

Columbus Park; New York, (New York County)  
New York – Phase 1A and Partial Monitoring Report  
Project Number: M015-203MA  
NYSOPRHP Project Number: 02PR03416



*Prepared for:*

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

*Submitted to:*

A.A.H. Construction Corporation  
18-55 42<sup>nd</sup> Street  
Astoria, New York 11105-1025

and

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation  
Peebles Island, New York

*Prepared by:*

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

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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Between September 2005 and October 2005, a Phase 1A Documentary Study and a partial Phase 1B Archaeological Monitoring was undertaken at Columbus Park, Block 165, Lot 1, New York, (New York County) New York. The project area is owned by the City of New York and managed through the Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks). The Parks' Contract Number for the project is: M015-203MA. The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation's (NYSOPRHP) File Number for the project is: 02PR03416.

A.A.H. Construction Corporation (AAH) contracted with Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Incorporated (CAC) to produce the Phase 1A Documentary Study and conduct the monitoring of two portions of the overall reconstruction project. Alyssa Loorya, M.A., M.Phil, R.P.A. served as the Principal Investigator and Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A. served as the field director and research assistant.

Columbus Park was historically located in the vicinity of the Collect Pond. This marshy area to the east of the Pond was filled around the turn of the nineteenth century and brick and wood row houses were soon constructed. The population was transient in nature, in the same manner as was the population of the entire area, Five Points. By the end of the nineteenth century the entire block was purchased by the City of New York and turned into a Park.

A Pavilion, which has previously been identified by the NYSOPRHP as being potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, still stands and is currently being renovated. The report concurs with the NYSOPHP that the Pavilion should be nominated for inclusion on the National Register.

Based on information gathered, there is a potential for excavation work to the south and west of the Pavilion to contain buried cultural resource material. As these were the undeveloped backyards of the nineteenth century structures, including a School, the possibility exists that features and/or trash deposits may remain. It is the recommendation that monitoring occur during the planned excavation of the area to determine if there area any undisturbed in situ remains.

A limited field monitoring occurred to insure that the removal of an oil storage tank and the existing concrete stairway to the basement of the Pavilion on the north side of the project area would not impact buried cultural resource remains. The remains of two brick walls were uncovered during the excavation. These walls were most likely the remains of a tenement house or school house in the early nineteenth century. Only one artifact was recovered in association with the walls, an early nineteenth century pearlware shard. Portions of the remains of the brick walls were incorporated into the foundation of the Pavilion. The walls were mapped, photographed and removed during the excavation. Further monitoring, as outlined in Section VII of the Report, is called for in specific areas.

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\*\* NOTE: All images were taken by CAC, except where noted

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Paul Schubert and Steve Rizick Parks have been most helpful in providing information on the project and park. Gabriella Ward is the on site Resident Engineer.

A.A.H. Construction field crew and foreman have been professional, supportive and understanding of our roles on site.

## I: Introduction:

Following the regulations of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA), the City of New York - Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks) has been to undertake a Cultural Resource study of the Columbus Park (Block 165, Lot 1), New York (New York County), New York (Map 01) project area as part of its overall renovation project since both Federal and State funding has been provided to Parks for this project. Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants (CAC) was hired through A.A.H. Construction Corporation (AAH) to conduct a Phase 1A and Archaeological Monitoring for Parks Project Number: M015-203MA (Appendix A). The project has been coordinated with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP). The official site State Site Identification Number is: 02PR03416. Alyssa Loorya, M.A., R.P.A. was the Principal Investigator and Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A. served as field and research assistant.



Map 01: Proposed Plan of Columbus Park, New York, New York

This report includes the Phase 1A Documentary Study and a limited Monitoring Report. Research for the documentary study was conducted at several institutions including: the NYSOPRHP, the New York State Museum (NYSM), the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), New York Historical Society, the New York Public Library (History and Map Rooms), New York City Tax Assessment Office, the New York Times Archives and the Brooklyn College Special Collections Library. Field monitoring for the excavation of a buried oil storage tank and for the foundation of a new access ramp were undertaken as well.

## **II: Site Proposal and Current Condition:**

Columbus Park is situated in lower Manhattan and is bounded by Baxter (formerly Orange), Worth (formerly Anthony), Bayard, and Mulberry Streets. The site has historically been referred to as Mulberry Bend Park (its original name), Five Points Park, and Paradise Park (Parks 2004). It is situated in the heart of one of the oldest residential areas in Manhattan and the southwest portion of the Park, outside of the current project area, was part of the historically known "Five Points" neighborhood (John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) 2000).

Mulberry Bend Park was planned by Calvert Vaux, the celebrated co-designer of Central Park, in the 1880s. Increased activism against crowded lower Manhattan tenement conditions led to a drive to develop outdoor spaces in these areas during the late nineteenth century (Ricciardi 1997). Vaux saw it as an opportunity to bring new life into the depressed neighborhood. Jacob Riis stated that it is "little less than a revolution" to see the slum housing go down, while "In its place will come trees and grass and flowers; for its dark hovels light and sunshine and air" (as quoted in Parks 2004). The park opened in the summer of 1897, with bench-lined curved walkways, an expansive, open grassy area and a large Pavilion situated at the northern end of the Park (Parks 2004).

Today the park is located at the intersection of Chinatown and the lower Manhattan courts district. It is surrounded by court buildings and a residential tower to its West and South on Baxter Street and attached brick and/or stone town houses of two to five stories with storefronts on the street level to the North on Bayard Street and East on Mulberry Street (Map 02).

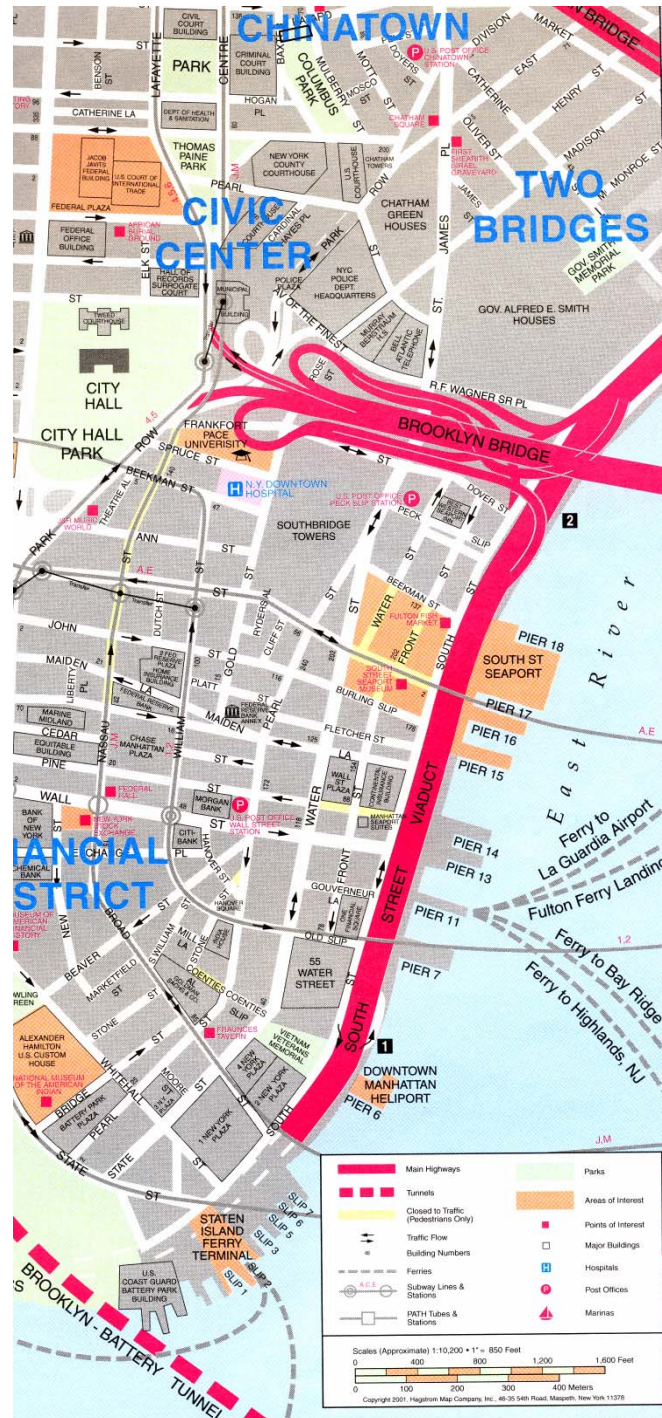
The Lower Manhattan Development Corp acquired Federal and State funding for renovations to Columbus Park and the Pavilion. The Pavilion has already been determined to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register based on information gathered in the files of the NYSOPRHP. The park is a heavily used neighborhood space and is the main outdoor recreation space for Chinatown residents, particularly senior citizens and children. Although renovations are occurring or have occurred throughout the Park, this particular project focuses on the restoration of the northern half of the park only. Renovations include the rehabilitation of the grand Pavilion originally constructed in 1897, on the park's northern edge. The Pavilion has been in a state of disrepair and closed to the public for almost six years due to its decaying infrastructure. The enclosed lower floor of the pavilion will be reconfigured as a public meeting room. The upper terrace will be restored to its original appearance and reopened as additional open space for community activities. As part of the renovation to the Pavilion, complete plumbing and electrical upgrades will occur allowing for much needed public bathrooms. Barrier free access will be provided to all levels of the Pavilion through stairs, ramps and a mechanical lift. Landscaping around the Pavilion will also open the area up for greater recreational use.

## **III: Geographic Setting:**

The island of Manhattan was formed, in part, during the last glacial period, approximately twelve thousand years ago, and is comprised mostly of medium to high grade mica schist metamorphic rock that is fairly close to the current surface, between one hundred feet and forty feet, and covered with glacial till. Sections of lower Manhattan, the southern tip of the island, including the specific project area, consisted of swamp and marsh land connected by streams that fed into the Noort (Hudson) River and the East River (Schuberth 1968:9, 65-66, 80-81; Isachsen et. al. 2000:47-48; Burrows and Wallace 1999:359).

The area of lower Manhattan was also somewhat hilly, which is consistent with the action of the retreating ice shelf. During the historic period most of the hills within this area appear to have been leveled to fill in the various ponds, including the Collect Pond, as well as the streams that extended to both the North (Hudson) and East Rivers. Early maps of the area confirm this marshy landscape. The 1865 Viele map of original landscape features provides an excellent orientation to the original landscape in relation to the modern-day street grid (Map 03). The Viele map

depicts the project area as being a marshy/swampy hilly area. The modifications that would occur to create the present-day landscape, landfilling of the ponds and marshy areas as well as leveling hills, occurred between the late eighteenth through the early nineteenth centuries (Homberger 1994: 51; Cohen and Augustyn 1997: 28, 94-95, 121, 136-138 and Figures 3-5, 9; Burrows and Wallace 1999:359).



Map 02: Current Site Map with project area in upper center highlighted (courtesy of Hagstrom 2002)





Map 03: Egbert Viele 1865: This map references the original landscape while displaying the modern street grid. The map clearly displays the original marshy landscape of the project area and its proximity to the Collect Pond. Note the project area is circled and the APE is outlined.

#### IV: The Prehistoric Period:

Archaeological evidence of Native American settlement and activity within what is today the City of New York extends back to the Paleo-Indian period (c. 10,000 B.C. – 8,000 B.C.). However few sites have been excavated and/or recorded by modern archaeologists (Cantwell and Wall 2001:40; Baugher and Bluefeld 1980). Native American occupation of the current New York City area is, in general, poorly researched, reported on and understood. Due, in part, to the obvious changes in cultural occupation and landscape development since the turn of the seventeenth century, much of the Native American history has been obliterated by the development that has occurred since European contact and settlement. Several factors have helped to reduce the degree of documented history and research potential with regard to Native Americans. First, it would appear that permanent settlements by Native Americans in the form of villages did not occur until fairly late, post 1400. These villages were made of wood and were compromised due to radical modifications to the landscape by European settlers. Secondly, with the arrival of Europeans, Native American settlement and influence in the area quickly diminished. Third, the early European settlers in the area did not establish or maintain amicable relations with the local Native American groups and therefore did not portray them well in recorded history. Finally, the majority of uncovered Native American sites within the area were either located on the highly disturbed fringes of the City or were excavated by amateurs and pot-hunters/looters at the turn of the twentieth century when Native American artifacts were highly prized, thus destroying the Native American history without proper documentation (Lenik 1992; Cantwell and Wall 2001; Bolton 1920, 1922, 1934; Burrows and Wallace 1999).

Based on a review of Cultural Resource Management reports in the library of the LPC, recorded Native American sites are not common within Manhattan. A search of the site files of the NYSOPRHP and the NYSM revealed that only two documented site exists within one mile of the project area (Table 1)

Table 1: List of known Prehistoric Sites within the vicinity of the project area.

Name:	NYSOPRHP Site #:	NYSM #:	Distance:	Time Period:	Type:
Shell Point	NONE	4059	Unknown	Woodland (?)	Shell Middens
NONE	NONE	4060	Unknown	Woodland (?)	Village

The local Native American group that inhabited the project area was considered to be the Manhattas, whose name inspired the Europeans in naming Manhattan Island (Armbruster 1918), part of the Algonquian speaking Lenape (Delaware) tribe (Bolton 1922). It has been determined that early Native American inhabitants of the area systematically exploited the coastal resources of the area. This is largely based on the fact that many of the Native American remains or sites found within the City of New York were in the form of shell middens (Kraft 1986).

Available evidence suggests that subsistence and occupation among Native American groups in the area was seasonal and that they practiced a hunting and gathering economy that utilized the abundance of water resources in the area (Ceci 1977, 1982). During the summer months, groups would aggregate in large base camps that spilt during the other seasons to occupy smaller hunting, fishing, or plant procurement locations. Agriculture became predominant during the Late Woodland period (1,000 A.D. – European Contact) (Ceci 1979-1980). By the time of European settlement in the early seventeenth century, the Native Americans kept fields in which they grew a triad of corn, beans, and squash, along with some other domesticated plants (Truex 1982).

##### *Contact Period:*

At the time of European contact as many as fifteen thousand Native Americans inhabited the New York City area (Burrows and Wallace 1999:5). A Native American campsite was reportedly located just north of the Fresh Water Pond (i.e. Collect Pond) along the north-south foot trail that lay in the vicinity of the project area (Lenik 1992; Burrows and Wallace 1999). This trail traversed the Island, extending from Battery Park to Inwood. The camp was known as Warpoes and the general area was described as having shell heaps during colonial times (Bolton 1920: 79, map; Burrows and Wallace 1999: 6-7; Parker 1922:630, plate 192). Soon after the arrival of the Europeans a majority of the Native American population was decimated by a combination of war and disease (Burrows and Wallace 1999:8; Ritchie 1958; Levin 1980).



## **V: The Historic Period<sup>1</sup>:**

The project area historically lay within the outer fringes of the settled city and served as an industrial area. Population growth at the end of the eighteenth century enveloped the area making it part of the Five Points neighborhood and home to the immigrant community that came to embody tenement life on the lower east side of Manhattan (JMA 2000). At the turn of the twentieth century the tenement housing on the property was demolished in favor of a public park (Parks 2004).

### *The Seventeenth Century:*

The Dutch settled New Amsterdam in 1624 with the arrival of thirty families to New Netherland (Burrows and Wallace 1999:36). Soon after their arrival then Governor Peter Minuit “purchased” Manhattan Island for what was determined to be twenty-four dollars worth of material goods (O’Callaghan 1864; Homberger 1994). The colony was established as part of the Dutch West India Company, which provided many incentives to encourage settlement in the New World.

By 1664, the Dutch had surrendered control of New Amsterdam to the English who renamed the colony New York. Within a short period of time the Great Dock was built along the East River firmly establishing the city’s position as a base for commercial and capital activity in the New World. By 1680, the City of New York, at this time solely Manhattan Island<sup>2</sup>, contained approximately 400 buildings. Many of the houses were built in the Dutch style and the Stadt Huys building, the original Dutch City Hall, continued to serve in that function. Toward the end of the seventeenth century the City’s population reached approximately three thousand. Although immigration from the Netherlands had steeply declined the number of English settlers increased (Burrows and Wallace 1999; Cantwell and Wall 2001; Rothschild 1990; Brodhead 1871; Jameson 1909).

A series of wars between European settlers and Native Americans resulted in orders from the Dutch Administration in 1656 and 1666 that all settlers outside the formal city limits were to band together and establish larger villages. This led to the first true settlement within the area of the Collect Pond. The first village was located on the banks of the pond on land owned by Wolphert Webber and Thomas Hall. The second village was located slightly north of the Boston Post Road on the northern side of the Collect Pond (JMA 2000 and Map 04).

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<sup>1</sup> The majority of this section focuses on the specific project area. Only a brief overview of the general area’s history is presented.

