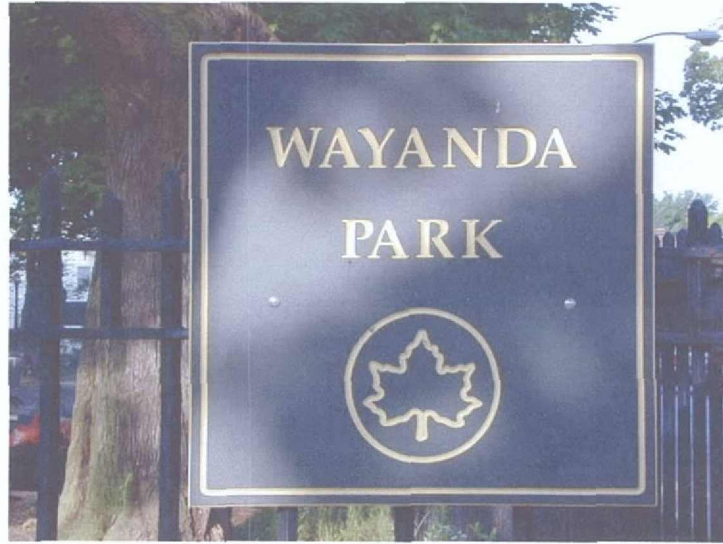


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Loorya 2003

Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey of Wayanda Park, Queens Village, Queens, Queens County, New York.



REC @ LPC
8/26/03

Draft Report

Prepared for:

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

and

City of New York - Department of Parks and Recreation
Queens, New York

Prepared by:

Alyssa Loorya, Principal Investigator
Chris Ricciardi, Field Director

August 2003

Submitted to:

Quigg Development Corporation
6 Hewlett Drive
East Williston, New York 11596

601

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In August 2003, a Phase 1 Cultural Resource Management study, on behalf of Quigg Development Corporation and the City of New York Department of Parks and Recreation, was undertaken at Wayanda Park-Playground. Located in Queens Village, Queens, Queens County, New York, this playground was the site of the Town of Jamaica's, Potter's Field in the nineteenth century. This study involved a limited Phase 1A Documentary Study and Monitoring of hand and machine excavation at the playground by members of Quigg Development Corporation.

Although the site of a former Potter's Field, no previous Cultural Resource Survey has been conducted at Wayanda Park-Playground. Limited documentary information exists with regard to this particular area in the records. Information was gathered from the New York Historical Society, the New York Public Library 42nd Street Map Room and Local History sections, the Jamaica Reading Room at the Jamaica Bay Public Library, the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, Queens Historical Society and the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation's Map Room at the Olmstead Center.

In August of 2002 fragmented remains of a human skeleton were uncovered by Quigg Development Corporation. Till then, no Cultural Resource Survey of the area was undertaken, nor was a qualified archaeologist on site. Excavations were halted and based on consultation with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, a limited Phase 1A was undertaken and monitoring of the site would occur.

Over seventy units of various sizes were excavated to depths ranging from twenty-four to forty-two inches, using hand and mechanical excavation methods. With the exception of a few modern materials, including sewer pipe, glass and brick fragments little in terms of archaeological materials/remains were uncovered. Modern electrical lines criss-cross the area as well. Three fragments of human remains were uncovered from a disturbed context. Further work was halted in that particular unit. After consultation, no further work was required and the fragments were removed.

Although cemetery sites can be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the lack of integrity at this site would preclude listing. No other historic structures are located within the project area and the disturbed nature of the ground, to forty-two inches, limits further archaeological potential. However, the potential for buried remains do exist below forty-two inches, as several human remains, including a skull, were uncovered at six feet below ground surface in 2002. It is the recommendation of this report that if disturbance below forty-two inches is required in the future that archaeological monitoring be included in the Scope of Work.

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1. INTRODUCTION:

Wayanda Playground is located adjacent to Public School 34, at Hollis Avenue and Robard Lane, in Queens Village, Borough of Queens, (Queens County) New York. The Park has been undergoing reconstruction through the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks) Contract Number QG-401 MR. The project called for the development of a playground including children and adolescent swing sets, jungle gyms and sitting areas. During excavation in September 2002, a human skull was uncovered at a depth of approximately six feet below ground surface by the contractor, Quigg Development Corporation (QDC). At that time, QDC did not contract with an archaeologist to be on site, nor had they (or Parks) conducted a pre-excavation Phase 1A Documentary Study. The excavation was halted and the New York City Police Department and City Medical Examiner's Office was called to investigate.

An on site investigation revealed additional human remains which were removed from site. The area was covered over by asphalt and all further work halted. Upon consultation with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC), QDC's Scope Of Work (SOW) was redesigned.

LPC recommended that a limited Phase 1A Documentary Report be produced and that a certified Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) archaeologist monitor further excavation. A physical anthropologist was required to be on-call in the event that further human remains were uncovered during QDCs excavation. The Archaeologist would then produce a combined Phase 1A/1B report for the project and submit it to the LPC for comments and approval.

2. DOCUMENTARY STUDY:

BACKGROUND:

As required by the revised SOW for the Wayanda Playground Project, what follows is a limited, supplemental documentary study to ascertain the state of the burials in this former burial ground. The limited nature of this study is based upon the timeframe of excavation that QDC and Parks had set for the completion of the project. Parks initially conducted a limited in-house documentary study of the project area, but nothing was formalized into a comprehensive report. A limited survey of documentary resources was undertaken at the New York Public Library, the Queens Historical Society at the Jamaica Branch of the Queens Public Library and the Parks archives and maps at the Olmstead Center. Minimal documentary resources and/or references to Wayanda Park were recovered during the documentary research phase, thus providing an incomplete history of the site.

HISTORY:

Wayanda Park playground is located in Queens, (Queens County) New York in the area that is today known as Queens Village/Hollis, at Hollis Avenue and Robard Lane (property Q082). It lies directly behind Public School 34. This area was part of the area formerly known as the Town of Jamaica before the incorporation of New York City in 1898.

The Town of Jamaica was settled in 1656 as an agricultural community. This area was one of the oldest settled areas in Queens County and Long Island. The village was originally called *Little Plains* in reference to the nature of the landscape and was under Dutch control for many years. Despite being a Dutch controlled area there was a large English population. Yet during the Revolutionary War the majority of Jamaica's residents sided with the American forces.

Following the War growth and expansion of the area occurred very slowly until the mid 1800s. During the mid-nineteenth century many European immigrants began to enter the overall New York area. Searching for housing options, many moved to the agricultural towns in the outlying

areas of Queens, Bronx and Kings Counties. In 1856 the area of *Little Plains* was renamed Queens, after the County. In 1923 the term *Village* was added to form the current neighborhood name of *Queens Village* to avoid confusion with the borough name (Queens Chamber of Commerce, 2003).

Before the middle of the nineteenth century the Town's burial ground was located at Prospect Cemetery at 160th Street, just south of the present day Long Island Railroad station. Apparently, the cemetery became overcrowded fairly quickly. The Jamaica Board of Trustees passed a Resolution on April 7, 1844 that authorized the Town Superintendent to select an area from public lands known as "the Little Plains", not to be less than two acres, and that it was intended to serve as the Town's Potter's Field (Seyfried, 1974). The Superintendent was also authorized to survey the land prior to the area serving as the free burying ground for those in need.

The selected tract from the public lands was 3.14 acres that extended along Hollis Avenue and was approximately 288 feet in depth, from the road. The area, present day Wayanda Park, became the pauper's burial ground for Jamaica's, and later other neighboring town's, paupers, tramps, criminals, mentally ill and unidentified corpses (Seyfried, 1974).

An 1872 article of the *Whitestone Herald* noted that the Potter's Field of Queens appeared desolate and contained no tombstones. The article reported that graves were laid with no system other than to bury white persons in one area of the cemetery and "colored" persons in another. Only a wooden stake, that would eventually rot away, marked the burials (Whitestone Herald, 1872).

