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Phase 1B Cultural Resource Monitoring of the Landscape Project – Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House, Brooklyn (Kings County), New York, Contract Number: B376-102M-A1.



Final Report

Prepared for:

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

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

and

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

Prepared by:

Alyssa Loorya, M.A., R.P.A., Principal Investigator
and Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A.
November 2004

Submitted to:

Dell-Tech Enterprises, Inc.
One Pinnacle Court
Dix Hills, New York 11786

841

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(Kings County), New York,
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

From June until October 2004, a Phase 1B Cultural Resource Monitoring Study was undertaken on behalf of the City of New York Department of Parks and Recreation at the Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House/Fidler Park in Brooklyn (Kings County), New York, contract number B376-102M-A1. The Request for Proposal called for limited archaeological monitoring of all subsurface excavation work prior to the installation of new drainage infrastructure and landscaping features. Dell-Tech Enterprises, Inc., conducted all excavation work with mechanical equipment and by hand, as necessary.

The Drainage/Landscaping Project undertaken by Dell-Tech Enterprises, Inc., called for the installation of new drainage pipes throughout the property and connection to the New York City Sewer System. New landscaping features were installed in the present day backyard of the property to allow for improved functional and educational use of the house by staff and visitors. These features included new walkways, sitting areas, planting beds and the enclosure of non-historic items such as the house's air conditioner (HVAC) compressors. Also a new stairway/entranceway to Avenue D was incorporated into the design.

The majority of excavated trenches were completed using a mechanical back-hoe and bobcat. Only one section, that connected a new water line to the present day front of the house through the foundation, was manually excavated with shovels.

With little exception, no significant artifacts or ecofacts were uncovered. Few distinct stratigraphic layers were noted attesting to the considerable disturbance and grading of the property. Fragmentary remains of a former twentieth century asphalt road surface were uncovered. A few late nineteenth century artifact remains were uncovered as well as twentieth century remains including plastics and Styrofoam.

Although listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the National Landmarks lists, as well as holding City and State landmark status, this site should no longer be regarded as having any significant archaeological potential. With major landscape renovations during the mid portion of the twentieth century, a full property restoration in the nineteen eighties and four major archaeological projects, the property surrounding the Wyckoff House has been continually disturbed, removed and refilled. There is a limited potential to uncover significant archaeological finds in the northern most sections of the property, in the area of the mid to late twentieth century automotive repair facility. However this would only pertain if excavation work was to exceed at least two to three meters below surface. It is the recommendation of this report that no future cultural resource archaeological work be conducted at the Pieter Claesen Wyckoff Farmhouse outside of the recommendation for the northeastern most portion of the property.

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** NOTE: All images were taken by Alyssa Loorya except where noted

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to thank Dell-Tech Enterprises, Inc., the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation and the Historic House Trust for the chance to work on this project. We would also like to thank Amanda Sutphin, Director of Archaeology at the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission for the advice, comments and consultation. Ty Roberts from the Parks Department was especially very helpful during this project. Finally, the Dell-Tech foreman and crew were diligent and professional in their work in relation to the archaeological project.

I. Introduction:

Between June and October 2004 Phase 1B Cultural Resource Monitoring of the Drainage and Landscape Project at the Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House located in the Canarsie section of Brooklyn (Kings County), New York was undertaken on behalf of Dell-Tech Enterprise, Inc. (Dell-Tech) for the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks) and the Historic House Trust (HHT), contract number B376-102M-A1.. Work was undertaken by Alyssa Loorya, M.A., R.P.A. (Principle Investigator) and assisted by Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A..

The house and property are of great significance, both for their longevity and history. Located in the Colonial town of Flatlands, the oldest settled portion of Kings County (circa 1636), the Wyckoff house has remained on its original property since its construction (Diamonstein 1993). The house is named for Pieter Claesen Wyckoff, who purchased the property from the Van Twiller family. It is believed to be the oldest standing structure in New York City and one of the oldest in New York State. The Wyckoff House was the first property to be placed on the New York State Historic Register in 1965, followed by a listing on the National Register of Historic Places and awarded National Landmark status (Shaver 1993). Since 1980 the house and grounds have been owned by The City of New York. The House and property are administrated through Parks, HHT and the Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House Museum Association.