<sup>2</sup> The incorporation of the outer boroughs, The Bronx, Queens, Richmond (Staten Island) and Kings (Brooklyn), which would form the greater City of New York, did not occur until 1898.



Map 04: 1776 British HQ map - with the Project area circled and the APE marked<sup>3</sup>

#### *The Eighteenth Century:*

The City of New York continued to grow during the first half of the eighteenth century. However, the majority of the growth was confined to the southern tip of the island and the majority of Manhattan Island remained sparsely populated above present day Canal Street. Mercantilism, consumerism and agrarian ways of life were the norm until the Revolutionary period when New York became an occupied city (Burrows and Wallace 1999; Cantwell and Wall 2001; Rothschild 1990; Brodhead 1871; Jameson 1909).

During the early eighteenth century a palisade separated the settled city from the wilderness to north. The palisade added to the division already caused by the natural boundary of the Collect Pond (or Fresh Water Pond) which restricted travel and development on the northern part of the Island. The Collect Pond was an approximately five acre fresh water body with a related system of streams and marshes. It lay in a valley at the northern limits of the city approximately one and one half miles from The Battery at the southern tip of Manhattan Island. The system of streams associated with the pond stretched southwest from the North River through to an outlet on the East River at Pearl Street. A thin spur of land separated the eastern outlet of the Collect Pond from a larger marshy area of land, known as Beekman's Swamp. The Collect was home to migrating waterfowl, deer and a variety of other species including fish. The lands beyond the Collect Pond and Beekman's Swamp, such as Lispenard's Meadow, served as country retreats for wealthy residents of the City (Burrows and Wallace 1999). The eastern bank of the pond extended to the area of present day Columbus Park (Map 04 and 05).

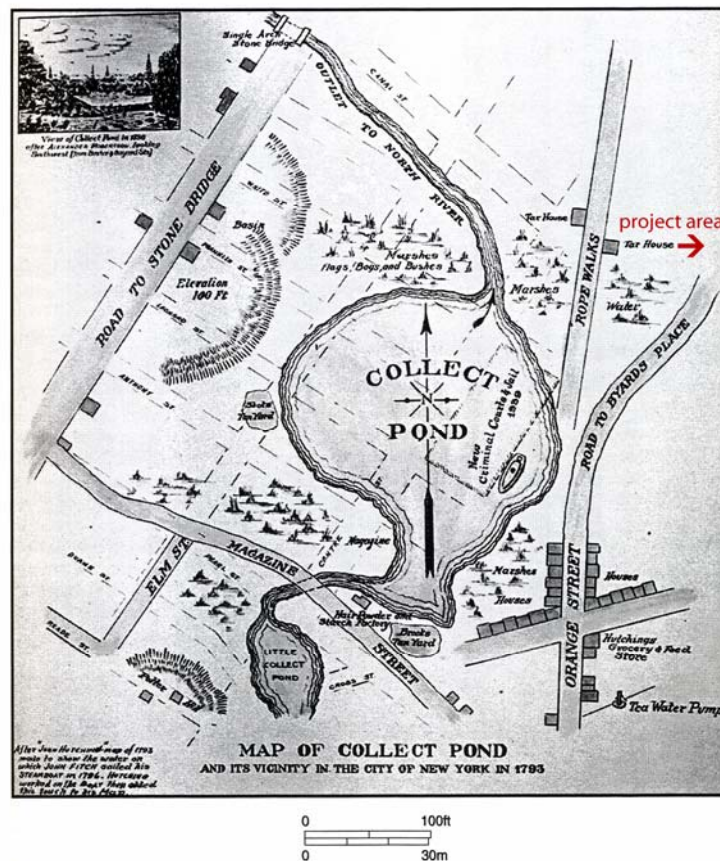
The area adjacent to the east and north of the Collect Pond housed a wide array of industry in the eighteenth century as the area was sufficiently removed from the settled city and the pond provided a source of water. Several tanneries and potteries were established in the area and some owners and workers of these establishments resided in the area. The Post Road, the main road north, traveled through this area and eventually led to the establishment of taverns, breweries and inns in the area. It was also an area in which African and Jewish persons appropriated lands to bury their dead along as well as the growing area's Potters Field<sup>4</sup> (JMA 2000).

<sup>3</sup> For more historic maps of the project area please see Appendix E.

<sup>4</sup> The African Burial Ground is situated less than one quarter mile from the project site.

As the city spread northward artisans and other non-traditional members of society came to this area looking for space to work and live. As the eighteenth century progressed the dirt tracks that passed through this area, now known as the Collect district, became cobbled streets lined with wooden houses and shops. The road from New York ran along the eastern bank of the Collect where several taverns and inns were established. Among these establishments, and adjacent to the project area was the Bull's Head tavern. Directly within the project area was an abattoir, the city's first public slaughterhouse built by Nicholas Bayard, one of the city's most prominent butchers, in 1754. The location of this establishment was at the corner of (present-day) Bayard and Mulberry streets. It served as the City's primary slaughterhouse until the 1780s and continued its operations into the nineteenth century. Many of the city's butchers lived nearby, selling their meats from stalls in the city run markets. Animals purchased from the butchers were all killed and dressed at Bayard's slaughterhouse (JMA 2000, Greenhouse 1994).

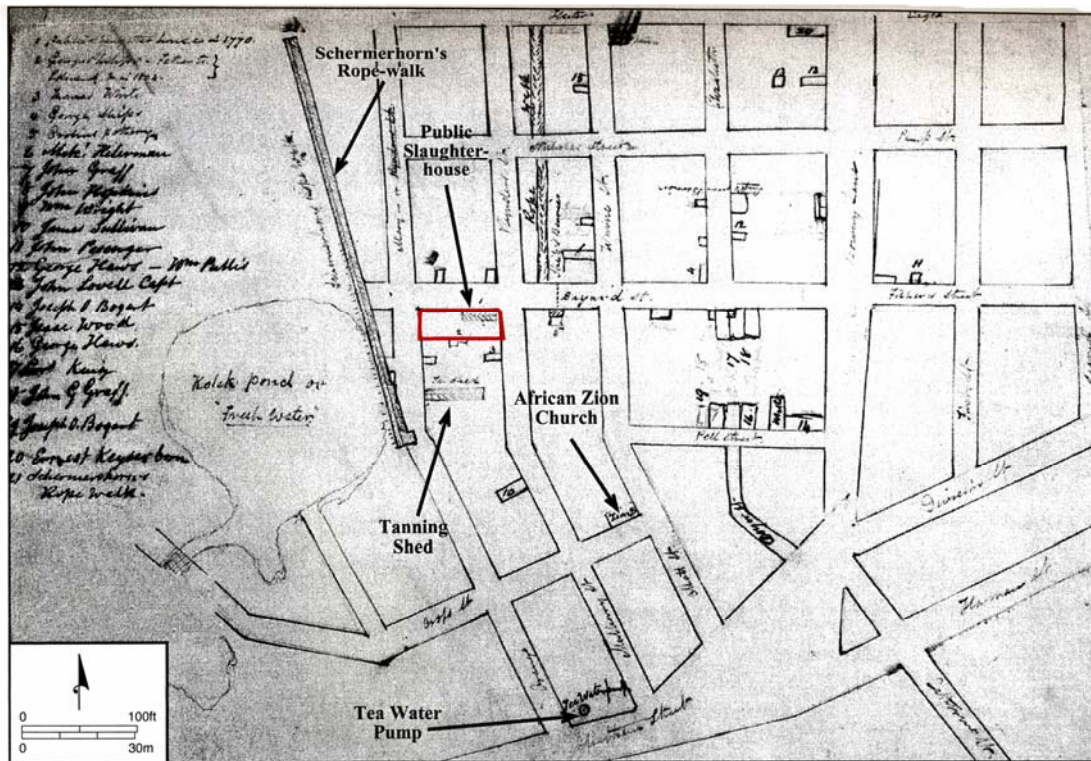
As industry continued to develop in this area jobs became plenteous and many workers chose to settle in the area. The growth of the district led to the founding of new streets. In the winter of 1763 Orange (present-day Baxter Street) and Cross Streets were laid out. Both streets accommodated the shoreline of the Collect and were oriented at oblique angles south of Bayard Street. Both streets provided direct access to Bayard's slaughterhouse (JMA 2000, Greenhouse 1994 and Map 05).



Map 05: John Hutchings map of the Collect Pond in 1793  
(As prepared by and presented in John Milner Associates, Inc. 2000)

Insight to the eighteenth century landscape of this area is provided by the Collect map. This map was sketched around the turn of the nineteenth century by a laborer, who lived and worked in the area. The map depicts the east side of lower Manhattan as a continuum from the Revolutionary period to the turn of the nineteenth century. The author of the map identified important landscape features such as places of industry, the slaughterhouse where he worked, the African Zion Church and some housing. As a continuum, the map provides an overview of the transition of the area from natural landscape, to industrial to an urban neighborhood, shown through the modern street grid depicted on the map (JMA 2000 and Map 06).





Map 06: Collect Map ca. 1800-1825  
(as prepared by and presented in John Milner Associates, Inc. 2000)

On the map, the slaughterhouse is clearly shown on the northeast corner of the project area. Also within the confines of present day Columbus Park were a tannery and four other smaller structures. Only the slaughterhouse was in the specific project area (Map 06).

Throughout the eighteenth century the Fresh Water Pond became increasingly polluted as nearby residents used the pond as a common sewer, dumping dirty wash water, adding to the waste and run off from the potteries, breweries and tanneries that were situated along the southern and eastern banks of the pond. During the Revolutionary period the growth of the City slowed. After the War however New York briefly served as the Capital of the United States and with that distinction, development began at an accelerated pace (Burrows and Wallace 1999; Cantwell and Wall 2001; Rothschild 1990; Brodhead 1871; Jameson 1909).

#### *The Nineteenth Century:*

To accommodate the intensified development and population growth that was occurring after the Revolutionary War the City's street commissioner enacted a plan to fill the Collect Pond, raze the hills along Broadway and close the African Burial Ground. The City purchased large tracts of land establishing streets throughout the Collect district. Many of the landowners sold profiting from the increased value of their land now rezoned for residential and commercial development. The Collect Pond was filled in 1808 but some, including the Lorillard's tannery and the slaughterhouse, continued to remain in the area (Map 07). However, by 1811 all of the former industry had moved from the area (JMA 2000, Greenhouse 1994).



Map 07: Viele 1874 - Area of Collect Pond (with project area outlined) prior to its filling

During the first two decades of the nineteenth century thousands of immigrants arrived in New York City tripling the population. Housing demands led to the boom of tenement housing within the city and the former Collect district became one such neighborhood. Not long after the Collect had been filled it began to sink, the odor became foul and the buildings in the area depressed. The area soon became host to one of the world's most renowned tenement neighborhoods, known for its wretched living conditions and rampant crime, earning names such as "murderer's alley" and "den of thieves." (JMA 2000).

The area known as "Five Points" or "the Bend" has been well documented historically. The area was visited by Charles Dickens in 1842 who wrote about Five Points in his *American Notes* (JMA 2004). He described Five Points in detestable terms stating that it was "reeking everywhere with dirt and filth," and concluding that "all that is loathesome, drooping and decayed is here." The area's notoriety achieved new heights in the 1890s when Danish newspaperman Jacob Riis devoted an entire chapter of his epic *How the Other Half Lives* to "The Bend," detailing the "foul core of New York's slums." He likened the filth and scarcity of sunlight to a "vast human pig-sty," claiming that "There is but one 'Bend' in the world, and that is enough"<sup>5</sup> (Parks 2004). Five Points' reputation was well established historically. Newspaper accounts from the period detail murders, robberies, brawling and other criminal activity (see Appendix C: New York Times References).

The realities however go beyond the widespread reputation. Five Points was a densely populated multi-ethnic neighborhood mixing residential commercial and industrial aspects. It brought together a wide range of immigrants. In the 1840s Baxter Street became host to German Jews and New York's first garment district. At the same time the

<sup>5</sup> A full and detailed account of the history of Five Points is available in *Tales of Five Points: Working-Class Life in Nineteenth-Century New York* prepared by John Milner Associates, Inc. 2000.

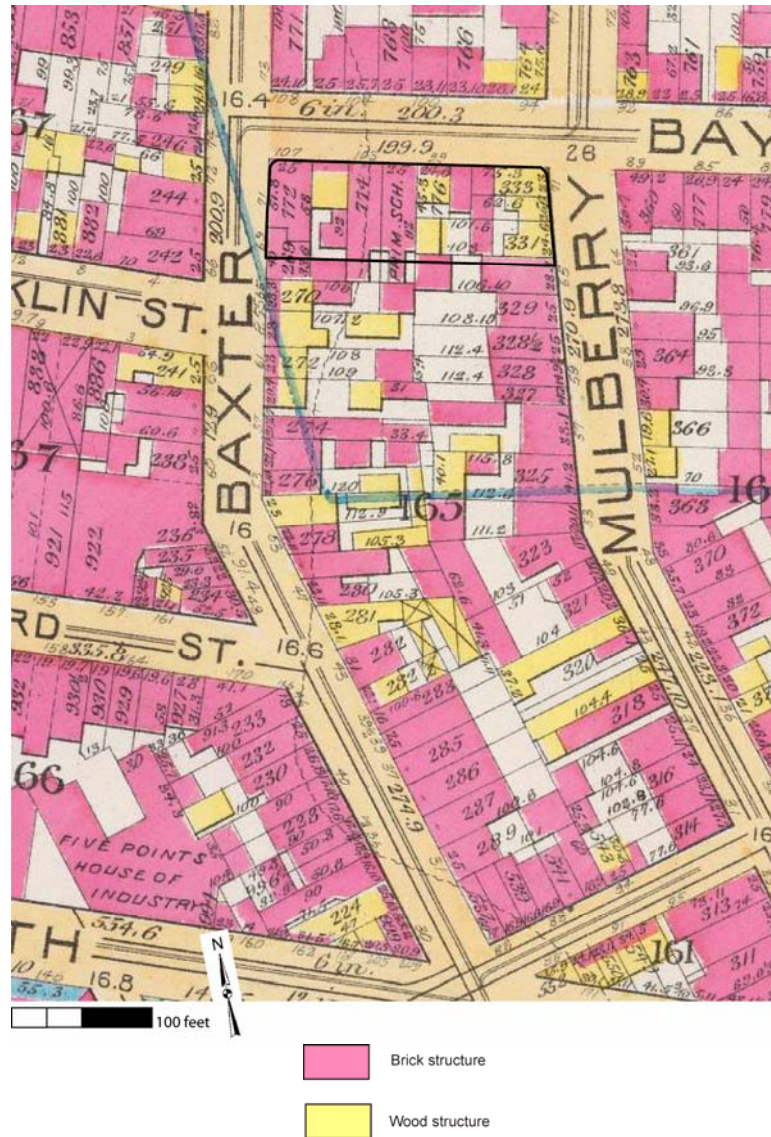


neighborhood gained the strongest Irish presence outside of Dublin. In the 1880s, a large Italian population moved into the area. Throughout the nineteenth century the area around Mulberry Bend was an active commercial center (Photograph 01). Both Bayard and Baxter Streets contained several shops (JMA 2000, Greenhouse 1994).



Photograph 01: Baxter Street in the late nineteenth century  
(as prepared by and presented in John Milner Associates, Inc. 2000)

The specific project area housed several structures. The property was divided into eight separate (tax) lots, seven fronting Bayard Street (numbers 95 to 101 Bayard Street) and one fronting Mulberry Street (numbers 67 to 71 Mulberry Street). All the lots contained brick structures except for the corner lot on Bayard and Mulberry Streets and the single lot on Mulberry Street. According to maps and tax records the Mulberry Street structures were extant prior to 1808, the year that the tax records begin. The Bayard Street properties numbered 99 and 101 are not listed in the 1810 tax records. The tax records from 1811-1818 were unavailable or missing producing an eight year gap in the records. By 1819 all the properties along Bayard Street are listed (City of New York - Tax Assessors Office Records).



