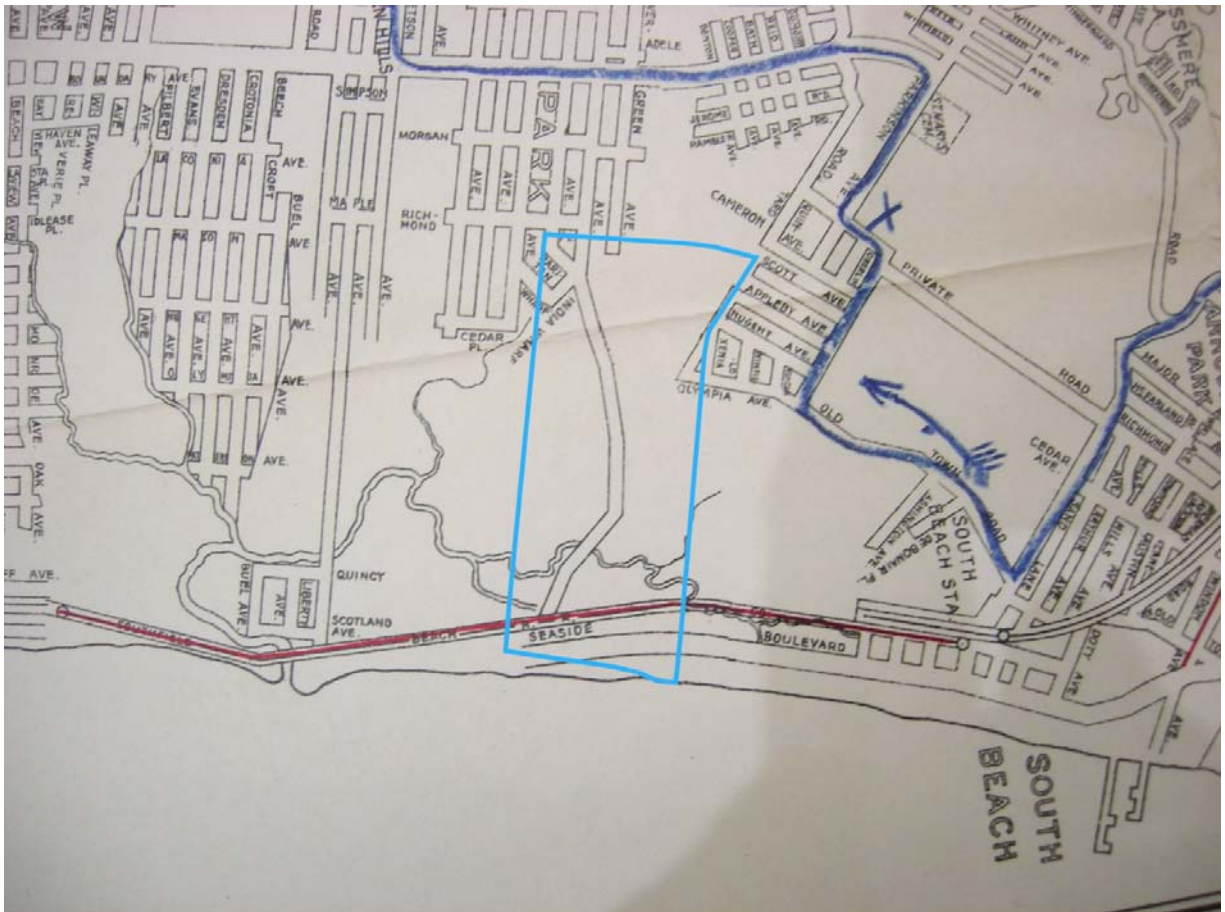


Image 06: Road to South Beach, circa 1890

The 1887 Beers map shows little change in the thirteen years since the earlier map but does provide additional details (Map 16). R.W. Cameron still owned a majority of the property. The northern portion was now owned by H.A. Scott, who appears to have purchased Duncan's parcels as well as additional parcels from Cameron. There are still no standing structures within the project area (Image 06).



Map 16: Beers 1887



Map 17: Hammond 1922

By 1886, the area was commonly known as South Beach, so named for the sandy shore. It was around this time, the area began to develop into a summer resort. By 1890 ferries were running from White Hall Street in Manhattan and Fort Hamilton in Brooklyn. The main thoroughfare was Seaside Boulevard (present day Father Capodanno Boulevard), which ran parallel to the shoreline. One of the earliest hotels in the area was the Happy Home Hotel, located across from present day Ocean Breeze Park on the east side of Seaside Boulevard (Image 07). By 1889 there were twenty or more hotels, pavilions, saloons, and several piers along South Beach. A little over a mile long strip was developed by 1891. In 1895 the Staten Island Electric Railroad added a line, the Southfield Beach Rail Road, from Fort Wadsworth to South Beach, which ran only during the summer months (Map 17). The area attracted working class “respectable” families. A majority of the patrons were German-Americans from Staten Island’s large German immigrant population (Giuriceo 1994:17-18).



Image 07: Happy Homes Hotel, circa 1900

The turn of the twentieth century brought increased development and expansion including many summer homes and summer beach colonies of bungalows (Image 08 and 09) (see additional images in Appendix C). Tents were set up forming summer camps with families that returned each year. Businesses continued to open along Seaside Boulevard. Soon the area was populated with small amusement parks, shooting galleries, dance pavilions, vaudeville shows and small hotels attracting thousands of visitors as an alternative to Brooklyn's Coney Island.



Image 08: Watson's Store at Ocean Breeze, circa 1915

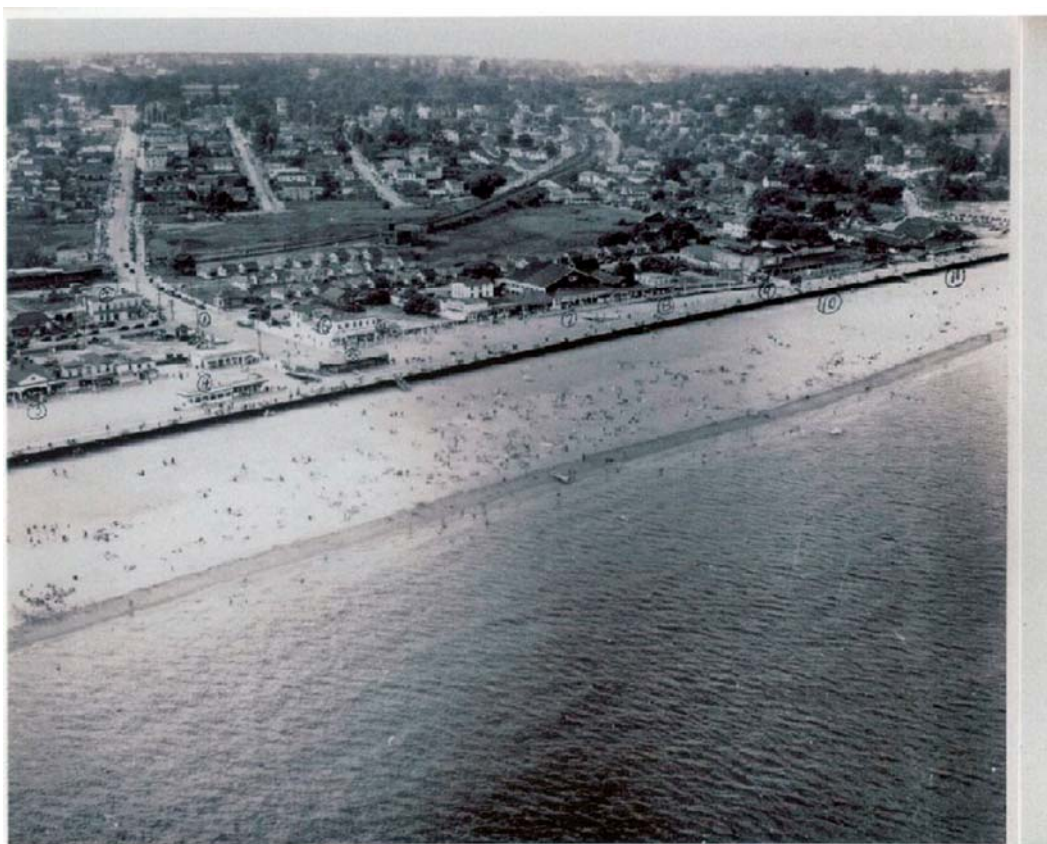


Image 09: South Beach area

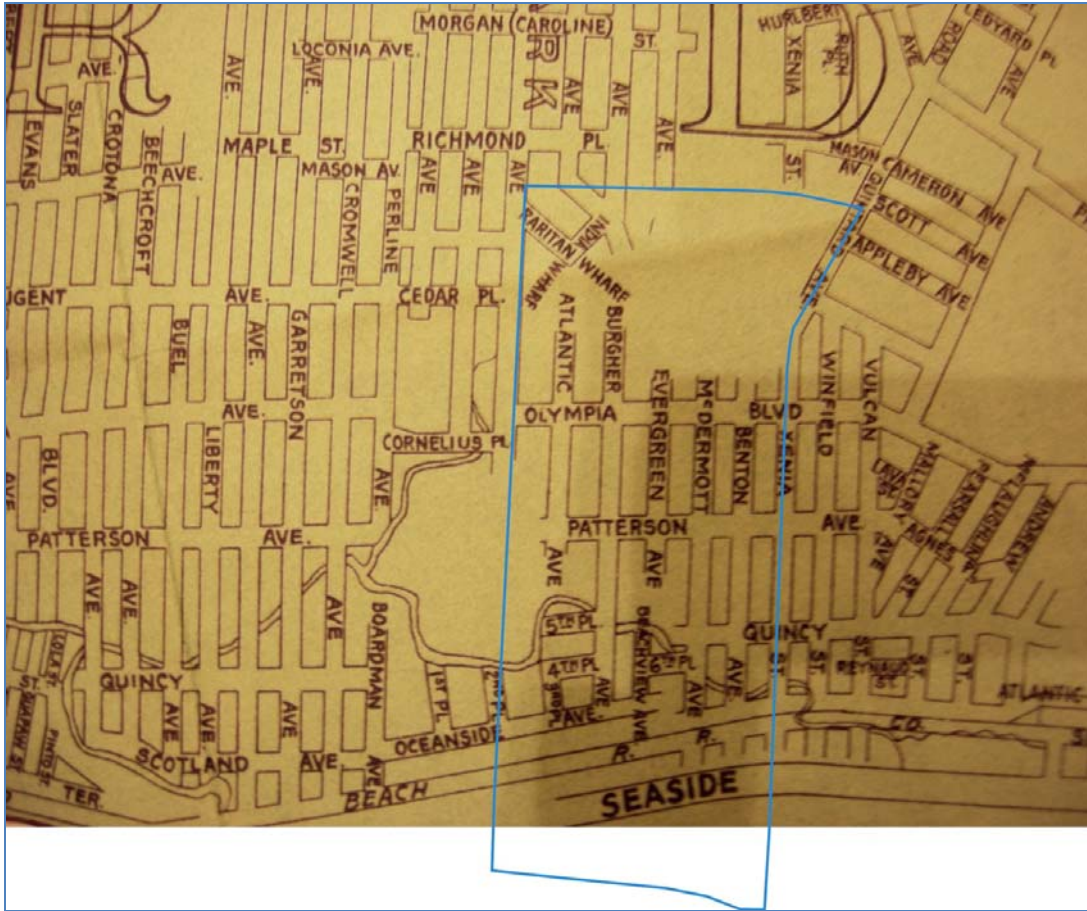
The largest of the amusement parks to open during this period was Happyland which was similar to Coney Island's Luna and Steeplechase Parks. One account states that 30,000 attended its opening in June 1906. Happyland contained a large hotel, concessions, a large swimming pool and a theatre. However, its income was largely dependent on a summer weekend population and it was a financial failure, closing within a few years (Image 10).



Image 10: Happyland Park, South Beach, circa 1900

The area would eventually have issues that made it less successful than its counter-part in Coney Island, Brooklyn. Fires swept through the area in 1917 and 1929 but the amusements were rebuilt both times. The area was prone to storm surges and flooding. Problems with sewage and oil often made swimming unsafe. These factors hindered business and continued development in the area. The Federal government began construction of the Franklin D. Roosevelt boardwalk in 1935. The boardwalk, situated above the high water line, would extend from Fort Wadsworth to New Creek at Ocean Breeze.