In keeping with the New York City Environmental Quality Review Act of 1977 (as amended) (Beame 1977), and the significance of the house and grounds, it was determined by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission that, for this project, archaeological monitoring of the excavation work would be required. A full scale documentary study was not required. There have been four previous archaeological investigations and a Historic Structures Report undertaken since the 1970s and the house and property are well documented. In 1973 Bert Salwen, Sarah Bridges and Joel Klein conducted the first archaeological excavations on the property (Salwen, Bridges and Klein 1973). This work was followed by Susan Kardas and Edward Larrabee in 1977 (Kardas and Larrabee 1977) and John Milner and Associates in 1979 (John Milner and Associates 1979). Finally, the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center conducted an extensive three year project (1994-1996) at the house (Bankoff, Ricciardi and Loorya 1997).

In anticipation of the construction of a new barn complex, Parks undertook a project to upgrade and repair the drainage system around the Wyckoff House and make other improvements to the landscape. These improvements included, but were not limited to, the construction of wooden structures around non-historic features such as the air conditioning compressor, installation of a new entryway and staircase in the current backyard of the property, providing access to Avenue D, new planting beds and a stone sitting wall. Drainage work included repairing the connection to the New York City Sewer System, installation of new plastic pvc pipes around the house and property and new plumbing connections to the house.

Prior to the start of excavation work, several meetings were held, that included Parks, Dell-Tech, HHT, LPC and the archaeologists. The outcome was a plan of action that was agreed upon with regard to the monitoring project. The archaeologist would be present on site for all excavations

beyond forty-five (45) centimeters. The archaeologist would determine the extent of disturbance for excavated areas. If the archaeologist were to determine that significant artifacts, ecofacts, features or stratigraphy had been uncovered, work would cease until further investigation by the archaeologist, and possible consultation with the various responsible parties, including the LPC, were completed.

For the purposes of this report, the full documentary history of the site will not be presented. Rather a brief overview of the history and previous archaeological work follows to provide enough contextual information for the reader. For a more complete history of the house, grounds and area see Salwen, Bridges and Klein 1973; Oppenheimer, Brady and Associates 1972; Kardas and Larrabee 1977; John Milner and Associates 1979; Bankoff, Ricciardi and Loorya 1997.



Figure 1: Wyckoff House 1994

II. Background History¹:

Located at present day Clarendon Road and Ralph Avenue, the Wyckoff House (Figure 1) is a one story wood frame shingled farmhouse. Renovation and additions during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to the original structure added a small attic and basement. The house exhibits the typical sloping Dutch-American style gambrel roof line, characteristic of farmhouses from this period (Cohen 1992). The present day house is comprised of three sections, each built during different time periods. A significant portion of the house construction/reconstructed occurred in the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century (John Milner and Associates 1979).

The Wyckoff's occupied the house from its construction in the mid seventeenth century (circa 1654) until the early portion of the twentieth century. The house has remained in the ownership of the Wyckoff family for the majority of its history, with the exception of a short period during

¹ This brief history section was taken entirely and excerpted, unless otherwise noted, from Bankoff, Ricciardi and Loorya 1997.

the twentieth century. Several other structures, including barns, outbuildings, work sheds, etc., were located on the property, throughout its history, but no longer remain.

The land on which the house is situated was initially occupied by the Canarsee Native American group. The Canarsee were a branch of the Lenape and part of the Algonkian Native American language group. The area was known as Keskachauge to the native population (Van Wyck 1924:127) and included several long-house style structures as well as small villages. The Dutch settled the area by 1636 "purchased" lands from the Canarsee naming it *Nieuw Amersfoort* (Van Wyck 1924:100). The Dutch would eventually establish five towns in what was to become Kings County. A sixth was founded by a woman of English descent. Following the British takeover of the region, Nieuw Amersfoort was remained Flatlands (Oppenheimer, Brady and Association 1972:18).

Throughout the early history of the area, several legal disputes as to property ownership arose (Oppenheimer, Brady and Association 1972:19 and John Milner and Associates 1979). These are detailed in the Acts of Settlement (10/1683). Four men, Van Twiller, Van Corlear, Hudde and Van Couwenhoven, initially owned the area that would become the Town of Flatlands (Oppenheimer, Brady and Association 1972:22). It was Wouter Van Twiller who sold sixty-six acres of land to Pieter Claesen in 1652 (John Milner and Associates 1979). Theory has it that Van Twiller built the original single salt box farmhouse on the property to serve as the farm superintendent's house (Van Wyck 1924:94; Oppenheimer, Brady and Association 1972:23). It was this structure that Pieter Claesen Wyckoff used and later modified as his house. However, there has been no conclusive evidence to support this theory.