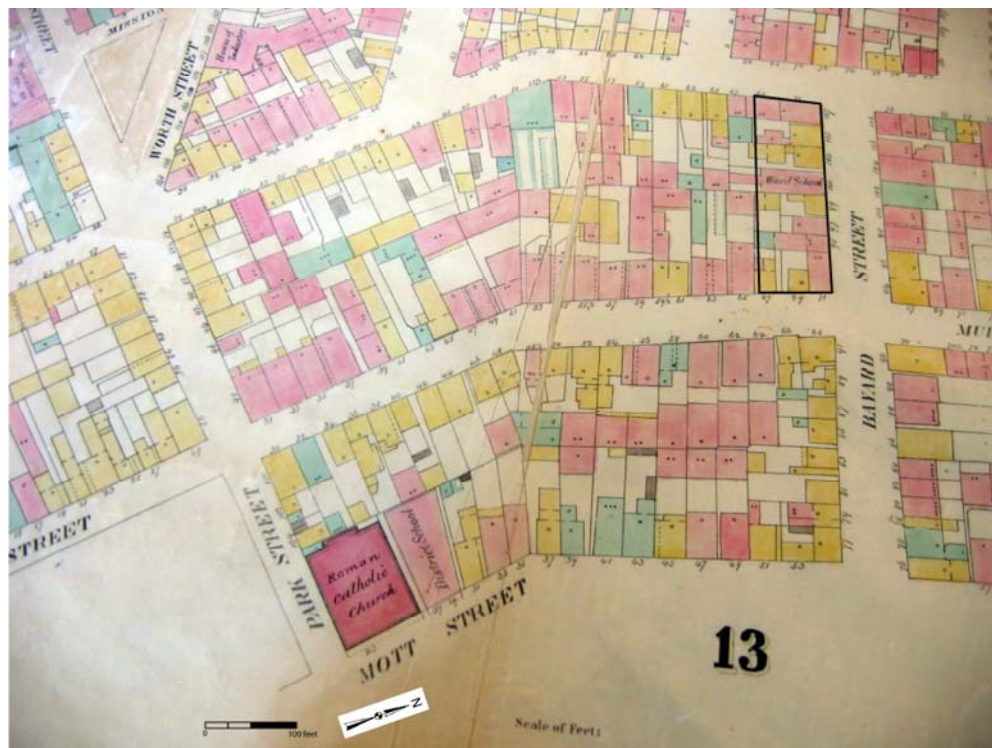
Tax records indicate that sometime after 1860 several of the properties were expanded to make use of the entire length of the lot. Prior to this several of the lots had substantial backyards. This expansion is a reflection of the growing need for housing in the area. All of the brick buildings on Bayard Street were typical of tenement structures in this area, long and narrow with several rooms on each floor and a commercial shop at street level. The exceptions were the wood structures on Mulberry Street. These structures predated the tenement period and housed Bayard's slaughterhouse as well as dwellings above the business. The following is a listing of the structures as based on the records of the New York City tax Assessors office<sup>6</sup> (Table 2 and Map 08).

<sup>6</sup> Information was not available for all properties.



Table 2: 1890 Tax Assessors Office Records

Address	Lot size	building size	# of stories	# of Houses
99 Bayard Street	24.6'x45.3'	20'x24'	3	1
101 Bayard Street	25'x92'	25'x90'	3	1
103 Bayard Street	25'x92'	25'x50'	3	1
105 Bayard Street	25'x91.6'	25'x70'	3	1
107 Bayard Street	25'x91.8'	25'x91.8'	5	1
67 Mulberry Street	24.6'x101.6	18'x90'	2	1.5
69 Mulberry Street	25.6'x62.6'	22.6'x25	3	1
71 Mulberry Street	23'x75.3'	23'x75'	4	3



Brick or Stone Stores		Hazardous Businesses	
<div>■</div> 1st class <div>■</div> 2nd class <div>■</div> 3rd class		<div>■</div> <b>Brick</b> <div>■</div> <b>Frame</b>	
<div>■</div> Brick or stone dwelling, 1st class, slate or molded metal roof <div>■</div> Brick or stone dwelling, 2nd class, slate or metal roof, unmolded <div>■</div> Brick or stone dwelling, 3rd class, slate and single roof <div>■</div> Brick or stone dwelling, with shingled roof <div>■</div> Framed dwelling <div>■</div> Framed dwelling with store(s) underneath <div>■</div> Skylight (those less than 3 feet do not appear)		<div>■</div> <b>1st class:</b> Bakers, boat builders, brewers, brush manufacturers, comb makers, coppersmiths, dyers, cloth manufacturers, hat makers, oil manufacturers, oil-cloth manufacturers, malt houses, stables (private), tobacco manufacturers, type and stereo type foundries, wheelwrights <div>■</div> <b>2nd class:</b> book binders, brass foundries, coach makers, cotton presses, iron mills, paper mills, printers <div>■</div> <b>3rd class:</b> blind and sash makers, bleaching works, cabinet makers, candle makers, carpenters, distillers <div>■</div> <b>4th class:</b> brimstone works, camphene/spirit gas manufacturers, coffee and spice mills, chemical labs, drug and spice mills, fire works manufacturers, planing and grooving mills, match manufacturers, rope and cordage makers, saw mills, sugar refiners, tar boiling houses, turpentine distillers, varnish makers	

Map 09: Perris Map - 1867 with building details



The Perris map from 1867 provides slightly more detail regarding the structures and their uses (Map 09). The properties are defined as follows:

95 Bayard Street is a brick or stone dwelling, 2<sup>nd</sup> class, with a store(s) underneath.

97 Bayard Street is a brick or stone dwelling, 1<sup>st</sup> class, with a store(s) underneath.

99 Bayard Street is a framed dwelling with a store(s) underneath.

101 Bayard Street is listed as the Ward School.

103 Bayard Street is a framed dwelling with a store(s) underneath.

105 Bayard Street is a framed dwelling with a store(s) underneath.

107 Bayard Street is a brick or stone dwelling, 1<sup>st</sup> class, with a store(s) underneath.

67 Mulberry Street is a framed dwelling with a store(s) underneath.

69 Mulberry Street is a framed dwelling.

71 Mulberry Street is a brick or stone dwelling, 2<sup>nd</sup> class, with a store(s) underneath.

Based on the records in the New York Tax Assessors Office, the buildings were all owned by absentee landlords (see Appendix D for listing of Property Owners within the project area). A survey of available census records has not been undertaken for this report, as the nature of the population was highly transient as based on the information gathered in the Tax Assessors Office. Contemporaneous news account presented in the New York Times reflect the preconceived reputation of the Five Points District. Several reports were uncovered detailing fires, police calls and murders in the apartments at 95 – 107 Bayard Street and 67-71 Mulberry Street. The building at 101 Bayard Street housed a primary school, also referred to as the Ward School, from 1858 onward. According the February 18, 1864 edition of the New York Times 71 Mulberry was for sale to close an estate. According to the listing the valuable property situated on the southwest corner of Mulberry at Bayard Street included frontage on Mulberry and Bayard Streets and included a dry goods store, drug store and hay and feed store on Bayard with dwellings over the stores and one dwelling house on Bayard. The estate included Nos. 67, 67 ½, 69 and 71 Mulberry St (see Appendix C for New York Times News Reports).

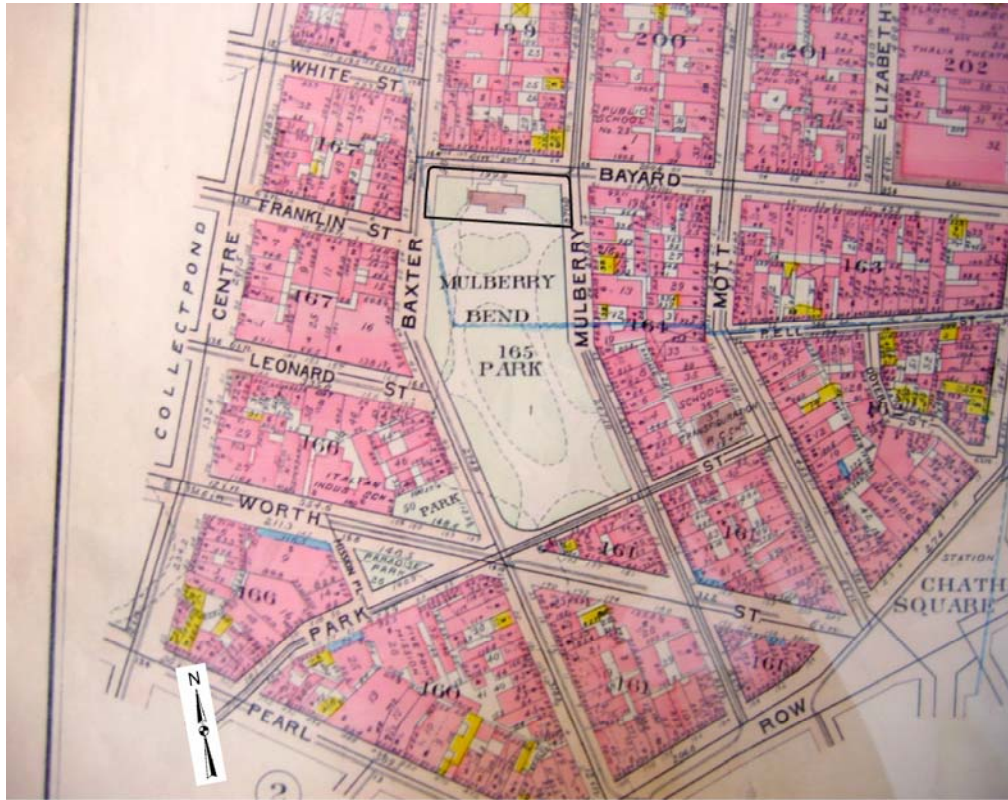
Despite the harsh historical renderings of this nineteenth century neighborhood a redeeming quality has been brought about and substantiated by the urban archaeological project that occurred during the construction of the Federal Courthouse at Foley Square (see JMA2000). Immigrants used Five Points as a stepping stone to a better life in a new land, and one can now view the area not as a wretched slum but a vibrant multi-ethnic microcosm of New York as a whole.

In 1888 the Board of Street Opening and Improvement decided to turn Mulberry Bend, described as a tenement house property in a densely populated district, into a public park. The project was estimated to cost \$650,000 with 70% of the cost to be paid by the City and 30% by the property owners (see Appendix C - New York Times 1888). According to tax records the City acquired all of Block 165 between 1895 and 1896. Mulberry Bend Park opened in 1897.

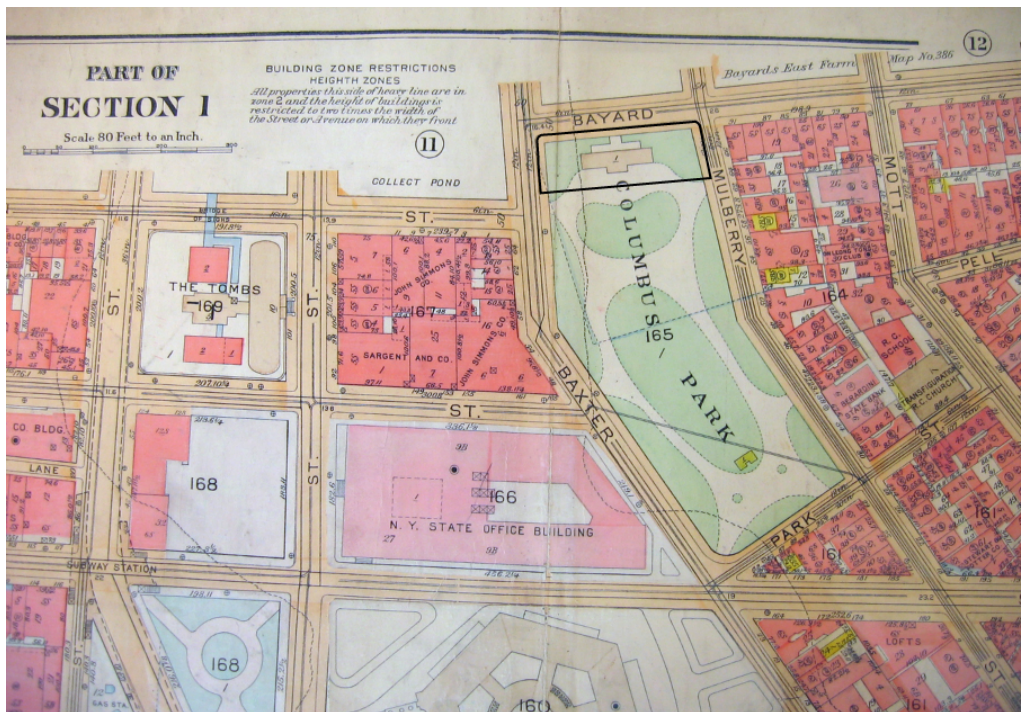
#### *The Twentieth Century:*

Mulberry Bend Park (Map 10), established at the turn of the twentieth century, was renamed Columbus Park in 1911 after Christopher Columbus (1451-1506), the Italian explorer credited with discovering America (Parks 2004 and Map 11). At the time the area of the Park was largely Italian. However, as the century progressed the neighborhood saw a large influx of Chinese immigrants (Parks 2005). Today the park is part Chinatown.

Throughout the twentieth century minimal work occurred within the Park. Of the work that did occur, the majority was to the landscape. The only major work conducted within Columbus Park was the installation of the oil storage tank adjacent to the Pavilion and the installation of a comfort station and new ball fields in the southern half of the Park. Toward the end of the century the Park and Pavilion had fallen into disrepair. The Pavilion was closed to the general public by the end of the twentieth century (Parks 2004).



Map 10: Bromley 1911



Map 11: Bromley 1926 - Columbus Park now named.

## VI: Survey of previous Cultural Resource Reports and Historic Structures:

A records review indicated that twenty-three National Register sites and eighty-two National Register eligible sites lie within a one mile radius vicinity of the Pavilion project area. A review of the NYSOPRHP, LPC and NYSM files identified six known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project area. These are the Worth Street site, City Hall Park, Tweed Courthouse, the African Burial Ground, Five Points (including Foley Square) and 62-64 Mulberry Street (Table 3 - note that all distances listed are approximate). Although near the proposed Second Avenue Subway, specific sites have yet to be excavated and therefore the overall site is not included in this listing. The sites with the closest relation to Columbus Park are the Five Points site just south of the project area and 62-64 Mulberry Street, due east of the project area. Both sites may relate to Columbus Park in their proximity and the historical context. The remaining four sites bear no direct relation, either temporally and proximally to Columbus Park.

Table 3: Listing of Archaeological Sites within one quarter mile of the project area

Name:	NYSOPRHP Site #:	Distance:	Time Period:	Type:
Worth Street	06101.012569	1/4 mile	Historic	Domestic Housing
City Hall Park	06101.001304	1/4 mile	18th Century	Revolutionary War
Tweed Courthouse	06101.013335	1/4 mile	18th Century	Revolutionary War
African Burial Ground	06101.006980	1/8 mile	17th-18th Century	Cemetery
Five Points/Foley Square	06101.006981	1400 feet	19th Century	Domestic Housing
62-64 Mulberry Street	LPC - USF 349M	500 feet	19th Century	Domestic Housing

The Worth Street site is furthest away from the project area, but its date and function are not relevant to the housing that was constructed along Bayard Street.

City Hall Park and Tweed Courthouse are both Revolutionary War era sites containing barrack and institutions such as a jail and Almshouse.

The African Burial Ground was used exclusively as a cemetery and bears no relation to the domestic structures constructed along Bayard Street well past the use of the cemetery.

The Five Points/Foley Square sites relate both in time and functionality to the structures and residents along Bayard Street. The transient population of these sites, socio-economic grouping and building construction were most likely all similar. The information gathered from these two sites would most likely mirror what may be found at Columbus Park if intact remains were to be uncovered.

The site of 62-64 Mulberry Street lies across the street from the project area. Excavations were not undertaken at the site. The Phase 1A Documentary Study, along with the soil borings match what has been uncovered thus far with regard to the history of the Pavilion site, along with the field monitoring.



[illegible]

## **VII: Impacts Based on the Proposed Construction:**

This Pavilion project focuses on the northernmost area of Columbus Park at Bayard Street between Baxter and Mulberry Streets. This phase only includes renovation and upgrades to the Pavilion area. The Pavilion measures twelve (12) meters by twenty (20) meters (thirty six (36) feet by sixty (60) feet) with a southern rear stair that extends almost an additional three (3) meters (eight (8) feet). The enclosed project area measures thirty (30) meters (ninety (90) feet) at its widest point with an average width of a little less than thirty (30) meters (eighty-six (86) feet) and the length of Bayard Street. This places construction within the footprint of the former tenement house lots on Bayard and Mulberry Streets.

The proposed renovation project calls for a fair amount of subsurface work to be undertaken. In this section each Area of Potential Effect (APE) will be discussed in relation to the historical assessment. Please refer to Map 12 for a visual reference to the APEs. Part of the work has already occurred (see the section on the Archaeological Field Monitoring) and is taken into consideration as well.

APE 1: This action calls for the removal of pre-existing pavement and topsoil to a depth of thirty-nine (39) centimeters (twelve (12) inches). According to Parks records a significant amount of landscaping has previously occurred throughout this site and immediately surrounding the pavilion. It is the determination of this report that there will be no impact during this action.

APE 1a: This calls for trenching for a total length of approximately ninety-two (92) meters (two hundred seventy-five (275) feet) throughout the entire property to a depth of fifty-five (55) centimeters (eighteen (18) inches). Taking into the consideration the depth of this excavation and the impact of previous landscaping for the past century it is the determination that this excavation will have no, or minimal, impact.

