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Loorya & Ricciardi  
2006

Martin's Field - Phase II Project; Queens, New York –  
Phase 1B Cultural Resource Monitoring Report  
Project Number: Q017-105M



Final Report

Draft Report

*Prepared for:*

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

*Submitted to:*

Gross Construction Associates  
117 South 4th Street  
New Hyde Park, New York 11040

and

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

*Prepared by:*

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

May 2006

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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Between September 2005 and April 2006, Phase 1B Archaeological Field Monitoring was undertaken at the Martin's Field Playground in Flushing (Queens), New York as part of the Phase II Reconstruction Plan. The property is owned by the City of New York - Department of Parks and Recreation. Monitoring was required based upon the known history of the playground as a Potter's Field, that included people of African-American and Native American ancestry, the previous archaeological Phase 1A and Non-Invasive testing reports, the Phase 1B Monitoring of the Phase I Reconstruction Project and at the recommendation of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC).

William A. Gross Construction Corporation (GROSS) was contracted through the City of New York - Department of Park and Recreation (Parks) for the overall construction project (Q017-105M). GROSS contracted with Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Incorporated (CAC) to conduct monitoring on the site during the reconstruction project. Alyssa Loorya, M.A., R.P.A. served as the Principal Investigator and Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A. served as the field assistant.

Work undertaken during the Phase II Project of the overall reconstruction of Martin's Field included monitoring the removal of top soil and asphalt within the park, excavation for new utility lines and the removal of previously installed features such as curbing. As part of the requirements, an on-call Forensic Anthropologist, Dr. Sophia Perdikaris, was retained by CAC in the event that intact, or partially intact, human remains and/or burials were uncovered. No undisturbed stratigraphic or material remains were uncovered during the excavations. In two areas, late nineteenth to early twentieth century material remains were uncovered.

It is the recommendation of this report that no further Cultural Resource Monitoring occur within Martin's Field for any future proposed work that extends less than one (1) meter (three (3) feet) below surface. However, since the presence of buried human remains may still exist, any work that requires an impact greater than one (1) meter (three (3) feet) in depth should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. Further any future work that requires archaeological monitoring should also retain the services of an on-call Forensic Anthropologist to insure that any potential human remains are properly identified.

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\*\* NOTE: All images were taken by CAC

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The authors wish to thank John Freeman and Mark Gross from Gross Construction Company and the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation 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 advice, comments and consultation. Anthony Williams, Resident Engineer for the Parks Department at Martin's Field was very helpful and understanding. Finally, the Gross Construction Company's, General Manager, Mike and his crew were diligent and professional in their work with regard to the archaeological monitoring project.

## I - Introduction:

Between September 2005 and April 2006, Phase 1B Archaeological Field Monitoring was undertaken at Martin's Field in Flushing (Queens), New York as part of a Phase II Reconstruction Plan for the Park. The property is owned by the City of New York - Department of Parks and Recreation (Map 01). Monitoring was required based upon the known history of the playground as a Potter's Field, that included people of African-American and Native American ancestry, the previous archaeological Phase 1A and Non-Invasive testing reports, the Phase 1B Monitoring of the Phase I portion of the Reconstruction Project and at the recommendation of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC).

William A. Gross Construction Corporation (Gross) was contracted through the City of New York - Department of Park and Recreation (Parks) for Phase II of the Project (Q017-105M). Gross contracted with Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Incorporated (CAC) to conduct archaeological monitoring on site during the reconstruction project. Alyssa Loorya, M.A., R.P.A. served as the Principal Investigator and Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D., R.P.A. served as the field assistant.

Work undertaken during the Phase II Project included monitoring the removal of the asphalt surface within the southern half of the Park (the 1930s playground area), excavation for new water/irrigation lines and catch basins around the interior perimeter of the Park, the removal of previously installed features such as curbing and in areas where new plantings were installed. As part of the requirements, Dr. Sophia Perdikaris, an on-call Forensic Anthropologist was retained by CAC in the event that intact, or partially intact, human remains and/or burials were uncovered.



Map 01: Martin's Field location (map courtesy Hagstrom 2002)

## II - Background History and Previous Cultural Resource Undertakings<sup>1</sup>:

The history of Martin's Field is presented in detail in the Phase IA Documentary Study by Linda Stone (1996). This work was undertaken in anticipation of the reconstruction project. With the accepted Phase IA Report, no further documentary work was required by the current contract. However, for the continuity of this Phase IB Monitoring Report, a brief synopsis of the Stone report is presented. All information is taken from Stone's 1996 report.

The Phase IA provides a generalized timeline and history of the Prehistoric period. This history described is the commonly accepted history of Native Americans within the region. No detailed information with regard to Native Americans in the specific project area was provided. According to the Stone report, the majority of Native American material remains recovered in Queens have come from amateur archaeologists and pot hunters (Stone 1996). In most cases the information relied upon is over one hundred years old.

It is generally accepted that the region of the City of New York was sparsely populated until the Woodland Period. Prior to this period, small, semi-permanent clusters of the Delaware Nation Native American group populated the area relying on hunting and gathering as a subsistence strategy. By the middle Woodland Period more permanent structures were established and limited farming, along with continued hunting and gathering maintained the subsistence base (Stone 1996).

Native American presence in the area lasted until the settlement of Europeans. By the end of the seventeenth century the Native American population of the region was greatly diminished (Stone 1996).

The area that would comprise present-day Martin's Field was located in the historic Town of Flushing. Flushing was composed of open farm fields throughout the seventeenth through early nineteenth centuries and no development occurred on the property that would become Martin's Field or in its immediate vicinity. This lack of development led the Town of Flushing to purchase land in the area of present day Martin's Field beginning in 1839-1840 to serve as the Town's burial ground. Further land purchases were made a decade later, with the intention that the lands be used exclusively to inter the "poor" of the Town (Stone 1996).

The Stone report compiles a well detailed analysis of burial records for those individuals that were buried in the former cemetery, situated within present-day Martin's Field. Using all available data, Stone reconstructed statistics that detail the race and ages of those interred (Stone 1996).

Records indicate that the area of Martin's Field was an active burial site for approximately forty years. However, no details as to the exact location within the cemetery that burials were placed. At the turn of the twentieth century the burial ground fell out of use and into a period of neglect. The City of New York purchased the property and transferred it to the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks and Recreation. Some minor work was undertaken and it was reported that several human bones were uncovered (Stone 1996).

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<sup>1</sup> This section is also taken directly from Loorya and Ricciardi (2005:1-4).

By 1914 plans were drawn up to turn the now overgrown open space into a public park. Sewers and streets were being installed in the surrounding area followed by housing; at this time a comfort station was constructed within the park. However, formal construction of the Park did not begin until 1935. The 1930s construction project included the installation of a wading pool, drinking fountains and associated water lines and electrical lines (Stone 1996). Throughout the twentieth century several smaller maintenance and repair projects occurred throughout the park causing continued disturbance to the property.

At the recommendation of the Phase 1A Report, the reconstruction project was temporarily halted while ground penetrating radar (GPR) analysis was undertaken in 1999. The goal of the analysis was to locate potential in situ burials (Stone 2000).