Pieter Claesen had emigrated from The Netherlands as a teenager during the Thirty Years War (1618-1648). He arrived in Albany as an indentured servant of Killiaen Van Rennselaer who was a merchant who dealt with the Dutch West India Company. After completing a six-year tenure of servitude, Pieter Claesen leased a small parcel of land from Van Rennselaer at Rennselaerwyck. Though by law a free man he was still forbidden from owning property. At Van Rennselaer's death (1646) his heirs raised rents and Pieter Claesen was no longer able to afford the property. It was at this time that he moved to Nieuw Amersfoort (1649). In 1655 he was hired to care for the boweries at Amersfoort by then governor Pieter Stuyvesant.

Pieter and his wife Grietje moved into the one room salt-box style house that Van Twiller had contracted to build alongside the small creek that ran into Jamaica Bay. By 1672 Pieter and Grietje had ten children, all living in the small one room house (Wyckoff House and Association 1996).

When the British took control of New Amsterdam in 1664 Pieter Claesen, like every Dutch resident, was forced to adopt an anglicized surname (John Milner and Associates 1979). Pieter chose Wyckoff. By 1676 Pieter Claesen Wyckoff was noted as one of the largest landowners of Flatlands, owning more that 120 acres. He died on June 30, 1694 (Oppenheimer, Brady & Association, 1972, p. 36).

Following Dutch tradition he bequeathed his home and surrounding lands to his wife and sons. The probate of the property was not completed until 1695. During this time the property is believed to have been conveyed to Pieter's son Nicholas. However 1737 records claim that the property on which the house now stands was purchased in 1737 by Pieter Jr., son of Nicholas, from Coert Van Voorhees. It is with this transaction that the chain of title begins. At present there is no known documentation dating to the 1650s or 1660s to either prove or disprove earlier claims of ownership. It is historically known that the house existed on the site as early as 1718 (Wyckoff House and Association 1996).

During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries several changes were made to the physical structure of the house. Throughout this period farming remained the major source of income for the family. One major change to the immediate area of the house was the addition of Canarsie Lane. This road was laid approximately four meters from the then front of the house (the present day back porch) (Wyckoff House and Association 1996). Canarsie Lane was moved in the last quarter of the nineteenth century to the present day front of the house (the then back). With this switch the orientation of the house changed, as it was Dutch tradition for a house to face the road (John Milner and Association, 1979). Despite this change, little was done to dress up the facade of the new front of the house for public display (Oppenheimer, Brady & Association 1972:60). According to family history, a new well was opened in the *new* backyard to offset the view from the road and farming ceased in the *old* backyard (Wyckoff House and Association 1996).



Figure 2: Wyckoff House circa 1960s
(Photograph courtesy of the Wyckoff House Farm Museum)

The house remained in the Wyckoff family until 1901 when it was sold to Francis Gross (Oppenheimer, Brady and Association 1972:65). From 1901 onward it went through a succession of owners until 1960 when members of the newly created Wyckoff Family Association raised enough money to purchase their ancestral home (Wyckoff House and Association 1996). During this period the grounds of the house shrank as the neighborhood changed from farmland to an urban commercial district (Oppenheimer, Brady and Association 1972:66). The grounds immediately adjacent the house became an automobile gas station and

repair garage. This encroachment destroyed the majority of the original back yard of the house. In 1970 the Wyckoff Association gave the house to the City of New York (Figure 2), through the Department of Parks and Recreation, who then modified the property, demolishing the automotive garage, after purchase by the City of New York, and naming the surrounding park land Fielder Park (Oppenheimer, Brady and Association 1972:66). As part of this modification, several meters of fill were added to the southern portion of the property creating the visual impact of the house resting at the bottom of a hill. Since then several major renovations, including one in the late 1970s, has occurred at the house (John Milner and Associates 1979).

Today the house is part of the Historic House Trust, a not-for-profit organization in association with the Parks Department, which maintains over twenty historic properties. The house is run by the Wyckoff Family Association and serves as a living museum of the Wyckoff Family in America and the City of New York's rural past.

III. 2004 Archaeological Monitoring Report:

All mechanical and hand excavation work undertaken during this project was conducted by Dell-Tech employees and supervised by the archaeologist. With the exception of one potentially sensitive area, all work was completed mechanically. Three distinct areas of the property were excavated: the northern side (Clarendon Road) of the house, the western side of the house and the southern side of the house (see Site Map, Appendix B for a more detailed location of excavation trenches in relation to the house).



Figure 3: Southern field – raised garden bed area

Southern side of the property – Rear side of the Wyckoff House:

Work in the current backyard of the Wyckoff House (Figure 3), which was the former front yard of the house until the early twentieth century, was undertaken for several reasons. The first was to connect new drainage lines to the existing New York City Sewer System connection. This connection was apparently severed several years prior and never repaired. Secondly, work was undertaken to incorporate a new entry along the pre-existing wrought iron fence and linking to a newly constructed wooden stairway. Finally, work to re-landscape the area included installing a stone sitting area that also served as a retaining wall, several raised flower/planting beds and a new clam shell path linking the backyard to the front of the house.