APE 1b: This area will be subject to trenching for water and sewer lines for a length of approximately seven (7) meters (twenty (20) feet), to a depth of three (3) meters (nine (9) feet). According to site plans this area is immediately adjacent to APE 2 and will extend beyond the confines of the park into the public street. There is concern for some potential impact due to the depth of the excavation. Monitoring is recommended during this phase of the project.

APE 2: This area has been previously excavated. Please refer to the Section VII: Archaeological Field Monitoring for the field report and determination.

APE 3: Work in this area calls for excavations surrounding the south stair and lower plaza to a depth of approximately two (2) meters (five (5) feet). Though any cultural remains found in this area are likely to be disturbed due to previous excavations for the stair foundation there is concern for some potential impact. Monitoring is recommended for this phase of the project.

APE 4: This action calls for excavations for the east ramp and stair to a depth of fifty-five (55) centimeters (eighteen (18) inches). As this area abuts the present day structure, has been impacted by the installation of the pre-existing stair and calls for excavation to a depth less than two (2) feet, any significant impact is unlikely. However, since this area is in the vicinity of a former backyard area monitoring should be considered as a precaution.

APE 5: In this area excavations will occur at the four perimeter corners of the Pavilion for leaders. Excavations will be to a depth of approximately two (2) meters (six (6) feet). It is recommended that these excavations be monitored due to their location, depth and potential impact to buried cultural resources. Though disturbance to any buried cultural resources due to previous work is highly likely, the location of the proposed excavations places them in the rear yard of the tenement structures.

APE 6: This action calls for excavation approximately twenty-one (21) meters (sixty (60) feet) along the southern edge of the Pavilion to a depth of six (6) feet. Though disturbance to any buried cultural resources due to the construction of the Pavilion is highly likely, the location of the proposed excavations places them in the rear yard of the tenement structures. Therefore monitoring for this stage of the project is recommended.

APE 7: This refers to the removal and planting of several trees. Since the area of new planting is within the same area as the removal of the existing trees, significant impact is unlikely.

### **VIII: Archaeological Field Monitoring:**

Although typically not undertaken prior to the completion of a Phase 1A Documentary Study, Parks requested permission from the NYSOPRHP to conduct immediate excavations to remove an existing below ground oil storage tank and the preparation and installation of an A.D.A. compliant handicapped access ramp foundation. Parks sent the requests with information as to the size and nature of each excavation, prior to excavation (see Appendix B for the requests and authorizations). Excavations undertaken by AAH were monitored by CAC.

#### *Oil Tank Excavation<sup>7</sup>*

In order to comply with New York City Department of Environmental Conservation regulations, Parks was required to remove an early twentieth century below ground oil storage tank prior to any additional work occurring on site. This was to insure that there was no contamination from the tank. The tank was installed some time prior to the 1930s<sup>8</sup> and was used to fuel the Pavilion's facilities. Any remaining oil was pumped from the tank prior to excavation.

The tank area was located just inside the fence line and to the west of the existing stairway of the Pavilion in the northern half of the project area along Bayard Street (see Map 12 and Photograph 02). The tank area was defined by the location of both the filler pipe located just outside of the property line in the sidewalk and the feeder pipe that extended through the Pavilion's foundation.



Photograph 02: Removal of Oil Tank - located west of the stairway

<sup>7</sup> See Appendix XX for further images of the tank removal.

<sup>8</sup> This is based on the information, or lack thereof, in the Parks archives, which date from the 1930s to present.





Photograph 03: Oil Tank location - just below ground surface - stairway in the top of picture

Removal of the tank was without incident. The top of the tank was located at approximately sixty (60cm) centimeters (two (2) feet/twenty-four (24) inches) below the existing ground surface (Photograph 03). Once exposed, the tank area measured approximately three and a half (3.5) meters (ten (10) feet) long by one and a half (1.5) meters (four (4) feet) wide. The tank was in fairly stable, albeit rusted, condition and according to in-field testing and inspection, had not leaked (Photograph 04).



Photograph 05: Oil tank removed

No discernible stratigraphy was uncovered in the excavated area. The matrix was comprised of clean sandy soil that was deposited, most likely, during the installation of the tank (Munsell Number: 10YR4/6). This confirms documentary research that the tank was installed in a single episode (Photograph 05 and 06).



Photograph 06: Oil tank removed - note lack of stratigraphy



Photograph 07: Modern refuse material (aluminum can, plastic fork, screw top bottle recovered from oil tank area)



No in situ and/or primary context material remains were recovered from within the excavated area. Modern refuse materials, including Styrofoam cup and plate fragments, modern pop-top lids, a plastic soft drink container, portions of a faux leather handbag, clear bottle with a screw top lip and a 1980s style sweatshirt<sup>9</sup> were recovered (Photograph 07). Mixed throughout were pieces of broken red brick and mortar as well as white, rectangular tiles (of the type commonly referred to as subway tiles). These artifacts were clearly from a mixed context and could have been deposited in this area during the installation of the tank and subsequent maintenance and repair episodes. Following the removal of the tank the area was backfilled.

#### *Handicapped Access Ramp Excavation<sup>10</sup>*

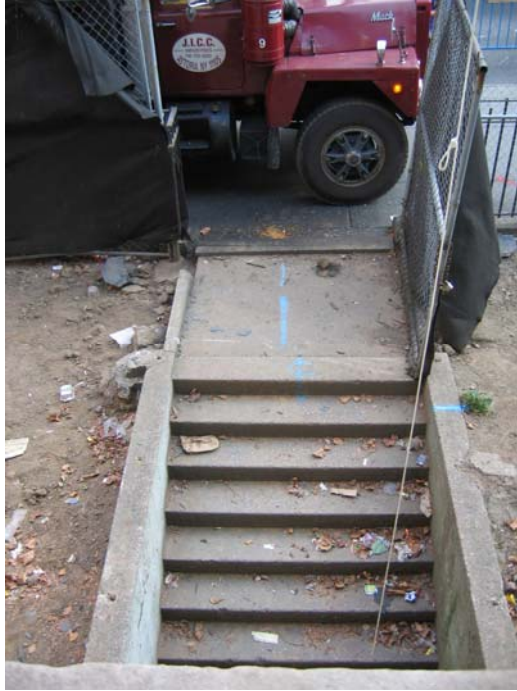
Excavation for the foundation of the new A.D.A. Compliant handicapped access ramp along Bayard Street, the northern portion of the project area, was also undertaken prior to the completion of the Phase 1A report. This excavation included removal of a pre-existing concrete stairway. The excavated area extended approximately fifteen (15) meters (fifty-five (55) feet) long by almost seven (7) meters (twenty (20) feet) wide and to a depth of almost three (3) meters (eight (8) feet). The size of the excavation was due, in part, to the engineering requirements necessary to accommodate the specifications for the A.D.A. Compliant ramp and to address the proximity of the street level (see Map 12 and Photograph 08). This new excavation area included the area already excavated for the oil tank removal.



Photograph 08: Handicapped access ramp excavation area - note the stairway in the mid section of the image - excavation for the oil tank was to the north of the stairway and was completed approximately one week prior to this work - the area was backfilled upon completion.

<sup>9</sup> Style determined by the cut-out neck, a style that was popular in the early to mid 1980s (i.e. Flashdance).

<sup>10</sup> See Appendix F for further images of the handicapped access ramp excavation.



Photograph 09: Stairway leading to the basement of the Pavilion

Excavation for the removal of the stairs (Photograph 09) and the preparation for pouring the footings and foundation for the new handicapped access ramp were completed using a backhoe (Photograph 10), bobcat (Photograph 11) and manual excavation. A large portion of the area west of the stairway was previously excavated for the removal of the oil tank (see previous section above for details).

The remainder of the excavated areas exhibited a fairly thin layer of topsoil, approximately fifteen (15) centimeters (six (6) inches). This layer contained no artifact material. The topsoil layer was fairly uniform on both sides of the stairway.



Photograph 10: Excavation of soil in the area east of the stairway



Photograph 11: Excavation of soil in the area west of the stairway

Overall, the soil matrix on both sides of the stairway was fairly uniform throughout the initial phase of excavation. The soil was a dry, sandy, grayish brown material (Munsell Number 10YR4/2) that included a variety of rock types including mica-shist, cobble and field stones.

At approximately forty-five (45) centimeters (eighteen (18) inches), the soil matrix began to include very dry reddish sand and “dust” (Photograph 12). In this conglomerate layer were several old electrical and water lines. Clear stratigraphic separations for the installation of these lines were not detected (Photograph 12 and 13).



Photograph 12: Red, sandy dry soil - note the beginning of an iron water pipe being uncovered





Photograph 13: Electrical line uncovered - note the other electrical line in the upper right portion of photograph

At approximately one and a half (1.5) meters (four and a half (4.5) feet) below the current level on both the east and west side of the stairway the tops of a previously existing brick walls were uncovered. These two wall sections were located approximately one (1) meter or three (3) feet to the east and west of the stairway. Upon uncovering the tops of these walls all mechanical excavation was halted. The archaeologists proceeded to excavate the brick walls (Photograph 14).



Photograph 14: Uncovering of brick foundation wall

Both brick walls were free-standing with a small footing. The walls were comprised of the same red mortared brick, four courses thick and approximately one (1) meter (three (3) feet) in thickness. The wall west of the stairway was two and a half (2.5) meters (seven (7) feet) in length. This wall was largely intact and extended two (2) meters (six (6) feet) in length (Photograph 15). The wall to the east of the stairway was previously compromised; broken and disarticulated in several areas.



Photograph 15: Brick wall - looking at the western face of the western brick wall

Both walls had been incorporated into the brick and limestone foundation of the Pavilion during its construction at the turn of the twentieth century. The basement of the Pavilion extends approximately three and a half (3.5) meters (twelve (12) feet) below street level. Inspection of the interior basement wall revealed that the brick walls, exposed during the current excavation, had been incorporated into the foundation (Photograph 16). The base (i.e. bottom level) of the brick foundation walls equaled the base/floor of the Pavilion basement. The Pavilion's foundation extends to approximately one (1) meter (three (3) feet) below surface than the brick foundation walls.



Photograph 16: Basement of Pavilion showing incorporation of previous brick wall into the current structure



Both walls were used as support for iron electrical pipes. One course of brick was removed and used as a shelf for the pipe (Photograph 17).



Photograph 17: Electrical line incorporated into existing brick wall - used as support

No discernable stratigraphy was revealed around the wall sections. Patches of the previously uncovered reddish sand were mixed throughout as were a few intrusions of brownish clay (Photograph 18).



Photograph 18: Mixed stratigraphic record in the area of the recently removed wall

Only one artifact was uncovered from this area adjacent to the east side wall, a small ceramic pearlware green edgeware rim shard (Photograph 19).



Photograph 19: Early nineteenth century pearlware green edgeware shard

Once each wall was cleared, they were mapped, photographed and then removed.

Mechanical excavation resumed with a chipper that was used to breakup and remove the concrete stairway (Photograph 20 and 21). The footprint of the overall stair complex (the stairs themselves and the footer) was approximately one and a half (1.5) meters (four and a half (4.5) feet) wide and extended to a depth of approximately five (5) meters (fifteen (15) feet). No artifacts were recovered either adjacent to or below the footer of the stairway (Photograph 22).



Photograph 20: Stairway area after removal of brick wall





Photograph 21: Removal of stairway completed



Photograph 22: Stairway removal completed



## **IX: Summary and Recommendations:**

### *Phase 1A Report:*

The Phase 1A Report serves a multitude of purposes. The first is to determine if the possibility exists that a site may potentially be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The second was to determine if the possibility exists of buried cultural resources potentially being impacted by the proposed actions. The last purpose of the Report is to recommend further course of action for future undertakings. Since this property falls under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the guidelines set forth in the National Register of Historic Places were employed. As described in the National Park Service's, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, second II: National Register Criteria for Evaluation is simplified, for the purpose of this study, into four general categories:

#### Criteria for Evaluation:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A.** That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B.** That are associated with the lives of significant persons in or past; or
- C.** That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D.** That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Using this guideline, Columbus Park possesses two aspects of the Criteria for Evaluation, Parts C and D.

The Park and Pavilion were designed by Calvert Vaux, the celebrated architect who co-designed Central Park and Prospect Park in New York along with many other National Register sites throughout the northeast. Criteria C is met as the Pavilion can be considered the work of a "Master".

Based on the study of nineteenth century maps the northern half of the Park was comprised of tenement houses and a school, most with open backyards. The lack of below ground work, as noted in the Parks history, means that the potential exists to uncover in situ artifacts and features that relate to the transient population and growing working class of the nineteenth century. Like the Five Points site, which is less than a city block away, this site may further add to the known history of this population and continue to dispel the stereotypical myths of this group and era. Therefore, Criteria D of eligibility is met.

This report concurs that the Pavilion in Columbus Park, if not the entire Park itself, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. A restoration of the Pavilion has already begun. This may complicate the National Register process, if Parks peruses the nomination. The grounds to the south of the Pavilion also hold the potential to be eligible for the Register as well. Further work, in the form of monitoring during construction (see Section VII) is recommended in the area of the Pavilion and throughout the Park.

### *Field Monitoring Report:*

Monitoring was undertaken to insure that the removal of oil storage tank and the existing stairway would not negatively impact significant buried cultural resources.

Removal of the oil storage tank did not uncover any evidence of stratigraphy or significant material remains. Artifacts recovered included post 1920s refuse materials and were most likely deposited in the area during the installation of the tank.

Removal of the stairway and excavation of the forms and footers for a new handicapped access ramp was more substantial. Two partially intact/in situ remains of preexisting brick foundation walls were uncovered.

These walls were foundation walls to one the nineteenth century structures. Based on their location and the information revealed in the various maps studied (see Section V: The Historic Period) they formed the basement walls of 101 Bayard Street, the Ward School. Both walls were faced with plaster. There was no evidence associated with either wall to indicate a floor surface. With the exception of one small pearlware green edgeware shard, there were no artifacts recovered.

Though largely indiscernible there were three or four layers of stratigraphy. However, indications that they were modified during the installation of the stairway complex, were uncovered throughout the excavated area. The brick foundation walls were clearly disturbed by the installation of the stairway and remaining portions of the walls were incorporated into the Pavilion's foundation wall.

Since no clear stratigraphic record or artifacts beyond the one ceramic shard were recovered, it was the decision by Parks, in consultation with the Contractor and archaeologists, to remove the walls after they were fully exposed, mapped and photographed. The area along the northern portion of the project area (Bayard Street) has been disturbed by the more than one century of ownership by Parks.

However, despite the disturbance of the stairway, oil storage tank and construction of the Pavilion, it is the recommendation of this Report that all excavations around the Pavilion, except as noted in Section VII, be monitored by an archaeologist to ensure that any buried stratigraphic, material or feature remains are documented and properly addressed.

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Appendix A:  
Archaeological Site Proposal

# Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants

Archaeological-Educational and Historic Preservation Specialists

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August 29, 2005

Igor Gerbor  
A.A.H. Construction Corporation  
18-55 42<sup>nd</sup> Street  
Astoria, Queens, New York 11105-1025  
Phone: (718) 267-1300  
Fax: (718) 726-1474

Re: Columbus Park, New York, New York (M015-203MA)

Dear Mr. Gerbor:

My name is Alyssa Loorya and I am president of Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Incorporated (CAC). Thank you for contacting my partner, Christopher Ricciardi, and I, with regard to the Cultural Resource Management Phase I Project for the proposed Columbus Park Pavilion Reconstruction Project located in New York, (New York County), New York. As registered professional archaeologists CAC is qualified, under the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP) and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYCLPC) guidelines for professional archaeologists, to undertake this project. CAC is a fully insured Corporation.

As part of the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) and the City Environmental Quality Review Act (CEQRA) a Cultural Resource Phase I Project has been requested by the NYSOPRHP for the project site. Based on the requirements outlined in the Request for Proposal dated 25 August 2005, and subsequent phone conversation of 26 August 2005, the project requires both a Phase 1A Documentary Study and Phase 1B Field Monitoring to be completed.

As this project is to be billed on our agreed hourly rate, you should note that this fee covers both myself and Christopher Ricciardi. We do not charge separately for both registered archaeologists, even if both are on site or working on the project at the same time. This allows CAC to insure that at least one of us is present on site whenever needed, minimizing scheduling concerns.

It is CAC's general billing policy to charge one (1) hour per day for travel. For any given day on site, a minimum charge of four (4) hours will be incurred. Therefore if we are only required to be on site, for example, three (3) hours, CAC will bill at four (4) hours for the day. This is in addition to the one (1) hour travel time per day traveling to the project site.