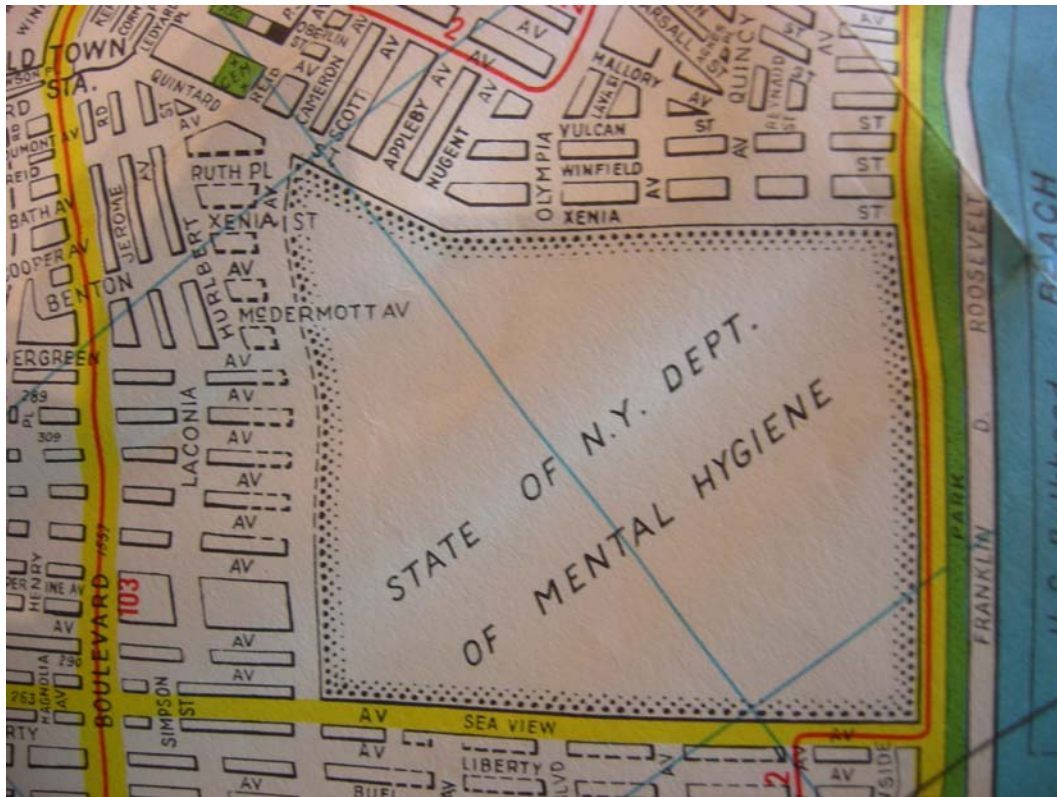
The 1917-1936 Sanborn map depicts the development in the project area. Several small, single-family wood-framed dwelling units are shown along the eastern side of Seaside Blvd. These are interspersed with areas of small shops, amusements and/or bath houses. Among the larger venues in the area are Selico Baths; Happy Home Hotel and Pavilion; the Dodgem, Bessi's Hotel and Beer Gardens and Eisners. Though largely focused along the eastern side of Seaside Blvd., some small structures are depicted along the western side. These include some small frame dwellings and shops at the junction of Burgher Avenue, part of the old Burger Farm Road.



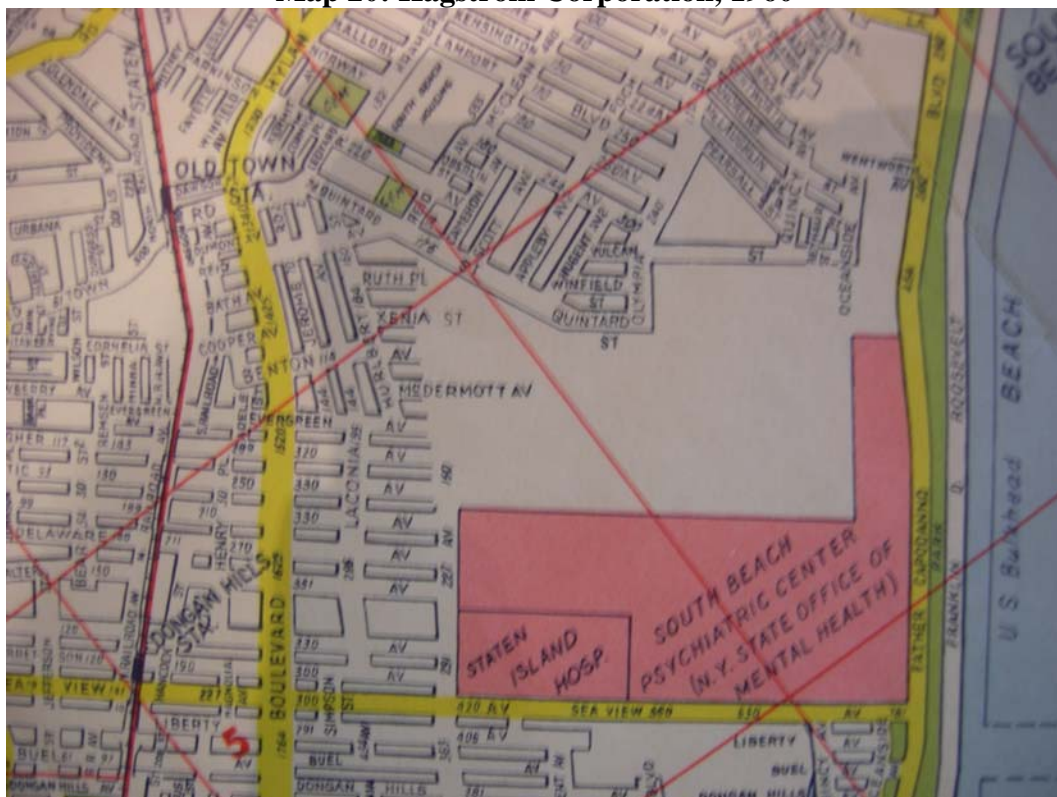
Map 18: 1926 Hagstroms map

The 1926 (Map 18), 1935 and 1948 (Map 19) Hagstrom maps depict several streets extending through the project area. These maps were based on proposed development that, for reasons unknown, never came to fruition.

During the mid twentieth century the area became increasingly residential. Most of the amusement parks and arcades had closed by the last quarter of the twentieth century. The project area became part of a large State owned parcel of undeveloped land (Map 20). In the 1960s construction began on the South Beach Psychiatric Center, on the southeastern part of this parcel, immediately south of the project area. In 1979, the Staten Island University Hospital was constructed and opened west of the Psychiatric center, or the southwestern quadrant of the State owned parcel of land. When the northern half of the State owned parcel was transferred to the City of New York is unclear. The hospital and psychiatric center properties form the southern boundary of the project area (Map 21).



Map 20: Hagstrom Corporation, 1960



Map 21: Hagstrom Corporation, 1990

NY SHPO Building Inventory Number:	Property Location:
085.01.0000097	6 Cromwell Center – Pier 6
085.01.0000172	278 McClean Avenue Fire House(South Beach)
085.01.0000335	97 Burger Avenue (Dongan Hills)
085.01.0000336	43 Cromwell Avenue (Dongan Hills)
085.01.0000338	37 Liberty Avenue (Dongan Hills)
085.01.0000339	Public School 46 - Reid Avenue (Dongan Hills)
085.01.0001090	169 Jerome Avenue (South Beach)
085.01.0001094	29 McClean Avenue (South Beach)
085.01.0001095	45 McClean Avenue (South Beach)
085.01.0001096	163 McClean Avenue (South Beach)
085.01.0001097	278 McClean Avenue (South Beach)
085.01.0001100	72 Ocean Avenue
085.01.0001101	35 Olympia Blvd. (South Beach)
085.01.0001102	160 Olympia Blvd. (South Beach)
085.01.0001103	252 Olympia Blvd. (South Beach)
085.01.0001104	303 Olympia Blvd. (South Beach)
085.01.0001105	33 Nugent Avenue (South Beach)
085.01.0001106	39 Pearsell Street (South Beach)
085.01.0001108	188-192 Sand Land (South Beach)
085.01.0001109	203 Sand Lane (South Beach)
085.01.0001110	475 Seaview Avenue (South Beach SI Hospital)
085.01.0001111	777 Seaview Avenue (South Beach Psych Center)
085.01.0002378	22 Dongan Street
085.01.0002718	88 Old Town Road
085.01.0002742	70 Father Capodanno Blvd.
085.01.0002851	385 Father Capodanno Blvd.
085.01.0002887	1361 Rail Road Avenue

Table 01: NY SHPO Potentially Eligible Structures within one (1) mile of project area

Today the area surrounding Ocean Breeze Park is a mix of residential structures. The recreational shoreline is owned, in part by the City of New York, the State of New York and the Federal Government, administered through the Department of the Interior – National Park Service.

VI. Previous Cultural Resource Actions

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 (Table 02).

Site #	Site name/Location	Period	Description
8477	No Information Available	Prehistoric	No Information Available
8478	No Information Available	Prehistoric	No Information Available
NYC LPC Site #85 NY SHPO Site # A-085-01-0162	Crooke's Point	Prehistoric	Potential seasonal encampment
STD-25-4 30-RIC- 28 AJA	South Beach/ Fresh Kills	Prehistoric	No Information Available
NYSM Site #750 NY SHPO Site # A085-01-0027 NYC LPC Site #76	Walton- Stillwell Site	Prehistoric	Scattering of prehistoric artifacts mixed with historic materials
Skinner Site #17 Parker Site #21 Bolton Site #96 NYSM Site #4611 NYC LPC Site #75	Arrochar Site	Woodland Period	Possible shell midden and/or camp site minimal artifacts
Parker Site # n/a NYC LPC Site #84 NY SHPO Site # A- 085-01-0163	West of New Dorp Beach	Prehistoric	Possible shell midden and/or camp site
NYSM Site #4617 NY SHPO Site # A085-01-0166 Skinner Site # n/a Parker Site # 27 Bolton Site #95	Oakwood/ Lake Mills	Prehistoric	Potential encampment
SIIAS Site # Archaeological File Folder Box 3/9F1 NYC LPC Site #87	Midland Beach	Prehistoric	Scattering of artifacts including bi-faces

Table 02: Native American sites near project area

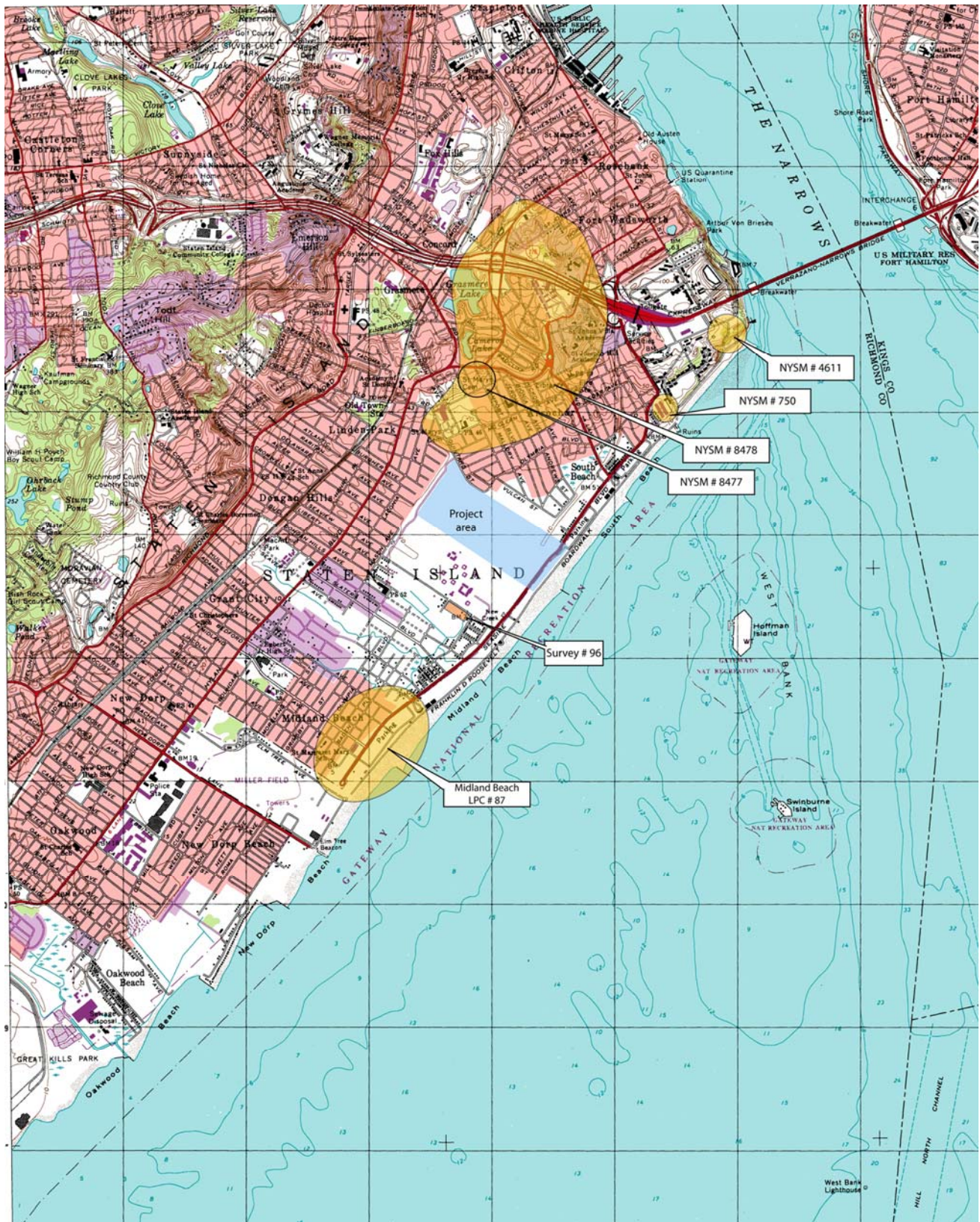
A records search of the NY SHPO, New York State Museum and LPC did not reveal any previous archaeological survey within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) of Ocean Breeze Park. However several studies and reported sites are within a mile (1) of the APE (Map 22). A majority of the reports describe minimal Native American evidence or traces of occupation including fragments of chert and flint points, scrapers, knives, shell middens and pottery. None of the sites were considered significant enough to warrant Phase II testing (see Table 02).