Drainage and sewer pipe connections:

Excavation at the rear of the house occurred around a previously installed catch basin and the excavation of existing sewer pipes for their replacement. This area was located due south approximately four (4) meters from the back of the house. The excavated area measured approximately six meters square (6 x 6) and was initially excavated to a depth of approximately one and a half (1.5) meters. The ceramic sewer pipe running to the street was found cracked open at the top. It is estimated that this break occurred several years prior as the pipe was filled with soil and roots. To ensure proper placement and drainage of the new pipes an additional two (2) meters in depth was excavated, bringing the total of the six meter square trench (6 x 6) to a depth of approximately three and a half meters (3.5) (Figure 4).

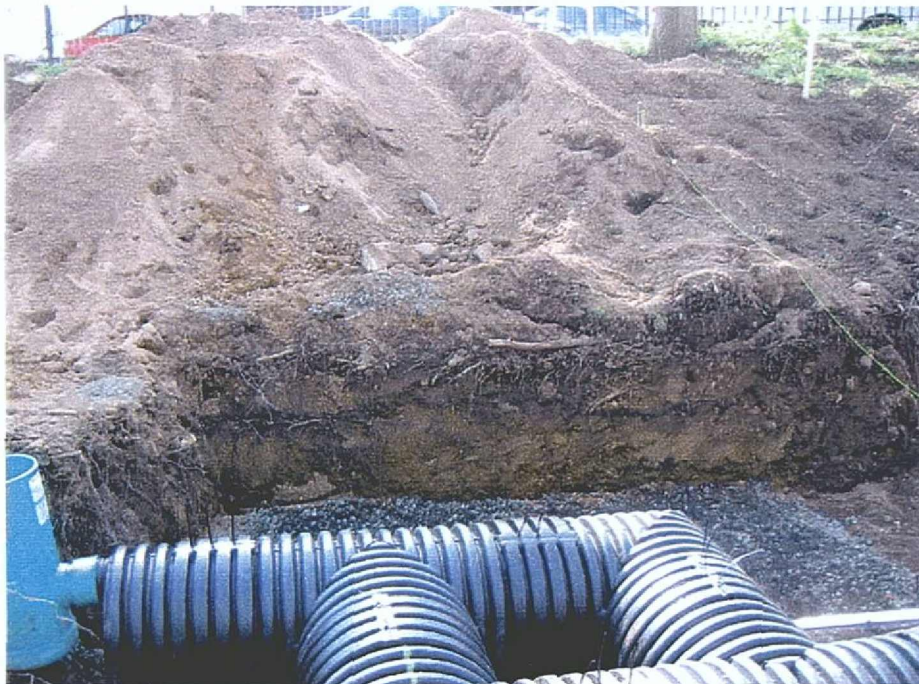


Figure 4: Southern area – sewer pipe connection

This area clearly displayed previous disturbance from the initial, circa 1950s, sewer pipe installation. The stratigraphy was comprised of a topsoil layer of approximately ten centimeters (10 cm) followed by a dense subsoil surface layer of approximately twenty centimeters (20cm) that contained a large number of roots. Beneath these two rather thin layers of distinct stratigraphy was clean coarse sand. This sand was, most likely, placed in this area during the filling associated with previous sewer installation work. The sandy fill extended into the glacial outwash layer that is known to be the sterile surface of the Wyckoff property, as based upon the three previous archaeological excavation projects.

Cultural material remains uncovered from this large excavation area included fragments of plastic bags, one twentieth century clear glass bottle shard and a rim portion of a late nineteenth century whiteware plate.

Stairway addition:

Prior to this project, the grade of the southern portion of the property was approximately two meters, thirty centimeters (2.3m) below the current street/sidewalk level. This large drop created a steep sloping line of soil and trees that made access to the site, from this area, difficult, if not impossible. The change in landscape would allow for access to the street level. Additionally, new utility trenches, for the HVAC system, were to be excavated in this area.



Figure 5: Stairway foundation

The stairway and utility trenches were located just southeast of the house. Excavations for the footing of the new stairs occurred to a depth of approximately one (1) meter in an area that totaled approximately two (2) meters wide (Figure 5). Although only about one (1) meter of earth was excavated below ground surface, approximately two and a half (2.5) meters of material were removed. This material consisted the filling Parks did in the early 1970s to create the parkland surrounding the house and accommodates the difference between the modern day street grade with the level of the house. This footing area was immediately adjacent to the large six by six (6 x 6) meter excavation trench for the sewer installation.