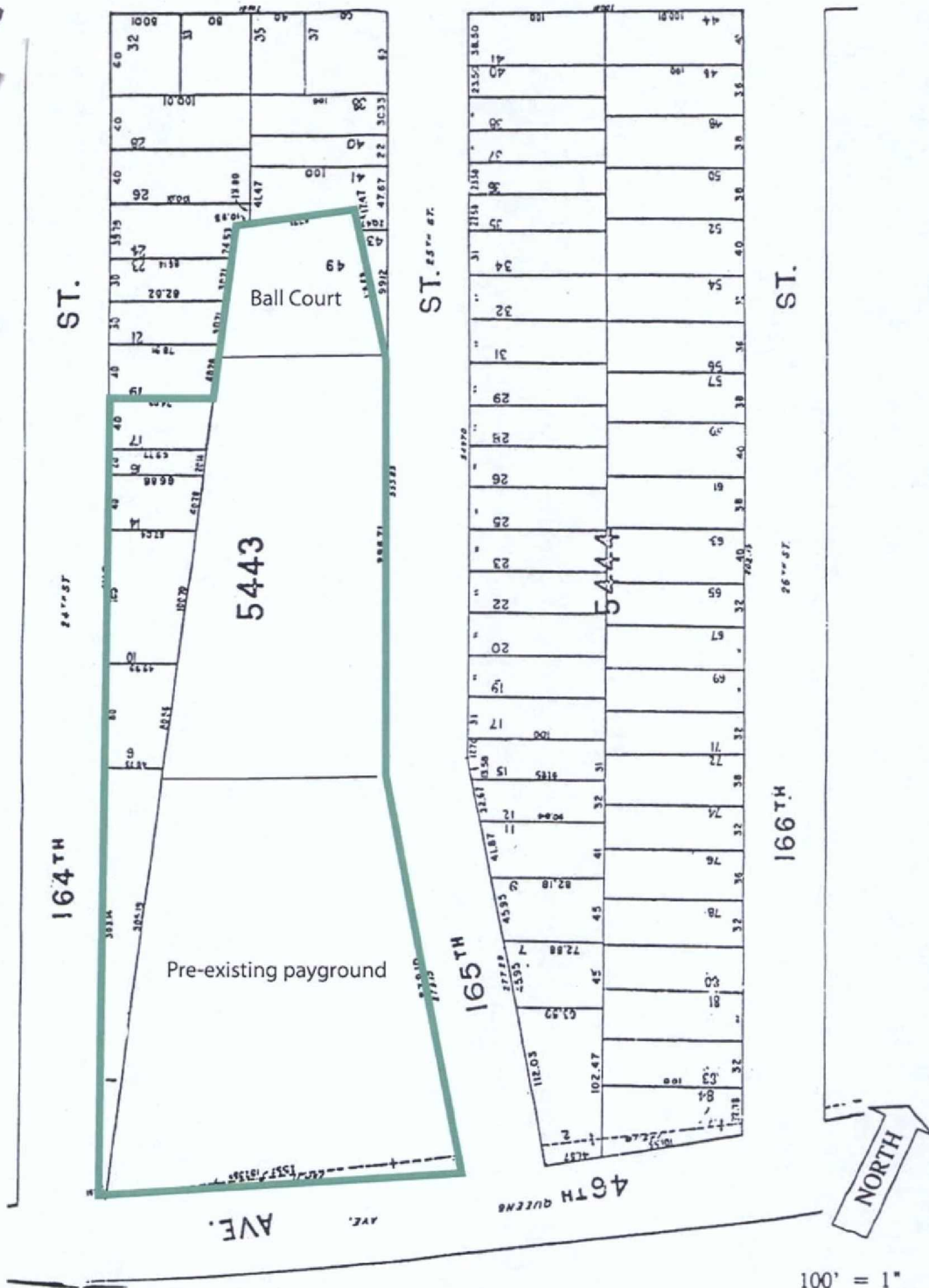
The GPR study was undertaken by Geo-Graf, Incorporated. Their analysis identified four areas of interest that were assumed to be graves. The report recommended the excavation of these areas to determine if the targets were indeed burials or some other ground disturbance. Aside from the four potential grave targets, several other anomalous readings were also recorded. Although assumed to be minor fragmentary remains and not human burials, the report recommended testing in those areas should the need arise (Stone 2000).

The recommendations of the Phase 1A and the Ground Penetrating Radar Report led Parks to undertake a major redesign of the proposed reconstruction of Martin's Field. The new plan would minimize any potential impact to in situ burials.

Between March 2005 and May 2005, Phase 1B Archaeological Field Monitoring was undertaken by CAC, under contract to UA Construction, for the first phase of the Martin's Field Reconstruction Project. Monitoring for the excavation and removal of existing materials for the installation of a new concrete curbing and perimeter fencing, ranged in depth from thirty (30) centimeters (approximately one (1) foot) to approximately two and a half (2.5) meters (approximately seven (7) feet). Work was limited to the perimeter fence line surrounding the park and the upper handball court. No intact archaeological surfaces or human remains were uncovered in any of the excavated areas. A limited number of material remains were uncovered. These were located within areas of obvious disturbance. The majority of artifact remains that were uncovered dated to the mid to late twentieth century reflecting various disturbances that have occurred in the area since it was transformed into a public park in the 1930s. Little in terms of stratigraphy was uncovered, further strengthening the notion of a highly disturbed site. No human remains were uncovered during the excavations (see Map 02: Martin's Field Phase I Site Map) (Loorya and Ricciardi 2005).

Although no distinct stratigraphic levels, in situ artifacts or human remains were uncovered during this Phase of the project, it was the recommendation of the report that monitoring continue in areas of the Park that were not disturbed during Phase I (Loorya and Ricciardi 2005).





Prior to the start of the Phase II portion of the Project, CAC conducted a map file search at Parks Capital Division headquarters at The Olmstead Center in Queens, New York. Even though this was not called for in the Cultural Resource Scope of Work issued by Parks questions as to the degree of subsurface disturbance were raised during Phase I. During this search, maps of Martin's Field from the 1930s were viewed, but not photocopied. The maps detailed the construction undertaken by Parks during this time. According to the information on the maps, and from Steven Rizick, head of the Document Services Department for Parks, the area of the wading pool was subject to an approximately three (3) meters (ten (10) foot) impact and plans called for four (4) feet of grading to be added to the Park, along 46th Avenue, as well as major grading throughout the rest of the Park. Although Stone states in the Phase I Report that major excavations were undertaken by Parks during the construction of the Park, she fails to detail the magnitude of the disturbance (Stone 1996). The lack of discussion concerning the impact of the disturbance played a significant role in the planning for the current project, causing major design changes in the overall reconstruction of the Park.

### III - Archaeological Field Monitoring:

Prior to the commencement of the current project, a meeting was held in September 2005 to confirm that previously established protocols, those established during Phase I of the Project, would remain in place. These protocols detailed, in part, how the archaeologists would undertake monitoring at the site and protocols to follow should any human remains be uncovered. This meeting included representatives from Parks, Gross and CAC.

As per the previously established protocols for Phase I, CAC would monitor all excavation work on site and would be responsible for halting excavation if intact human remains, or in situ artifact remains, were uncovered. The protocols required that CAC notify Parks and the LPC of any finds and call in the Forensic Anthropologist to identify any bone materials. If the find was an articulate, in situ, burial, Parks would notify local community representatives. The Forensic Anthropologist and archaeologist would excavate and document the burial. Parks would attempt to redesign that portion of the project so the burial could remain in situ. If isolated, disarticulated or fragmentary remains were uncovered the archaeologist would excavate the remains and remove them from site. The Forensic Anthropologist would then analyze the remains. Afterward, the remains would be stored in proper storage containers until such time when Parks would re-inter the remains in a special commemorative area of the Park.

The second Phase of the overall Reconstruction Plan for Martin's Field proposed seven excavation areas that would require monitoring (see Map 03: Martin's Field Phase II Site Map). All excavations during Phase II were accomplished using backhoe machinery.

- a. Excavation for the installation of a water line along 165<sup>th</sup> Street.
- b. Excavation for the installation of a water line along 46<sup>th</sup> Avenue and one dry well.
- c. Excavation for the installation of a water line along 164<sup>th</sup> Street, one drywell and a water connection.



- d. Excavation for a new water connection and line from within the street of 164<sup>th</sup> Street into the Park.
- e. Excavation for the removal of existing curbing within the Park.
- f. Removal of the asphalt and surrounding concrete curbing in the southern half of the Park, i.e. the original 1930s playground and wading pool area.