On April 27, 1878 at a Jamaica Town meeting, a Resolution by the Trustees of the Town authorized the Country Superintendents of the Poor to begin interments at the Town burying ground in Queens from other nearby towns. Among those interred were asylum inmates and poorhouse residents from Flushing, Newtown, Hempstead, North Hempstead and Oyster Bay in addition to Jamaica residents. Among the few known interments are John Kempel (buried 1881) who murdered his wife; Louisa Walters (1882); John E. Ottalono; William Brandes, a suicide

found on Atlantic Avenue in Brooklyn (1897) and Terence Hartford, a Civil War veteran and farm hand who had no family (Seyfried 1974).

Though the area was regularly fenced off, the cemetery rapidly took on a dilapidated condition. In 1892 a Town Burial Ground Committee was established in an attempt to rectify this situation. In 1893 laborers were hired to begin a clean-up of the property and it was determined that henceforth every burial would be marked (Seyfried, 1974).

In an article in the *Queens Hollis Times* (February 2, 1934) a resident named John Collison, 65 years old at the time, claims that his family was one of the earliest to settle in the area. He states that his grandfather owned the land from Springfield Blvd., south of Hollis Avenue and north of 177th Street to 212th Street and, that he donated the land to the Town of Queens to be used as the burial ground (Powell, 1934). However, no documentary evidence could be found to support or refute this. The only evidence lies in the minutes of the Jamaica town meetings, as cited in Seyfried 1974, that reference the search for a new burial ground. According to the minutes the site was chosen from "public lands", not privately owned property.

When Queens County and its towns became incorporated into the larger City of New York, the use of the Potter's Field ceased (Department of Parks and Recreation, 1912 and Seyfried 1974). The area lay unused and unkempt until August of 1907 when a petition was circulate among Queens Village residents to turn the Potter's Filed into a public park. The petition was presented to the Board of Estimated in March 1908 and met with no opposition. A sum of \$5000 was appropriated to "convert" the area. However, there is no record if those plans were carried out (Seyfried, 1974).

In 1911 the then New York City Parks Commissioner Walter G. Eliot petitioned the Board of Estimate to transfer the plot to the Parks Department. Parks agreed to clean-up the area and convert it into a playground. The clean-up began in 1912 and Parks reported that no traces of any more than two or three disturbed burials were found (Department of Parks and Recreation, 1912).

It was determined by Parks that all evidence of burials had been obliterated (Borough of Queens, 1912). No attempts at disinterment were made of the burials that may have remained underground. The transformation of the area consisted of no more than smoothing over the ground surface. Upon the opening of the park it was renamed "Wayanda", an Algonquin term for '*place of happy hearts*', by the Parks Commissioner (Rabin, 1985 and Department of Parks and Recreation, 2001).

According to the 1926 Queens Parks Report improvements to Wayanda Park included the construction of a dike surrounding the tennis courts, installation of concrete curbing around the tennis courts to facilitate the area being flooded in Winter for ice skating; the laying of graveled paving of paths, the installation of backstops at the ball fields; the installation of a drinking fountain(s) and construction of a seepage basin (Department of Parks and Recreation, 1926 and 1927-1928).

The playground was later refurbished during the Depression-era and again in 1950 under the tenure of Parks Commissioner Robert Moses. At that time a comfort station, with proper drainage and sewer systems installed, was constructed, in addition to sand pits, handball courts, a softball field and the installation of play equipment. The work conducted implies that some degree of grading may have occurred on site at this time.

Major improvements to Wayanda Park have occurred since Parks assumed control of the area in the twentieth century. Many of the improvements involved subsurface excavation that may or may not have impacted upon the nineteenth century burial ground. There is no record to confirm or dispute any such impact. There is no mention of disinterment of any graves in any of the Parks records. Based on the limited documentary information, it is possible that any significant (i.e. greater than five feet) subsurface excavation may impact any pre-existing burials.

3. MONITORING REPORT:

BACKGROUND:

Excavations by QDC began on August 11, 2003 after a year-long hiatus. The original excavations had been halted due to the discovery of a human skull and other associated skeletal remains in an area excavated to a depth of approximately six feet for a catch basin for a proposed spray shower system. The result of the unexpected discovery of human remains was that the original SOW was modified and no further excavation would occur on site until an RPA certified archaeologist completed the limited Phase 1A Documentary Study and that the archaeologist would monitor all further construction, with a Physical Anthropologist on-call in case further human remains were uncovered. The SOW proposed that excavations continue in August 2003 (see Appendix A).

Alyssa Loorya and Christopher Ricciardi, both RPA Certified Archaeologists, were engaged to conduct the Phase 1A Documentary Report, monitor the August 2003 excavation by QDC and produce the final report that combined the Phase 1A and Field Report. Dr. Alfred L. Rosenberger, Ph.D. was the physical anthropologist on-call. Jennifer Borishansky and Elizabeth Martin assisted in the documentary research.

The excavations by QDC followed the Requirements Contract map titled *Wayanda Platground¹* (PS34) located at Hollis Ave. & Robard Land. Prop # Q082 – Footing Location Plan (see Appendix B).

¹ Please note that this misspelling as it appears on the official Parks & Recreation map.)

FIELD REPORT:

Excavation began by hand in the area labeled "Swings" on the modified map (see Appendix B). Units in this area are labeled E 1-8 and I 1 -22 (see Figure 1). QDC's crew averaged between three to six men. Until a determination of the composition of the soil, stratigraphy of the area and the consideration of the depths of individual excavation units, construction machinery was not immediately employed. Upon satisfaction of these criteria by the on-site archaeologists were met, mechanical equipment was used.



Figure 1 Images of the project area.

Asphalt, placed over the project area after the uncovering of the human remains in 2002, was removed from the excavation areas. The asphalt layer in this area was of uniform depth, approximately six to six and a half inches, consisted of two paving episodes. All units contained a level of clean sandy fill immediately below the asphalt. This sandy fill layer ranged in depth from one and a half to two inches in the southern most units to over one foot in the northern units. The first series of units to be excavated in this area were labeled E 1-8, which were thirty-six by eighteen inches. The unit labeled E3 exhibited the most distinct stratigraphy containing four layers (see Figure 2). Beneath the sandy fill layer some units displayed a layer of what appeared to be an old layer of topsoil. This layer was an organic brown soil that contained tree roots, some clinker, *modern* brick and Styrofoam. It appears that this layer may have been placed in



Figure 2 Unit E3 in the "Swings" area.

the Park area during the Parks renovations of the 1920s and 1950s. Unit E6 contained an electrical pipe in the southwest corner at a depth of twenty inches. All units labeled E 1-8 were excavated to a depth of approximately thirty-six inches.



Figure 3. Backdirt from the excavation for the "Swings"

The second series of units excavated in this area, labeled I 1-22 were twelve by twelve post holes (see Figure 4). These units all displayed a stratigraphy similar to the excavated units E 1 through 8. The eastern line of post holes, I 1-7, contained some rubble in the form of concrete mixed with the sandy fill. Units I 6 and I 12 also contained a piece of broken salt-glazed ceramic sewer pipe just below the sandy fill level. All units were excavated to a depth of twenty-four inches and in the majority of the units the sandy fill level extended to the bottom of the unit



Figure 4 Units I 4 & 7

Based upon the stratigraphy from these units it appeared that the sandy fill was used to level the property from a southern point and leading up to the road. It is likely that this modification occurred during the last know renovation to the park in 1950s during the tenure of Parks Commissioner Robert Moses, when this playground area was originally paved over.

There was no evidence of significant artifactual remains and no evidence of human remains in this area.

The second area to be excavated was the area labeled “Kiddie Swings” on the modified map (Appendix B). This area contained units labeled E 9-16 and I 23-43. The stratigraphic pattern observed in the previous area was repeated with the sandy fill layer deepening as it approached closer to the road (see Figure 5). There was one exception however, the units along the western wall of the ‘Kiddie Swings’ area. These units contained a six and a half inch layer of asphalt, comprised of two distinct paving episodes and topsoil. There was some sandy fill mixed with the topsoil but the sand did not present a distinct layer as it had in other units. Units I 34-37 were immediately adjacent to the southernmost western units and composed entirely of the sandy fill once the asphalt had been removed.



Figure 5 Unit E 12

There was no evidence of significant artifactual remains and no evidence of human remains in this area.



Figure 6 Jungle Gym B area.