Figure 6: HVAC connection area

The stairway/HVAC utility line area also showed clear signs of previous disturbance. The stratigraphy was similar to the sewer trench area with a rather thin, ten (10) centimeter topsoil layer followed by an approximately twenty (20) centimeter subsoil layer (Figure 6). Below this was the clean coarse sandy fill that appears to comprise a large portion of the southern area of the property.

No historic cultural material remains were uncovered in this area. Twentieth century materials uncovered included a bicycle chain and plastic soda bottles.

Raised flower/planting bed and shell path:

Approximately two (2) meters south of the house, an area was cleared for the construction of several raised planting beds (Figure 7). Soils were removed to a depth of approximately ten (10) centimeters. This area was razed to allow for the installation of the planting beds and a crushed shell path. The pre-existing top surface was removed with a backhoe. Within this topsoil, adjacent to lean-to of the house, pieces of a subway tiled wall were found along with a twentieth century porcelain plate shard. These materials, which were not in any context, appear to have been placed in this area as a result of filling episodes that graded the property.

Earlier archaeological work undertaken by the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center had uncovered previously undisturbed surfaces in this area. This constructed area was located approximately two (2) to three (3) meters from the southern side of the lean-to of the house. A section of a dry-laid fieldstone wall was uncovered during the excavation. However, during the current excavation this area was not disturbed or re-excavated.



Figure 7: Completed flower bed area

Terracing of the southern portion of the property:

As part of the re-landscaping of the area, new stone blocks were installed to act as a terrace to stop the significant amount of that was occurring along the steep sloping sides of the property. These stone blocks would also serve as a sitting wall, expanding the usage of the backyard for visitors (Figure 8).



Figure 8: stone seating area-retaining wall

A channel approximately one (1) meter wide was excavated to approximately thirty (30) to fifty (50) centimeters below surface. This area had been cleared of top soil and plantings prior to monitoring for the below ground trenching. The excavation for the stone paving revealed no significant artifact concentrations or stratigraphy. One area immediately west of the lean-to revealed a small lens of compacted shell (Figure 9). This lens extended approximately twenty (20) centimeters in length and less than three (3) centimeters in depth. Although doubtful, these shells may have been part of an earlier walk-way surface to the house that had been turned up during various landscaping episodes.

No cultural remains were uncovered in this area.



Figure 9: Shell layer

Western side of the property – utility line:

The area along the western side of the lean-to was excavated to allow for drainage lines to be installed. Trenches were excavated to less than one (1) meter below ground surface. Similar stratigraphy to that of the southern area of the house was uncovered with an approximately ten (10) centimeter top soil layer and a twenty (20) centimeter subsoil layer present. Below that clean fill was exposed (Figure 10).

No cultural remains were uncovered in this area.



Figure 10: Sandy sterile soil

Northern side of the property – front of the Wyckoff House:



Figure 11: Sewer pipe connection

Work in the northern section of the property, the current front yard of the Wyckoff House, included laying new drainage lines to connect to the pre-existing New York City Sewer connection and the connection of a water utility line into the house (Figure 11).

The new water/utility line extending into the house was located at the door adjacent to the bathroom in the lean-to section of the house. This line would traverse out of the house, slightly curving to the left, and eventually joining with the preexisting water line in the western portion of the north yard area.

The trench for this new line was approximately one (1) meter in depth extending out approximately four (4) meters in length to the connection at the pre-existing water line. The stratigraphy for the trench consisted of approximately ten (10) centimeters of top soil, twenty (20) centimeters of subsoil followed by clean coarse sandy fill (Figure 12). Although prior work by BC-ARC in this area revealed a small Native American shell midden (Bankoff, Ricciardi and Loorya, 1997:), no cultural remains were uncovered in this trench.

The new water/utility trench did bisect an area in which BC-ARC had previously uncovered several concrete and asphalt road surfaces. These represented various incarnations of Canarsie Lane (Bankoff, Ricciardi and Loorya, 1997). However, none of these surfaces were uncovered during this initial trenching, with the exception of a small segment in one area.



Figure 12: water-utility line connection into the house

When the connection to the interior of the house could not be made at the doorway area, it was decided by Parks to extend the trench and move the connection to the west of the main doorway, approximately two and a half (2.5) meters further east of the current trench.

Extra care was taken during excavation along the foundation of the house where a section approximately two and a half (2.5) meters running parallel to the house and one (1) meter wide was excavated. Hand tools were used to excavate along the foundation of the house. The soil along the house foundation consisted entirely of topsoil, extending approximately fifteen (15) centimeters below surface, and clean sand. Disturbances from prior plumbing installations and repairs were clearly evidenced in this area.