#### *Excavation Area A: 165<sup>th</sup> Street*

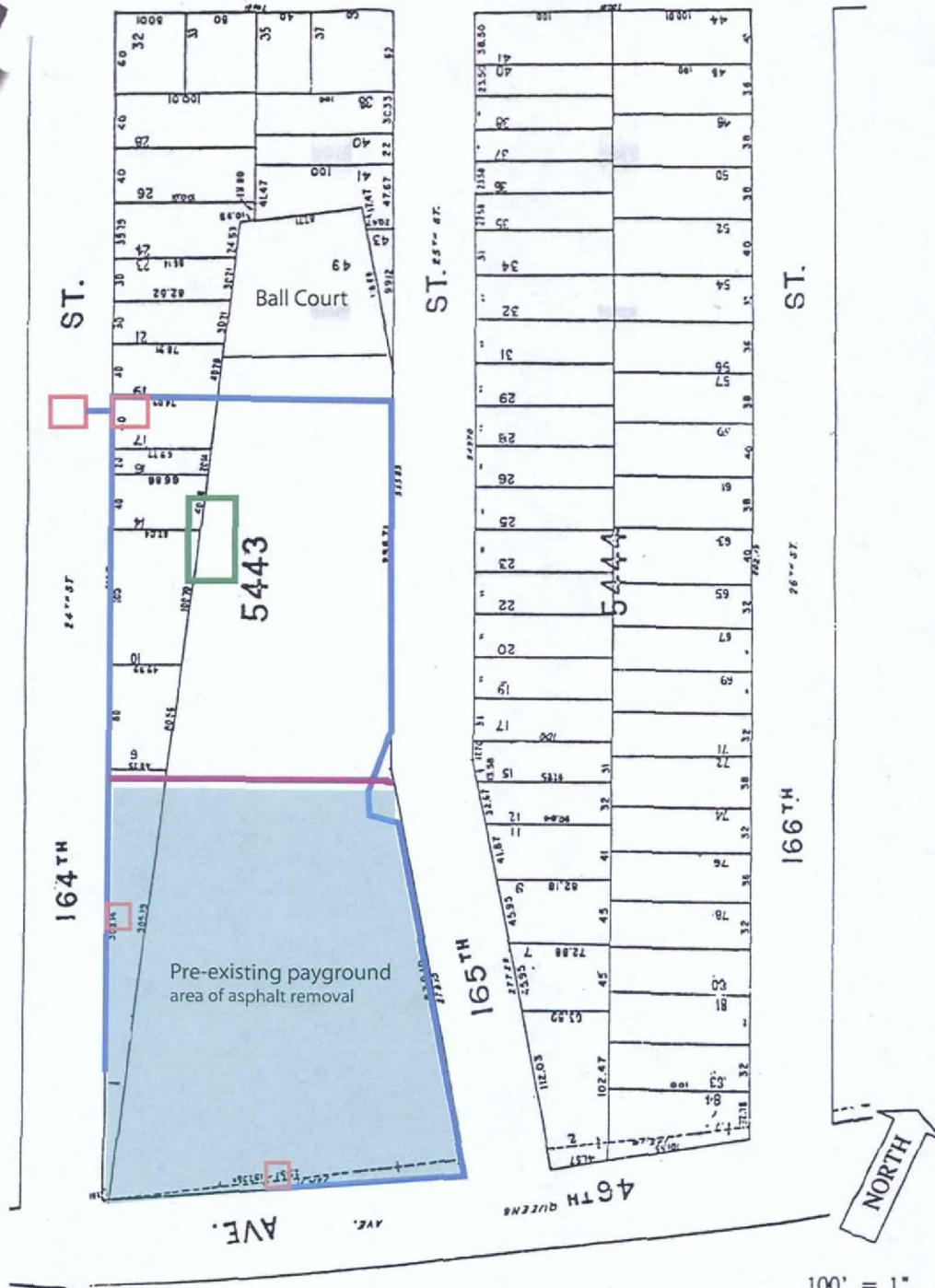
Excavations along 165<sup>th</sup> Street occurred immediately adjacent to the area excavated for fence installation during the Phase I reconstruction (Figure 01). This excavation was for the installation of water lines that would allow for irrigation of planned plantings throughout the park. The excavation encompassed almost the entire length of the fence line on 165<sup>th</sup> Street (Map 03). The overall trench extended approximately two hundred and seventeen (217) meters (six hundred fifty (650) feet) in length. The average width of the trench was approximately sixty (60) centimeters (two (2) feet) wide extending to a depth of forty-five (45) centimeters (eighteen (18) inches).

Throughout the excavation of the northern half of 165<sup>th</sup> Street, no discernable stratigraphic layers were uncovered. A thin layer of topsoil was present in portions of this area followed by a fairly uniform subsurface matrix of red, sandy clay. The subsurface soil appears to have been deposited as fill during construction episodes.

This area contained few mid to late twentieth century material remains (including a couple of pop tops, bottle glass and plastic food wrappers). Material remains were noted and discarded in the field.

The southern area of 165<sup>th</sup> Street, within the 1930s playground area, revealed two distinct stratigraphic layers. The first layer was comprised of hard compact ash, coal and clinker. This was followed by clean sand.

The excavation for the utility line along the southern half of 165<sup>th</sup> Street was without incident. There were no artifact, faunal or human remains uncovered during excavation of this area and no significant stratigraphy.

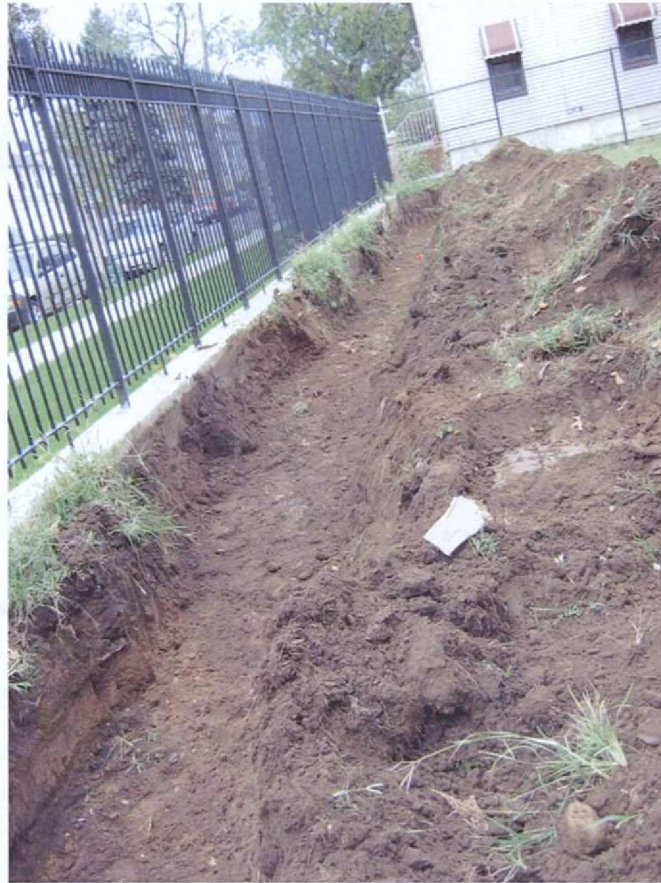


Map 03: Martin's Field, Queens, NY Phase II Site Map  
Highlight of excavation work not to scale, please see report for detail.

- water line excavation
- drywell/water connection excavation areas
- curbing removal
- area of asphalt removal

Map 03: Martin's Field - Phase II Site Map





**Figure 01: Excavation Area A: 165<sup>th</sup> Street - adjacent to existing fence/curbing line**

*Excavation Area B: 46<sup>th</sup> Avenue*

The area excavated along 46<sup>th</sup> Avenue lies within the original 1930s playground area (Map 03). Excavations occurred adjacent to the curb and fence recently installed during Phase I of the Project. This area was excavated for the installation of a new water/drainage line (Figure 02).

Two stratigraphic layers were revealed beneath the asphalt surface, which had previously been removed. As with the layers uncovered in Excavation Area A, a hard compact ashy layer was situated above a layer of clean sand. On average, the trench along 46<sup>th</sup> Avenue was approximately sixty (60) centimeters (two (2) feet) wide and extended approximately forty-five (45) centimeters (eighteen (18) inches) in depth.

Plans called for the installation of a dry well at the western end of the 46<sup>th</sup> Avenue trench. This area was approximately one hundred thirty (130) centimeters (four (4) feet) square. Excavation occurred to a depth of one hundred forty-five (145) centimeters (four and a half (4.5) feet) and revealed two stratigraphic layers below the previously removed asphalt surface. The first layer consisted of the hard compact ash and clinker layer followed by clean sand.





**Figure 02: Excavation Area B: 46<sup>th</sup> Avenue - 1930s Park interior**

The excavation of the dry well highlights the degree of disturbance in this area and confirms the 1930s Parks maps that called for approximately one hundred twenty-five (125) centimeters (four (4) feet) of grading (Figure 03). Taking into consideration multiple paving episodes for the playground area it is estimated that the original surface is, at minimum, two (2) meters (approximately five (5) feet) below the 2005/2006 pre-reconstruction grade. It should be noted that this reconstruction project calls for significant grading throughout the park ranging from thirty (30) to one hundred twenty-five (125) centimeters (one (1) to four (4) feet) of additional soil materials being added.

The excavation for the utility line and dry well was without incident. There were no artifact, faunal or human remains uncovered during excavation of this area.



**Figure 03: Excavation Area B: 46<sup>th</sup> Avenue - old dry well slated for replacement**



### *Excavation Area C: 164<sup>th</sup> Street*

Excavations along 164<sup>th</sup> Street extended almost the entire length of the park and were immediately adjacent to the previous excavations for the fence line (Map 03). All excavations occurred with a backhoe to a depth of forty-five (45) to fifty (50) centimeters (eighteen (18) to twenty (20) inches) below surface. The trench was approximately seventy-five (75) centimeters (two and a half (2.5) feet) wide (Figure 04).