The area labeled Jungle Gym B was immediately adjacent to two large Oak trees (see Figure 6). All excavated units were highly disturbed with tree roots (Appendix B). Beneath the six and a half inch layer of asphalt the soil was composed of topsoil and clean sandy fill that had been heavily mixed due to the tree root disturbance. Excavation units in this area consisted of a series of post holes thirteen by thirteen

(labeled as "A" on the map) and ten by ten (labeled as "B" on the map). All units were excavated to a depth of forty-two inches. Due to the disturbed nature of the soil and the constrained size of the excavation units the crew employed construction machinery. Each unit was carefully monitored during this excavation and random units were chosen for closer investigation (sifting) of the soil. In total one third of these units had the soil sifted through by hand. None of the excavated units revealed any discernible stratigraphy and the soil was consistent throughout the units, uniform below the asphalt to the excavated depth of forty-two inches.

There was no evidence of significant artifactual remains and no evidence of human remains in this area.

The area excavated for the Slides (Appendix B) contained a variety of excavated units including two large units. The unit dimensions, in inches, were as follows: "A" thirteen by thirteen; "B" ten by ten; "C" thirty by thirty; "D" ten by twenty-eight; "H" twenty-eight by thirteen. All units

were excavated to a depth of forty-two inches except for "H" which was excavated to a depth of



Figure 7 Slides Unit H exhibiting pipe running diagonal to the unit walls.

thirty-six inches. As in the area of Jungle Gym B, construction machinery was employed to aid the excavation of the smaller units. Each unit was carefully monitored during this excavation and random units were chosen and the soil sifted through by hand. The soil in this area consisted of a rubble-laden fill, mixed with bits of concrete and brick to a depth of thirty-six inches. Beneath the rubble to soil was a medium brown humus similar to the soil in which

the rubble was embedded. In the unit labeled "H" a pipe was uncovered at thirty-six inches below surface running diagonal to the walls of the unit (see Figure 7). The pipe cross cut the entire unit. Unsure of the nature of the pipe, excavation was halted in this unit at this depth as the remaining six inches, called for on the plan, was not necessary for the stability of the planned unit. The only artifacts uncovered in this area consisted of a broken metal pipe and the bits of concrete and brick found throughout the area.

The post-holes excavated for the fence labeled "J" (Appendix B), along the southern edge of the playground area were fourteen by fourteen inches and excavated to a depth of forty-four inches (see Figure 8). Due to the size and confines of the area construction machinery was employed to aid in the excavation.



Figure 8 Typical example of "J" area excavations.

All units were carefully monitored during the excavation. All the units along the fence line consisted of clean sandy fill beneath the surface asphalt. The only artifact from any of these units was a single modern brick from J5 (see Figure 9).



Figure 9 Brick from Unit J5

The area labeled Jungle Gym A (Appendix B) was the only area to reveal any material evidence.



Figure 10 Sample unit from Jungle Gym A area.

Like the other areas of the property this area was also disturbed (see Figure 10). The excavation units in this area are labeled and their dimensions, in inches, are as follows: "A" thirteen by thirteen; "B" ten by ten; "C" thirty by thirty; "D" ten by twenty-eight. All units were excavated to a depth of forty- two inches. There was little evidence of the clean sandy fill in this area except for the southern most units. The soil beneath the

asphalt in this area was topsoil that contained some artifact remains. Among these are modern brick, broken bathroom tile and a circa 1950s bottle fragment (see Figure 11). Most of the units displayed no discernible stratigraphy. One "A" series unit along the southern, edge contained what appears to be an electrical pipe at thirty inches below ground surface.



Figure 11 Examples of artifacts from Jungle Gym A area.



Excavation unit "C" displayed the most significant stratigraphy and reveal three bone fragments at 20 to 22 inches below surface. These fragments are poorly preserved and out of context. They were uncovered in and ashy layer associated with an asphalt layer that contained plastic and Styrofoam. Three of the bones are highly fragmented and unidentifiable. The fourth is a human arm bone, the element is the radius. It is presumed that the other three fragments are also human.



Figure 12 Excavation Unit C that contained human remains.

With the discovery of these bone fragments excavation was halted and the remainder of the unit was carefully excavated by hand (see Figure 12). There was no other evidence of human remains or any other bones fragments. There was no evidence of a burial, primary or otherwise and no further material evidence was recovered. It is likely that these bone fragments were disturbed during twentieth century work that occurred in the park. They were found at a level that was above the intrusion of an electrical pipe in an adjacent unit. It may be presumed that the remainder of this burial is disturbed and lies elsewhere on the property or was removed during other excavation work.

Due to the nature of this discovery the physical anthropologist was not called in. Further, as there was no other evidence of human remains found anywhere else on site and this was the final unit to be excavated it was determined that there was no cause to halt the installation of the playground equipment. Consultation with the LPC concurred with the archaeologist's on site assessment.

Upon consultation with Ramona Flores of Parks, the human bone fragments will be returned to Parks for re-interment with the remains uncovered in 2002.



Figure 13: Human remains – fragments from Unit C

4. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Based upon the excavations for the proposed playground at Wayanda Park it has been determined that there has been a significant degree of disturbance to the site and therefore the site contains little significance within the upper most three ^{feet} of buried soil. As demonstrated, there are utility lines on the site at a depth of at least three feet below the current ground surface. It has also been demonstrated that there has been some degree of grading on the property. It appears that some areas of the property were uneven leading to the road. These areas were filled with clean sand and the property surfaced with asphalt in the 1950s during the last known improvements.

It is recommended that an archaeologist monitor any future subsurface work in the park that will impact below three feet. According to historic research the cemetery consisted of more than three acres while the playground occupies a small portion of that area. However, there is no documentary evidence that any of the burials were removed from the site and the possibility of uncovering human remains, with significant construction work below the three-foot level, remains likely.

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APPENDIX A: Scopes of Work
Quigg Development Corporation and
Archaeological Project

CHANGE ORDER FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
WAYANDA PLAYGROUND

BACKGROUND

Wayanda Playground, adjacent to Public School No. 34, located at Hollis Avenue and Robard Lane, Borough of Queens, is being reconstructed under DPR Requirements Contract No. QG-401MR. The site was a mid-nineteenth century burial ground or potters field. The playground area of the site has been reconstructed twice prior to the present reconstruction. Previous attempts at disinterment and relocations of burials are not known.

In September 2002, during excavation to a depth of 5 - 6 feet for a new spray shower catch basin, a human skull was encountered. The contractor was directed to stop work. The New York Police Department and Medical Examiner's Office were contacted. The Medical Examiner's Office conducted an onsite investigation and found additional skeleton remains, which were removed from the site to their office, and subsequently identified to be an earlier burial. The excavated earth was backfilled into the original location. The layout plan was redesigned to allow for grading and paving without further excavation. The site is now ready for installation of play equipment, which requires excavations for concrete footings per the attached layout plan.

SCOPE OF WORK

The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission has been notified. It has been determined that an archaeologist is to be at the site to observe further excavations and determine the course of action to be taken. A forensic anthropologist is to be "on call". The intent is to preserve or mitigate further damage to the existing burials at the site.

All archaeological work is to be performed or directed by a registered professional archaeologist, who must be certified or eligible for certification by the Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA), and/or qualified under the federal standards set by the Department of the Interior, with current resume on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, per the attached list. All work is to be performed under the provisions of applicable State and City regulations governing archaeological investigations. Appropriate work may be performed by an archaeologist technician. A physical (forensic) anthropologist shall be "on-call" to come to the site in the event that human remains are encountered to identify what has been found. The physical anthropologist must have a graduate degree in a relevant field and significant research experience with human remains found in archaeological contexts.

The archaeological work to be performed shall be in three steps: documentary study, monitoring of construction excavation with investigative forensic testing and preparation of a summary monitoring report.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DOCUMENTARY STUDY

Minimal research of known archival records and archaeological resources is to be conducted to document the site's use, assess the probability that the site has been disturbed by previous playground construction work and determine if earlier disinterment and reburials are documented. Research is to focus on primary documents pertaining to the site. A summary report of findings is to be prepared and issued to the Agency.

MONITORING OF CONSTRUCTION EXCAVATION **(AND INVESTIGATIVE FORENSIC TESTING)**

The site has been paved and is ready for installation of play equipment with concrete footings to the depths and in the locations shown on the attached layout plan.