One other area in the northern field was excavated. This was done in the vicinity of a previously installed sewer connection and man-hole cover. The excavated area was five meters square (5 x 5) and was located approximately four (4) meters from the northeastern corner of the house itself. Once through the similar top and subsoil levels, as evidenced elsewhere on the property, several road surfaces, comprised of asphalt were uncovered. These were similar to the surfaces that BC-ARC uncovered during their excavation work. Below these road levels, which extended between thirty (30) and sixty (60) centimeters below ground surface was sterile soil. The area immediately adjacent to the pre-existing sewer was composed of clean, sandy fill, likely placed there from the original installation.

No cultural material remains, aside from the road surfaces, were uncovered in this area.

IV. Summary and Recommendations:

The areas immediately surrounding the Wyckoff House are fairly homogenous, a top soil layer extends approximately ten (10) centimeters below surface followed by a sub soil layer approximately twenty (20) centimeters in depth, followed by clean fill that is composed of either sandy soil or coarse sand. This fill, and the addition of material to create the sloping sides of the southern property lines, appear to have been placed on site when the City connected the property to the Sewer system in the 1950s and when major grading work occurred in the 1970s, prior to the opening of the Wyckoff House as a museum.



Figure 13: Sandy, clean fill that comprises the majority of the Wyckoff property

The combination of fill and grading has destroyed a majority of any significant buried surfaces around the Wyckoff House. Although there is always a chance that an undisturbed area may have escaped the various excavations and filling episodes, there is little chance of these surfaces being recovered.

The current project did not reveal any significant archaeological material or stratigraphic remains. With the destruction of significant archaeological features, materials and stratigraphic records, it is the recommendation of this report that no further archaeological testing and monitoring occur at the Wyckoff House, with the exception of one area.

In the extreme northeastern portion of the property, where the automotive garage was housed, there may be some archaeological remains buried below surface. Although clearly the automotive garage would have destroyed buried surfaces that it impacted, if future work is to extend below two (2) meters, based on previous archaeological work by BC-ARC, it is determined that the original ground surfaces were several meters below present day surfaces in this northern area. An archaeologist should be on call for that excavation work alone.

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Appendix A –
Archaeological Scope of Work

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Dear Mr. Adams and Mr. DellAquila,

My name is Alyssa Loorya and I am a Register of Professional Archaeologists (RoPA) Certified Archaeologist, who is also listed on the New York City Landmarks Preservation (NYC LPC) list of small business Archaeologists. I have been working in New York City archaeology since the early 1990s.

This fax is with regard to our conversation this morning with regard to the upcoming project at the Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House in Brooklyn (Kings County), New York. This work is being done on behalf of the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation.

As part of my previous experience I participated in a three year archaeological excavation project at the Wyckoff House through the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center (BC-ARC) from 1994 to 1996. Therefore, I have a great knowledge of the site in terms of its history and archaeology.

It is my understanding that you estimate approximately two hundred (200) hours of fieldwork (monitoring) will be required for this job. Aside from fieldwork, a draft/final report will have to be submitted as well as consultation with the various review agencies (NYC LPC and perhaps the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Office (NY SHPO)) may be required.

My hourly rate for this work is thirty dollars (\$30.00) per hour. I anticipate that it may take an additional forty (40) hours for artifact analysis and report preparation. The report may be completed in less time depending on the amount of material recovered in the field. An additional ten (10) hours of consultation may be required as well.