**Figure 04: Excavation Area C: 164<sup>th</sup> Street - Adjacent to existing fence/curbing**

In the northern half of the park the excavation generally revealed similar results as those from the fence excavation, undertaken during Phase I of the overall Project and reported in the Phase I Cultural Resource Report (Loorya and Ricciardi 2005); a thin layer of topsoil, approximately twelve (12) centimeters (five (5) inches), was followed by a reddish sandy clay layer. However, in one distinct area a sheet deposit of late nineteenth to early twentieth century trash materials was uncovered. This deposit extended over a three (3) meter (ten (10) foot) long area. Among the materials were ceramic and glass bottle shards (see Appendix B: Artifact Data Base for details on the material remains recovered).

Located in the original 1930s playground area of the Park, at approximately nine (9) meters (thirty (30) feet) south of the entry gate on 164<sup>th</sup> Street, a one hundred thirty (130) centimeter (four (4) feet) square trench was excavated for a catch basin (see Map 03). The stratigraphic layers were similar to those uncovered in the northern half of the 164<sup>th</sup> Street trench. In this area a deposit of late nineteenth to early twentieth century artifacts were also uncovered. Among the materials uncovered were ceramic shards, portions of a metal cooking pot, glass shards and bottle fragments and bone fragments (see Appendix B: Artifact Data Base for details on the material remains recovered).

The bone fragments were carefully exposed and were not in any particular pattern, they were mixed throughout the other material remains. CAC notified the on site Parks Engineer, Anthony Williams, the Gross construction foreman and Dr. H. Arthur Bankoff of the LPC. A preliminary field analysis of the faunal remains noted distinct butchering marks on several of the bones and it was determined they were likely to be non-human. As the fragments were not in association with any shaft type feature, and were fragmentary, they were removed and sent to the Forensic Anthropologist, Dr. Sophia Perdikaris, for identification (see Appendix C: Artifact Data Base for details on the material remains recovered). Dr. Perdikaris' analysis concurred with the in field determination that the bones were not human.

#### *Excavation Area D: Water Connection 164<sup>th</sup> Street*

Excavation was required on 164<sup>th</sup> Street, outside of the Park, to run a new water line from the City of New York's water feed to the Park. A backhoe removed the asphalt, concrete and fill materials to expose the water pipe (Figure 05). The trench was approximately seventy (70) centimeters (two (2) feet) wide and extended to a depth of about three (3) meters (ten (10) feet) below the street level (Map 03).

No material remains or natural stratigraphic levels were exposed within the street.

To make the water connection for the irrigation system within the Park, an approximately two hundred sixty (260) centimeter (eight (8) by eight (8) feet) square area was excavated in the northwestern corner of the property (Map 03). This trench extended to a depth of three hundred thirty-five (335) centimeters (eleven (11) feet) below surface (Figure 06).

Only two strata were revealed in the excavation of this trench. The first layer was comprised of topsoil that extended to twenty-five (25) centimeters (ten (10) inches) below surface. The second stratum was a reddish sandy soil that extended to the bottom of the trench.

The excavation for the water connection was without incident. There were no artifact, faunal or human remains uncovered during the excavation of this trench.





**Figure 05: Excavation Area D: Water Connection 164<sup>th</sup> Street - Excavation**



**Figure 06: Excavation Area D: Water Connection 164<sup>th</sup> Street - Water Connection**



### *Excavation Area E: Park Interior*

In the northern half of the Park, previously poured concrete curbs served as a demarcation for a former shuffle board court. Over time, these curbs were buried by the influx of fill and grading. The plans called for the removal of the curbing (Map 03). This area measured approximately two hundred sixty (260) centimeters (eight (8) by eight (8) feet) square and the eighteen (18) inch curb extended eighteen (18) to twenty (20) inches below surface (Figure 07). Removal of the curb exposed two stratigraphic levels. The first was a twenty-five (25) to thirty (30) centimeter (ten (10) to twelve (12) inch) layer of topsoil, followed by a subsurface of clean sand.



**Figure 07: Excavation Area E: Park Interior - Removal of interior curbing**

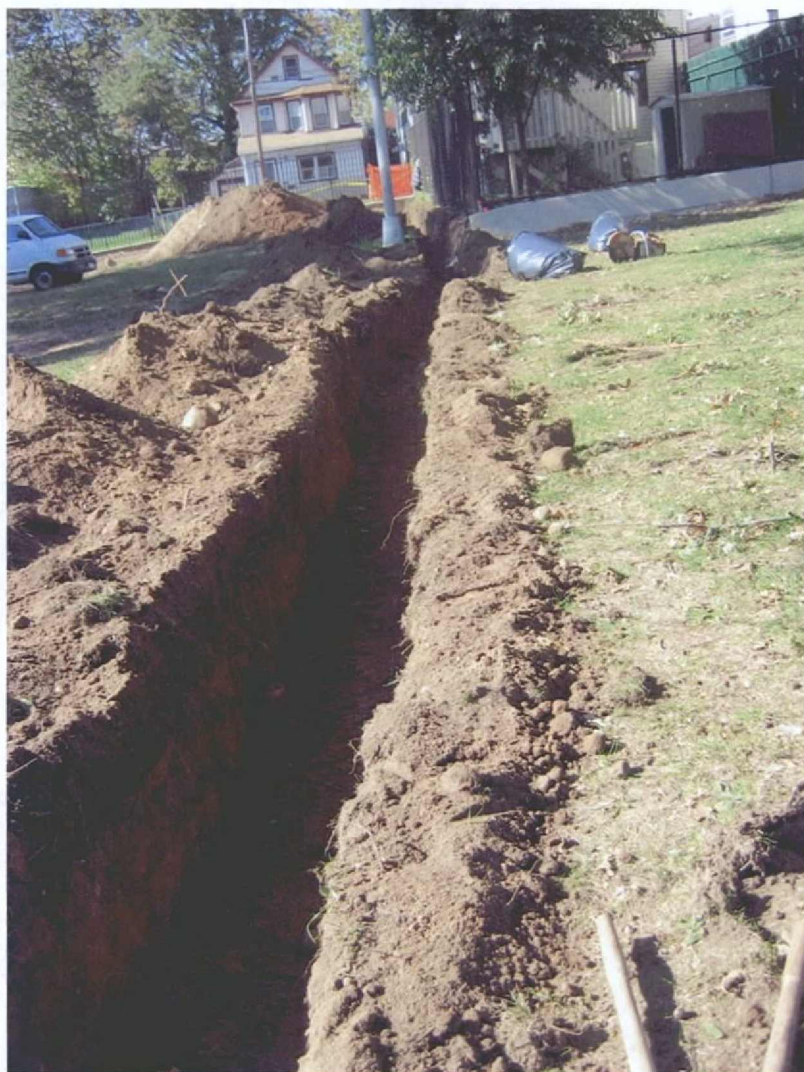
Based on the excavation of the shuffle board court curbing it was recommended that excavations for the northern waterline that would cut across the park on an east-west axis could do so at a point further south than called for in the construction plans. The original construction plans called for the northern water line to follow the fence line of the adjoining property in the northwest corner of the park, turn north for approximately ten (10) meters (thirty (30) feet) before turning east again and following the wall that divides the new playground from the remainder of the park (Map 03). The plan was created in this zig-zag fashion based on the information presented in the Phase IA Documentary Study in hopes of not disturbing any burials that may have existed within this area.



The new recommendation, to cut through the park in a straight line would uncover less soil thereby decreasing the chance of disturbing any significant features. Further, based on the excavations of the shuffle board curb it was unlikely that the proposed excavation would cause any significant impact due to the significant grading in the area.

After consultation with Parks and LPC it was decided that the northern water line should cut directly through the park. Excavations were accomplished using a backhoe except in areas that contained a significant amount of tree roots. These areas were excavated by hand. The average width of the trench was approximately sixty (60) centimeters (two (2) feet) wide extending to a depth of forty-five (45) centimeters (eighteen (18) inches). The topsoil layer extended an average of twenty-five (25) centimeters (ten (10) inches) below ground surface and was followed by a sandy subsoil (Figure 08).

The excavation within the northern interior of the park was without incident. There were no artifact, faunal or human remains uncovered during excavation of this area.