The archaeologist shall observe all remaining subsurface excavations to be performed at the site. Construction machinery may be employed in the excavation that is being monitored. The archaeologist shall closely observe and should sample the earth from the construction related excavation while work is in progress. A physical forensic anthropologist is to be available to come to the site in the event human remains or potential human remains are found. If human remains are identified, the Department of Parks and the Landmarks Preservation Commission must be immediately notified and consulted to determine further action.

The intent is to preserve all existing burials in their present position. If encountered, the burials are to be left in place through redesign or relocation of the footings or other elements requiring excavation of the site.

Primary burials are burials which have not been disturbed since interment. They may contain remains of coffins, complete skeletons, and artifacts associated with the burial such as shroud pins, buttons, or jewelry. The Landmarks Preservation Commission will consider a burial primary even if part of the grave has been disturbed or destroyed, but the rest is intact and in good condition. Disarticulated bones, and fragments of bones, are considered to be fragmentary burials.

If the archaeologist observes that the contractor has encountered a burial or fragment during subsurface excavation, the archaeologist will have the authority to stop the construction work to determine whether or not any significant resources have been encountered. The physical anthropologist "on call" shall come to the site in the event that human remains are encountered to perform investigative forensic testing to identify what has been found. If a primary burial is found, the construction work will be redesigned and the burial protected in place.

SUMMARY REPORT

Results of the field construction subsurface excavation observations, an analysis of the findings and recommendations for preservation and interpretation of the archaeological resources at the site are to be provided in a written report to the New York City Parks Department and the Landmarks Preservation Commission.

The report must fully document the monitoring of excavations and analysis of encountered artifacts. A plan is to be provided showing where the work was conducted.

If archaeological resources are uncovered, the archaeologist and the physical anthropologist (if human remains are found) must analyze what was found to place their findings into context. The report is to include a synthesis of this work, including recommendations for reinterment of previously excavated human remains.

Approval of the report shall be obtained by the Parks Department and Land marks Preservation Commission.

From: Shridat Nehall (Resident Engineer)
To: Michael Hubartt (Director, RCU)

0

Date: 09-20-2002

Site: Wayanda Playground

Address: Hollis Ave and Robard Lane, (Off Springfield Blvd), Jamaica N.Y.

Contract #: QG-401MR

Contractor: Quigg Development

On Friday September 20, 2002 I received a call around 8:25 a.m. from Quigg Development informing me that a human skull was discovered during the process of excavating to install a catch basin at Wayanda Plgd. The contractor was told to stop all work, seal off the area with caution tape, and wait for further directions.

I informed the Borough Coordinator Ramona Flores and my supervisor Jonel Vulkan of the situation. The Police Department was called. I met with Ramona Flores and Rosie Quigg from Quigg Development at the jobsite around 9:15 a.m.

The police showed up 30 minutes later and were informed of the situation. They told us the medical examiner would have to come to examine the remains. One officer stayed on site to keep guard, while awaiting the medical examiner.

Around 1:30 p.m. the medical examiner showed up. From their onsite investigation, they came to the conclusion that there was no criminal activity involved. The medical examiner found additional skeleton remains, believed to be at least 80 yr. old.

According to history, a section of the park was a burial ground over a hundred years ago. The area where the contractor was excavating was previously developed for playground equipment. Since the area excavated was previously developed, the unearthed remains were not anticipated.

Reconstruction was being done along the north playground area within Wayanda Park with the removal of old play equipment and pavements. The south end of the Park is an open grass area where the burial ground was believed to be according to history.

The human skull was found approximately 5-6 feet below grade next to where a new spray shower catch basin was being installed.

Construction work has stopped and the site is secured until the Agency investigates the matter further to determine the course of action to be taken.

Those individuals at the scene to investigate the situation were:

Thomas E Weil: Investigator 105 PCT (718) 776-9261

Amy Mundorff: Medical Examiner (212) 447-7571

Jim Driscoll: Queens Historical Society (718) 939-0647 Ext 18

Alyssa Loorya, M.A., RPA and Christopher Ricciardi, M.A., RPA
4110 Quentin Road
Brooklyn, NY 11234
718-645-3962

Re: Scope of Work - Wayanda Playground Project, Queens, New York

The Wayanda Playground Project is located in Queen's Village, New York and is being conducted by the Quigg Development Corporation (QDC) of East Williston, New York (Rosemarie Quigg, Director). I, Alyssa Loorya, have been contracted to prepare a limited documentary study and to monitor the installation of fencing around the site.

QDC has been contracted by the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation's, Capital Division Group to complete to construction of the playground.

The two phases of this project are as follows:

A limited documentary study of the site will be conducted. This study will supplement previously acquired historical information from the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation. This study will survey historic materials at the Olmstead Center and the Queens Historical Society, located at the Jamaica Branch of the Queens Borough Public Library.

Any newly acquired historical data will be synthesized and written up along with the previously supplied historical information.

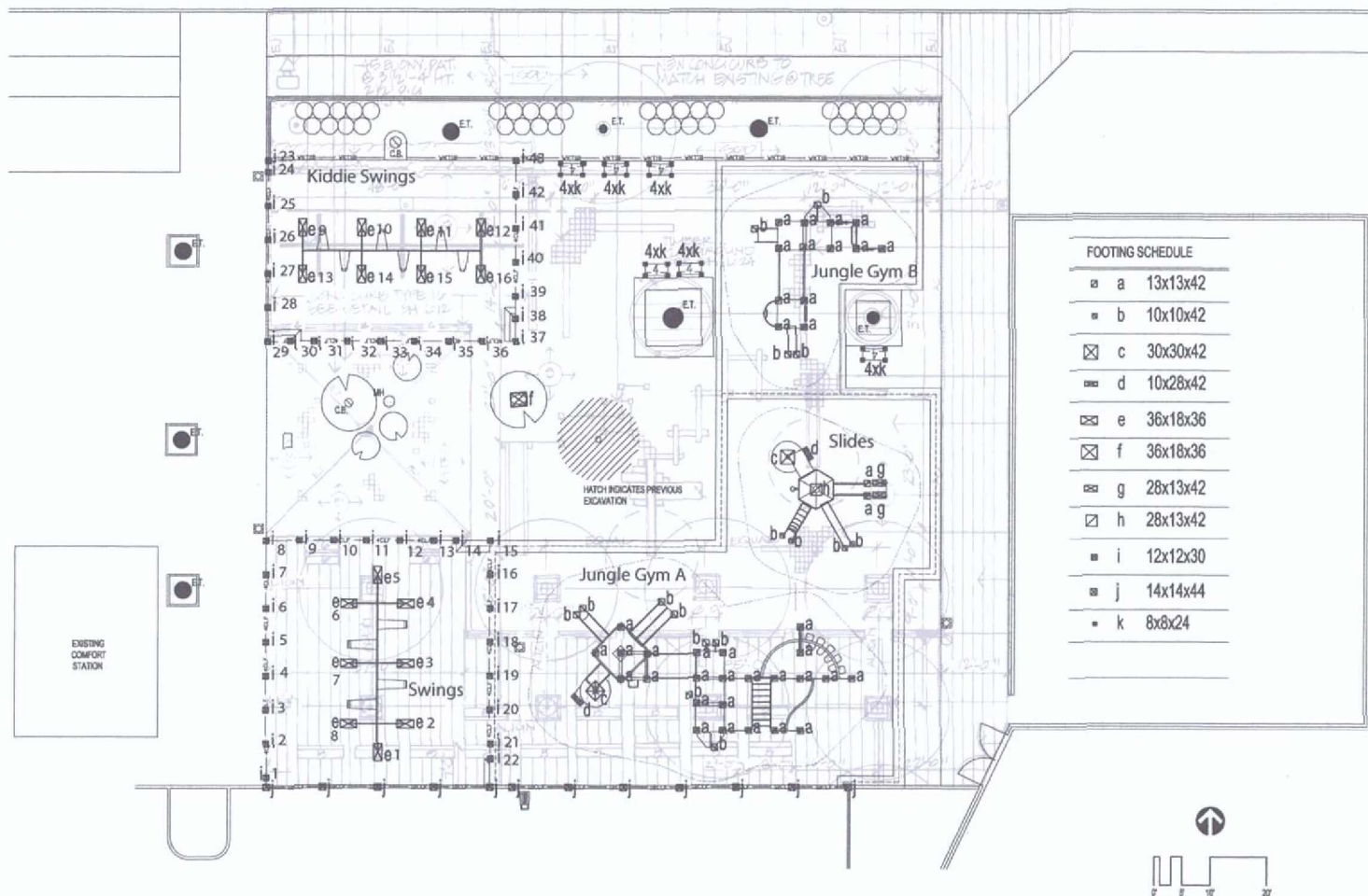
The second phase of this project will require monitoring of the excavation for footings for the installation of the playground fence. All field work will be conducted in accordance with accepted archaeological monitoring practices.