1

4110 Quentin Road  
Brooklyn, New York 11234-4322

E-mail: ChrysalisArchaeology@att.net  
Phone/Fax: (718) 645-3962  
Cell: (347) 922-5581



# Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants

Archaeological-Educational and Historic Preservation Specialists

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## Project Outline/Description:

A Phase IA Documentary Study will outline basic historical (and current) information of a project site and its surrounding vicinity. Although by no means an exhaustive history of the area, the Phase IA will be used to supply the NYSOPRHP with enough background information for them to determine whether or not further Cultural Resource work (i.e. a Phase 2 and possible Phase 3 testing project) will be required. As part of this report process, the history of the site, possibly a chain of title listing previous owners of the property, historic information of the area, and historic maps will be compiled and reviewed to determine if there may be any significant historic/cultural remains buried on the site.

Although not typically undertaken before the results of the Phase IA are known, Phase IB Field Monitoring will occur concurrently with the Phase IA. This practice may need the approval of the NYSOPRHP prior to any field work occurring. All sub surface excavation by A.A.H. Construction will be monitored. If material remains are uncovered during the excavation, the archaeologist will halt the excavation and investigate. Once the material(s) have been removed excavation can proceed.

All material remains recovered during the Phase IB Field monitoring will be brought to my laboratory facility where they will be washed, catalogued and identified following the field work. The materials will then be returned to the property owner upon completion of the report. Once the field and laboratory work is completed a report will be prepared and combined with the Phase 1A Documentary Study.

This combined report, called the Draft Phase 1 Report, will be sent to the NYSOPRHP, the NYC LPC and the NYC Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks) for review and comment. You will also have the opportunity to comment on the report and its conclusions. NYSOPRHP, NYC LPC and Parks have thirty (30) days to review and comment on the report. Once those comments are received, they will be incorporated into the report. A final version will be sent to all agencies and yourself.

Based on the findings of the Phase 1 Report, the agencies may require further field testing. If this is to occur a new agreement would be required between us for the continuation of the project.

What follows is a list of tasks required for the Phase 1A and 1B projects as well as a very rough estimation for a schedule of when activities would occur:

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## Phase 1A Documentary Study Report

Start: September 2005  
Finish: November 2005

Tasks: historical documentary research at research facilities including:  
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation  
(NYSOPRHP) (Albany)  
New York State Museum (Albany)  
New York Historical Society  
New York Public Library – 42<sup>nd</sup> Street Map & History Room  
New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYC LPC)  
New York County Register's Office  
New York Historical Society  
Report preparation and production

The Phase 1A research may be completed sooner depending on the start time for the field work.

## Phase 1B Field Survey and Field Testing Report

Start: September 2005  
Finish: Unknown – based on contractor's schedule

Tasks: Monitoring of all subsurface excavation by A.A.H. Construction Corp.  
Laboratory analysis of recovered artifacts  
Report preparation and production

Please note that we will be able to undertake both the Phase 1A Documentary Study and the Phase 1B Field Monitoring concurrently.

I hope that the end result of the Phase 1 Report is that the NYSOPRHP agrees that no further Cultural Resource work is required. I will keep you informed throughout the process as to whether or not the documentary and archaeological materials being unearthed indicate whether further work may be required. As stated, if in the event that the next phase of Cultural Resource process to occur, a Phase 2 Project is required, a new proposal and contract will be required.

Please note that CAC recently incorporated in June 2005. Therefore, any record search will not produce information relative to CAC. However, I have been licensed and insured and working within the City of New York, as Alyssa Loorya, for several years now. I am including copies of our Resumes for your review.

# Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants

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Finally, I am also attaching to this Proposal an outline of the Cultural Resource Process (for both the NYSOPRHP and NYC LPC) so that you may have a better understanding of their requirements. This information provides greater detail to the outline provided during your conversation with Christopher Ricciardi. If you would like me to send you the full guidelines issued by the NYSOPRHP please let me know and I will send them to you.

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

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

Sincerely,

Alyssa Loorya

Enclosures



## Appendix B

Correspondences with regard to Field Monitoring Prior to Completion of Phase 1A Report

From: Alyssa Loorya [loorya@att.net]  
Sent: Friday, September 16, 2005 2:31 PM  
To: 'vincent.pullo@parks.nyc.gov'  
Subject: FW: update on Columbus Park (NYC) 02PR03416

Hi,

Attached is the exchange with Doug Mackey, the SHPO for this region, regarding excavation & removal of the gasoline tank. I know it's not very formal but ...

Let me know if you have any questions.

Alyssa

From: Alyssa Loorya [mailto:loorya@att.net]  
Sent: Monday, September 19, 2005 5:28 PM  
To: 'Douglas.Mackey@oprhp.state.ny.us'  
Cc: 'John.Natoli@nyc.parks.gov'  
Subject: Columbus Park NYSOPRHP #: 02PR03416  
Attachments: Columbus Park overview.pdf

Hi Doug,

I've been informed that you requested a project overview from John Natoli of the NYC Department of Parks and Recreation (NYCDPR) following your conversation of Monday September 19, 2005. Please find that information attached.

The NYCDPR is requesting that the state permit limited excavation for the installation of an ADA compliant ramp. The placement of the proposed ramp is immediately adjacent to the previously excavated oil tank. All excavation work would be monitored.

If you have any questions, or problems with the attached file please let me know.

Best,  
Alyssa

Project: Columbus Park Pavilion and Landscape Reconstruction Project, New York  
(New York County), New York  
(Bayard Street, Mulberry Street, Baxter Street and Worth Street)

NYSOPRHP #: 02PR03416

NYC Parks #: M015-203MA

Block #: 165

Lots: 1

The proposed Columbus Park project calls for the restoration of the pavilion designed by Calvert Vaux and erected at the turn of the twentieth century. As part of the improvements upgraded electrical and plumbing lines will be installed, the basement of the pavilion will be leveled and converted into useable space, ADA compliant access will be installed and the foundation will be water-proofed to prevent further damage. The project area is limited to the northern end of the park adjacent to Bayard Street.



To date the pre-existing concrete surface has been removed from the basement interior and an oil tank, approximately three to four feet wide and 5 feet long was removed from the site. Removal of the tank occurred on September 17, 2005, which you were aware of, and the entire process was monitored.

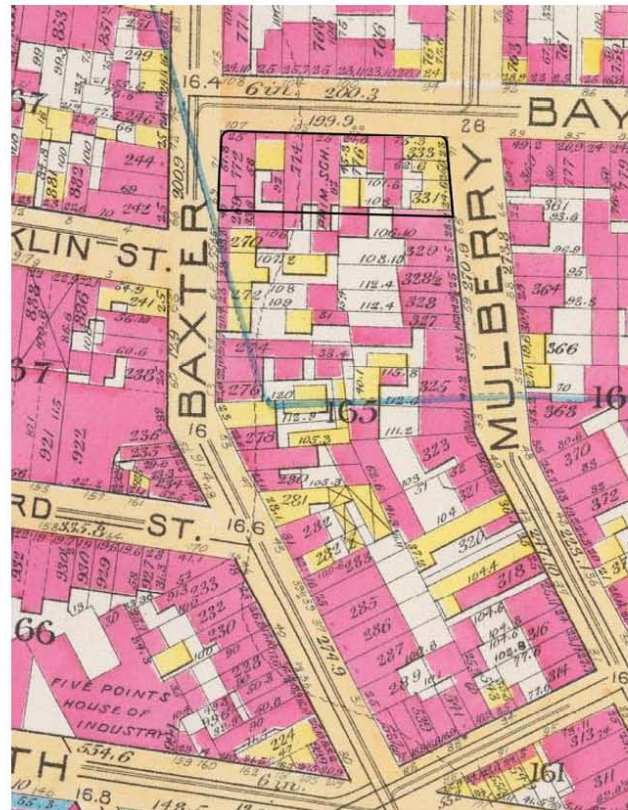




During excavation of the oil tank, the significant degree of modification that has occurred on site was clearly evidenced. The soil was a sandy composition not locally found in the immediate vicinity but often associated with twentieth century construction episodes, artifacts included broken bricks, bottles and clothing dated to the 1980s as well as Styrofoam and plastic snack bags. Artifacts were noted and discarded in the field.



Documentary research to date clearly identifies this area as largely uninhabited prior to the nineteenth century. Except for a tannery, not within the confines of the project area and a public slaughter house no other structures were present according to the 1800-1825 Kollet map. Later in the century the block is developed with tenement housing and a primary school. As identified in the following map, the project area was developed with a series of brick and wood framed tenement houses with little undeveloped space remaining. The majority of the structures were 3 or 4 stories with basements.



In 1896 the City of New York acquired the properties that would become Mulberry Bend Park, later Columbus Park. The construction of the pavilion included a basement that extended approximately seven feet below surface with support footings throughout the area that extend eleven to fifteen feet below surface. According to Parks historian Steve Rizick, significant modifications occurred to the perimeter area of the pavilion during the 1980s. This was evidenced in the artifacts uncovered during the excavation and monitoring of the oil tank on September 17, 2005. The proposed ADA compliant ramp is to be immediately adjacent to the area that was previously excavated for the oil tank removal.

Preliminary analysis suggests that significant landscape modifications have occurred within the project area and have likely severely compromised the possibility of uncovering any primary archaeological deposits.

From: Douglas.Mackey@oprhp.state.ny.us [mailto:Douglas.Mackey@oprhp.state.ny.us]  
Sent: Wednesday, September 21, 2005 11:20 AM  
To: loorya@att.net  
Cc: John.Natoli@nyc.parks.gov  
Subject: RE: Columbus Park NYSOPRHP #: 02PR03416

Alyssa,

Thank you for providing this information. Based on these data, I have no concerns regarding the placement of the ADA compliant ramp adjacent to the previously excavated oil tank.

However, it is still not clear what the complete project proposed for the park consists of. While our office has reviewed the project associated with the pavilion (through NPS I believe) we have heard a variety of information that suggests the work at the pavilion may only be part of a much larger project. We have received phone calls from local citizens that are concerned about rumors that more extensive work is likely to be undertaken. Can you please have your client address this possibility in writing for us. Having that kind of documentation will allow us to reply with appropriate information if we are contacted in the future regarding those concerns.

I look forward to reviewing the completed report on your work at this area. Please let me know if you have any questions that I may be able to help with.

Doug

Douglas Mackey  
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation  
Peebles Island  
PO Box 189  
Waterford, NY 12188  
(518) 237-8643 x 3291  
[Douglas.Mackey@oprhp.state.ny.us](mailto:Douglas.Mackey@oprhp.state.ny.us)

## APPENDIX C:

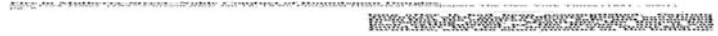
New York Times Stories with regard to Project Area (various)



### February 18, 1864 - Estate Sale

71 Mulberry – For sale to close an estate, the valuable property situated on the southwest corner of Mulberry and Bayard Streets --- 75 feet front on Mulberry and 100 on Bayard Street incl. Dry goods, drug store and hay and feed store on Bayard with dwellings over and one dwelling house on Bayard, and Nos. 67, 67 ½, 69 and 71 Mulberry St. NY Times 18 Feb 1864

### January 18, 1870 - Fire In Tenement Projects





## February 18, 1885 - Unsafe Housing

### MORE UNSAFE TENEMENT HOUSES.

*New York Times (1857-Current file); Feb 18, 1885; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2001)*  
pg. 8

### MORE UNSAFE TENEMENT HOUSES.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday Sanitary Superintendent Day reported to the board that he had inspected the tenement houses Nos. 55 and 55½ Mulberry-street, (rear,) and No. 55 Mulberry-street, (front,) and No. 39 Hester-street, and found them to be dangerous to human life by reason of their want of repair, and unfit for human habitation, and he recommended that the premises be vacated within 10 days and not again occupied without a permit of the board. The same recommendation was made in relation to the top floor of No. 45 New Bowery. Orders for the vacation of the premises were issued by the board.

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## January 9, 1886 - Murder along Mulberry Street

*KILLED IN JEALOUS FURY*  
*New York Times (1857-Current file); Jan 10, 1886; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2001)*  
pg. 3

### KILLED IN JEALOUS FURY

#### MURDER OF AN ITALIAN WOMAN IN MULBERRY-STREET.

HER LOVER DETERMINED NO ONE ELSE  
SHOULD HAVE HER—HIS ACCIDENTAL  
CAPTURE BY A DETECTIVE.

A splendid specimen of the Italian brunette, by name Glutana di Stefano, staggered into the room adjoining her own at No. 65 Mulberry-street at 12:25 yesterday morning and fell dead. She had been shot through the breast by Andrea Depolito, an old Italian, with whom she had been living for some months past. The murder was premeditated and had long been expected by the neighborhood.

About three years ago the murdered woman who was celebrated for her beauty in the Italian quarter, consented to live as the wife of John Bucci, a restaurant keeper at No. 35 Mulberry-street, until his real wife should come over from Italy. She occupied this relation until Mrs. Bucci arrived, several months ago. Then she went to live with Depolito, a bald-headed clerk in a paper warehouse; but she could never stop singing the praises of her former paramour. Depolito grew jealous, infuriated, and finally, served himself with drink to put an end to her life.

"She shall die before Bucci shall have her," he said. At 12 on Sunday night he entered her room as she was retiring, embraced her, and then, suddenly flying into a passion, began to beat her with the door key. The Picchiarillon, who lives in the adjoining room, forced the key away from him and locked him out. He appeared to grow calm, and they returned the key to him. He seized it, opened the door, and discharged his pistol at the woman before they could move. She died almost instantly, and when the news was reported to the police the murderer had disappeared.

Officer Wimmer, of the Sixth Precinct, and Detective John Cottrell had only a meagre description of Depolito when they started out to hunt for him at 1 o'clock in the morning. Their only information as to the course of his flight was that he had probably taken the Third-avenue elevated road. Cottrell inquired at the Grand and Canal street stations; then he turned off at Thirty-fourth-street, where he learned that the fugitive had not fled to the Italian quarter in Brooklyn. A search of the Grand Central Station revealed that he had not gone that way.

Suddenly an idea struck Cottrell. He told Wimmer to go with him to "New Italy," in the vicinity of One Hundred and Eleventh-street and First-avenue. Wimmer reluctantly accompanied him, and stationed himself at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street. Soon he went down to Cottrell and said: "This is a wild goose chase. I'm going down town." Cottrell did not go. He went into O'Brien's saloon, at One Hundred and Twelfth-street and First-avenue, and found two Italians. One of them appeared to tally with his scanty information. He removed the suspected man's hat, but, alas, he was not laid.

Cottrell then went down and leaned against the lamp post at One Hundred and Eleventh-street. All hope was fled, and he was trying to form a new theory. It was nearly 3 o'clock in the morning. Just then a small Italian sauntered by. He hailed him in Italian and received a cheerful response. Then half on suspicion and half in fun, he asked:

"What did you do to your wife for?"

He was almost breathless as a black storm of passion gathered in the Italian's face, and he cried, "I killed the —. He should not have her."

"You're my man," almost shouted the officer as he seized the criminal and hurried him down town, proud at having outdone the six other detectives who were in the case. Depolito, for the prisoner proved to be he, was held without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Dr. Jenkins, Coroner Levy's Deputy, made an autopsy yesterday afternoon and determined the cause of death. A jury was impaneled and viewed the remains. The Coroner will hold the inquest to-day.

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January 21, 1893 - Mulberry Bend to become a Public Park

MULBERRY BEND AS A PARK.  
*New York Times* (1857-Current file); Jan 21, 1893; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2001)  
pg. 9

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### **MULBERRY BEND AS A PARK.**

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#### **PROPERTY OWNERS WANT THE CITY TO PAY THE WHOLE COST.**

In 1888 the Board of Street Opening and Improvement decided to turn Mulberry Bend into a park. It was then estimated that it would cost \$650,000. Of this amount it was decided that 70 per cent. should be paid by the city and 30 per cent. by the property owners within the area of assessment.

The tenement-house property in that densely-populated district, however, became so valuable that when the Commissioners of Appraisal and Assessment made their returns it was found that it would cost \$1,550,000 to turn the property into a park, and that about \$400,000 of this expense would fall upon the property owners, who immediately began to protest.

The Board of Street Opening and Improvement gave the property owners a hearing on the matter yesterday. They were represented by many lawyers, including ex-Judge Ernest Hall, Mulqueen & Mulqueen, John O. Shaw, and others.

David Gerber of Mulqueen & Mulqueen made the chief argument for the property owners by agreement. He asked that the whole cost of the improvement be paid by the city and argued that it was a sanitary matter. He pointed out that the increase in the value of the property had so increased the assessments that men who supposed they would only be called upon to pay about \$1,000 found that they would have to pay \$3,000 or more.

Other speakers argued that the improvement would not enhance the value of the property adjoining, because it would drive so many people out of the district, and because tenement houses were such valuable property.