Roberts conducted several Phase IA to the east and west of the project area (Honey Blossom Development, Maquire Estates Development Surfside Village Development) and determined that there was a low potential of Native American remains due to the area being marsh (including the current project area) until the twentieth century (Roberts 1987a, 1987b, 1989).

Pickman conducted a survey, including Shovel Test Pits, to the south of the project area along the southern side of Seaview Avenue. Excavations were halted after approximately six (6) feet of fill were encountered. Pickman's work confirmed that a significant amount of early to mid twentieth century landfilling has occurred in the area. No significant materials were recovered from his testing (Pickman 1995b).

Several general studies, of the eastern shoreline of Staten Island, were produced through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers between the 1970s and 2005. These all reported that the general area was tidal marsh land with no "fast land" until filled by the City of New York in the early twentieth century (see Kardas and Larrabee 1977, 1981; Museum of Archaeology at Staten Island 1976; Baugher-Perlin and Bluefeld 1980; Panamerican Consultants, Inc. 2005). None of the reports indicate a potential for significant Native American sites within or near the project area.

The majority of these reports do not provide a great deal of information about the historic period. Panamerican's work provides the most detail stating that the landscapes that were not tidal were mostly open farmland. It wasn't until the late nineteenth century that residential house lots and recreational facilities (i.e an amusement park) were developed along the shoreline. The report also details one of the few historic archaeological studies conducted along the eastern shoreline, just to the north of the project area, at the Walton-Stillwell house in 1965. Trace evidence of Native American remains along with historic artifacts were recovered from several test pits at the site (Panamerican 2005). Although development of the eastern portion of the area did occur by the twentieth century, these recreational-related structures were not evaluated in the above referenced reports. No recommendations for further consideration of historic resources were made in these studies.



Map 22: Previous cultural resource studies near the project area

VI. Summary and Recommendations

This study demonstrates the undeveloped nature of the Ocean Breeze Park site. The project area remained a wetland into the twentieth century and historically had one or more streams and/or inlets running through the property. While there is some evidence of Native American presence within one mile of the project area, it is limited and fragmentary. During the historic period the area remained undeveloped until the late nineteenth century.

Native American Period:

According to Boesch's model for Native American sensitivity on Staten Island, the project area has a low sensitivity for the recovery of Native American sites. The project area was a tidal marsh with limited spans of dry land. Though favorable to procurement of marine resources, the salt water influx was not a source for potable water. It would not have been an ideal location for long term habitation.

The identification and recovery of Native American sites within the New York City region is problematic due to several factors. The main factor is the level of disturbance within the City of New York due to long term, on-going, development. Unless prehistoric material remains are recovered from an in situ, stratified deposit, definitive statements cannot be made. Only suppositions such as possible camp site, possible tool manufacturing site, etc., are possible in cases of disturbed and/or unstratified deposits. Loorya and Ricciardi's work in Tottenville can be used to highlight this dilemma.

A review of cultural resource studies within a two mile radius of the project area identified fewer than ten potential Native American sites. All of these were identified as traces of occupation. The scattering of prehistoric artifacts recovered within a mile of the project area generally came from mixed deposits that also contained historic materials (Loorya and Ricciardi 2005). Only presence or absence of such materials could be definitely determined.

In situ Native American deposits are rare, however, the possibility still remains that they can be recovered. Identification and recovery of such remains at Ocean Breeze Park would be hindered by the amount of fill and illegal dumping that has occurred on site. Pickman identified a minimum of six feet of fill in testing located south of the project area (Pickman 2005). In consideration of this, the potential for recovery of Native American materials at Ocean Breeze Park is determined to be minimal.

Historic Period:

There is a general lack of detailed specific information concerning the project area prior to 1847, when a map of the Burgher farm was produced. This farm was subdivided and sold off in the 1870s. Development throughout the area soon followed, but did not occur within the project area. This may have been due to the swamp and tidal nature of the property. With the exception of the farm road, that ran to the shoreline, the earliest known development of any kind within the project area was the construction of the Happy Home hotel, circa 1880. Development of the

project area was limited to the eastern edge of the property. Several structures are evidenced on the 1917-1936 Sanborn map.

Several attempts were made to trace the property ownership. Searches were conducted at the Staten Island Historical Society, the Special Collections Reading Room at the College of Staten Island, CUNY, the Staten Island Registrar's Office, the NYC DEP and the New York City Tax Assessors records. Unfortunately, most attempts at uncovering the exact chain of title and property owner(s) were fruitless. Tax Assessment records for the eighteenth and nineteenth century were not available at the New York City Tax Assessors Office, nor at the Staten Island Registrar's Office. Chain of title records at the Staten Island Registrar's Office only date back to the first quarter of the twentieth century. All other records are boxed away and unavailable, at this time, for review. NYC DEP was also contacted in attempts to identify when City water and sewer installations in the general area occurred. The information was not obtainable at this time but they do appear on the Sanborn map (1917-1936).

The potential of uncovering historic remains within the project area is low. The majority of the property was an undeveloped tidal swamp into the twentieth century. The structures along Seaside Boulevard were mostly wood framed structures that likely did not have basements. The general area was damaged by fire and repeated flooding events, which led to constant rebuilding. While there may be a potential to recover scattered historic material throughout the project area, the materials would likely be scattered with limited context.

Recommendation:

Based on a review of previous reports at NY SHPO, NYSM and LPC, there is a low potential for the recovery of significant Native American and historic sites within the APE. Development of the surrounding area and shoreline began in the late nineteenth century. The project area appears to have been a tidal wetland until the mid twentieth century.

Exactly when the wetland was filled could not be determined. Based on the Pickman report (Pickman 2005), at least six feet of fill exists in the general area. Filling likely occurred with the development of the resort area and when the New York State Psychiatric Hospital was constructed. With the construction of the boardwalk in the mid 1930s, landfill and further development of the shoreline also occurred. Maps appear to be unreliable during this period because some maps were created out of speculation (see Map 18 and 19 showing a never constructed street-grid).

While there is always the potential to uncover archaeological materials or pre-twentieth century shoreline patterns, there is limited potential to do so during the Ocean Breeze Park Project. In section II of the report a detailed breakdown of the proposed excavation plan is discussed.

Section one has the majority of impacts with the construction of several features including ball fields, field house, parking lot and water/sewer pumping station. Impacts could extend to a depth of seventy-five feet, for the piling supports, and as little as four feet for the ball fields. Based on the information gathered in this report, there appears to be a low probability for uncovering in situ, stratified prehistoric and/or historic remains. Although the proposed parking lot would be

constructed in the area where late nineteenth and early twentieth century hotels and other shops were located, the proposed depth of excavation is minimal. Therefore the impact to any potential resources is minimal or unlikely.

Sections two and three have minimal impact to the existing landscape of the area as these sections, with the exception of the northeast corner of Section three where a dog run and play ground will be constructed, will contain passive recreation including trails and paths. The light poles and active recreation areas will be excavated to a depth of four feet. However, there is no evidence that these areas were ever developed. Therefore there is a low potential for the recovery of prehistoric or historic in situ, stratified remains at this section.

Although Ocean Breeze Park presents a low probability for the recovery of Native American and Historic buried archaeological resources, archaeological monitoring should be considered in some areas of deep excavation to help determine if a pre-tidal marshland shoreline existed. It is recommended that monitoring occur in the area of deep excavation, for the piling supports in Section one of the proposed action. A monitoring plan should be developed between ROUX, MKW, LPC and the archaeological contractor. Excavation would not be halted by this limited monitoring unless potentially significant unknown land surfaces were uncovered. The information that this could provide would enable a better understanding of the changing landscape and development of the eastern shoreline of Staten Island and potentially of its original Native American inhabitants.

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APPENDIX A:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPOSAL

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



August 4, 2008

John Williams, Principal
MKW & Associates, LLC
39 Park Avenue
Rutherford, New Jersey 07070
Phone: (201) 933-7809
Fax: (201)
Cell: (201) 394-3900
Email: jwilliams@mkwla.com

RE: Phase IA (Updated) Proposal for the Ocean Breeze Park Site, Staten Island, New York

Dear Mr. Williams:

My name is Alyssa Loorya, President of Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Incorporated (CAC), 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 State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NY SHPO) and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC).

Thank you for contacting CAC with regard to the Request for Proposal for Cultural Resource (Archaeological) Phase IA Documentary Research Report at Ocean Breeze Park, Staten Island, New York on behalf of the City of New York – Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks). Having worked within the field of CRM for over a decade, CAC has completed numerous Phase IA Reports for both NY SHPO and the LPC.

On Monday, August 8, 2008, my associate, Dr. Christopher Ricciardi, was contacted by Ms. Amanda Ludlow of ROUX Associates, Inc., and informed that our original Phase I Proposal was accepted. She further stated that only the Phase IA would be undertaken at this time and that CAC should contact you to send a revised Phase IA Proposal and enter into a contract with MKW & Associates to begin the task.

The Phase IA Documentary Report:

The Phase IA Documentary Report, required for this site, outlines basic historic (and current) information about the project site and its surrounding vicinity. Although by no means an exhaustive history of the area, the Phase IA will be used to determine whether or not further considerations and/or investigation of potential buried Cultural Resources may be required (i.e. the Phase IB and beyond). As part of this report process, the history of the site, possibly a chain of title, historic information of the area, and historic maps will be compiled and reviewed to determine if there may be any significant historic/cultural archaeological significance on site. A recommendation will be made as to whether or not a Phase IB Field Test may be necessary as

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info@chrysalisarchaeology.com • www.chrysalisarchaeology.com

well as potential locations on site that may contain buried cultural resources. Upon completion, the report will be submitted digitally to MKW & Associates and ROUX for internal review and then, based on any comments, a draft hard copy will be provided to the LPC for formal review, comment, if any, and final approval.

Upon final approval MKW & Associates, ROUX Associates, Parks and LPC will be provided with digital and hard copies of the report.

Schedule for the Phase IA:

A Phase IA Report usually takes between 20 to 30 business days to gather the necessary documentary information and produce a draft report. NYC LPC generally reviews reports within a 10 to 15 business day period. Comments are addressed as quickly as possible and the report will be resubmitted as a final version to MKW & Associates, ROUX, Parks and LPC. This usually occurs within 10 business days.

Finally, I am attaching my resume for your records and review.

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

Once again, thank you for the opportunity to submit this proposal and I hope that we can work together on this project.