Due to the sensitive nature of this Playground as a former Potter's Field, all excavations will be carefully monitored to insure that no skeletal or other culturally sensitive remains are disturbed. Should any skeletal remains or in situ burials be uncovered, all excavations by QDC will be halted and a physical anthropologist called in for consultation. Following the determination of the physical anthropologist, the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation and the Landmarks Preservation Commission will be called in for consultation to determine how to further proceed with the project.

Any artifactual remains will be washed, catalogued and analyzed.

A final report that includes the limited documentary study, a full report of the monitoring phase of the project, including field notes, maps and photographs, and any artifact analysis will be compiled and submitted to QDC for submission to the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation and the Landmarks Preservation Commission.

APPENDIX B: Site Map



FOOTING SCHEDULE

a	13x13x42
b	10x10x42
c	30x30x42
d	10x28x42
e	36x18x36
f	36x18x36
g	28x13x42
h	28x13x42
i	12x12x30
j	14x14x44
k	8x8x24

PROJECT TITLE WAYANDA PLAYGROUND (PS34)
located at HOLLIS AVE. & ROBARD LANE. Prop # Q082

DRAWING TITLE PLAN OF PROPOSED EXCAVATIONS

APPROVED BY CHIEF OF DESIGN
BONNIE KOEPEL

APPROVED BY CHIEF ENGINEER
JOHN J. NATOLI

DESIGNED BY. PB
DRAWN BY. PB
CHECKED BY. PB
APPROVED BY. MH

BOROUGH QUEENS
SHEET. 0 OF 0
SCALE. 1" = 10'-0"
DATE. 05 NOV 02



QG-401MR
EXC-I

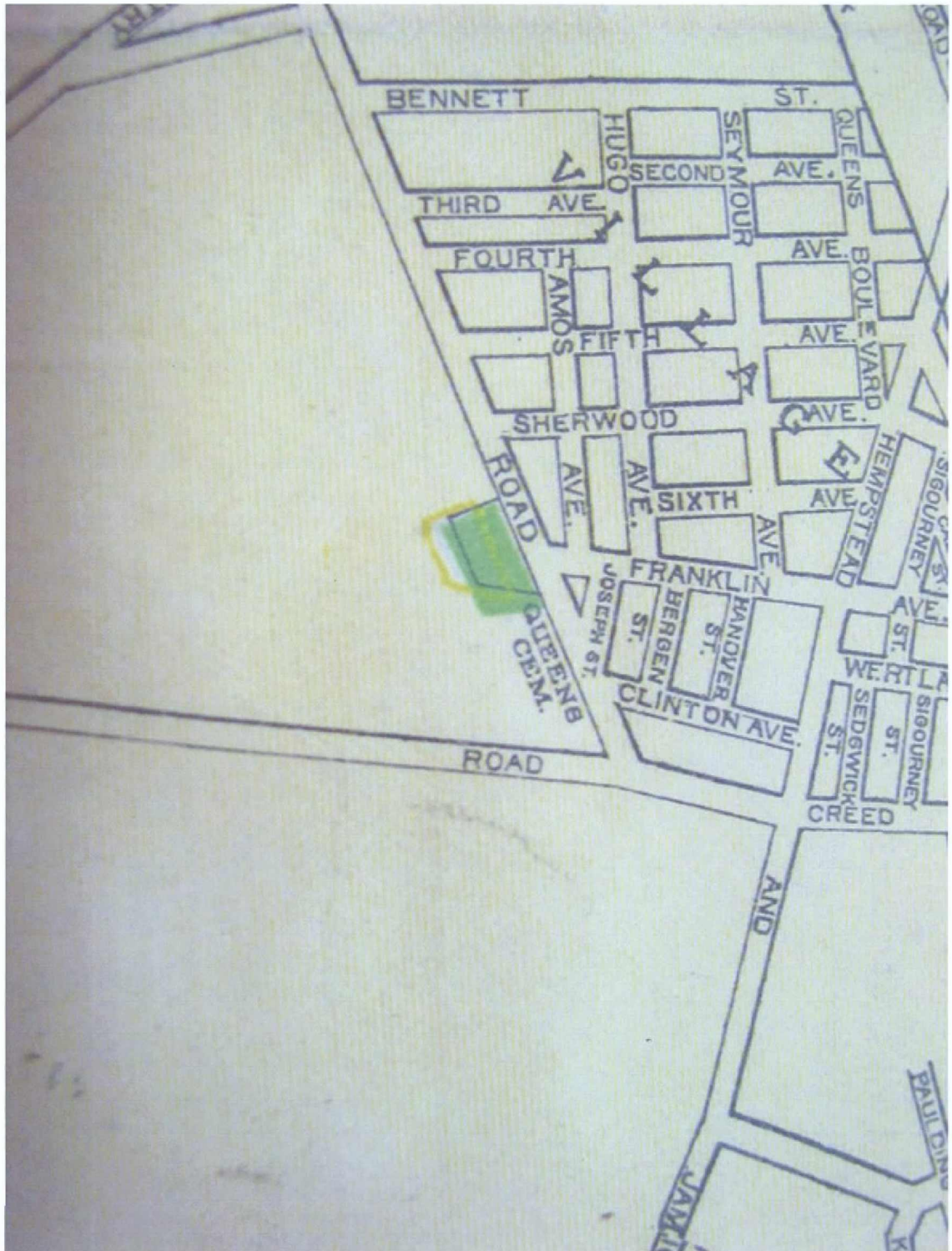
APPENDIX C: Maps, Photographs and Profiles