Mayor Gilroy announced that the board would take the matter under consideration, but he thought it only fair to say that some of the members of the board did not believe that the whole cost should fall upon the city.

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CONDITION OF MULBERRY BEND

*New York Times (1857-Current file); Dec 7, 1894; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The New York Times (1851 - 2001)*  
pg. 2

**CONDITION OF MULBERRY BEND**

**Seth Low and Mrs. Lowell Protest to the  
Mayor — Effort Will Be Made to  
Build the Park.**

President Seth Low of Columbia College and Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell have both written to Controller Fitch, protesting against the condition of the property which the city has taken for the Mulberry Bend Park. A member of the Committee of Seventy's Sub-Committee on Small Parks has also called on the Controller to see what can be done about it.

The "Bend" is a section of the city bounded by Bayard, Mulberry, Baxter, and Park Streets. Seven years ago it was such a foul spot that it was decided to condemn the property, clear away the rookeries, and make it a small park.

The commission having the condemnation of this property in charge took about six years to finish its work, and the court confirmed the award of about \$1,500,000 last July.

As the law relating to small parks provides only for the expenditure of \$1,000,000 annually for this purpose, Controller Fitch asked Corporation Counsel Clark what he should do. Mr. Clark said that the court having confirmed the award, the matter is out of his hands.

Controller Fitch says that he will seek the aid of Mr. Clark again, and ascertain whether it will not be proper for him to pay \$1,000,000 on the small park accounts of 1894, and the remainder on next year's account.

If he cannot do so he will ask the Legislature to permit him to pay the whole amount at once, and thus enable the park improvement to be begun without further delay. At present the city is losing money on its Mulberry Bend Park investment.

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[illegible]

#### APPENDIX D:

The following information is from the New York City Tax Records and is organized from the current time to the turn of the nineteenth century:

1900 (onwards)

City of New York - Department of Parks and Recreation - Block 165 Lot 1 (all)

1890

Bayard Street (between Mulberry & Baxter)

Street no.	Owner	Lot size	Building	stories	no. of houses
#99	A. McClure	24.6'x45.3'	20'x24'	3	1
#101	CA Stevens	25'x92'	25'x90'	3	1
#103	B. Deffenbach	25'x92'	25'x50'	3	1
#105	ER Concklin	25'x91.6'	25'x70'	3	1
#107	Cath. Donahue	25'x91.8'	25'x91.8'	5	1

Mulberry (between Park & Bayard)

Street no.	Owner	Lot size	Building	stories	no. of houses
#67	Alex McClure	24.6'x101.6	18'x90'	2	1.5
#69	Alex McClure	25.6'x62.6'	22.6'x25	3	1
#71	Alex McClure	23'x75.3'	23'x75'	4	3

1885

Bayard Street (between Mulberry & Baxter)

Street no.	Owner	Lot size	Building	stories	no. of houses
#99	A. McClure	24.6'x45.3'	20'x24'	3	1
#101	CA Stevens	25'x92'	25'x90'	3	1
#103	B. Deffenbach	25'x92'	25'x50'	3	1
#105	B.C. Donahue	25'x91.6'	25'x70'	3	1
#107	B.C. Donahue	25'x91.8'	25'x91.8'	5	1

Mulberry (between Park & Bayard)

Street no.	Owner	Lot size	Building	stories	no. of houses
#67	Alex McClure	24.6'x101.6	18'x90'	2	1.5
#69	Alex McClure	25.6'x62.6'	22.6'x25	3	1
#71	Alex McClure	23'x75.3'	23'x75'	4	3

1875

Bayard Street (between Mulberry & Baxter)

Street no.	Owner	Lot size	Building	stories	no. of houses
#99	A. McClure	24.6'x45.3'	20'x24'	3	1
#101	Ward School	25'x92'	25'x90'	3	1
#103	W.F. Walton	25'x92'	25'x50'	3	1
#105	B.C. Donahue	25'x91.6'	25'x70'	3	1
#107	Thomas Martin	25'x91.8'	25'x91.8'	5	1

Mulberry (between Park & Bayard)

Street no.	Owner	Lot size	Building	stories	no. of houses
#67	Alex McClure	24.6'x101.6	18'x90'	2	1.5
#69	Alex McClure	25.6'x62.6'	22.6'x25	3	1
#71	Alex McClure	23'x75.3'	23'x75'	4	3



1860

Bayard Street (between Mulberry & Baxter)

Street no.	Owner	Lot size	Building	stories	no. of houses
#99	Alex McClure	24.5'x45.3'	20'x24'	2	1
#101	Ward School <sup>11</sup>	25'x92'	21'x32'	2	1
#103	H. McCadden	25'x92'	21'x32'	2	1
#105	A. Caldwell	25'x91.6'	25'x70'	3	2
#107	Thomas Martin	25'x91.8'	25'x91.8'	4	3

Mulberry (between Park & Bayard)

Street no.	Owner	Lot size	Building	stories	no. of houses
#67	Alex McClure	24.6'x101.6	18'x90'	2	1.5
#69	Alex McClure	25.6'x62.6'	22.6'x25	3	1
#71	Alex McClure	23'x75.3'	23'x75'	4	3

1855

Bayard Street (between Mulberry & Baxter)

Street no.	Owner
#99	Alex McClure
#101	Public Primary School
#103	Henry McCadden
#105	Andrew Caldwell
#107	Thomas Martin

Mulberry (between Park & Bayard)

Street no.	Owner
#67	Alex McClure
#69	Alex McClure
#71	Alex McClure

1842

Bayard Street (between Mulberry & Orange)

Street no.	Owner
#99	Alex McClure
#101	Henry Abell
#103	Widow Dodgson
#105	Andrew Caldwell
#107	Robert Bartow

Mulberry (between Park & Bayard)

Street no.	Owner
#67	Elizabeth Henry
#69	Alex McClure
#71	Alex McClure

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<sup>11</sup> 1858 is the first year that the school is listed as the Ward School. Previously, from 1843 – 1857, it is listed as the Public Primary School.

1835

Bayard Street (between Mulberry & Orange)

Street no.	Owner	
#99	Alex McClure	House
#101	M. McCain	House
#103	Widow Dodgson	House
#105	George Loillard <sup>12</sup>	House
#107	E. Arrowsmith	House

Mulberry (between Park & Bayard)

Street no.	Owner	
#67	Elizabeth Henry	House
#69	Alex McClure	House
#71	Alex McClure	House

1830

Bayard Street (between Mulberry & Orange)

Street no.	Owner
#99	Alex McClure
#101	Merchant McCain
#103	E. Dodgson
#105	George Loillard
#107	E. Arrowsmith

Mulberry (between Park & Bayard)

Street no.	Owner
#67	Widow Henry
#69	Alex McClure
#71	Alex McClure

1825

Bayard Street (between Mulberry & Orange)

Street no.	Owner
#99	Alex McClure
#101	Jonah Wood & William Dougherty
#103	E. Dodgson
#105	George Loillard
#107	E. Arrowsmith

Mulberry (between Park & Bayard)

Street no.	Owner
#67	Widow Henry
#69	Alex McClure
#71	Alex McClure

---

<sup>12</sup> This is the same as the family that owned the tannery business along Orange Street in the eighteenth century.

1820

Bayard Street (between Mulberry & Orange)

Street no.	Owner
#99	Alex McClure & Elijah Quimby
#101	James Cox & James Pfeffer
#103	Duncan McFarlan
#105	Catherine Fowler
#107	Torrence Duffy

Mulberry (between Park & Bayard)

Street no.	Owner
#67	Edward Henry
#69	Alex McClure & William Cook
#71	Alex McClure & William Cook

1810

Bayard Street (between Mulberry & Orange)

Street no.	Owner
#99	Isaac Simmons
#101	William Wright
#103	No Record
#105	No Record
#107	No Record

Mulberry (between Park & Bayard)

Street no.	Owner
#67	Edward Henry
#69	Thomas White, William H. Burr, Samuel Borden
#71	Alex McClure & William Cook

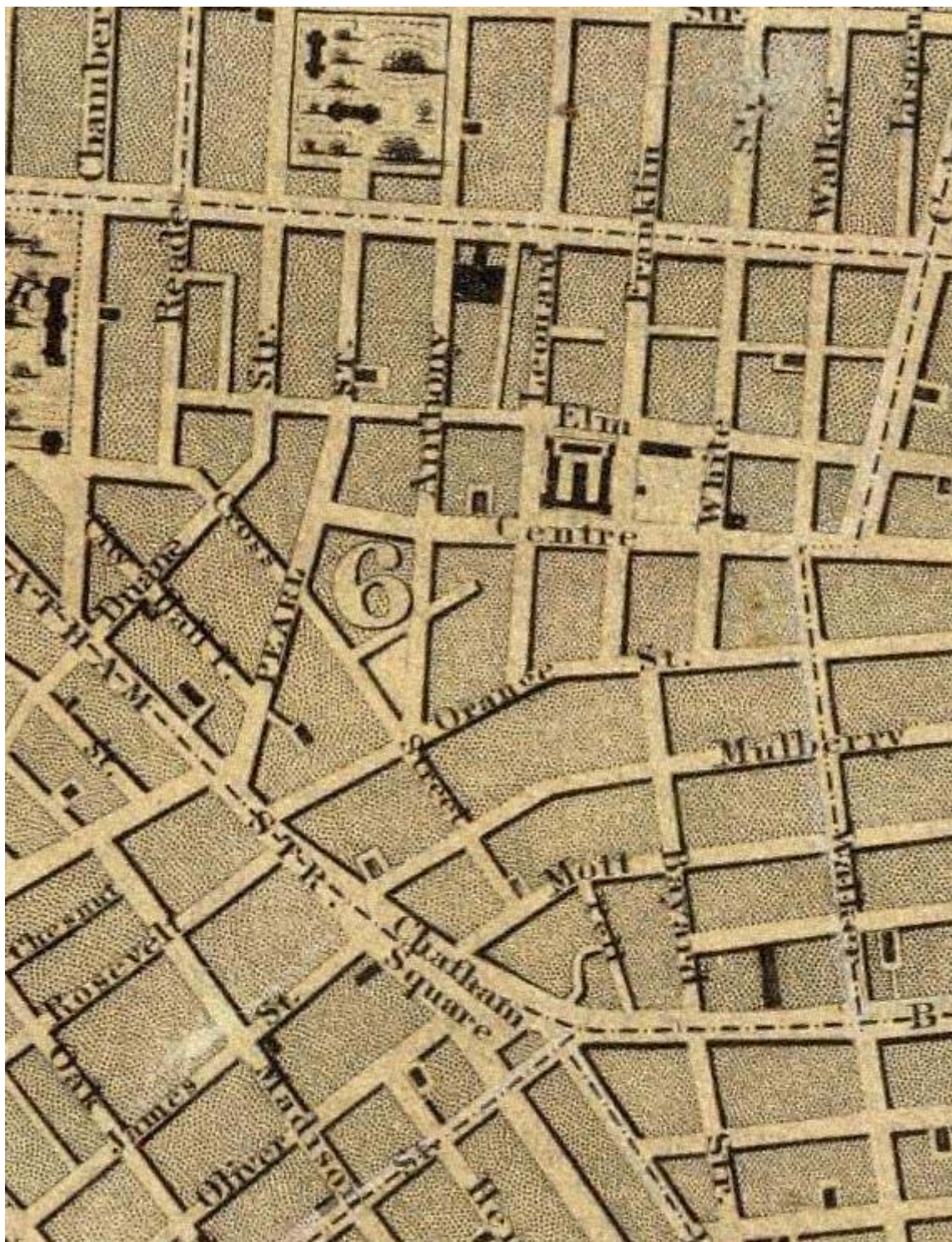
1808 is the earliest year that the tax records are on file at the New York City tax Assessors office and the year that the Collect Pond was filled. There are no records listing for the Bayard Street (between Mulberry & Orange) properties. Mulberry Street is listed as follows.

Mulberry (between Park & Bayard)

Street no.	Owner
#67	Edward Henry
#69	John White
#71	James Walsh

Appendix E:  
Historic Maps





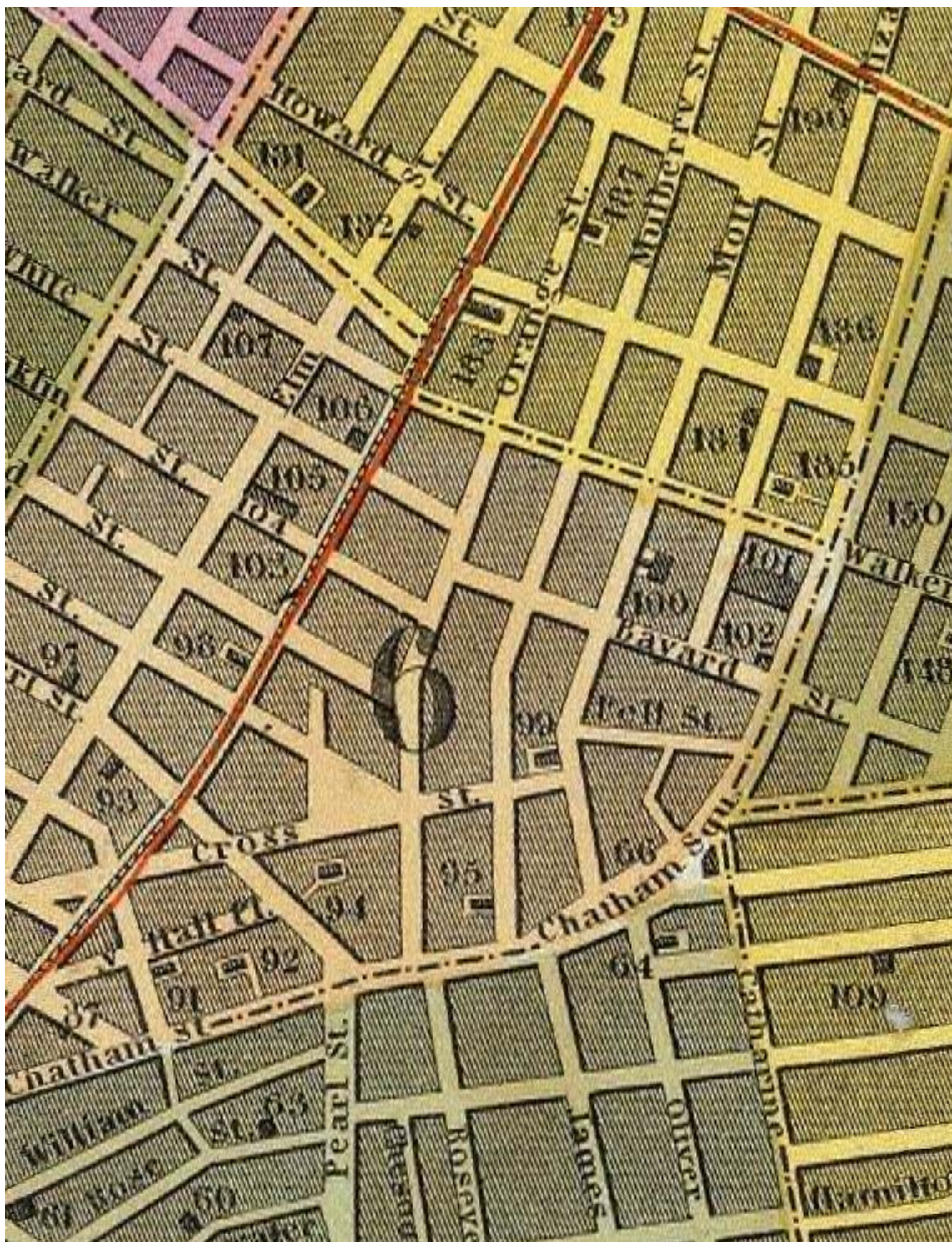
Map 12: J.H. Colton, 1836 - one of the earliest maps depicting the project area