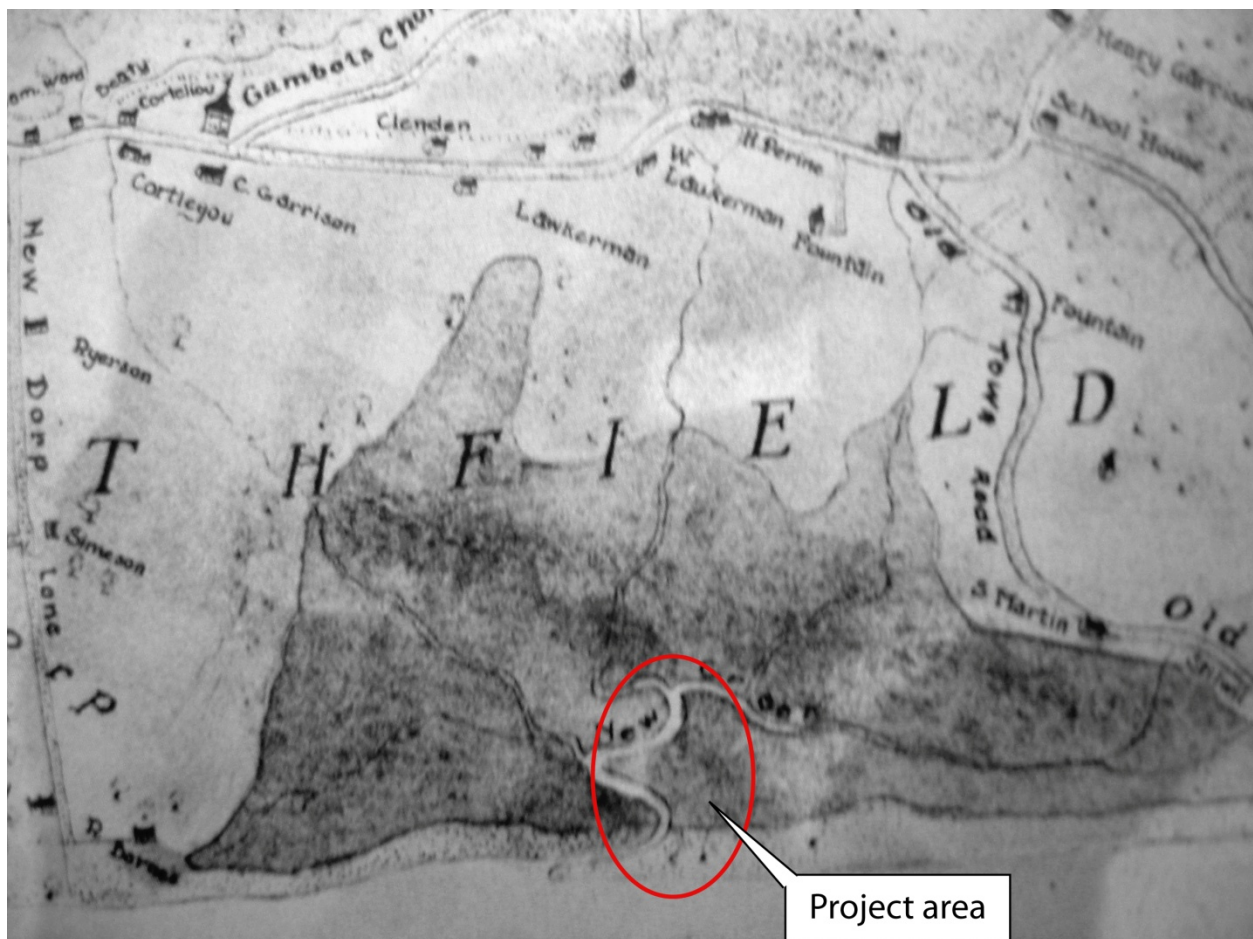
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alyssa Loorya". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Alyssa" and last name "Loorya" clearly distinguishable.

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

Enclosure

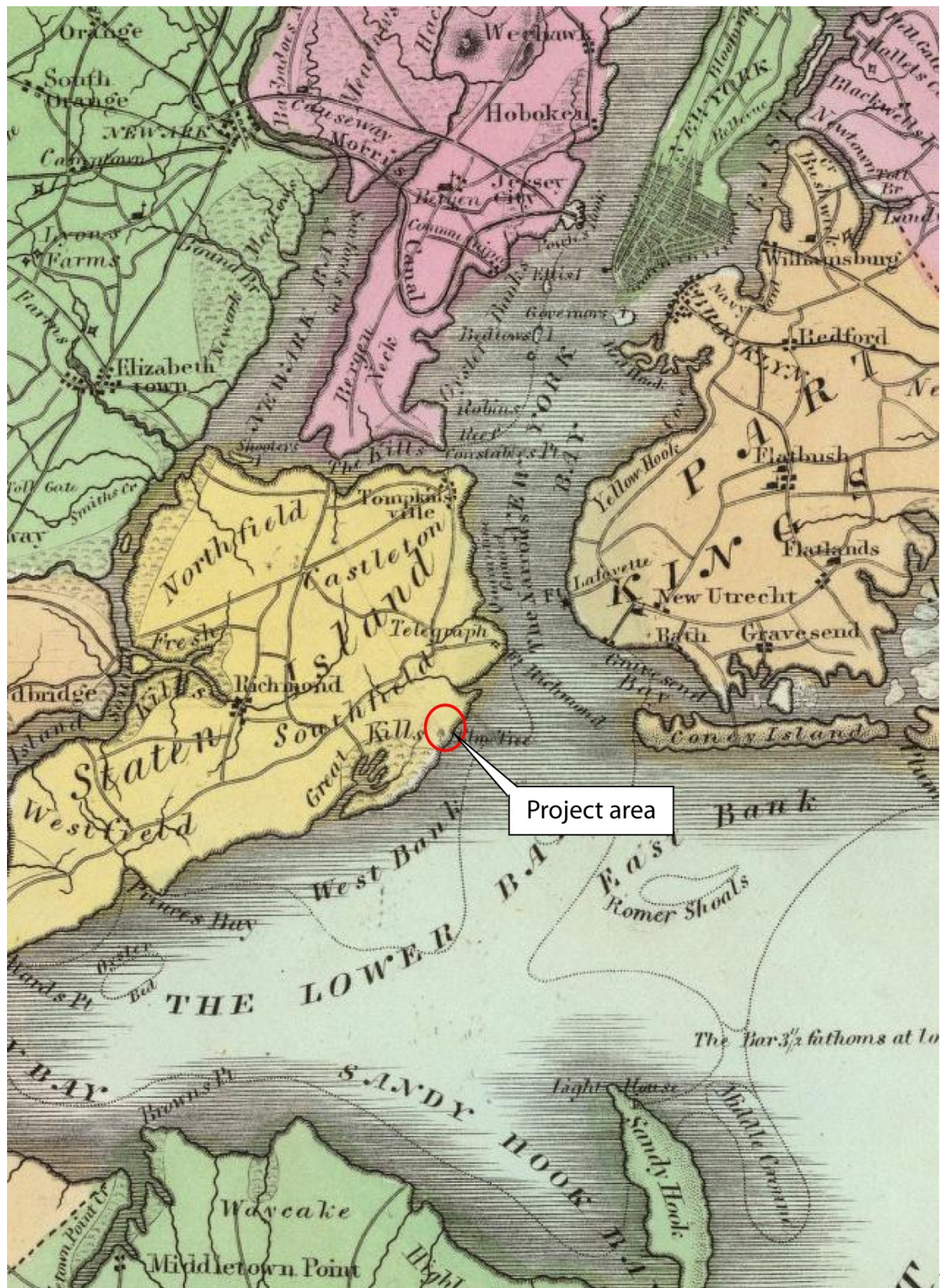
APPENDIX B:
Additional Maps of the Ocean Breeze Park area