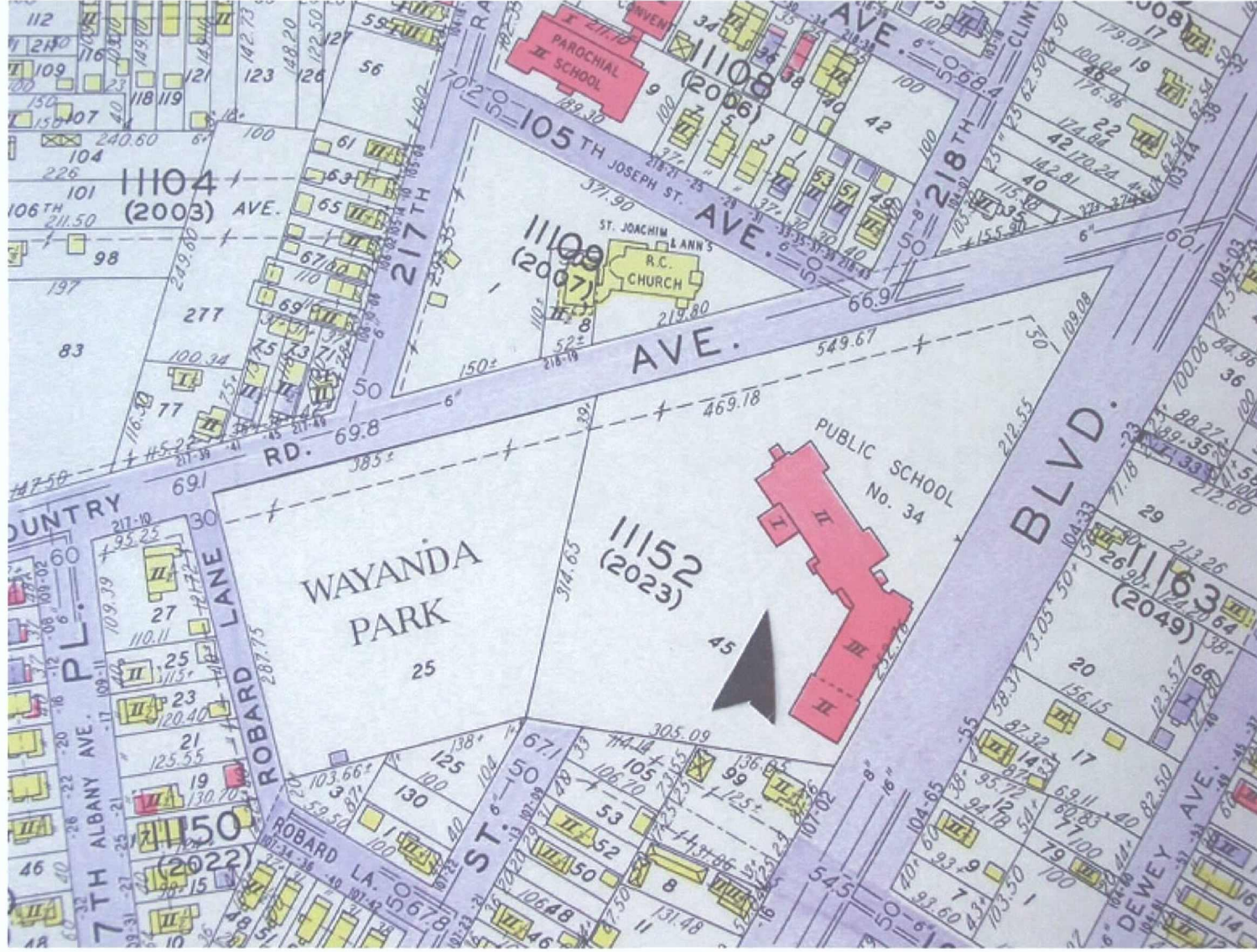
Hyde Atlas – 1899

[illegible]