**Figure 08: Excavation Area E: Park Interior - Water line excavation**



*Excavation Area F: Removal of Asphalt and Concrete from the previously Existing 1930s Playground:*

Reconstruction plans for the 1930s playground area, the southern half of the park, called for minimal subsurface impact during the removal of the existing asphalt surface and concrete curbing (Map 03). This removal was undertaken via mechanical means. A backhoe was used to break up the asphalt surface and the surface was scraped for removal (Figure 09).



**Figure 09: Excavation Area F: - Removal of Asphalt and Concrete from the previously Existing 1930s Playground.**

Based on the Phase IA and the GPR reports, Parks decided against the removal of the below surface structural supports of the 1930s wading pool. Due to the potential of uncovering buried human remains, only the above ground features of the wading pool would be broken down to surface level, the existing below surface aspects of the structure would remain in situ.

The asphalt surface of the playground was removed to reveal a hard packed ashy layer. Portions of the wading pool structure were left in place and this ashy layer was not removed to minimize disturbance. However, the concrete and, at times, asphalt curb features within the playground were removed. These curbs, used to border trees, were all approximately thirty (30) centimeters (twelve (12) inches) wide, extended to an average depth of forty-five (45) centimeters (eighteen (18) inches) below surface.



The removal of the curbing provided further information regarding the stratigraphy of this area. The compacted ashy layer, below the asphalt surface, consisted of clinker and coal and extended between twenty-three (23) centimeters (nine (9) inches) and thirty (30) centimeters (twelve (12) inches). Beneath this compact layer was clean sand brought in as grading (Figure 10).

The removal of the asphalt and curbing in the area of the 1930s playground was without incident. There were no artifact, faunal or human remains uncovered during excavation of this area.



**Figure 10: Excavation Area F: - Removal of Asphalt and Concrete from the previously Existing 1930s Playground.**

#### IV - Analysis

##### Excavation Area A:

The excavation along 165<sup>th</sup> Street was adjacent to the trench cut during the Phase I portion of the Project. As with that excavation, this new trench consisted of a thin topsoil layer, followed by a mixed layer of asphalt, coal and clinker and clean sand. It is surmised that the various grading and filling episodes along with the construction of the formalized Park in the 1930s led to the disturbed materials that were deposited in these areas. The work undertaken along 165<sup>th</sup> Street demonstrates that a significant amount of grading and filling has occurred along the perimeter of the Park.

##### Excavation Area B:

The excavation along 46<sup>th</sup> Avenue was adjacent to the trench cut during the Phase I portion of the Project. This new trench, including the catch basin, which extended almost one hundred thirty centimeters meters below surface, consisted of an asphalt layer, followed by a mixed layer of asphalt, coal and clinker and then a third layer of clean sand. It is surmised that the various grading and filling episodes along with the construction of the formalized Park in the 1930s led to the deposition of this clean sand and the subsequent paved surfaces. The work undertaken along 46<sup>th</sup> Avenue demonstrates that a significant amount of grading and filling has occurred along the perimeter of the Park.

As previously stated, CAC's analysis of original Parks plan for Martin's Field called for a three (3) meter (ten (10) foot) impact to the original ground surface and an additional one hundred thirty (130) centimeters (four (4) feet) of grading to be brought into the area as well. Excavations in this area of the Park appear to confirm the specifications of the 1930s Parks maps.

##### Excavation Area C:

Two areas within the trench along 164<sup>th</sup> Street revealed material remains; along the trench in the northern field of the park and in the area excavated for the catch basin.

Bone was uncovered from both areas. Although field observations indicated that the material recovered was not human, CAC followed the protocols agreed upon prior to the beginning of the project. The on site Parks representative, Anthony Williams, was notified of the discovery of the remains. Mr. Williams and CAC in turn notified Steven Whitesell, Project Manager from Parks, that bone remains were uncovered. CAC also notified Dr. H. Arthur Bankoff of LPC of the discovery.

Though a few of the bone elements were fragmentary, other larger intact elements revealed clear signs of butchering. Due to the fragmentary nature of the remains, CAC removed the bones and brought them to the on-call Forensic Anthropologist, Dr. Sophia Perdikaris, for identification. Dr. Perdikaris confirmed the in field determination that the faunal remains uncovered were not human but were various animal species (see Appendix B) used for human consumption.

Other food related items were recovered from these two areas as well. These included, mostly, whiteware ceramic plate and cup fragments, a bone handled utensil, several near complete condiment bottles and several condiment bottle fragments (see Appendix B).

Based on an analysis of the ceramic and glass remains, the artifacts date from the late nineteenth through the first quarter of the twentieth century. The concentration of artifacts in these two specific areas, along with the lack of undisturbed stratigraphy, indicates that these items were most likely deposited in a single episode. The items may have been from one of the adjacent properties and discarded after use. This would confirm the information presented in the Phase IA Documentary Study, which described the overall Park area at the turn of the twentieth century as being used, in part, for refuse deposits (Stone 1996).

#### Excavation Area D:

As with much of the northern section of the Park, the excavation revealed that grading and filling to the area occurred at some point during the twentieth century. This grading most likely occurred in the 1930s when streets and sewers were installed in the area and during the construction of the original Park. Grading in the northern section of the Park and adjacent street is significant in that this area is a little over four (4) meters (twelve (12) feet) higher than the southern portion of the project. This is supported by the presence of over eleven feet of clean sandy soil in the northwest section of the park.

Further, it appears that the sandy soil of the second stratum was deposited during a fill episode. This confirms 1930s plans for the Park as well as to the significant amount of fill in the north half of the Park.

#### Excavation Area E:

During the project Gross surveyed the property, establishing grade, prior to the planned resurfacing and planting of the park. Measurements by Gross confirm the significant variation in grade between the northern and southern portions of the Park, as reported in the Phase I Cultural Resource report. Gross' measurements established a four (4) meter (twelve (12) feet) difference in grade from the lowest southern portion of the park and the northern end of the field. This does not take into consideration the even higher grade of the new playground at the northernmost section of the park. Taking into account Parks records that cite a three (3) meters (ten (10) foot) excavation impact and a little over one (1) meter (four (4) feet) of grade in the area of the 1930s playground it is reasonable to assume that the northern portion of the park has been subject to significant amount of grading in the twentieth century as well. Once again, this large amount of fill from the 1930s had not been reported in the Phase IA Documentary Study.



#### Excavation Area F:

As with the areas along the perimeter of the original 1930s portion of the Park, the interior of this area also reflects the large disturbance by Parks. The construction of a no longer extant comfort station, along with the wading pool, has clearly disturbed the below ground surface. Excavation in this area confirmed the analysis by CAC of the 1930s Parks maps that show substantial excavation impacts and the importation of fill. This information was not clearly presented in the Phase 1A Documentary Study and led to Parks altering their original intention of what was to be done in this area. It is now estimated that the original ground surface lies approximately one hundred seventy-five (175) centimeters (four (4) feet) to two hundred twenty-five (225) centimeters (six (6) feet) below pre-reconstruction grade.<sup>2</sup> It is further surmised, based on documentary evidence, that significant areas of the original surface were impacted to a depth of three (3) meters (ten (10) feet). According to Parks officials, human remains were encountered during the 1930s construction. However, there is no record as to whether the remains were left on site or removed to another location. It is likely that had any human remains been encountered within Martin's Field during this project they would have been in a highly disturbed context. However, no human remains were uncovered during any portion of the Phase I or Phase II reconstruction projects.

#### V - Conclusions/Recommendations:

Based on the findings of the Phase 1A report by Linda Stone, Parks redesigned the plans for Martin's Field to minimize any potential impact to buried human remains. This redesign called for the majority of work to be undertaken around the edges of the existing Park as well as in the northern area, where the largest amount of filling had occurred. Work in the lower portions of the Park, the original 1930s Playground area, were significantly redesigned and minimized to avoid the potential for encountering human burials. Throughout the Phase II portion of the Project, Parks continued to modify the work plans due to the concerns raised in the Phase 1A Documentary Report. However, based upon the field work undertaken by UA and Gross the concerns of the Phase 1A Report appear to have been overstated as it did not take into account all available information.

Heavy disturbance has occurred throughout the Park to a depth of at least one hundred seventy-five (175) centimeters (four (4) feet) below the pre-reconstruction grade. This includes the lowest portion of the Park, the former wading pool area. No original, pre-1930s construction, stratigraphic levels were revealed during any of the current excavations with some areas revealing no distinct levels at one hundred seventy-five (175) centimeters (four (4) feet), or more, below surface. All areas excavated revealed heavy disturbance that occurred with the construction and maintenance of the Park since the 1930s.