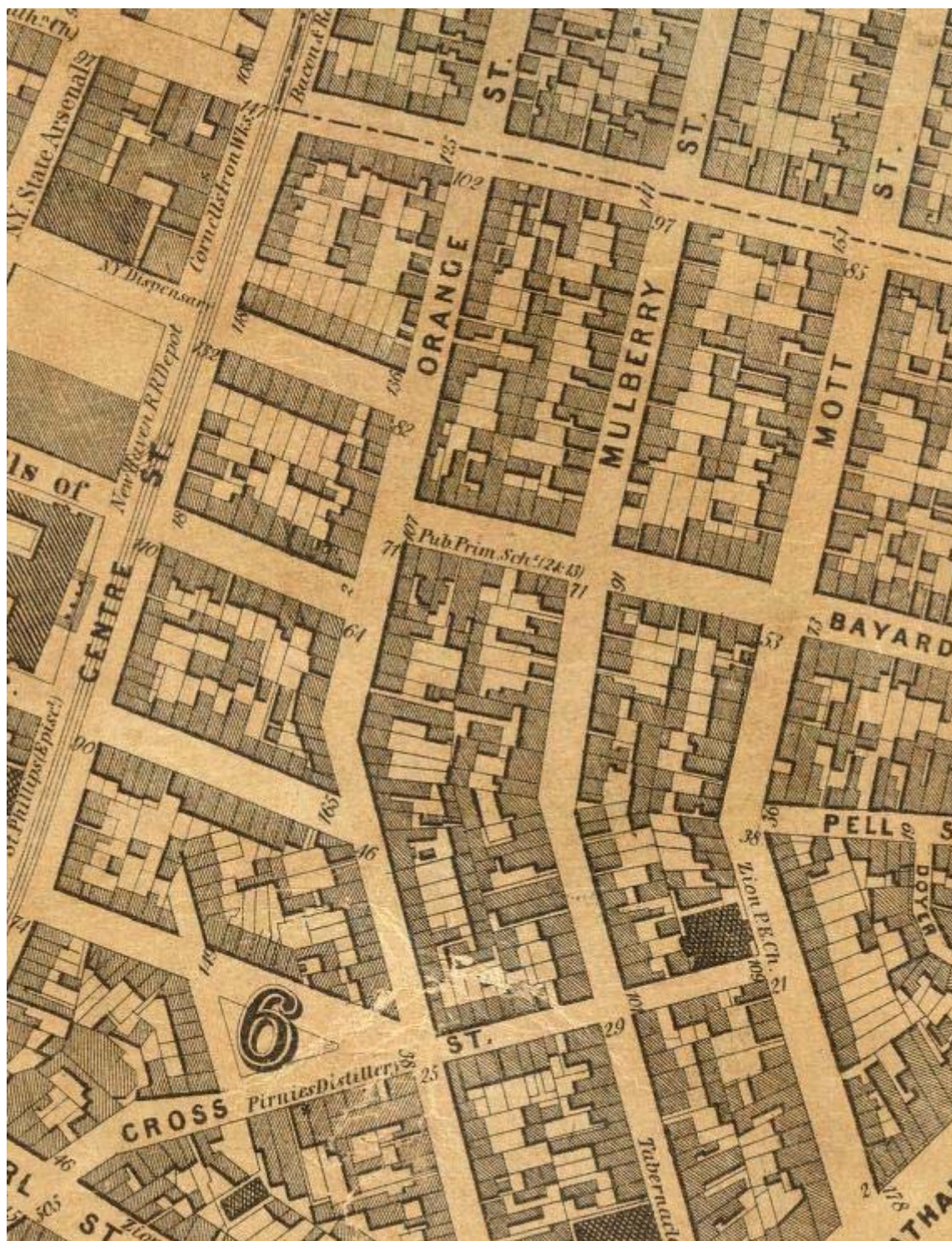
Map 13: Joseph Mayer, 1844





Map 14: Samuel Mitchell, 1844





Map 15: Matthew Dripps, 1852





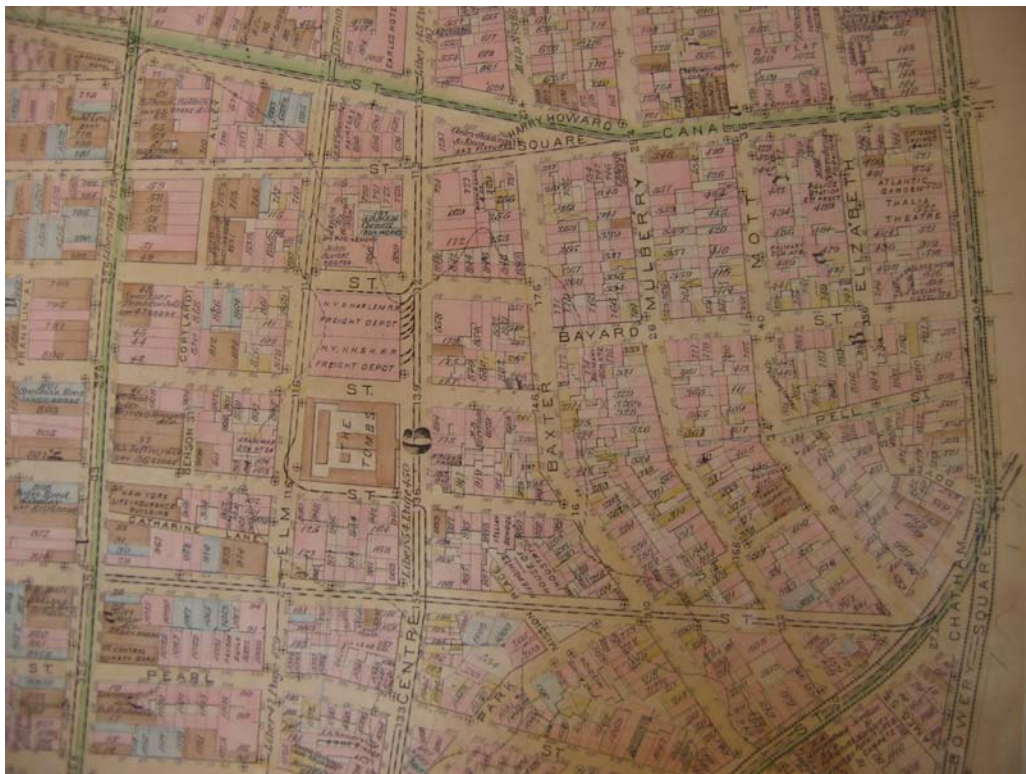
Map 16: Matthew Dripps, 1863





Map 17: William Taylor, 1879





Map 18: Robinson, 1883

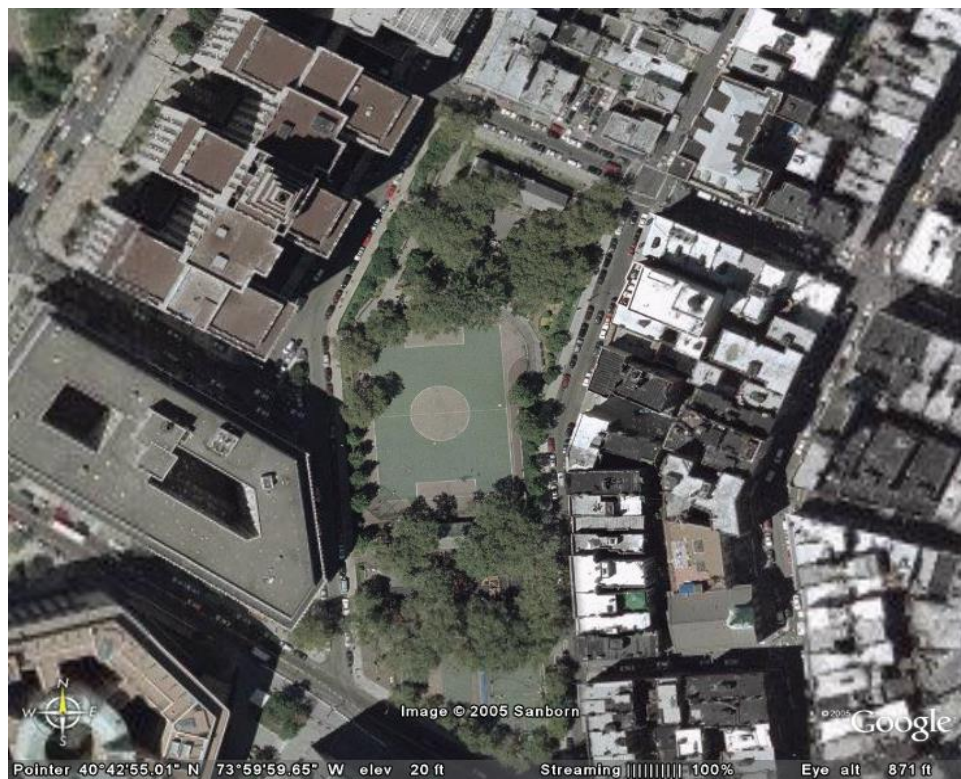


Map 19: Robinson, 1895





Map 20: City of New York - 1970 aerial



Map 21: Google Maps - Columbus Park, 2005



Appendix F:  
Field Monitoring Photographs



Photograph 23: Columbus Park Pavilion 2005



Photograph 24: Columbus Park Pavilion 2005



Photograph 25: Columbus Park Pavilion 2005



Photograph 26: Columbus Park Pavilion 2005





Photograph 27: Columbus Park Pavilion 2005



Photograph 28: Columbus Park Pavilion 2005





Photograph 29: Columbus Park Pavilion - ADA Ramp Area



Photograph 30: Columbus Park Pavilion - ADA Ramp Area

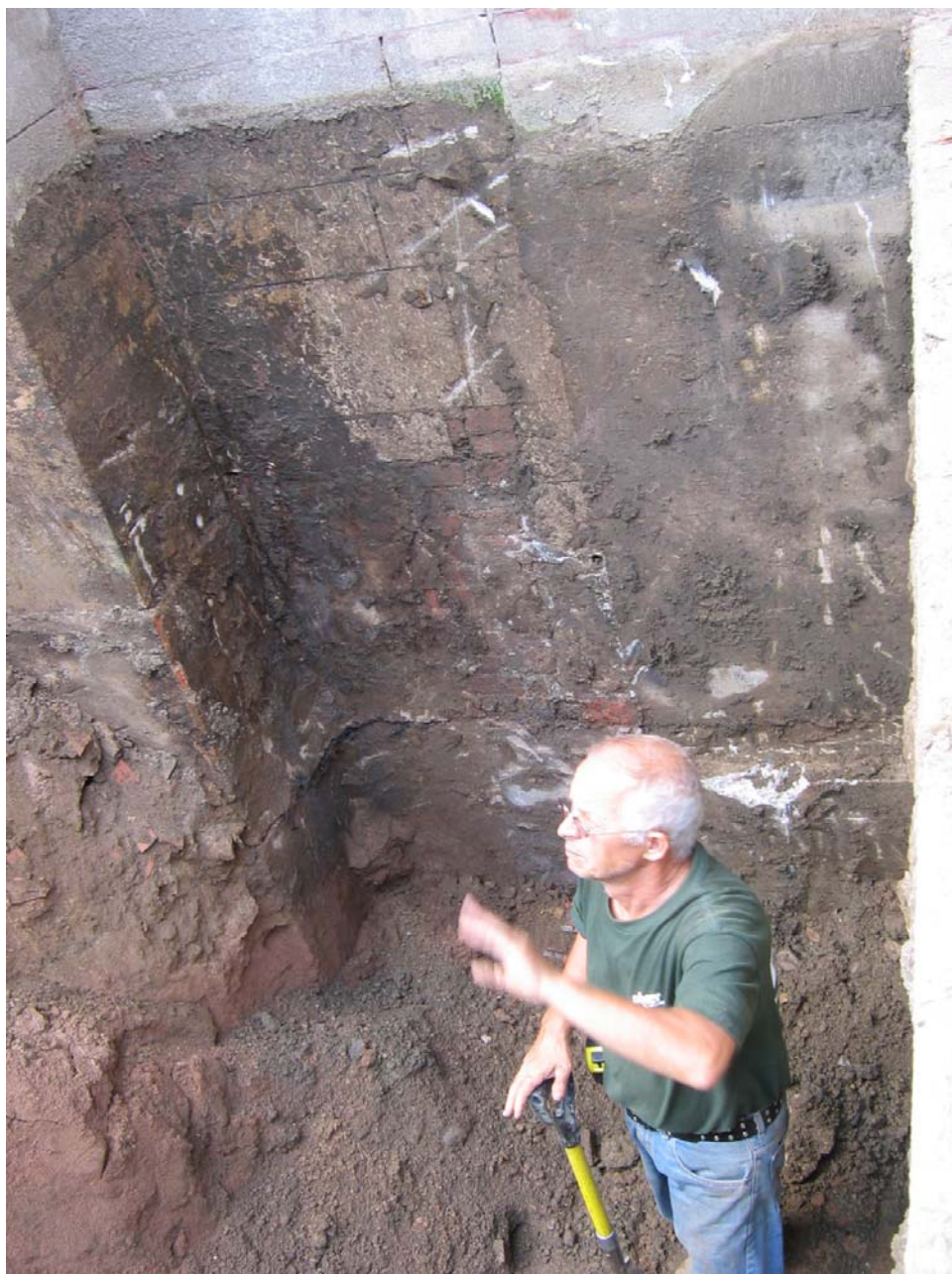


Photograph 31: Columbus Park Pavilion - Brick Foundation Wall



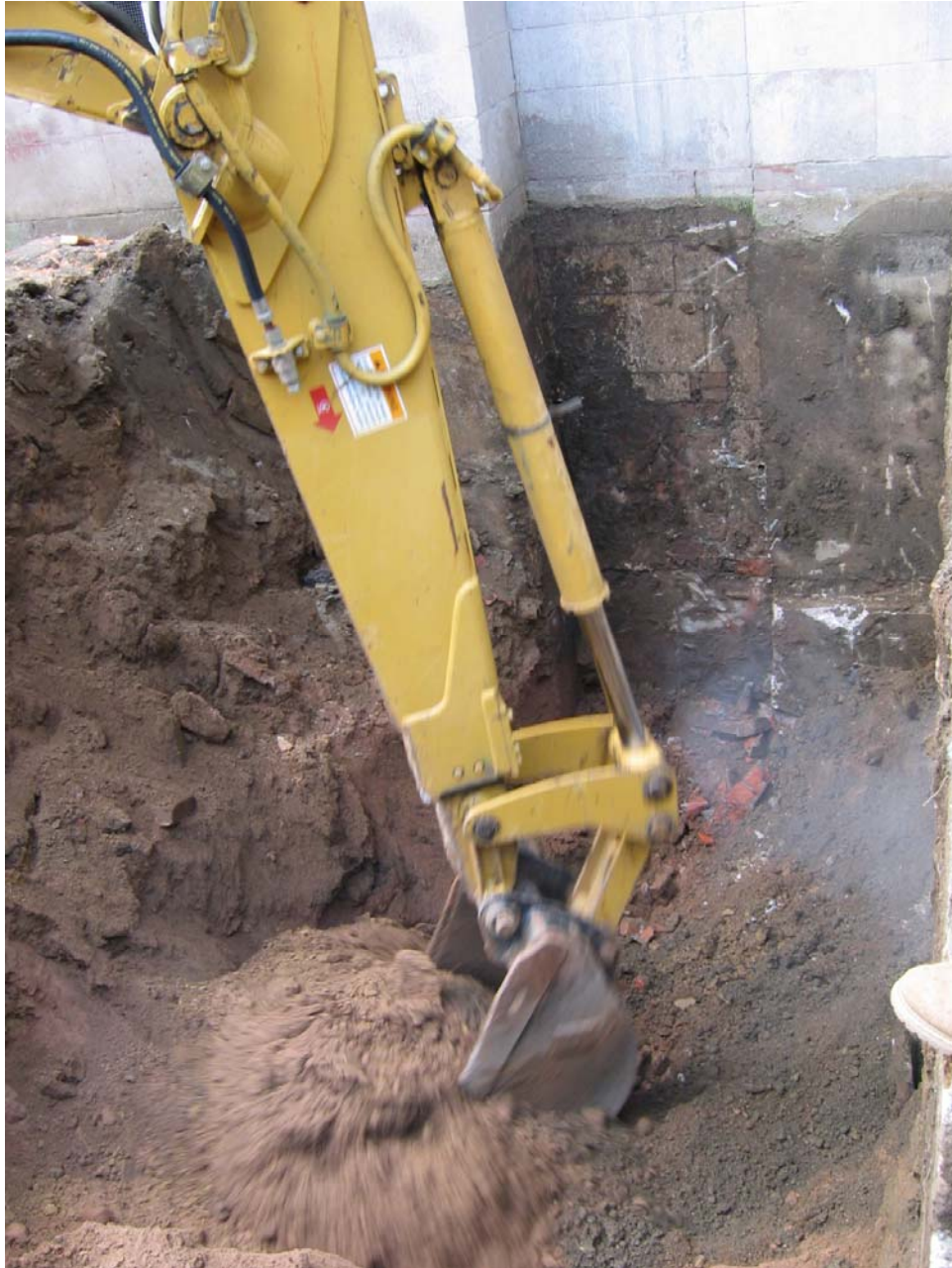
Photograph 32: Columbus Park Pavilion - Brick Foundation Wall





Photograph 33: Columbus Park Pavilion - Brick Foundation Wall Removal





Photograph 34: Columbus Park Pavilion - Brick Foundation Wall Removal



Photograph 35: Columbus Park Pavilion - Brick Foundation Wall

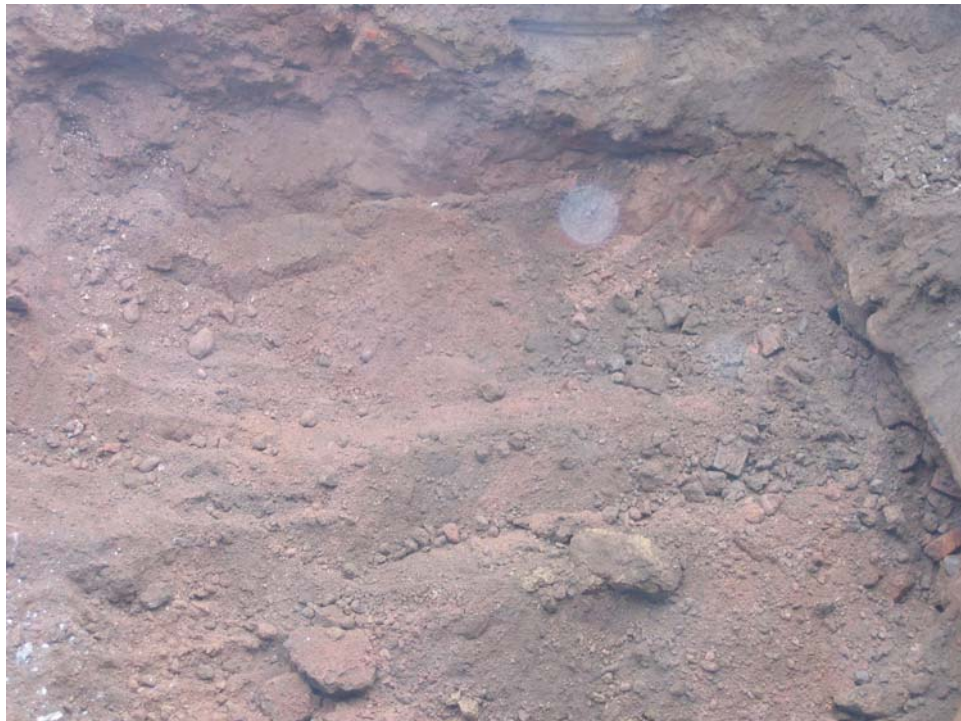


Photograph 36: Columbus Park Pavilion - Brick Foundation Wall Removal





Photograph 37: Columbus Park Pavilion - Pavilion Foundation Wall



Photograph 38: Columbus Park Pavilion - Brick Foundation Wall Removed



Appendix G:

Curriculum Vitae

(Not included in printed version to the NYSOPRHP)

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 2006.