C-2



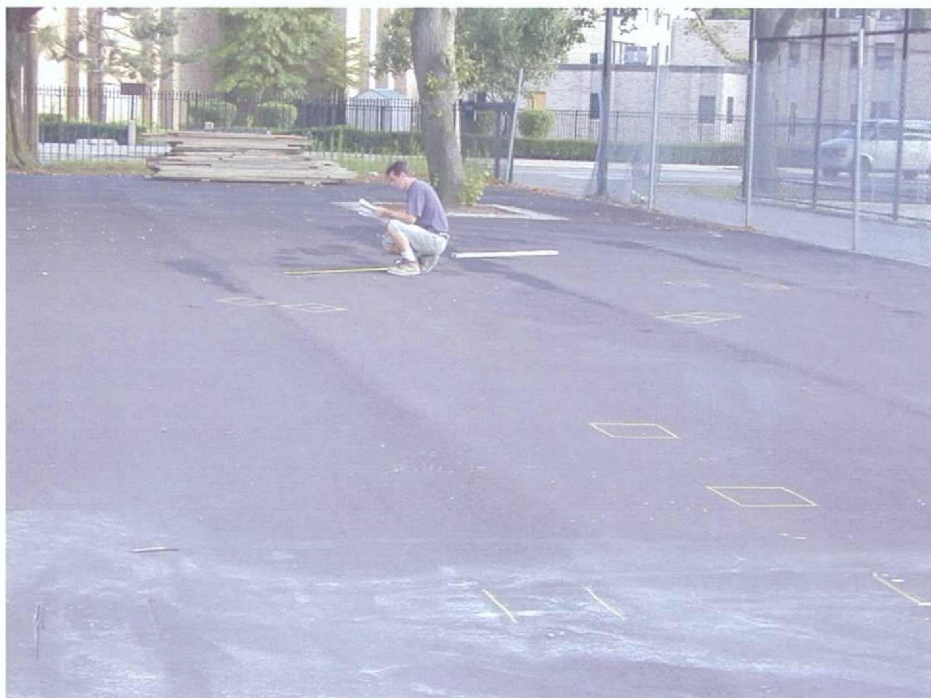
Rand McNally 1903



Hyde 1942 vol. 1 pl. 14 - 2



Wyanda Park – Project Area



Wyanda Park – Laying out the Jungle Gym



Wayanda Park – Electrical Pipe – E 6



Wayanda Park – E 4

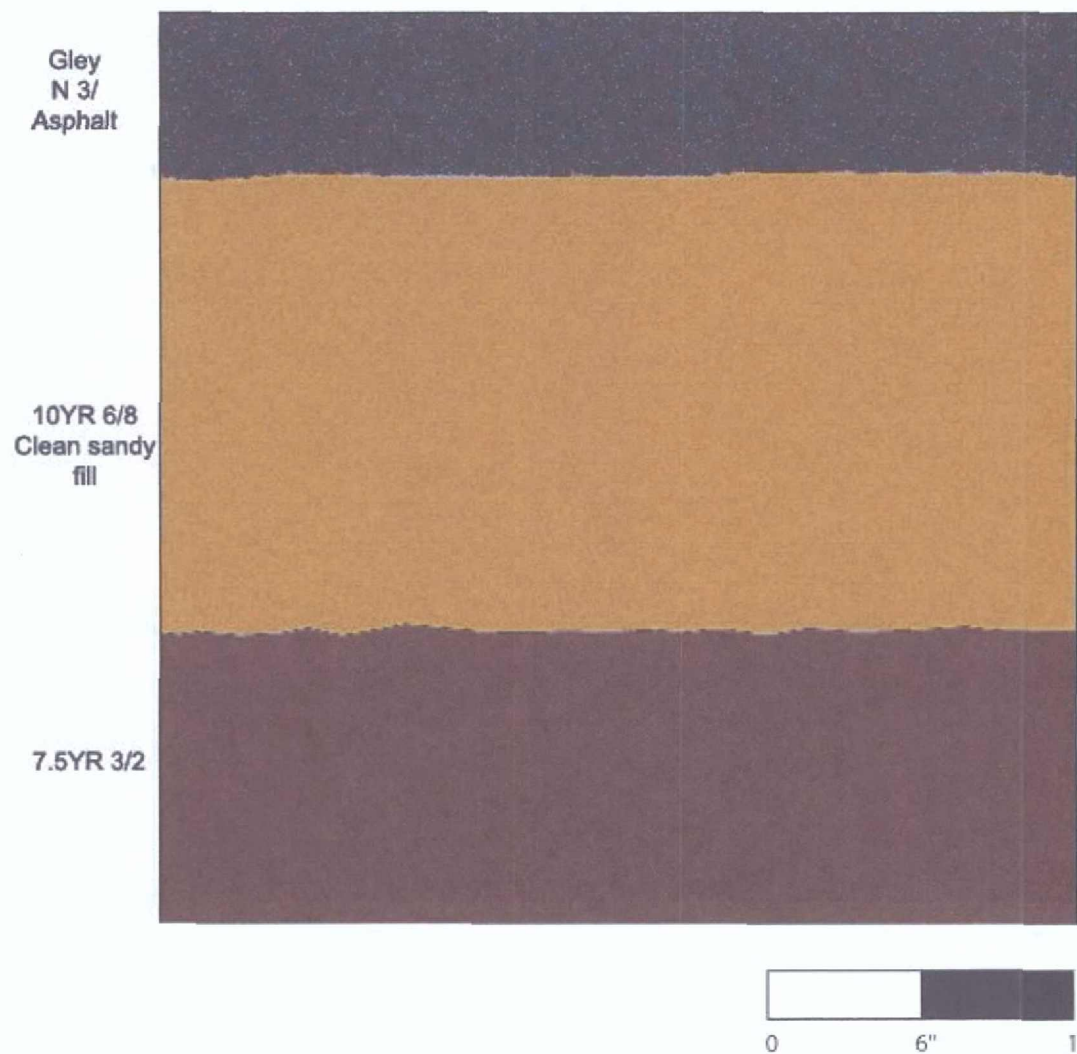


Wayanda Park – I footings



Wayanda Park – I footings excavations – note the clean fill

profile from Unit E3

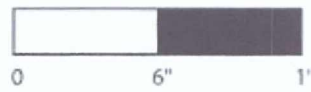
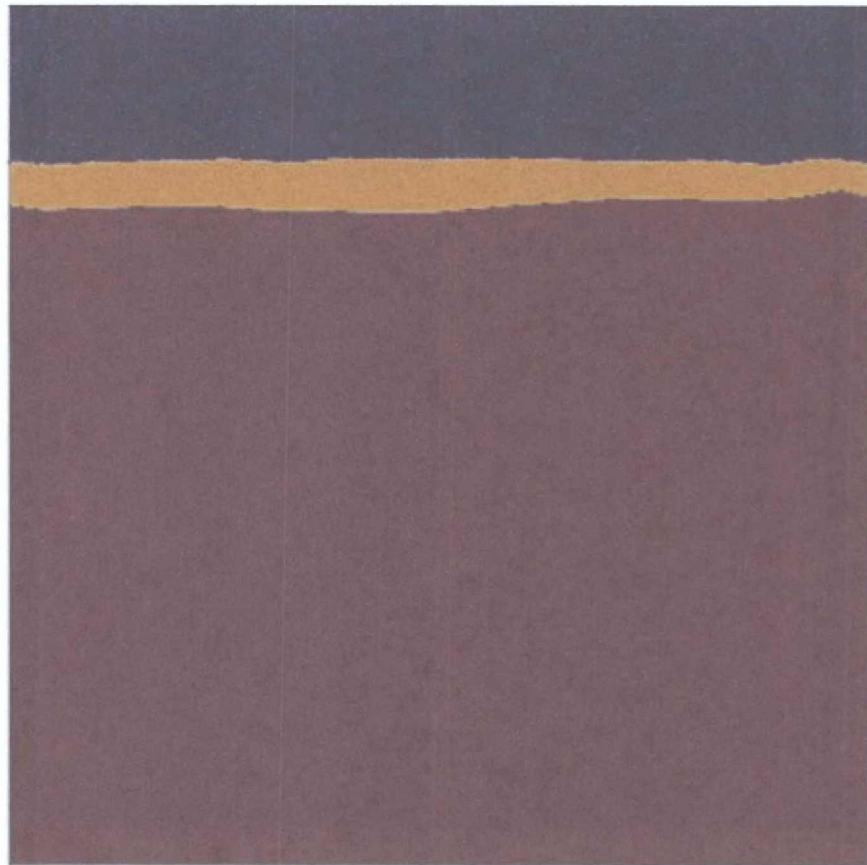


profile E6

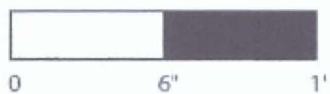
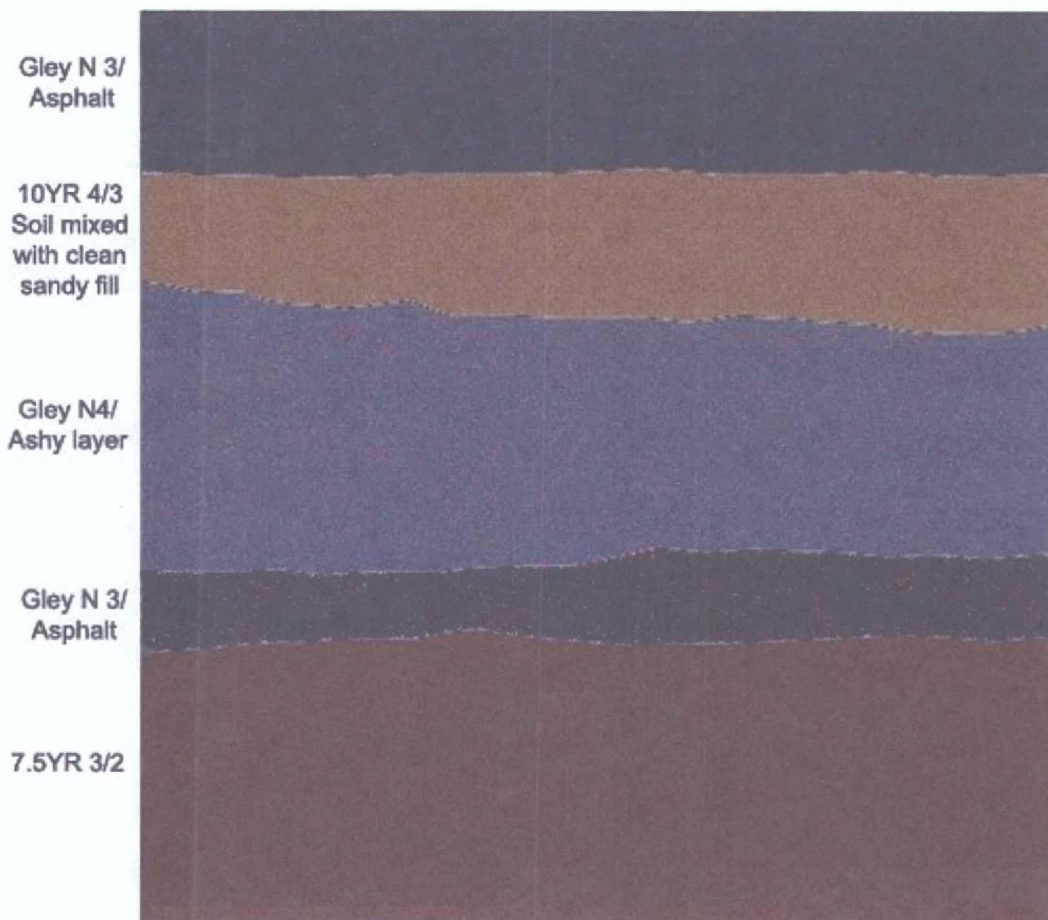
Gley N/3
Asphalt

10YR 6/8
Clean Sandy fill

7.5YR 3/2



Unit C profile



* human remains were found in the ashy layer.

APPENDIX D: Curriculum Vitals

Alyssa Loorya
4110 Quentin Road
Brooklyn, New York 11234-4322
(718) 645-3962 or (347) 922-5581
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: June 2004.

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

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

EMPLOYMENT:

QUIGG DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
Principle Investigator, Wayanda Park Project, August 2003

NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Educational Consultant, March 2001 to present
Developed special content curriculum for NYC Board of Education to meet national and state
standards using primary resource historic preservation material and teacher development

A.J. CONTRACTING INCORPORATED
Principle Investigator, Gravesend Cemetery Project, January-March 2002

BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER
Laboratory Director, September 2001 to present
City Hall Park Project

AUDUBON SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT
Project Archaeologist, May 2001

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, New York and Hendrick I. Lott House, Brooklyn, NY

SOUTH STREET SEAPORT MUSEUM
Archaeological Educator, September 1999 to June 2001

HENDRICK I. LOTT HOUSE PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION
Consultant, November 1998 to present

COMPUTER CONSULTANT

1999 to present

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

NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Assistant Site Supervisor, October 1998 to December 1998

Chambers Street Project; New York, New York

BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER

Teacher Assistant, June to July 2001, June 2002

Hendrick I. Lott House, Brooklyn, NY and New Utrecht Church, Brooklyn, NY

INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AT MANHATTANVILLE COLLEGE

Curriculum Developer and Archaeological Educator, September 1997 to December 1998

PS 134, New York, New York

Scarsdale Elementary School, Scarsdale, New York

Congregation Emmanuel of Harrison, New York

Temple Israel of New Rochelle, New York

VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE:

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, New York; Pieter Claesen Wyckoff Homestead, Brooklyn, New York;

Timothy Knapp House, Rye, New York

Excavator, May 1995 and June 1994

Pieter Claesen Wyckoff Homestead, Brooklyn, New York; Timothy Knapp House, Rye, New York

BROOKLYN COLLEGE – DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Teacher Assistant, September 1996 to June 1998

Introduction to Archaeological Laboratory Methods

WEB & MEDIA DESIGN:

BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER

Created press and field school promotional material and packets.

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

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

HENDRICK I. LOTT HOUSE PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION

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

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

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

AWARDS:

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

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:

1999 to present Board of Directors – The Hendrick I. Lott House Preservation Association
2002 to present Advisory Board – Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House Museum

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.

2003 Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey of Wayanda Park, Queens Village, Queens, Queens County, 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.