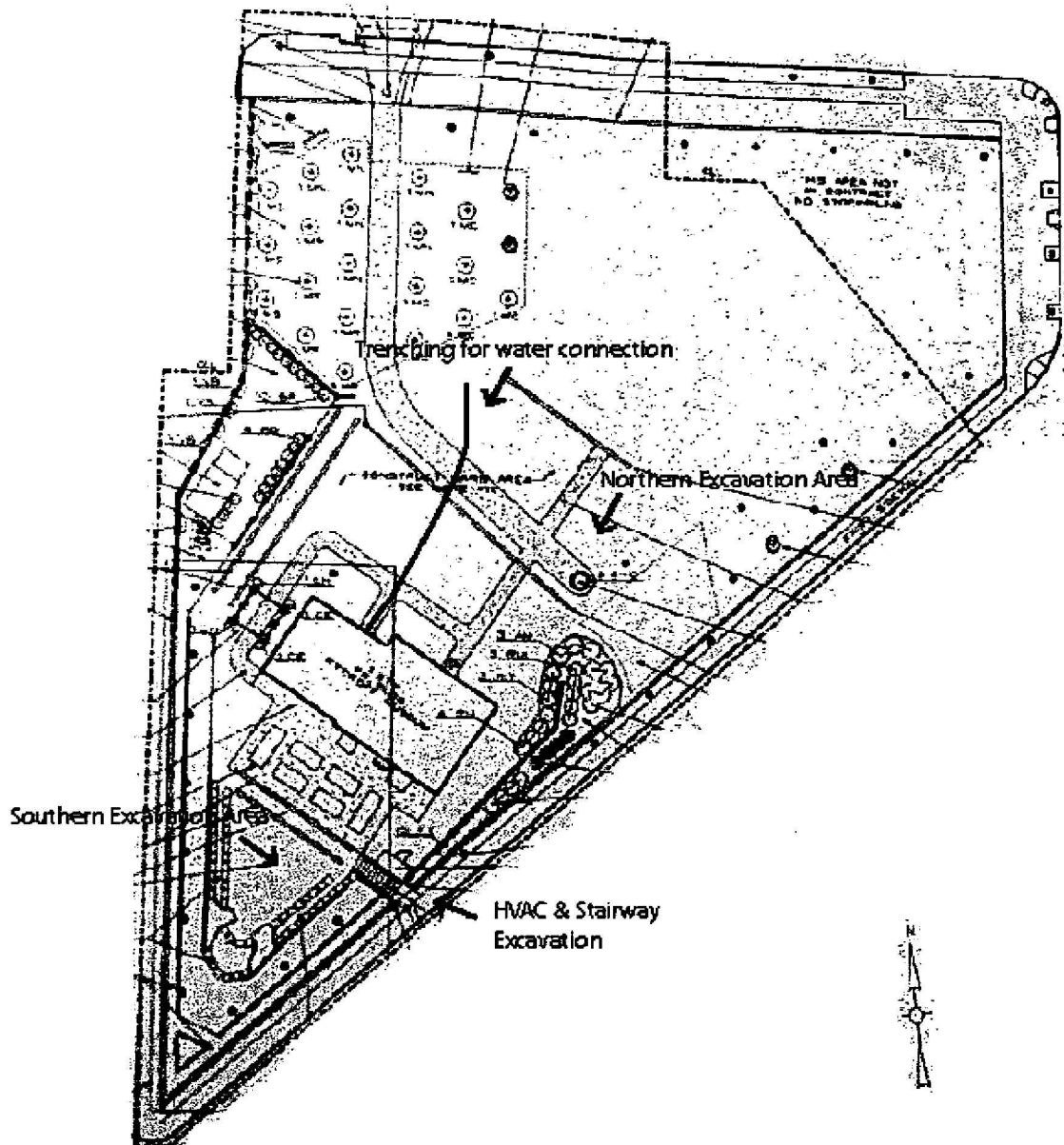
Thank you very much for the opportunity to submit this proposal to you. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me at the numbers above.

Sincerely,

Alyssa Loorya

Appendix B –
Site Map

Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House
Phase 1B Archaeological Monitoring
June through September 2004