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<sup>2</sup> Reconstruction plans call for thirty (30) to sixty (60) centimeters (one (1) to two (2) feet) of new soil to be deposited in the 1930s playground area.



CAC's analysis of maps located at The Olmstead Center revealed that the 1930s construction plans called for a three (3) meter (ten (10) foot) impact in the area of the wading pool and four feet of grading to be brought into the area. Based on this information the original ground surface of Martin's Field would be located at a minimum of one hundred seventy-five (175) centimeters (four (4) feet) below the modern-day surface grade. This information was not available in the Stone Report but must now be taken into consideration.

It is the recommendation of this report that no further Cultural Resource Monitoring occur within Martin's Field for any future proposed work that extends less than one (1) meter (three (3) feet) below surface. However, since the presence of buried human remains may still exist, any work that requires an impact deeper than one (1) meter (three (3) feet) in depth should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. Further any future work that requires archaeological monitoring should also retain the services of an on-call Forensic Anthropologist to insure that any potential human remains are properly identified.

#### VI - References

Loorya, Alyssa and Christopher Ricciardi.

- 2005 Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring of the Reconstruction of Martin's Field (Phase I) Project, Queens, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

Rizick, Steven.

- 2005 Personal Communication. Head - Document Services Department - Olmstead Center. City of New York, Department of Parks and Recreation.

Stone, Linda.

- 2000 Report on the Non-Invasive Archaeological Testing at the Martin's Field Playground - Flushing, Queens, New York (Contract No. Q017-299 OMBP). Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 1996 Report on Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Research in Advance of the Reconstruction of the Martin's Field Playground - Flushing, Queens, New York (Contract No. Q017-196). Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

Appendix A:  
Archaeological Proposal

# Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants

Archaeological-Educational and Historic Preservation Specialists

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April 28, 2005

William A. Gross  
William A. Gross Construction Associates, Inc.  
117 South 4th Street  
New Hyde Park, New York 11040

Dear Mr. Gross:

Thank you for contacting me with regard to the Martin's Field, Phase II Project. My partner, Chris Ricciardi, Ph.D, and I are both certified Register of Professional Archaeologists and are listed on the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission's list of qualified Archaeologists. We have been working within the New York City area on both Cultural Resource Management and Academic Projects since the early 1990s. We also have a long-standing relationship with the Historic House Trust Division of the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation. I will send you copies of our CVs, in the mail, for you to review.

I, Alyssa Loorya, would be the lead archaeologist on this project. I will conduct the monitoring and the writing of the site report.

Based on the information provided in the bid, my previous experience conducting the current monitoring of the Phase I Martin's Field Project and the previous work on site, there is a chance that human remains may be uncovered. However, considering the Scope of Work calls for excavation of no more than eighteen (18) inches below ground surface, hopefully the chances of disturbing any human remains will be minimized.

To meet the requirements of the Scope of Work, on site monitoring will occur during all excavation phases of the project. As per the estimate within the Scope of Work, field work should take approximately fifty-two (52) days, or four hundred and twenty (420) hours. Forensic testing, if required, has been estimated at approximately five (5) days, or forty (40) hours.

I am a bit concerned with the Scope of Work as it does not afford time for any laboratory analysis of either material remains or human remains, if uncovered. Also, the Scope calls for a report to be produced based on the field work, but it does not specify any allowable time for writing the report. It is my estimation that any laboratory analysis of material remains, should they be uncovered, may take no more than five (5) business days. The preparation of the site report should take another five (5) days to complete. This figure also includes any revisions, if necessary, that the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks) or the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) may require. It is impossible to determine how much time would be required for the conservation and analysis of human remains, should any be uncovered.

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1

4110 Quentin Road  
Brooklyn, New York 11234-4322  
Phone/Fax: (718) 645-3962

E-mail: [ChrysalisArchaeology@att.net](mailto:ChrysalisArchaeology@att.net)  
Web Page: <http://home.att.net/~Loorya/CAC>  
Cell: (347) 922-5581

# Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants

Archaeological-Educational and Historic Preservation Specialists

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It is my hope that the analysis of material and human remains, if uncovered, as well as the writing of the report, will fit into the estimated schedule by Parks, however, you should be aware that these items may go beyond the field work. If a large number of material and/or human remains are uncovered, the estimated schedule of hours and time will have to be renegotiated and adjusted accordingly.

My "on call" Forensic Archaeologist is Dr. Sophia Perdikaris. Dr. Perdikaris is a professor in the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology at Brooklyn College, CUNY. I also have a second "on call" Forensic Archaeologist, Mr. Matthew Brown, M.A. if the situation calls for major excavation work.

As specified in the Scope of Work, if remains are uncovered, both the Parks and the LPC will be called for consultation along with the Reverend Nicolas Tweed. Upon their recommendations and approval, work will continue. This work may include further excavation by the archaeological team and the analysis of the material at our laboratory facilities for incorporation into the final report.

I cannot anticipate the level of effort (i.e. required time) that would be necessary if this scenario came to pass. However I do not anticipate this based upon the proposed excavation depths and my current experience monitoring at Martin's Field.

My hourly rate for this project will be forty-five (\$45.00) per hour. The hourly rate for Dr. Perdikaris will be one hundred (\$100.00) per hour. Dr. Ricciardi, when on site, will not receive a fee. He and I work in tandem to insure that an archaeologist is always on site when needed.

If human remains are not uncovered, based on the estimate in the Scope of Work, at four hundred and twenty (420) hours, the total fee for the project will be eighteen thousand nine hundred (\$18,900.00) dollars.

If you have any questions please call me at: (347) 922-5581 or (718) 645-3962.

Once again, thank you for the opportunity to bid on this project and I look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

Alyssa Loorya

Encl.

Appendix B:  
Artifact Data Base

Location	Qty	Material	Form	Decoration/Color	Item	Date	other comments
N164	1	bone			toothbrush		
N164	3	glass	neck/rim		milk bottle		
N164	1	glass	base	clear	bottle - square		
N164	1	glass	base	clear	mug		
N164	6	glass	body	clear	bottle		
N164	2	glass	body	clear	bottle - square		
N164	1	glass	body	white	unidentified		
N164	1	glass	body/base	clear	bottle-medicinal		
N164	1	glass	intact	amber	bottle-medicinal		
N164	1	glass	base	clear	jar		
N164	1	glass	intact	clear	vial		
N164	1	glass	neck/rim	lt. blue	bottle		
N164	3	glass	intact	clear	condiment jars		
N164	11	whiteware	body		unidentified	post-1850	
N164	6	whiteware	base		unidentified	post-1850	
N164	1	whiteware	base		plate	post-1880	stamped maker's mark
N164	2	whiteware	rim		hollowware	post-1850	"trademark" w/shield
N164	2	whiteware	rim	molded	hollowware	post-1850	
N164	8	whiteware	rim		flatware	post-1850	
N164	1	stoneware	base		condiment jar		marked "örseraddish"
N164	2	porcelain	body	molded w/ polychrome floral print	plate	post-1880	shards mend
N164	1	whiteware	body	gilded	teacup		
N164	1	whiteware	rim	gilded	cup		
N164	1	whiteware	handle		teacup	post-1850	
N164	1	whiteware	body		teacup	post-1850	
N164	5	porcelain	body		mug	post-1875	2 mugs based on mends
N164	1	porcelain	body	painted - polychrome floral	flatware	post-1880	
N164	2	porcelain	rim	painted - blue floral	saucer	post-1880	
N164	1	porcelain	base	painted - blue floral	saucer	post-1880	
N164	7	pearlware	body	painted - blue floral	plate		
N164	2	bone					2 caprine distal humerus fragments
N164	1	bone					medium terrestrial mammal vertebral fragment
N164	2	bone					large terrestrial mammal rib fragments
N164	2	bone					Bos scapula fragments
N164	5	bone					mammalian unidentifiable scrap