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)
The Middle Atlantic Archaeological Association (MAAC)
The Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC)
The Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA)
The Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA)

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's Farmsteads: Urban Archaeology Meets
Traditional Rural Sites"
- 07 & 08-99 South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott
- 07-19-99 92nd 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, New York'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 92nd 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 19th 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"

01-04 Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Conference, St. Louis, MO
 "Beyond Community Involvement: The Hendrick I. Lott House
 Archaeological Project and its Impact in the Surrounding Community"

Computer skills:

Windows 95/98/ME/XP
 MS Office 2000, Publisher and FrontPage
 Adobe Acrobat, Illustrator, Page Maker and Photoshop
 Macromedia Dreamweaver and Fireworks

CHRISTOPHER RICCIARDI
4110 Quentin Road
Brooklyn, New York 11234-4322
(718) 645-3962 or (917) 892-2033
Ricciardi@worldnet.att.net

EDUCATION:

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY; Syracuse, New York.
Ph.D candidate in Anthropology/Historical Archaeology
expected graduation: December 2003

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
Project area is all of Long Island and parts of the Hudson Valley.

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, New York, Bronx River Parkway Extension, New York, New York, Westchester Creek Storage Tank Project, Bronx, New York.

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

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, New York

NEW YORK COUNCIL FOR THE HUMANITIES
Lecturer - Speakers in the Humanities Program, January 2000 to present

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES
Archaeological Educator, November 1999

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

BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER

Co-Director, May 1998 to August 2001

Hendrick I. Lott House Archaeology Project; Brooklyn, New York

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, New York

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, New York

Parkway School, Greenwich, Connecticut

Congregation Emmanuel of Harrison, New York

Temple Israel of New Rochelle, New York

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, New York

ARCOPLEX/KEY PERSPECTIVES, ARCHAEOLOGICAL GROUP

Excavator, July 1990, July, August 1991

Sign Road; Staten Island, New York; Bartow-Pell Mansion; Bronx, New York and

Elmhurst Park; Queens, New York

VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE:

WAYANDA PARK PROJECT

Field Director, August 2003

GRAVESEND CEMETERY PROJECT

Field Director, January 2002

HUBBARD HOUSE HISTORY PROGRAM

Archaeological Director, May to June 1998

Elias Hubbard House; Brooklyn, New York

BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER

Co-Director, August 1999

147 Hicks Street Cistern Excavation Project

Laboratory Assistant – Volunteer Instructor, September 1997 to present, September 1994 to July 1995; January 1993 to July 1993 and September 1990 to December 1992
Introduction to Archaeological Laboratory Methods

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

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

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY FALL FIELD EXCAVATION

Excavator, September-October 1995

The Erie House; Port Byron, New York

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

Honorarium - Norwalk Connecticut Community College - October 1999

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

The Archaeological Institute of America (AIA)

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:

2002	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 to 2002	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.

- 2003a Phase 1A Documentary Study for the Village of Asharoken, Suffolk County, New York
Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.
- 2003b Phase 1A Documentary Study for the Village of Bayville, Nassau County, New York
Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.
- 2003c 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.
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.
2003 Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey of Wayanda Park, Queens Village, Queens, Queens County, 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.

CONFERENCE PAPERS/CHAIRS:

- 04-08-95 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Ocean City, Maryland
"The History And Archaeology Of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, New York"
- 04-22-95 New York State Archaeological Association Conference; Syracuse, New York
"The History And Archaeology Of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, New York"
- 10-20-96 Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference; Albany, New York
"Archaeological Investigations at the Timothy Knapp House; Rye, New York"
- 01-09-97 Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Corpus Christi, Texas
"From Private to Public: The Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, New York"
- 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
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, New York"
- 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, New York"
- 10-18-97 Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference; Altoona, Pennsylvania
"From Private to Public: The Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, New York"
- 01-08-98 Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Atlanta, Georgia
"Education and Archaeology: Getting Grade Schools Involved"
- 01-09-98 Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Atlanta, Georgia
"Where Did The Family Farm Go? Excavating 19th Century Brooklyn, New York"
- 04-05-98 1998 Annual Meeting of The Holland Society; New York, New York
"Rediscovering Brooklyn's Dutch Heritage: The Hendrick I. Lott House Project"
- 04-14-98 New York State Archaeological Association - Metropolitan Chapter; New York, New York
"Excavating the 4th Largest City in America: The Hendrick I. Lott House Archaeological Project"
- 04-10-99 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Chairperson - Contributed Papers in Farmstead Archaeology Session
- 04-10-99 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
"Excavating Brooklyn's Farmsteads: Urban Archaeology Meets Traditional Rural Sites"
- 10-12-99 New York State Archaeological Association - Metropolitan Chapter; New York, New York
"More Questions Than Answers: The Hendrick I. Lott Archaeology Project"
- 10-14-99 Norwalk Community-Technical College, Norwalk, Connecticut Lecture Series
"Historical Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York"
- 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, New York"

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

06-15-00 New York History Annual Conference; Bronx, New York
 "Public Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York"

04-19-01 Society for American Archaeology Conference, New Orleans, Louisiana
 "Beyond Community Involvement: The Hendrick I. Lott House Archaeological
 Project and its Impact in the Surrounding Community"

10-07-01 Gotham Center for New York City History Conference, New York, New York
 "Unearthing 19th Century Farm Life in New York: The Lott House Project"

10-19-01 Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference, Niagara, Canada
 "Unearthing 19th Century Farm Life in New York: The Lott House Project"

11-26-01 New York University; New York, NY: "Slavery at the Lott House"

10-03-02 The Dutch in New York Conference, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York
 Conference Chairman and Organizer

04-19-03 Professional Archaeologists of New York City – 23rd Annual Conference, New York, New
 York: Conference Chairman and Organizer

Upcoming Conferences:

01-04 *Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Conference, St. Louis, MO*
"Beyond Community Involvement: The Hendrick I. Lott House Archaeological
Project and its Impact in the Surrounding Community"

01-04 *Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Conference, St. Louis, MO*
"Unearthing the Long Island Landscape: Documenting the Evolution of Regional
Land Use"

LECTURES TO COMMUNITY GROUPS, 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, New York"
06-08-97	Glenville Elementary School; Glenville, CT: "Archaeology and History – What it Means"
01-27-98	The Science Activity Exchange - Dig Into Archaeology; Greenwich, Connecticut "Integrating Archaeology Into The Grade School"
03-12-98	John Dewey High School; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology in Your Backyard"
03-17-98	James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology and the Lott Family"
04-04-98	James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: "The Archaeology of Flatlands"
09-08-98	Community Board 13; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology and Education in Brooklyn"
09-15-98	Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, New York: "Excavating the Lott House"
10-25-98	Brooklyn History Day; Brooklyn, New York: "Brooklyn History from the Dirt Up"
12-21-98	Brooklyn New School, Brooklyn, New York: "The Archaeology of Brooklyn"
01-28-99	Brooklyn Historical Society/Saint Francis College, Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology In Brooklyn – Excavations at the Hendrick I. Lott House"
03-09-99	Historic House Trust Lecture Series; New York, New York: "The Archaeology of New York City's Historic Houses"
06-09-99	Architectural Institute of America - Brooklyn Chapter; Brooklyn, New York "Excavating the Hendrick I. Lot House"
07 & 08-99	South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York
07-19-99	92 nd Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York
07-21-99	Brooklyn Center for the Urban Environment; Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York "Excavating The Lott House"
10-16-99	New York State Archives, New York, New York "Teaching Into the Millennium: Integrating Archaeology into the Curriculum"
10-26-99	Brooklyn History Day; Brooklyn, New York: "Brooklyn History from the Dirt Up"
11-16-99	Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, New York: "Excavating the Lott House in '99"
11-19-99	Hewlitt School; New York, New York: "Archaeology In Your Backyard"
12-02-99	P.S. 207 Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology In Your Backyard"
04-28-00	Marble Hill Senior Center; Bronx, New York: "The Archaeology Of New York City"
05-12-00	James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology at the Lott House"
05-23-00	I.S. 68; Brooklyn, New York: "Digging at the Lott House"
05-28-00	92 nd 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 Project"
02-28-03	Leif Erickson Society; Brooklyn, NY: "The Lott House Archaeology Project"