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

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

**PROFESSIONAL LICENSES:**

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

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

**EMPLOYMENT - ARCHAEOLOGY:**

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

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

A. A. H. CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION  
Principal Investigator, Columbus Park Restoration, September 2005 to present

WILLIAM A. GROSS CONSTRUCTION  
Principal Investigator, Martin's Field Phase II Project, September 2005 to present

PHILIP HABIB AND ASSOCIATES  
Principal Investigator, 311 Broadway Project, February 2005 to June 2005

BAY PROPERTIES, INCORPORATED  
Principal Investigator, Block 7792 Staten Island Project, December 2004 to present

UA CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION  
Principal Investigator, Martin's Field Phase I Project, September 2004 to present

#### 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

#### MONDOL CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION

Principal Investigator, Queens County Farm Museum Project, July 2004 to December 2004

#### QUIGG DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Principal Investigator, Wayanda Park Project, August 2003

#### 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

##### 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

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 August 2005

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

COMPUTER CONSULTANT

1999 to present

Independent consultant teaching private clients in all aspects of basic computer skills and software, including Microsoft Windows 95/98/Me/XP, Microsoft Office, Microsoft Internet Explorer and Outlook, Corel Word Perfect, Netscape, Adobe Suite of Products.

VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE:

NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, BRONX EXPEDITIONARY HIGH SCHOOL

Educational and Curriculum Consultant, August 2004 to December 2004

NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION, DISTRICT 22

Grant writer and consultant, May 2002 to September 2002

NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Laboratory Assistant, October 1997 to December 1997

Stone Street Historical District Project

BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER - FIELD SCHOOL

Co-Director, August 1999

147 Hicks Street Cistern Excavation Project

Site Supervisor, August 1997, June 1995 and June 1996, May 1996 and October 1997

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

Excavator, May 1995 and June 1994

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

BROOKLYN COLLEGE – DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Teacher Assistant, September 1996 to June 1998

Introduction to Archaeological Laboratory Methods

#### WEB & MEDIA DESIGN:

##### BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER

Created press and field school promotional material and packets.

Developed and maintains web site for the Department's archaeology program.

<http://depthome.brooklyn.cuny.edu/anthro/dept>

##### HENDRICK I. LOTT HOUSE PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION

Created press and promotional material and packets. Newsletter designer and editor.

Developed and maintains web site for the organization. <http://www.lotthouse.org>

##### PIETER CLAESEN WYCKOFF HOUSE MUSEUM AND ASSOCIATION

Created 350<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Flyer and Conference Information.

#### AWARDS:

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

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

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

#### PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:

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

#### PUBLICATION(S):

Loorya, Alyssa.

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

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

Loorya, Alyssa and Christopher Ricciardi.

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 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, Christopher Ricciardi and Alyssa Loorya.
- 2004a “The Secret Room”. Seaport, 39(1) Winter-Spring: 32-35.
- 2004b “Field Work at the Lott House” Seaport, 39(1) Winter-Spring:40.
- 2001 “Remember African Under The Eaves: A forgotten room in a Brooklyn farmhouse yields evidence of religious ritual among slaves.” *Archaeology Magazine*, 54(3):36-40, May-June.
- 1998a Gerritsen’s Creek: 1997 Archaeological Field Excavations Report on file with the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center, Brooklyn, New York.
- 1998b Under the Floor: Excavating the front Parlor of the Timothy Knapp House. Report on file with the Rye New York Historical Society; Rye, New York.
- 1998c “Excavating Brooklyn’s Historic Past: The Archaeology of the Hendrick I. Lott Homestead” *Historic House Trust Newsletter*, 9(4):Fall.
- 1998d “Excavating Historic Brooklyn”. *De Boerenwoning*, 1(1):3-6.
- 1997 The History and Archaeology of the Wyckoff Homestead. Report on file with the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation’s Historic House Trust Division, New York, New York.



Ricciardi, Christopher and Alyssa Loorya.

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

1999 "127 Hicks Street Cistern Report". Report on file with the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center; Brooklyn, New York.

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

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

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

#### Membership In Professional Organizations:

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

#### Computer skills:

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

Conference Papers/Lectures/Teacher Workshops:

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

References:

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Chairman of Anthropology and Archaeology  
Brooklyn College  
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(718) 951-5507  
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Kate Ottavino and Mary Delano  
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Charles Henkels, AIA  
President - Hendrick I. Lott House Preservation Association  
815 Greenwich Street – Apt. 4A  
New York, New York 10014-5191  
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Dr. Sean Sawyer, Executive Director  
The Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House Museum  
5816 Clarendon Road at Ralph Avenue  
Brooklyn, New York 11203  
(718) 629-5400  
seansawyer@wyckoffassociation.org



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

EDUCATION:

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY; Syracuse, New York.  
Ph.D in Anthropology/Historical Archaeology, June 2004  
  
M.A. in Anthropology/Historical Archaeology, May 1997  
  
BROOKLYN COLLEGE; Brooklyn, New York.  
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

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

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  
Columbus Park, New York, New York, September 2005 to present  
Martin's Field Phase II Project, Queens, New York, September 2005 to present  
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 present  
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

## 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 present	Board of Trustees - Salt Marsh Alliance
2004 to 2005	President – Professional Archaeologists of New York City
2003 to present	President – Brooklyn Heritage, Incorporated
2002	Trustee/Treasurer - Brooklyn Heritage, Incorporated
2002 to 2003	Vice President – Professional Archaeologists of New York City
2001 to present	Advisor - Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House Museum Advisory Board
2001	Advisor - Brooklyn Heritage, Incorporated
1997 to present	Trustee - The Hendrick I. Lott House Preservation Association
1997 to 2001	Secretary - Metropolitan Chapter–NYS Archaeological Association

## REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS:

Ricciardi, Christopher.

- 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.

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 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.

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: The 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: The Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

04-16-00 Professional Archaeologists of New York City's Public Program, New York, New York  
"Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY"

06-13-00 Suffolk County Archaeological Association, Long Island, New York  
"Historical Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY"

06-15-00	New York History Annual Conference; Bronx, New York “Public Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York”
04-19-01	Society for American Archaeology Conference, New Orleans, Louisiana “Beyond Community Involvement: The Hendrick I. Lott House Archaeological Project and its Impact in the Surrounding Community”
10-07-01	Gotham Center for New York City History Conference, New York, New York “Unearthing 19 <sup>th</sup> Century Farm Life in New York: The Lott House Project”
10-19-01	Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference, Niagara, Canada “Unearthing 19 <sup>th</sup> Century Farm Life in New York: The Lott House Project”
11-26-01	New York University; New York, NY: “Slavery at the Lott House”
10-03-02	The Dutch In New York Conference, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York Conference Chairman and Organizer
04-19-03	Professional Archaeologists of New York City – 23 <sup>rd</sup> Annual Conference, New York, New York: Conference Chairman and Organizer

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

04-20-93	John Dewey High School; Brooklyn, New York: “The Archaeology Of New York City”
06-05-95	St. Luke’s School; New York City, New York: “What It’s Like To Be An Archaeologist”
04-10-97	Cos Cob Elementary School; Cos Cob, Connecticut: “Archaeology in Your Backyard”
05-20-97	Parkway School; Greenwich, Connecticut: “Archaeology and History – What it all Means”
05-29-97	Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America Annual Meeting; New York, New York “The Archaeology of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY”
06-08-97	Glenville Elementary School; Glenville, CT: “Archaeology and History – What it Means”
01-27-98	The Science Activity Exchange - Dig Into Archaeology; Greenwich, Connecticut "Integrating Archaeology Into The Grade School"
03-12-98	John Dewey High School; Brooklyn, New York: “Archaeology in Your Backyard”
03-17-98	James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: “Archaeology and the Lott Family”
04-04-98	James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: “The Archaeology of Flatlands”
09-08-98	Community Board 13; Brooklyn, New York: “Archaeology and Education in Brooklyn”
09-15-98	Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, New York: “Excavating the Lott House”
10-25-98	Brooklyn History Day; Brooklyn, New York: “Brooklyn History from the Dirt Up”
12-21-98	Brooklyn New School, Brooklyn, New York: “The Archaeology of Brooklyn”
01-28-99	Brooklyn Historical Society/Saint Francis College, Brooklyn, New York: “Archaeology In Brooklyn – Excavations at the Hendrick I. Lott House”
03-09-99	Historic House Trust Lecture Series; New York, New York: “The Archaeology of New York City’s Historic Houses”
06-09-99	Architectural Institute of America - Brooklyn Chapter; Brooklyn, New York “Excavating the Hendrick I. Lot House”
07 & 08-99	South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York
07-19-99	92 <sup>nd</sup> Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York
07-21-99	Brooklyn Center for the Urban Environment; Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York “Excavating The Lott House”
10-16-99	New York State Archives, New York, New York “Teaching Into the Millennium: Integrating Archaeology into the Curriculum”
10-26-99	Brooklyn History Day; Brooklyn, New York: “Brooklyn History from the Dirt Up”
11-16-99	Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, New York: “Excavating the Lott House in ‘99”
11-19-99	Hewlitt School; New York, New York: “Archaeology In Your Backyard”
12-02-99	P.S. 207 Brooklyn, New York: “Archaeology In Your Backyard”
04-28-00	Marble Hill Senior Center; Bronx, New York: “The Archaeology Of New York City”
05-12-00	James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: “Archaeology at the Lott House”
05-23-00	I.S. 68; Brooklyn, New York: “Digging at the Lott House”
05-28-00	92 <sup>nd</sup> Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York



06-01-00	Millennial Stews: Food and Food Systems in the Global City, Brooklyn, New York “Foodways at the Lott House”
06-12-00	Dyker Heights Middle School: Dig Camp at the Lott House
06-13-00	I.S. 68: Dig Camp at the Lott House
07 & 08-00	South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York
07-10-00	Salt Marsh Environmental Center; Brooklyn, New York: “Discover Brooklyn’s Cultural Landscape Through Archaeology at the Lott House and Marine Park”
08-13-00	The Museum at Stony Brook; Stony Brook, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City”
08-14-00	Brooklyn Historical Society: Dig Camp at the Lott House
09-19-00	Five Towns Senior Center; Queens, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City”
10-11-00	Fraiser Civic Association, Brooklyn, NY: “The Lott House Archaeology Project
10-21-00	Richmond Hill Historical Society; Queens, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City”
10-26-00	New York Public Library; New York, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City”
11-11-00	Selfhelp Clearview Senior Center; Queens, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City”
01-04-01	Roy Reuther Senior Center; Queens, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City:
03-25-01	Mount Vernon Museum and Garden, New York, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City”
03-28-01	Katonah Village Library, Katonah, New York: “The Archaeology of New York City”
05-08-01	Long Beach Senior Center; Long Beach, New York: “The Archaeology of New York City”
05-30-01	Audubon Society of Connecticut; Greenwich, CT: Archaeological-Education Dig Day
06-01-01	P.S. 195; Brooklyn, New York: “Digging Up Your Backyard: Archaeology in NYC”
10-09-01	Suffren Library; Suffren, New York: “The Archaeology of New York City”
11-11-01	Brooklyn Historical Society; Brooklyn, NY: “Archaeology in Your Backyard”
11-18-01	Brooklyn Historical Society; Brooklyn, NY: “Lott House Archaeology Project”
01-06-02	Archaeological Society of Staten Island; Staten Island, NY: “The Archaeology of NYC”
03-16-02	New Images for the Widowed: New York, New York: “The Archaeology of NYC”
06-02-02	Planting Field Arboretum; Long Island, New York: “The Archaeology of New York City”
06-26-02	Woodhaven Historical Society; Queens, New York: “The Archaeology of New York City”
07-08-02	Freeport Memorial Library; Freeport, NY: “The Archaeology of the Lott House”
10-26-02	King Manor Historical Society; Queens, New York: “The Archaeology of New York City”
10-27-02	Fishkill Historical Society; Fishkill, New York: “The Archaeology of New York City”
11-08-02	Port Washington Library; Port Washington, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City”
11-20-02	Bay Ridge Historical Society; Brooklyn, New York: “Lott House Archaeology Project”
12-16-02	Curtis High School; Staten Island, New York: “Archaeology in Your Backyard”
02-05-03	Society for Old Brooklyn; Brooklyn, NY: “The Lott House Archaeology Project”
02-09-03	Archaeological Society of Staten Island; Staten Island, NY: “Lott House Archaeology”
02-28-03	Leif Erickson Society; Brooklyn, NY: “The Lott House Archaeology Project”
10-00-03	Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York: “Teacher Workshop-Archaeology”
01-15-04	Bartow-Pell Society; Bronx, NY: “The Lott House Archaeology Project”
01-30-04	Malloy College; Rockville Center, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City”
03-09-04	Fraunces Tavern; New York, NY: “The Archaeology of New York City”
04-13-04	Oyster Bay Historical Society; Oyster Bay, NY: “The Lott House Archaeology Project”
06-30-04	Woodhaven Historical Society; Queens, NY: “The Lott House Archaeology Project”
07-12-04	Historic District Council/Architectural Institute of America Conference; New York, NY: “Archaeology and Preservation – Working Together”
08-29-04	Sons of the American Revolution; Brooklyn, NY: “The Revolutionary War Project”
10-22-04	City Hall Academy; New York, NY: On Being An Archaeologist
11-08-04	BELHS High School; Bronx, NY: “On Being An Archaeologist”
11-13-04	Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York: “Teacher Workshop-Archaeology”
11-20-04	The Wyckoff House; Brooklyn, NY: “Teacher Workshop – Archaeology”
12-02-04	City Hall Academy; New York, NY: “On Being An Archaeologist”
01-12-05	City Hall Academy; New York, NY: “NYC Archaeology”
01-20-05	City Hall Academy; New York, NY: “NYC in the Revolutionary War”
02-20-05	Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: “Archaeology In Your Backyard”
02-28-05	City Hall Academy; New York, NY: “NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War”
05-23-05	Brooklyn College; Brooklyn, New York: “Archaeology and the Parks Department”
06-11-05	Historic District Council; New York, NY: “Where Have All The Dutch Gone?”

07-27-05	Hofstra University, New York: "Slavery at the Lott House"
10-25-05	Fraunces Tavern Museum; New York, New York: "The Lott House"

## REFERENCES:

Professor H. Arthur Bankoff  
Chairman of Anthropology/Archaeology      or  
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Mr. Leonard Houston, Chief – Environmental Branch  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Planning Division  
Jacob K. Javits Federal Building  
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