Location	Qty	Material	Form	Decoration/Color	Item	Date	other comments
S164-DW	1	bone + metal			knife		
S164-DW	1	leather	body		shoe		
S164-DW	2	shell			oyster		
S164-DW	4	iron	square		nails		
S164-DW	2	clinker					
S164-DW	1	glass	intact	green	vial - medicinal		
S164-DW	1	glass	intact	clear	jar - vaseline		marked "vaseline Cheesebrough, NY"
S164-DW	1	glass	intact	white - molded	jar - medicinal		
S164-DW	1	glass	body	white	decorative		
S164-DW	4	glass	rim	clear	milk bottle		
S164-DW	3	glass	body	green	bottle		
S164-DW	1	glass	base	green	bottle		
S164-DW	1	glass	base	brown	bottle		marked "R"
S164-DW	4	glass	base	clear	bottle		
S164-DW	17	glass	body	clear	bottle		
S164-DW	5	glass	neck/rim	clear	bottle		
S164-DW	1	glass	rim	molded	decorative dish		
S164-DW	7	glass	body		window		
S164-DW	1	glass	intact	clear	bottle - medicinal		
S164-DW	24	whiteware	body		unidentified	post-1850	
S164-DW	13	whiteware	rim		unidentified	post-1850	
S164-DW	1	whiteware	rim	pink floral	unidentified	post-1880	
S164-DW	1	whiteware	rim		mug	post-1875	
S164-DW	1	whiteware	base	molded	hollowware	post-1850	
S164-DW	6	whiteware	rim	molded	plate	post-1850	
S164-DW	11	whiteware	base		flatware	post-1850	
S164-DW	1	whiteware	base	green floral	teacup	post-1880	
S164-DW	1	whiteware	base		plate	post-1880	maker's mark
S164-DW	1	whiteware	base		plate	post-1880	marked "Smith D. Phillips; Made in USA"
S164-DW	1	whiteware	base		saucer	post-1880	marked "Royal China"
S164-DW	1	ceramic	tile				
S164-DW	3	porcelain	body	pink floral	mug	post-1880	
S164-DW	1	porcelain	body	molded	teacup	post-1880	
S164-DW	2	porcelain	body	molded; polychrome painted - birds	decorative	post-1880	
S164-DW	1	stoneware	lid		crock		
S164-DW	1	redware	body				
S164-DW	1	yellowware	rim				
S164-DW	8	stoneware	body				



Location	Qty	Material	Form	Decoration/Color	Item	Date	other comments
S164-DW	1	stoneware	base		crock		
S164-DW	2	stoneware	body	brown slipped interior	hollowware		
S164-DW	1	stoneware	body		condiment jar		marked "A" And "H", Mends with horseraddish jar in N164
S164-DW	1	stoneware	body	magnese glazed exterior	hollowware		
S164-DW	1	porcelain			doorknob		
S164-DW	3	bone					Bos Scapula fragments
S164-DW	1	bone					Bos femur fragment
S164-DW	7	bone					Large Terrestrial Mammal rib (most probably also Bos)
S164-DW	1	bone					Caprine proximal humerus
S164-DW	7	bone					mammalian unidentifiable scrap

Appendix C:

Site Images



Figure 11: Excavation for new Dry Well along 164th Street



Figure 12: Removal of existing surface in southern half of Park





Figure 13: Installation of new fill in southern half of Park



Figure 14: Installation of new fill in southern half of Park





Figure 15: Removal of existing catch-basin in southern half of Park



Figure 16: Remains of fountain (left in place) in southern half of Park





Figure 17: Typical stratigraphic layers of Martin's Field

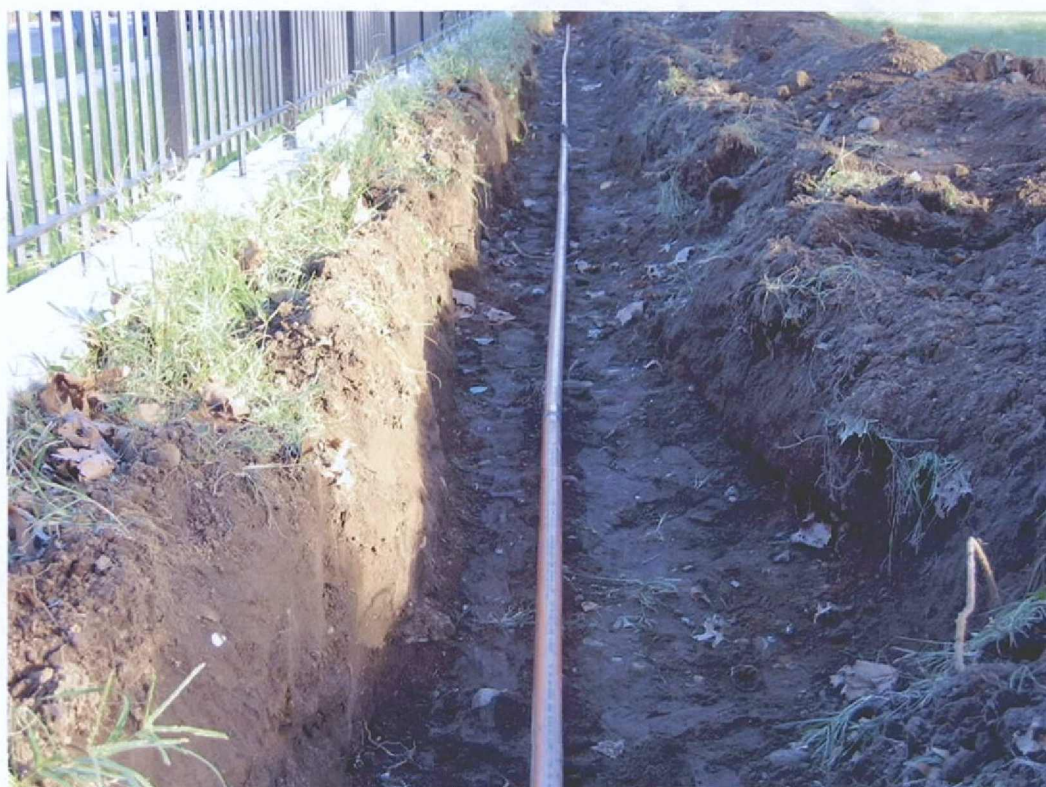


Figure 18: New water line along recently installed fence curbing

Appendix D:

C.V.

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

**EDUCATION:**

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

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

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

**PROFESSIONAL LICENSES:**

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

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

**EMPLOYMENT - ARCHAEOLOGY:**

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

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

MATHEWS/NIELSEN LANDSCAPE  
Principal Investigator, Rufus King Park Project, April 2006

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

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

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



**UA CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION**

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

**BAY PROPERTIES, INCORPORATED**

Principal Investigator, Block 7792 Staten Island Project, December 2004 to October 2005

**DELL-TECH ENTERPRISES**

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

Principal Investigator, Roger Morris Park Project, January 2005 to March 2005

**GAMLA ENTERPRISES, N.A. INCORPORATED**

Principal Investigator, 63/65 Columbia Street Project, October 2004 to February 2005

**TRC ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION**

Archaeologist, Greenpoint Project, Brooklyn, NY October 2004

**MONDOL CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION**

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

**QUIGG DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

Principal Investigator, Wayanda Park Project, August 2003

**A.J. CONTRACTING INCORPORATED**

Principal Investigator, Gravesend Cemetery Project, January-March 2002

**AUDUBON SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT**

Project Archaeologist and Educational Consultant, May 2001 – May 2002

**SAYVILLE HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

Co-Director, Edwards Homestead Archaeological Project October 2000, May 2001

**CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK GRADUATE SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY CENTER**

Teacher Assistant, September 1998 to December 2001

John Bowne House, Queens, NY and Hendrick I. Lott House, Brooklyn, NY

**NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION**

Assistant Site Supervisor, October 1998 to December 1998

Chambers Street Project; New York, NY

**EMPLOYMENT – ARCHAEOLOGY-EDUCATION:**

**CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK'S – RESEARCH FOUNDATION/GOTHAM CENTER**

Educational Consultant - Archaeology and Historic Preservation - City Hall Academy September 2003 – June 2004 and November 2004 to present

**BROOKLYN COLLEGE AND DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, STAR HIGH SCHOOL**

Archaeological-Education Consultant, July 2004 to present

Teaching special content classes and grant writing.

**PIETER CLAESEN WYCKOFF HOUSE MUSEUM**

Archaeological-Educator – Curriculum Development Consultant, 2003 to present

Responsibilities include the creation and implementation of Teacher Workshops throughout the school year.