Map 23: Revolutionary War era map, circa 1775

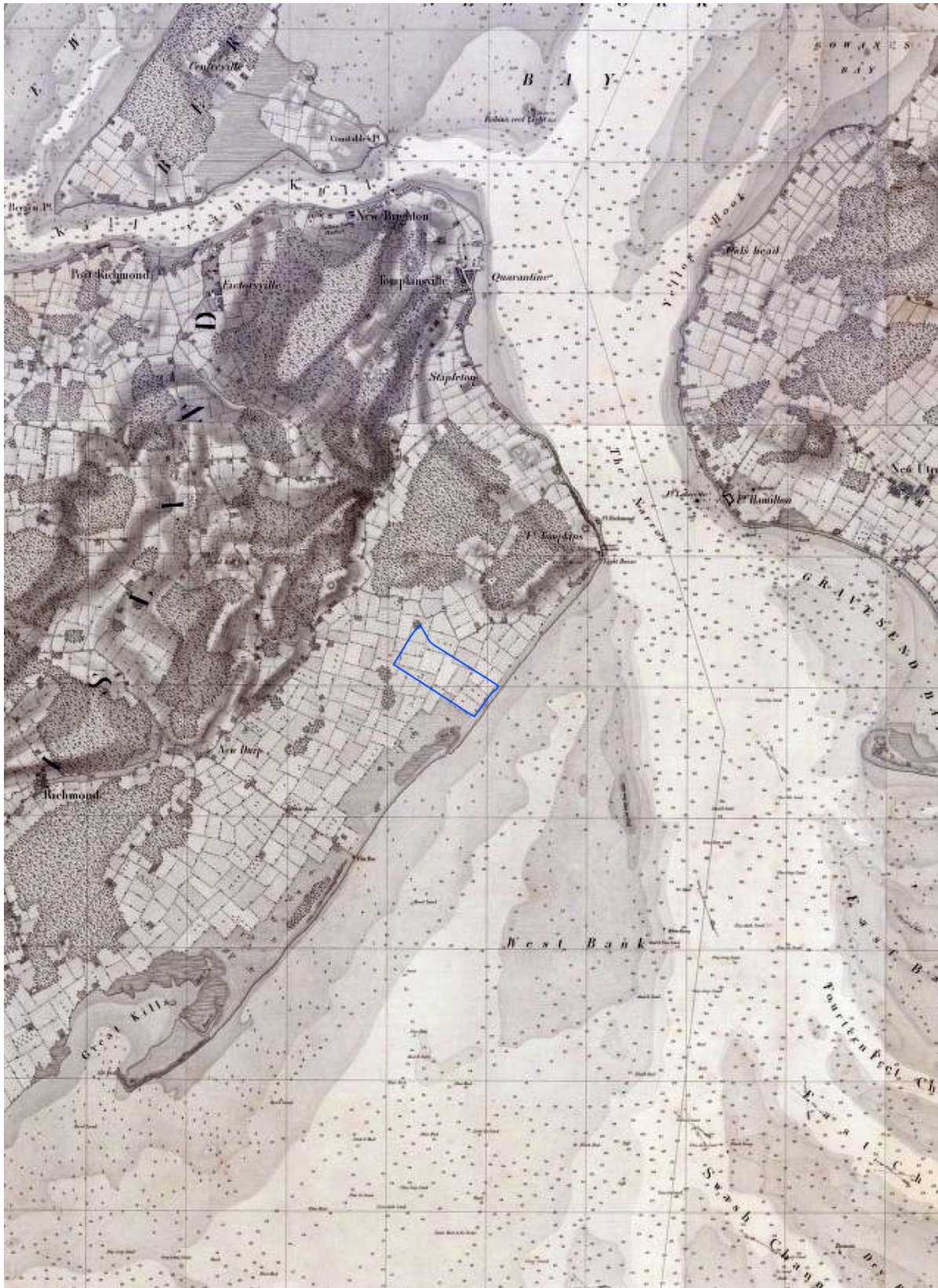


Map 24: Sartine map, circa 1778

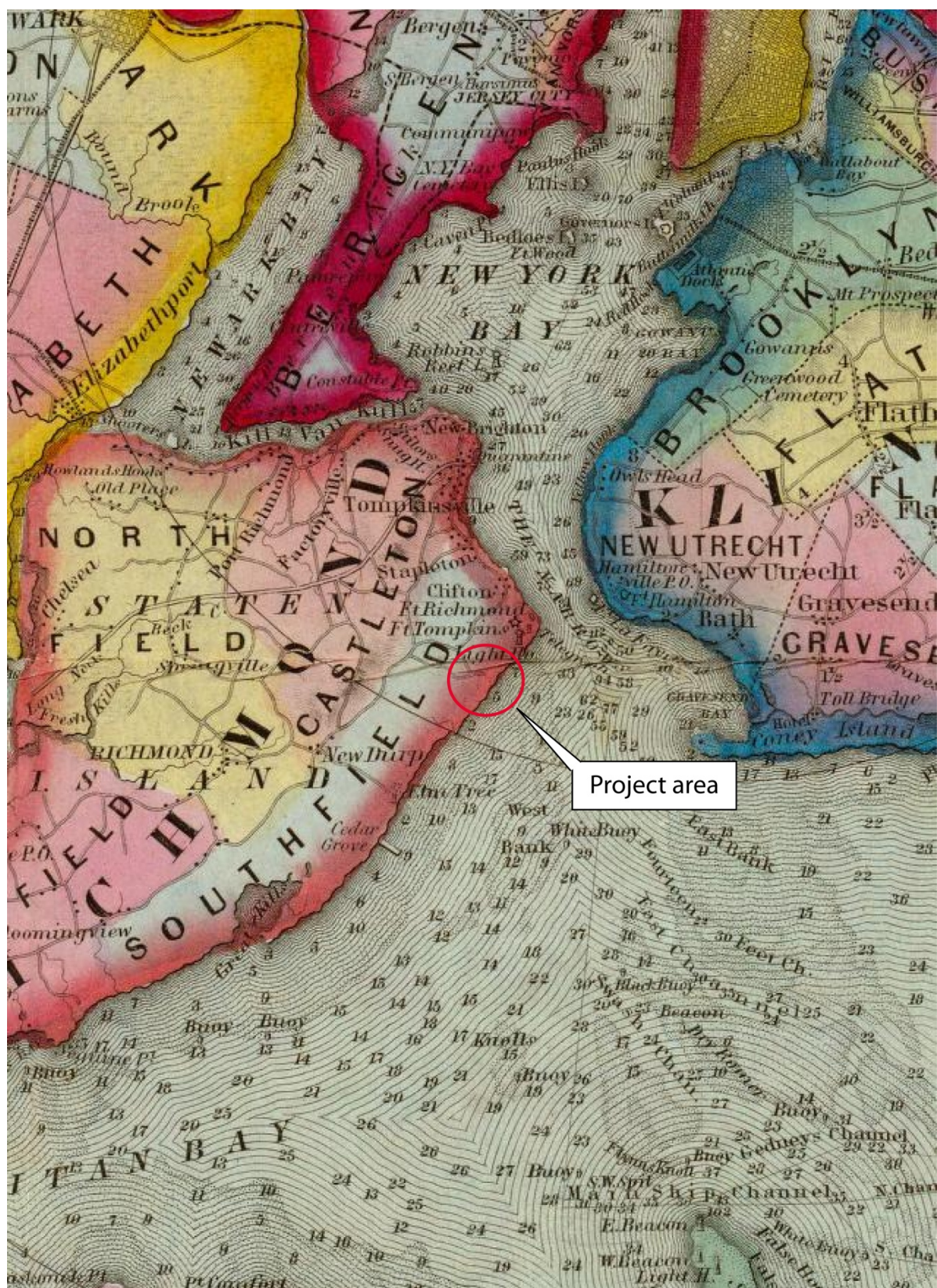


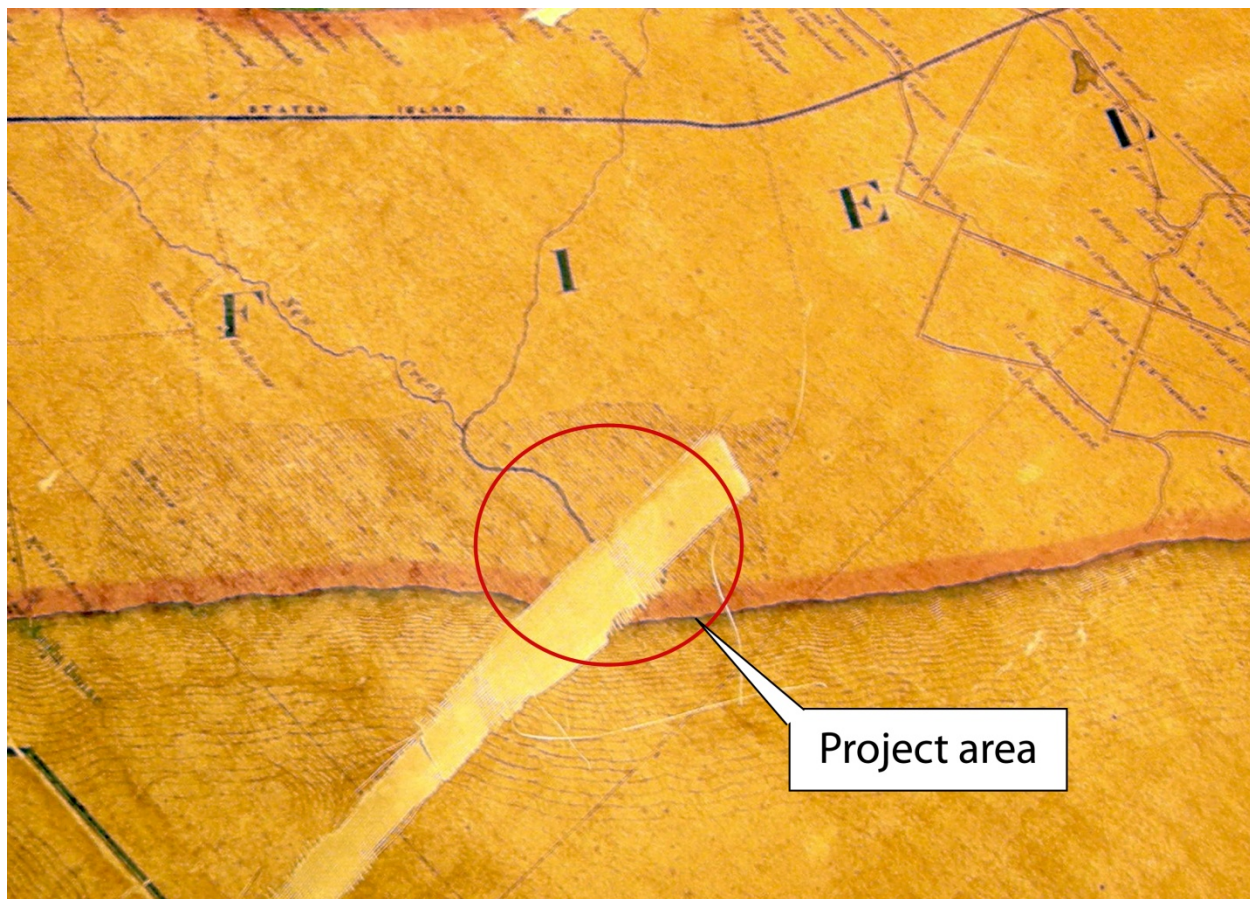
p 25: David H. Burr, 1835

Ma

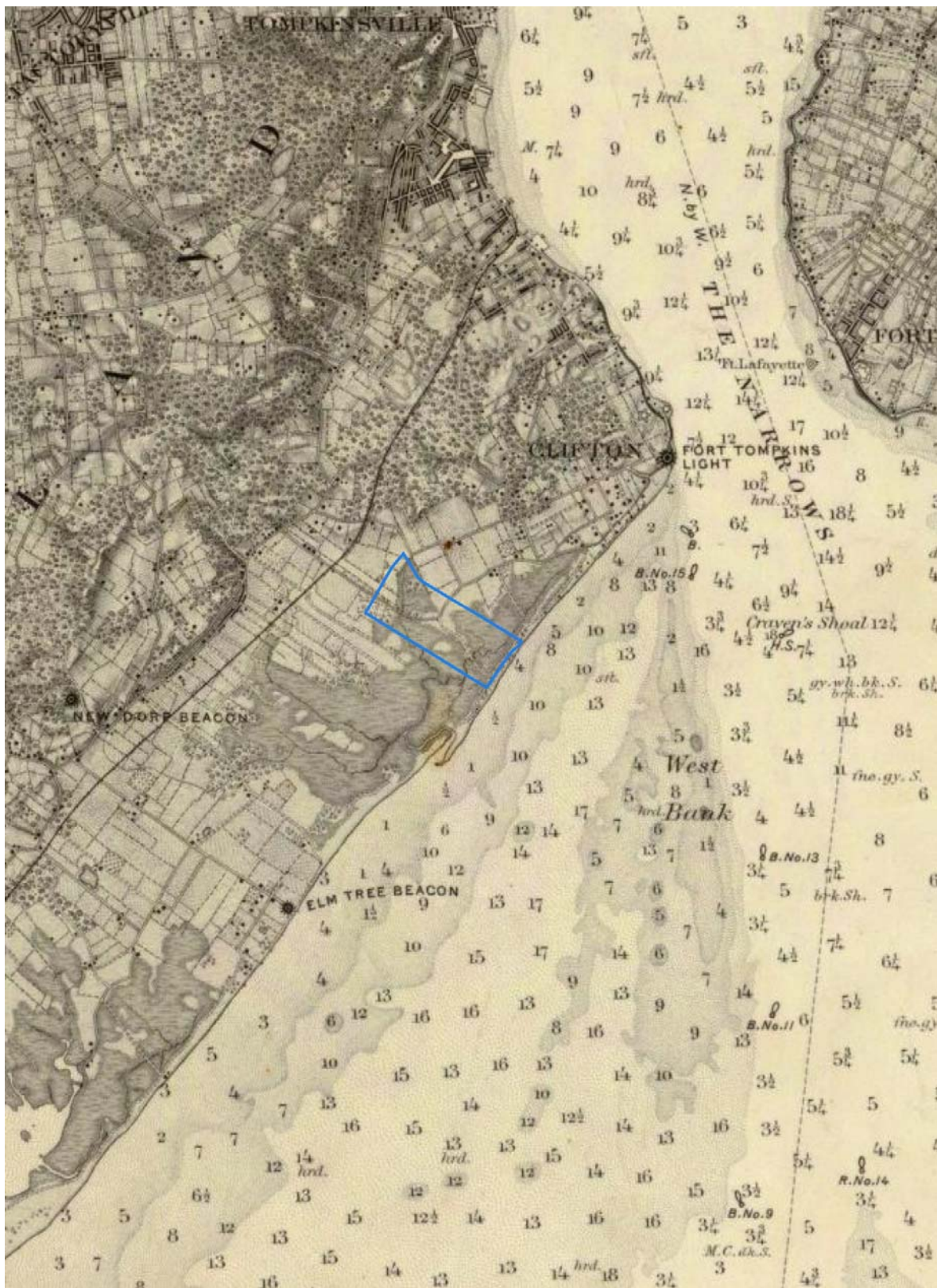


Map 26: US Coast Survey, 1844

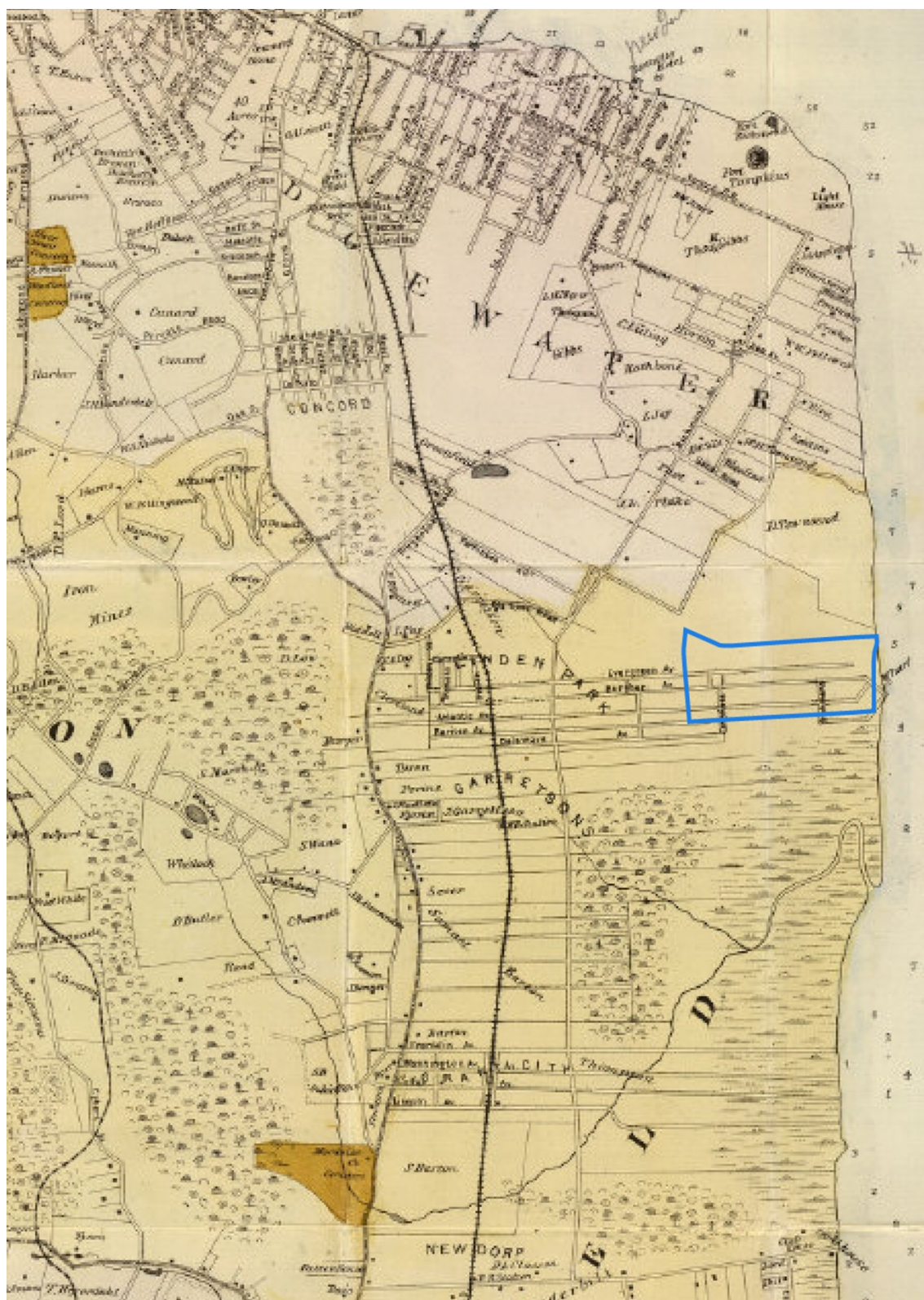




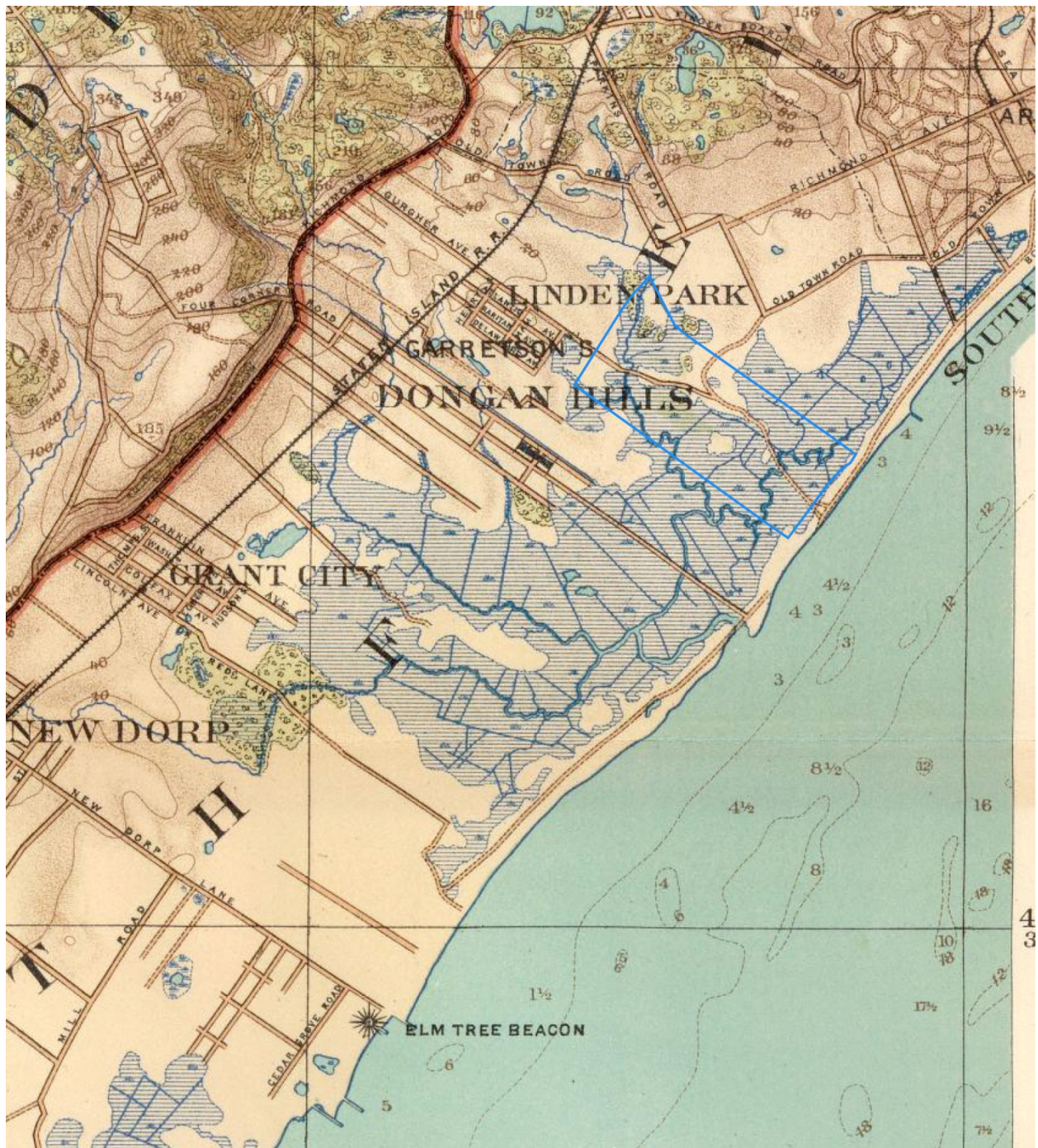
Map 28: Walling, 1859



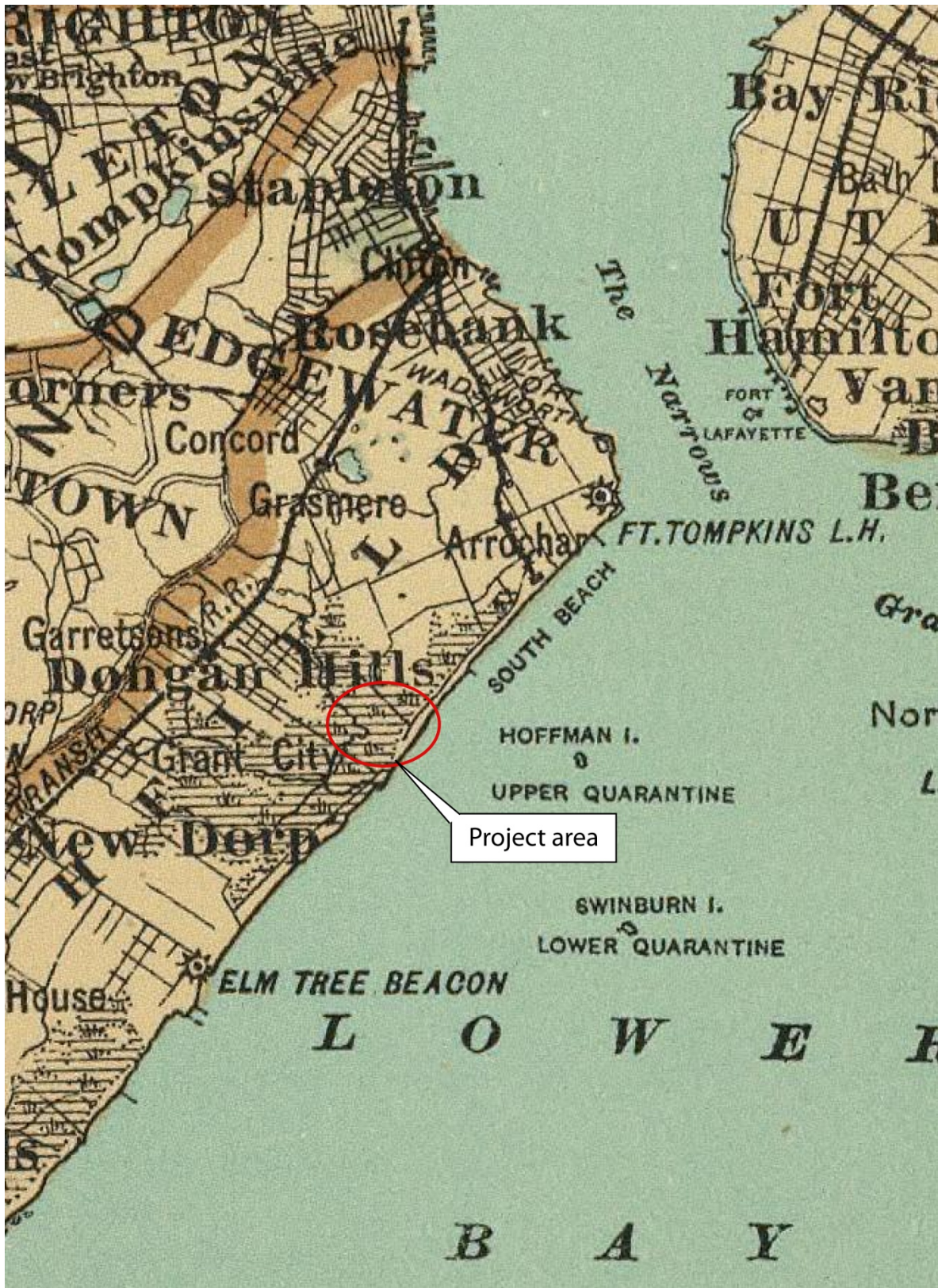
Map 29: U.S. Coast Survey, 1866



Map 30: Drips, 1872



Map 31: Joseph Bein, 1891



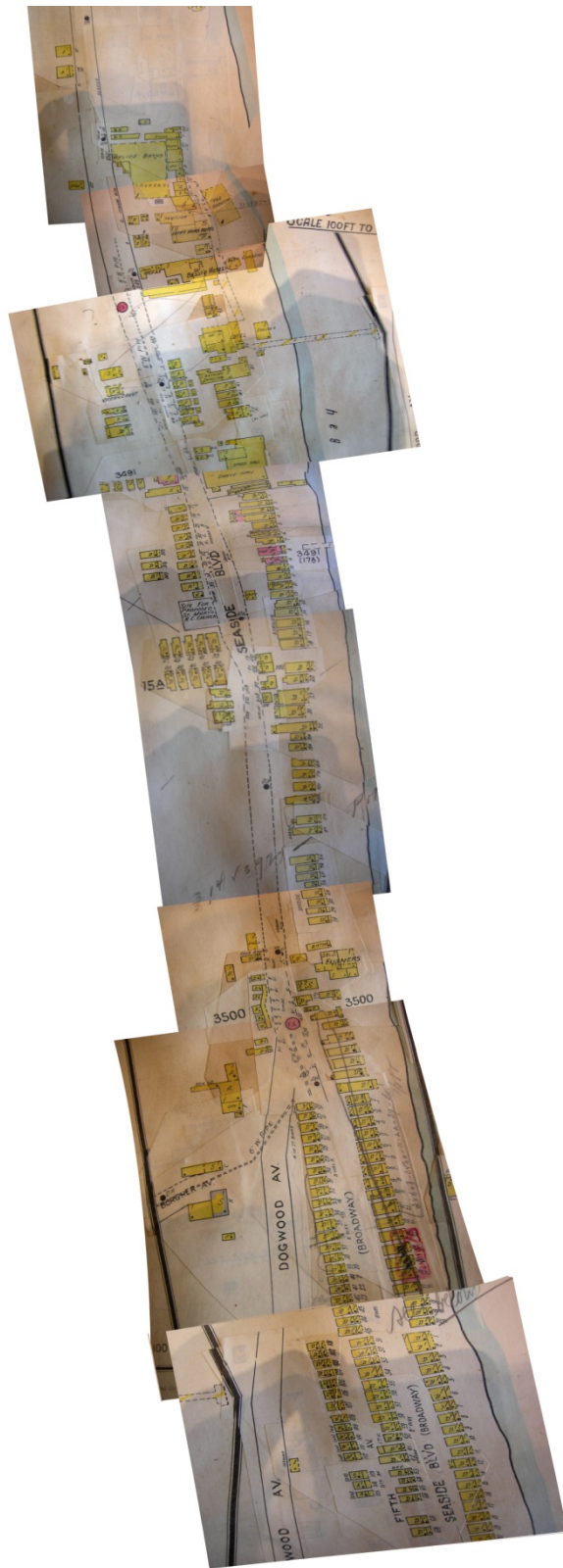
Map 32: Joseph Bein, 1895



Map 33: USGS 1898



Map 34: Ohman, 1907