Appendix C –
Other Images

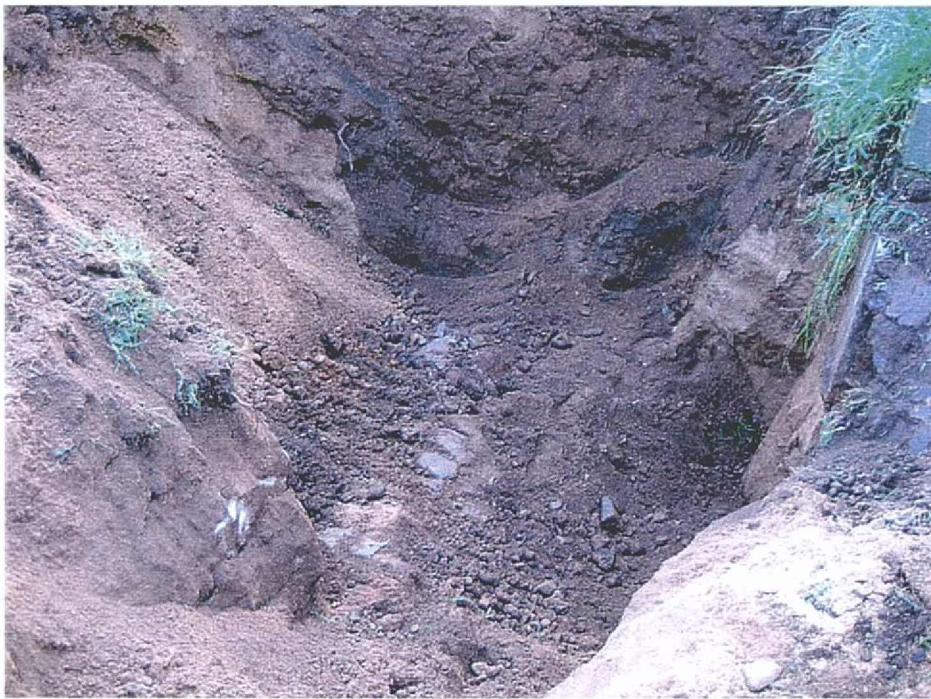


Figure 14: Clean coarse fill – southern field area



Figure 15: Extended trench for water-utility line in northern field



Figure 16: hand excavation of water-utility line adjacent to house



Figure 17: Excavation in northern (front yard) of house



Figure 18: Completed shell path, raised flower/planting bed and stairway



Figure 19: Rare example of stratigraphic level from the northern field (front of the house)



Figure 20: Water-utility trench in the northern field showing remains of Canarsie Lane



Figure 21: Sewer connection – southern field

Appendix D –
C.V.

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EDUCATION:

CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY CENTER;
New York, New York.
Ph.D. Candidate in Anthropology/Historical Archaeology,
expected graduation: Fall 2005.

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 & Departmental Honors, January 1995.

PROFESSIONAL LICENSES:

Register of Professional Archaeologists
New York City Department of Education, Substitute Teacher

EMPLOYMENT:

BROOKLYN COLLEGE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Laboratory Director, September 2001 to present
City Hall Park 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 Parks,
Bronx, NY, Marine Park, Brooklyn, NY, Erasmus High School, Brooklyn, NY

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.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE AND DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, STAR HIGH SCHOOL
Consultant, July 2004 to present
Teaching special content classes and grant writing.

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

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.

GAMLA ENTERPRISES, N.A. INCORPORATED

Principal Investigator, 63/65 Columbia Street Project, October 2004 to present

UA CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION

Principal Investigator, Martin's Field Project, September 2004 to present

MONDOL CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION

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

DELL-TECH ENTERPRISES

Principal Investigator, Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House Project May 2004 to October 2004

NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Educational Consultant in Archaeology and Historic Preservation to City Hall Academy September 2003 – June 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

SOUTH STREET SEAPORT MUSEUM

Archaeological Educator, September 1999 to June 2001

NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Assistant Site Supervisor, October 1998 to December 1998

Chambers Street Project; New York, NY

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

VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WEB & MEDIA DESIGN:

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

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

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

AWARDS:

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

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:

1999 to present Board of Directors – 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.

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.

- 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 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)
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"
 01-22-04 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"

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

References:

Professor H. Arthur Bankoff
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EDUCATION:

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT:

UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
Project Archaeologist, September 2001 to present
Cultural Resource Specialist, EIS and NHPA Compliance, Environmental Coordinator,
Project Manager – Mattituck Inlet Study
Project area includes: Long Island and the Hudson Valley.
Projects include Storm Damage Reduction, Ecosystem Restoration, and Navigation
Control

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 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, 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:

MARTIN'S FIELD PROJECT
Field Director, September 2004 to present

QUEENS COUNTY FARM MUSEUM PROJECT
Field Director, July 2004 to present

PIETER CLAESEN WYCKOFF HOUSE PROJECT
Field Director, May 2004 to July 2004

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

Performance Awards, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – New York District 2002, 2003

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:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 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.

- 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.

- 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.

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

**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 92nd Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York
07-21-99 Brooklyn Center for the Urban Environment; Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York
"Excavating The Lott House"

10-16-99 New York State Archives, New York, New York
"Teaching Into the Millennium: Integrating Archaeology into the Curriculum"

10-26-99 Brooklyn History Day; Brooklyn, New York: "Brooklyn History from the Dirt Up"

11-16-99 Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, New York: "Excavating the Lott House in '99"

11-19-99 Hewlitt School; New York, New York: "Archaeology In Your Backyard"

12-02-99 P.S. 207 Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology In Your Backyard"

04-28-00 Marble Hill Senior Center; Bronx, New York: "The Archaeology Of New York City"

05-12-00 James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology at the Lott House"

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

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

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

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

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

07 & 08-00 South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York
07-10-00 Salt Marsh Environmental Center, Brooklyn, New York: "Discover Brooklyn's Cultural
Landscape Through Archaeology at the Lott House and Marine Park"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10-04-01 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"
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

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