Map 35: 1917-1936 Sanborn, Composite

APPENDIX C:
Additional Images of the Ocean Breeze Park area



Image 11: Happy Home Hotel, circa 1800



Image 12: Midland Beach Boardwalk, circa 1900

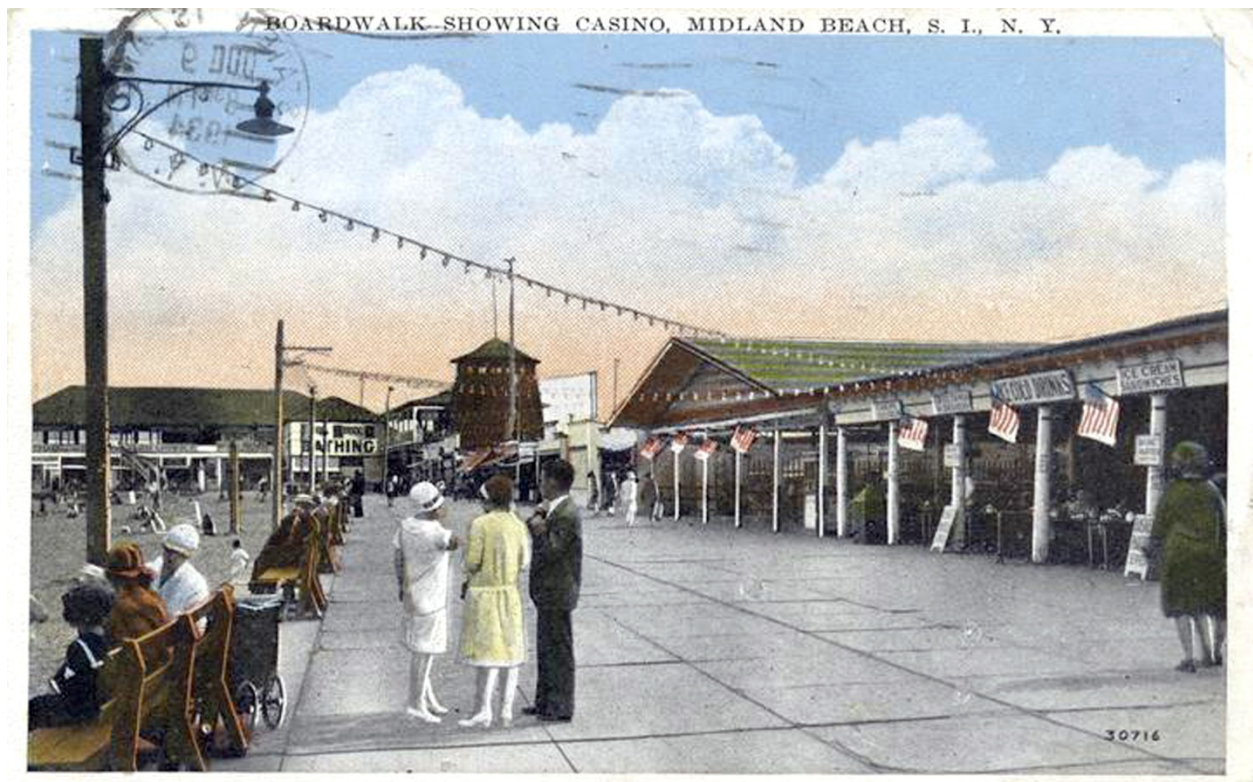


Image 13: Midland Beach Boardwalk



Image 14: Midland Avenue – Midland Beach

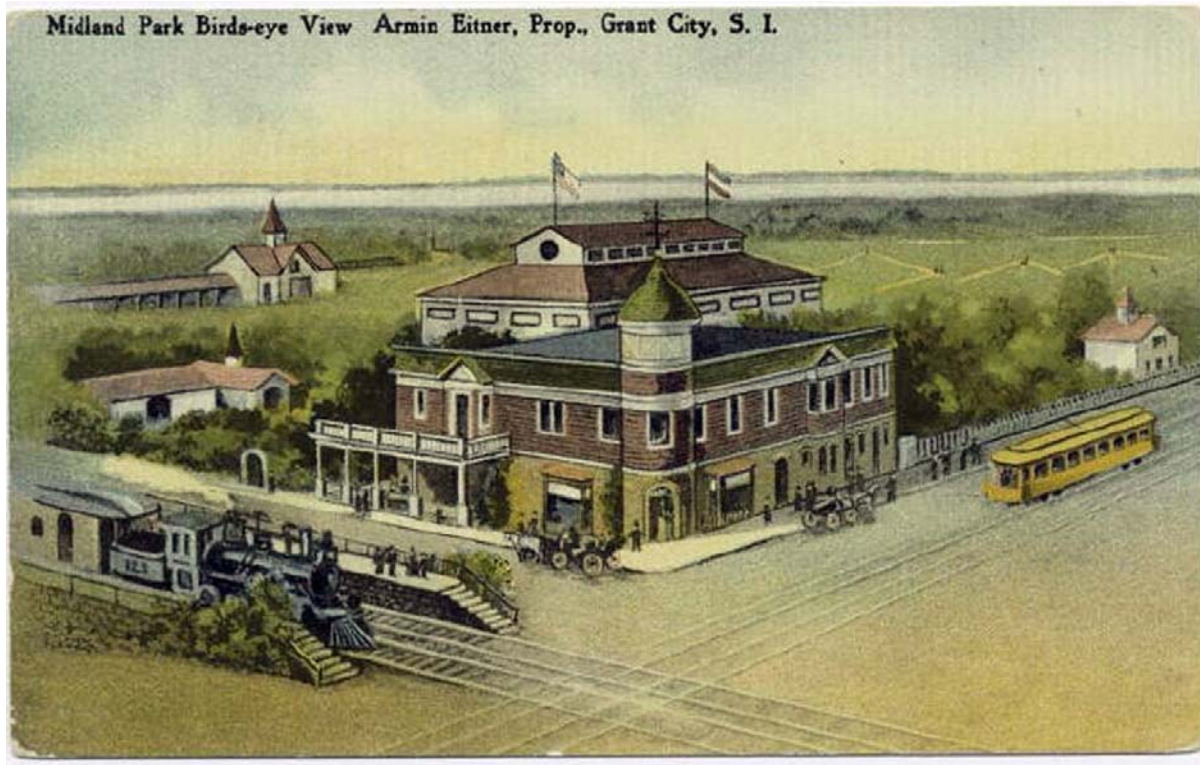


Image 15: Midland Park – Rail Road Station



Image 16: Midland Beach - gardens

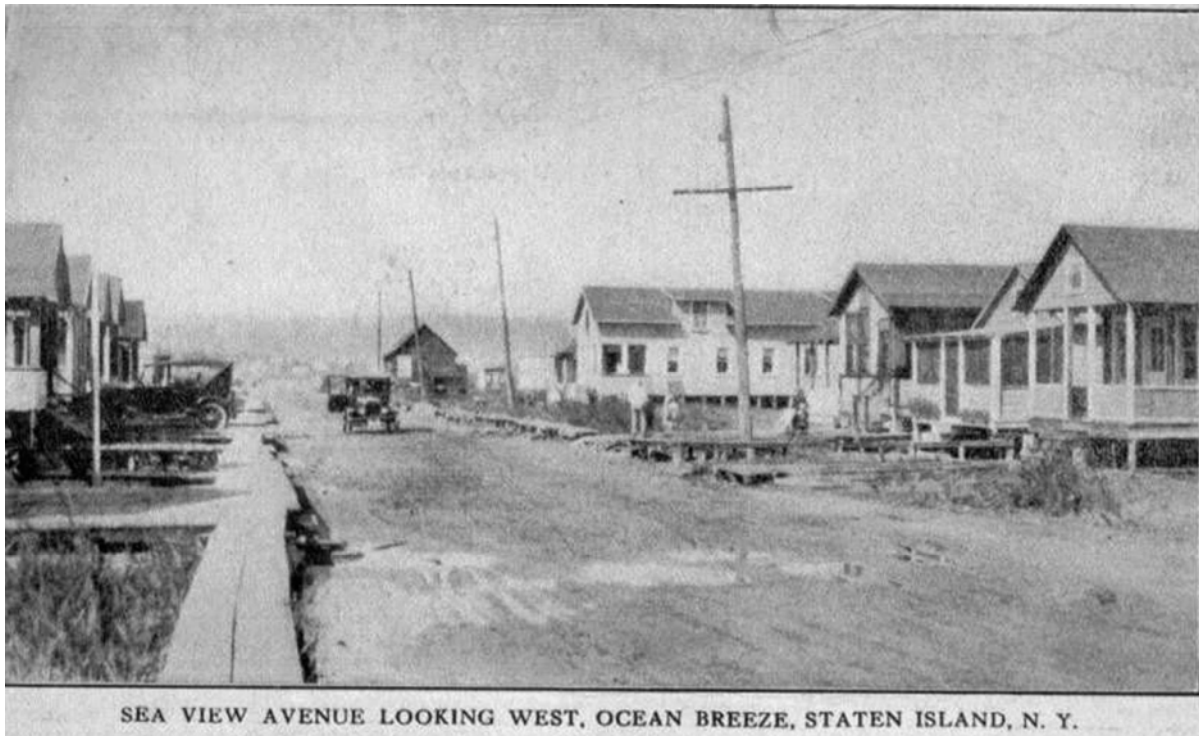


Image 17: Sea View Avenue

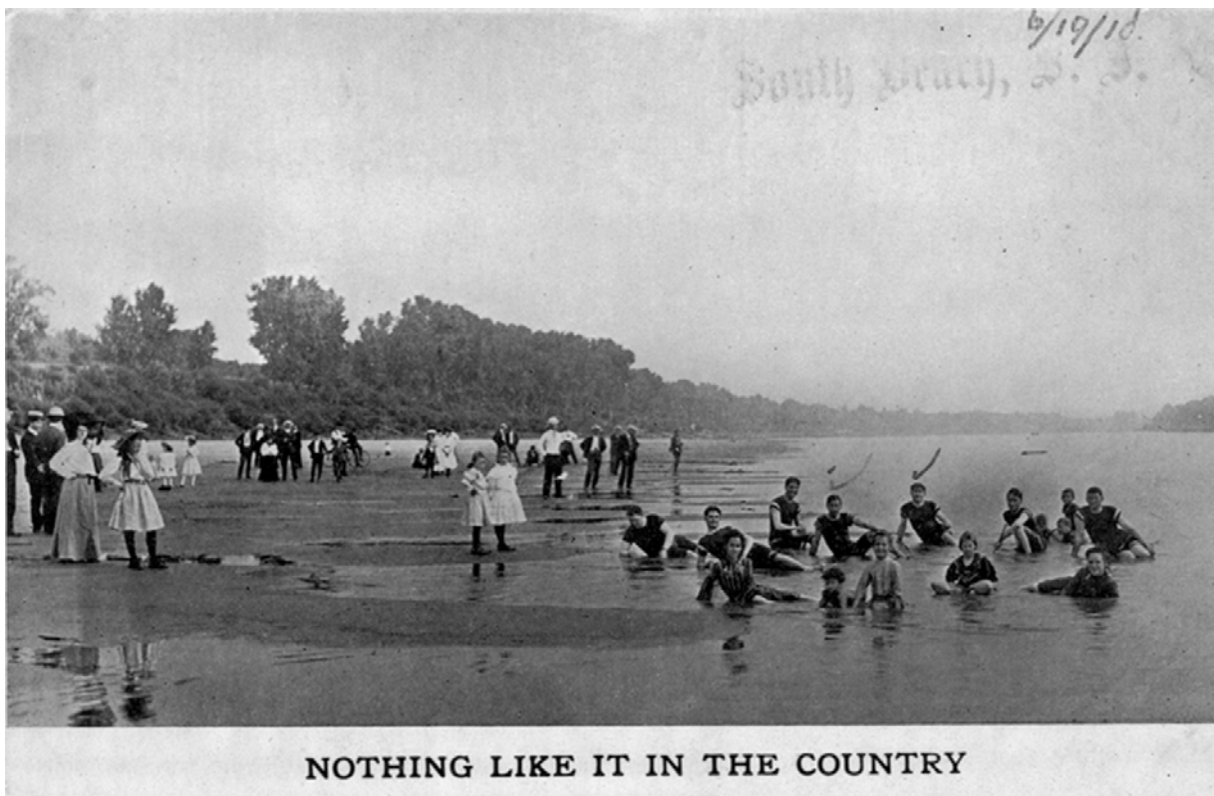


Image 18: South Beach, circa 1910

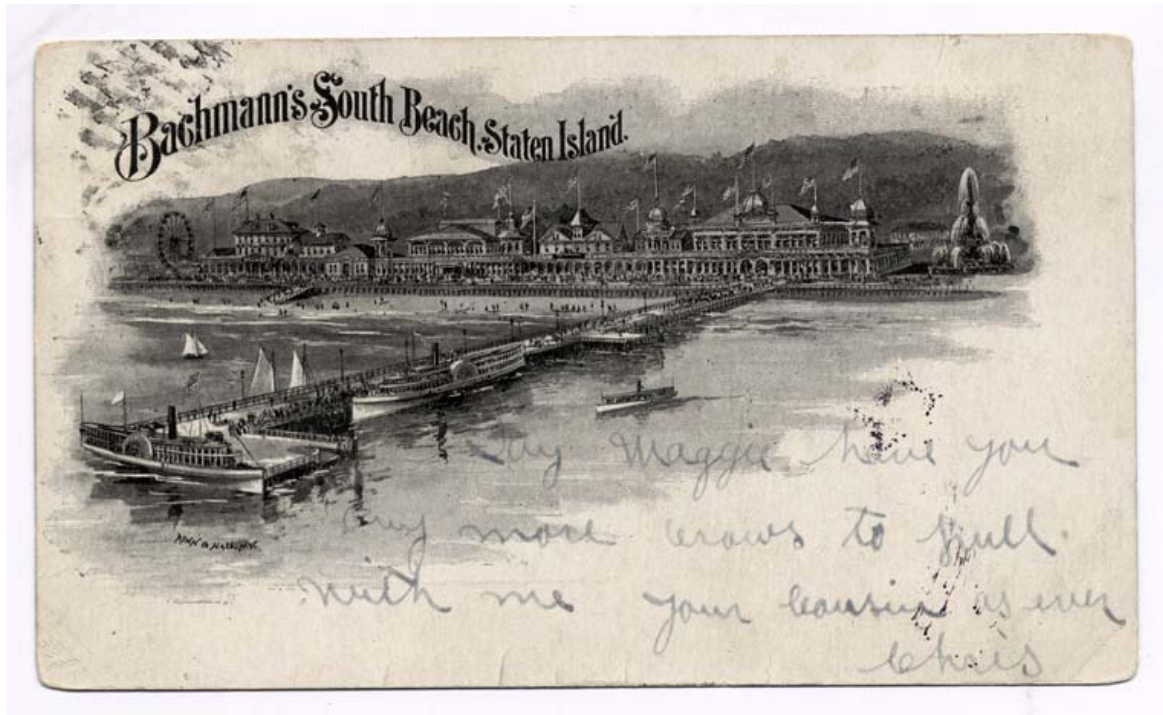


Image 19: South Beach



Image 20: Happyland Park, South Beach



Image 21: Bessi's Motel, South Beach



Image 22: Bessi's Motel, South Beach



Image 23: South Beach - bungalows



Image 24: Happyland Park, South Beach



Image 25: Ocean Breeze Park today (Chrysalis)



Image 26: Ocean Breeze Park today (Chrysalis)



Image 27: Ocean Breeze Park today (Chrysalis)



Image 28: Ocean Breeze Park today (Chrysalis)

Appendix D:
Resumes

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

EDUCATION:

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY CENTER;
New York, New York.
Ph.D. Candidate in Anthropology/Historical Archaeology,
expected graduation: Spring 2009.

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 2008
Revolutionary War Heritage Tourism Trail project.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER
Teacher Assistant, June 2001 to 2007
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
Senior Principal Investigator, Millennium Project, New York, October 2007 to present

MKW and Associates, LLC
Ocean Breeze Park, Staten Island, New York, August 2008 to present

HAFHEY ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
79 Christopher Street Burial Vault Project; New York, New York, June 2008 to July 2008

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

BFC PARTNERS

Principal Investigator, 210 Board Street, Staten Island, New York, September 2007 to November 2007

FORTUNE SOCIETY/JONATHAN ROSE COMPANIES

Principal Investigator, Fortune Society Project, Manhattan, New York, September 2007 to December 2007

M C R RESTORATION

Principal Investigator, South Jamaica Urban Renewal Project – Phase I, Queens, New York, March 2007 to November 2007

JOBE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Principal Investigator, South Jamaica Urban Renewal Project – Phase II, Queens, New York, March 2008 to present

ATLAS CONCRETE

Principal Investigator, Rufus King Park Project, Queens, New York, March 2007 to December 2007

MANUEL ELKEN CORPORATION, INC./NYC DEPARTMENT OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

Principal Investigator, Wall Street Water Main Project, New York, New York, August 2006 to July 2007

URS CORPORATION

Site Supervisor, Dey Street, New York, New York Project, August 2006 to December 2007

Site Supervisor, Atlantic Yards, Brooklyn, New York, February 2007 to present

Site Supervisor, Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, New York, March 2007 to May 2007

Principal Investigator, Brooklyn Bridge Park Project, Brooklyn, New York, February 2008 to present

A. A. H. CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION

Principal Investigator, Columbus Park Restoration, September 2005 to February 2007

QUIGG DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Principal Investigator, Wayanda Park Project, August 2003

Principal Investigator, Dyckman Farmhouse Project, August 2007 to December 2007

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

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

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, February 2007 and May 2008 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 350th Anniversary Flyer and Conference Information.

AWARDS:

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

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

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

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:

1999 to present	Board of Trustees – The Hendrick I. Lott House Preservation Association
2003 to present	Member – Historic House Trust Educators Alliance
2002 to present	Advisory Board – Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House Museum
2002 to 2007	Advisory Board - Brooklyn Heritage Inc.
2005 to 2007	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.

2008 Phase IA Documentary Report – West Village Housing/Whitehall Storage Project – Greenwich Village, New York (New York County), New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

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

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

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

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

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

- 2007f Phase 1B Cultural Resource Field Testing of Phase I – South Jamaica Urban Renewal Project (104-65 East 165th Street – Block 10163, Lot 63) – Jamaica, Queens (Queens County), New York: Project Number: 96-HPD-014Q. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2007g Phase 1A Cultural Resource Documentary Study of the 210 Broad Street (Stapleton Housing) Project – Staten Island (Richmond County), New York (Block 545, Lot 100 (portion only)). Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2006a Martin’s Field - Phase II Project; Queens, New York – Phase 1B Cultural Resource Monitoring Report Project Number: Q017-105M. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2006b Rufus King Manor, Rufus King Park - Tree Placement Monitoring Project, Queens, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2006c Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of 102 Franklin Avenue, (Block 1898, Lots 45 and 46), Brooklyn (Kings County), New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2006d Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of the Hunterdon, New Jersey Bridge Project. Report on file with the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office. Trenton, New Jersey.
- 2005a Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of 63-65, Columbia Street, (Block 299, Lots 7 and 8), Brooklyn (Kings County), New York – BSA 04BSA005K. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2005b Phase 1 Archaeological Report for Block 7792 – Staten Island (Richmond County), New York. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2005c Phase 1B Archaeological Monitoring of the Reconstruction of the Retaining Wall for Morris-Jumel Mansion-Robert Morris Park, New York, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2005d Phase 1A Documentary Study for the 311 West Broadway Project, Block 228, Lot 12 – New York, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2005e Phase 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 nd 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 nd 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 th Century Farm Life in New York: The Lott House Project"
01-17-03	Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Providence, Rhode Island. "The City Hall Park Project Poster Session"

04-19-03	Professional Archaeologists of New York City Conference, New York, NY “Archaeology and Historic Preservation as Educational Learning Tools”
10-00-03	Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York: “Teacher Workshop-Archaeology”
01-22-04	Bartow-Pell Society: Bronx, NY: “Archaeology and Education”
09-21-04	Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House, Brooklyn, NY. “Archaeology, Historic Preservation and Education: Bringing the Past to the Present”
11-13-04	Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York: “Teacher Workshop - Archaeology”
11-20-04	Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House; Brooklyn, New York: “Teacher Workshop – Archaeology”
12-02-04	City Hall Academy; New York, NY: “On Being An Archaeologist”
01-12-05	City Hall Academy; New York, NY: “NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War”
01-13-05	City Hall Academy; New York, NY: “NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War”
02-20-05	Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: “Archaeology In Your Backyard”
02-28-05	City Hall Academy; New York, NY: “NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War”
03-03-05	City Hall Academy; New York, NY: “NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War”
05-23-05	Brooklyn College; Brooklyn, New York: “Archaeology and the Parks Department”
02-01-06	City Hall Academy; New York, NY: “NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War”
02-27-06	City Hall Academy; New York, NY: “NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War”
03-06-06	Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: “Dutch Brooklyn: Where Is Everyone?”
10-19-06	Landmarks Preservation Commission; New York, NY: “City Hall Academy Education”
02-07-07	City Hall Academy; New York, NY: “NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War”
12-03-07	Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: “Historic Houses in NYC Parks”

References:*Cultural Resource Management:*

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Atlas Roll-Off Construction Corporation
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Educational:

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Center for Architecture and Building Science Research
New Jersey Institute of Technology
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Regional Manager - Northeast and Caribbean
Gray and Pape
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E-mail: Ricciardi@worldnet.att.net

EDUCATION:

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT:

UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
Project Archaeologist, September 2001 to present
Cultural Resource Specialist, NHPA, NEPA, EA, EIS and Environmental Coordinator,
Project Manager – Mattituck Inlet Study
Project area includes: Long Island and the Hudson Valley.
Projects include Storm Damage Reduction, Ecosystem Restoration, Navigation Control,
NY-NJ Harbor Deepening Legal Team, Independent Technical Review Lead - Louisiana Coastal
Protection and Restoration Project and Alabama Storm Damage and Restoration Project,
Environmental Coordinator on the Dredge Material Management Project for New York Harbor
and Long Island Sound
ACOE – Level I Project Management Certified

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

Ocean Breeze Park; Staten Island, New York, August 2008 to present
79 Christopher Street Burial Vault Project; New York, NY, June 2008 to July 2008
South Jamaica Urban Renewal Project II; Queens, NY, March 2008 to present
West Village Apt. Project; New York, New York, September 2007 to December 2007
210 Broad Street Project; Staten Island, New York, September 2007 to November 2007
Fortune Society Project; New York, New York, September 2007 to December 2007
Dyckman Farmhouse Project; New York, New York, August 2007 to December 2007
South Jamaica Urban Renewal Project I; Queens, NY, July 2007 to November 2007
Rufus King Park Restoration Project, Queens, New York, March 2007 to December 2007
Wall Street Water Main Project, New York, New York, August 2006 to July 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 2008	Advisor - Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House Museum Advisory Board
2001	Advisor - Brooklyn Heritage, Incorporated
1997 to 2008	Trustee - The Hendrick I. Lott House Preservation Association
1997 to 2001	Secretary - Metropolitan Chapter–NYS Archaeological Association
2006 to 2008	President – 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.

- 2008 Phase IA Documentary Report – West Village Housing/Whitehall Storage Project – Greenwich Village, New York (New York County), New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2007a Wall Street Water Mains Project - New York, New York - Monitoring and Limited Phase IA Documentary Report - Project Number: MED-583A. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2007b Columbus Park; New York, (New York County) New York –Monitoring Report for Phase II Construction Project Number: M015-203MA NYSOPRHP Project Number: 02PR03416. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2007c Phase IA Cultural Resource Documentary Study of the Fortune Academy Residence Addition Project – 625 West 140th Street - New York (New York County), New York 10176 (Block 2088, Lot 16) - NY SHPO #: 07PR02606. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2007d Phase 1B Cultural Resource Monitoring of the Infrastructural Improvements at the Dyckman Farmhouse Property – New York (New York County), New York, Contract Number: MG6-07M. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2007e Rufus King Park Reconstruction Project- Phase IB Field Archaeological Monitoring Project, Jamaica, Queens (Queens County), New York – Project Number: 023-205M. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2007f Phase 1B Cultural Resource Field Testing of Phase I – South Jamaica Urban Renewal Project (104-65 East 165th Street – Block 10163, Lot 63) – Jamaica, Queens (Queens County), New York: Project Number: 96-HPD-014Q. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2007g Phase 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)). Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2006a Martin’s Field - Phase II Project; Queens, New York – Phase 1B Cultural Resource Monitoring Report Project Number: Q017-105M. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2006b Rufus King Manor, Rufus King Park - Tree Placement Monitoring Project, Queens, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2006c Phase 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, Principals and Practices (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) 2005
New York City Department of Parks and Recreation (Asbestos Awareness Course) 2005

CONFERENCE PAPERS/CHAIRS:

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

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

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

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

01-09-97 Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Corpus Christi, Texas
"Archaeology and Education: An Example from Rye, NY"

03-09-97 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Ocean City, Maryland
Chairperson: Current Perspectives In CRM Archaeology In The Middle Atlantic

03-09-97 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Ocean City, Maryland
"Archaeology and Education: An Example from Rye, NY"

05-02-97 National Council on Public History Conference; Albany, New York
"Education in Archaeology: Using local history as a tool to educate the public on issues of preservation"

09-27-97 Lower Hudson Valley Conference; New Paltz, New York
"From Private to Public: Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY"

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

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

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

04-05-98 1998 Annual Meeting of The Holland Society; New York, New York
"Rediscovering Brooklyn's Dutch Heritage: The Hendrick I. Lott House Project"

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

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

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

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

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

01-08-00 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Quebec City, Canada
"Excavating Brooklyn, New York's Rural Past: The Hendrick I. Lott 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 th Century Farm Life in New York: The Lott House Project”
10-19-01	Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference, Niagara, Canada “Unearthing 19 th 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 rd 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 nd Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York
07-21-99	Brooklyn Center for the Urban Environment; Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York “Excavating The Lott House”
10-16-99	New York State Archives, New York, New York “Teaching Into the Millennium: Integrating Archaeology into the Curriculum”
10-26-99	Brooklyn History Day; Brooklyn, New York: “Brooklyn History from the Dirt Up”
11-16-99	Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, New York: “Excavating the Lott House in ‘99”
11-19-99	Hewlitt School; New York, New York: “Archaeology In Your Backyard”
12-02-99	P.S. 207 Brooklyn, New York: “Archaeology In Your Backyard”
04-28-00	Marble Hill Senior Center; Bronx, New York: “The Archaeology Of New York City”
05-12-00	James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: “Archaeology at the Lott House”

05-23-00 I.S. 68; Brooklyn, New York: "Digging at the Lott House"

05-28-00 92nd Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York

06-01-00 Millennial Stews: Food and Food Systems in the Global City, Brooklyn, New York
"Foodways at the Lott House"

06-12-00 Dyker Heights Middle School: Dig Camp at the Lott House

06-13-00 I.S. 68: Dig Camp at the Lott House

07 & 08-00 South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York

07-10-00 Salt Marsh Environmental Center; Brooklyn, New York: "Discover Brooklyn's Cultural
Landscape Through Archaeology at the Lott House and Marine Park"

08-13-00 The Museum at Stony Brook; Stony Brook, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"

08-14-00 Brooklyn Historical Society: Dig Camp at the Lott House

09-19-00 Five Towns Senior Center; Queens, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"

10-11-00 Fraiser Civic Association, Brooklyn, NY: "The Lott House Archaeology Project"

10-21-00 Richmond Hill Historical Society; Queens, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"

10-26-00 New York Public Library; New York, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"

11-11-00 Selfhelp Clearview Senior Center; Queens, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"

01-04-01 Roy Reuther Senior Center; Queens, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"

03-25-01 Mount Vernon Museum and Garden, New York, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"

03-28-01 Katonah Village Library, Katonah, New York: "The Archaeology of New York City"

05-08-01 Long Beach Senior Center; Long Beach, New York: "The Archaeology of New York City"

05-30-01 Audubon Society of Connecticut; Greenwich, CT: Archaeological-Education Dig Day

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"
 11-13-07 Southold Historical Society; Greenport, NY: "Where Have The Dutch Gone?"
 11-17-07 Lefferts Homestead, Brooklyn, NY: "Where Have The Dutch Gone?"
 12-03-07 Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: "Historic Houses in NYC Parks"
 12-17-07 Long Island Alzheimer's Foundation; Port Washington, NY: "The Archaeology of NYC"

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