#### DIG MAGAZINE

Archaeological-Education Consultant and Contributor, 2000 to present

#### SOUTH STREET SEAPORT MUSEUM

Archaeological Educator, September 1999 to June 2001

#### INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AT MANHATTANVILLE COLLEGE

Curriculum Developer and Archaeological Educator, September 1997 to December 1998

PS 134, New York, NY, Scarsdale Elementary School, Scarsdale, NY, Congregation Emmanuel of Harrison, NY, Temple Israel of New Rochelle, NY

#### EMPLOYMENT – EDUCATION-PRESERVATION-CONSULTATION:

##### NEW JERSEY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Educational Consultant, March 2001 to December 2004

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

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

Program Development, January 2005 to August 2005

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

##### COMPUTER CONSULTANT

1999 to present

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

#### VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE:

##### NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, BRONX EXPEDITIONARY HIGH SCHOOL

Educational and Curriculum Consultant, August 2004 to December 2004

##### NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION, DISTRICT 22

Grant writer and consultant, May 2002 to September 2002

##### NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Laboratory Assistant, October 1997 to December 1997

Stone Street Historical District Project

##### BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER - FIELD SCHOOL

Co-Director, August 1999

147 Hicks Street Cistern Excavation Project

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

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

Excavator, May 1995 and June 1994

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

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

#### WEB & MEDIA DESIGN:

##### BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER

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

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

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

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

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

#### AWARDS:

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

#### PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:

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

#### PUBLICATION(S):

Loorya, Alyssa.

- 2002 The Gravesend Cemetery Project. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 1998 *Stewardship in Practice: Integrating Archaeology Into The Grade School Curriculum*. Masters Thesis on file with the Department of Anthropology; Hunter College, New York, New York.

Loorya, Alyssa and Christopher Ricciardi.

- 2006 Rufus King Manor, Rufus King Park - Tree Placement Monitoring Project, Queens, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2005a Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of 63-65, Columbia Street, (Block 299, Lots 7 and 8), Brooklyn (Kings County), New York – BSA 04BSA005K. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

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

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

- 2004a "The Secret Room". *Seaport*, 39(1) Winter-Spring: 32-35.
- 2004b "Field Work at the Lott House" *Seaport*, 39(1) Winter-Spring:40.
- 2001 "Remember African Under The Eaves: A forgotten room in a Brooklyn farmhouse yields evidence of religious ritual among slaves." *Archaeology Magazine*, 54(3):36-40, May-June.
- 1998a Gerritsen's Creek: 1997 Archaeological Field Excavations Report on file with the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center, Brooklyn, New York.
- 1998b Under the Floor: Excavating the front Parlor of the Timothy Knapp House. Report on file with the Rye New York Historical Society; Rye, New York.



- 1998c "Excavating Brooklyn's Historic Past: The Archaeology of the Hendrick I. Lott Homestead" *Historic House Trust Newsletter*, 9(4):Fall.
- 1998d "Excavating Historic Brooklyn". *De Boerenwoning*, 1(1):3-6.
- 1997 The History and Archaeology of the Wyckoff Homestead. Report on file with the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation's Historic House Trust Division, New York, New York.

Ricciardi, Christopher and Alyssa Loorya.

- 2001 Report of the Public Archaeological Dig Program at The Edwards Homestead, Sayville, New York. Report on file with the Sayville Historical Society, Sayville, New York.
- 1999 "127 Hicks Street Cistern Report". Report on file with the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center, Brooklyn, New York.

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

- 2002 "A forgotten story comes to light", *Footsteps Magazine*, May-June:41-45.
- 2000 "Not Your Typical New Yorkers: Uncovering Brooklyn's Historic Past at the Hendrick I. Lott House." *This Side Up Magazine*, 12(Winter):15-16.

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

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

#### **Computer skills:**

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

#### **Conference Papers/Lectures/Teacher Workshops:**

- 01-09-97 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Corpus Christi, Texas  
 "Archaeology and Education: An Example from Rye, New York"
- 03-09-97 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Ocean City, Maryland  
 "Archaeology and Education: An Example from Rye, New York"
- 01-08-97 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Atlanta, Georgia  
 "Education and Archaeology: Getting Grade Schools Involved"
- 01-27-98 The Science Activity Exchange - Dig Into Archaeology; Greenwich, Connecticut  
 "Integrating Archaeology Into The Grade School"
- 06-12-98 I.S. 211; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology at the Lott House"
- 04-10-99 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania  
 "Excavating Brooklyn Farmsteads: Urban Archaeology Meets Rural Sites"
- 07 & 08-99 South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott
- 07-19-99 92<sup>nd</sup> Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott

07-21-99 Brooklyn Center for the Urban Environment; Brooklyn, New York  
"Excavating The Lott House"

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

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

01-08-00 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Quebec City, Canada  
"Excavating Brooklyn, NY's Rural Past: The Hendrick I. Lott Farmstead Project"

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

05-28-00 92<sup>nd</sup> Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY

06-01-00 Millennial Stews: Food and Food Systems in the Global City, Brooklyn, NY

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

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

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

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

08-02-00 Brooklyn Historical Society: Dig Camp at the Lott House

08-00 South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY

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

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

01-17-03 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Providence, Rhode Island.  
"The City Hall Park Project Poster Session"

04-19-03 Professional Archaeologists of New York City Conference, New York, NY  
"Archaeology and Historic Preservation as Educational Learning Tools"

10-00-03 Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York: "Teacher Workshop-Archaeology"

01-22-04 Bartow-Pell Society: Bronx, NY: "Archaeology and Education"

09-21-04 Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House, Brooklyn, NY. "Archaeology, Historic Preservation and  
Education: Bringing the Past to the Present"

11-13-04 Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York: "Teacher Workshop - Archaeology"

11-20-04 Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House; Brooklyn, New York: "Teacher Workshop - Archaeology"

12-02-04 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "On Being An Archaeologist"

01-12-05 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"

01-13-05 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"

02-20-05 Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: "Archaeology in Your Backyard"

02-28-05 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"

03-03-05 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"

05-23-05 Brooklyn College; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology and the Parks Department"

02-01-06 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"

02-27-06 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"

03-06-06 Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: "Dutch Brooklyn: Where Is Everyone?"

**References:**

Cultural Resource Management:

Oded Horodniceanu, P.E., CPSI, Deputy General Manager  
UA Construction (An Urbitran Group Company)  
71 West 23rd Street  
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117 South 4th Street  
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Igor Gerbor  
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18-55 42<sup>nd</sup> Street  
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Dell-Tech Enterprises, Inc.  
One Pinnacle Court  
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Historic Preservation:

Charles Henkels, AIA  
President - Hendrick I. Lott House Preservation Association  
815 Greenwich Street - Apt. 4A  
New York, New York 10014-5191  
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Fax: (212) 255-5172  
Email: henkels.arch@verizon.net

Dr. Sean Sawyer, Executive Director  
The Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House Museum  
5816 Clarendon Road at Ralph Avenue  
Brooklyn, New York 11203  
Phone: (718) 629-5400  
Fax: (718) 629-3125  
Email: seansawyer@wyckoffassociation.org

Educational:

Mary Delano and Kate Ottavino  
Center for Architecture and Building Science Research  
New Jersey Institute of Technology  
323 Dr. Martin Luther King Boulevard  
Campbell Hall, Room 335  
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E-mail: mdelano@njit.edu

Academic:

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Chairman of Anthropology and Archaeology  
Brooklyn College  
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Fax: (718) 951-3169  
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E-mail: Ricciardi@worldnet.att.net

**EDUCATION:**

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

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

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

**EMPLOYMENT:**

**UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS**

**Project Archaeologist**, September 2001 to present

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

Project area includes: Long Island and the Hudson Valley.

Projects include Storm Damage Reduction, Ecosystem Restoration, Navigation Control,  
NY-NJ Harbor Deepening Legal Team, Independent Technical Review Lead - Louisiana  
Coastal Protection and Restoration Project and Alabama Storm Damage and Restoration  
Project

**CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK - RESEARCH FOUNDATION/GOTHAM CENTER**

**Archaeologist**, October 2004

Lecturer at the City Hall Academy on archaeology

**AUDUBON SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT**

**Archaeologist**, May 2001

**URS-GREINER WOODWARD-CLYDE**

**Principal Investigator**, January to February 2000, February to May 2001

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

**ELLIS ISLAND FOUNDATION**

**Archaeologist**, November – December 2000

Ellis Island Project, New York, NY

**SAYVILLE HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

**Co-Director**, Edwards Homestead Archaeological Project October 2000, April-May 2001

**NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE**

**Archaeological Technician**, April 2000

Liberty Island Project, New York, NY

NEW YORK COUNCIL FOR THE HUMANITIES

**Lecturer - Speakers in the Humanities Program**, January 2000 to December 2002, January 2006 to present

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

**Archaeological Educator**, November 1999

HENDRICK I. LOTT HOUSE PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION, INC.

**Project Director**, September 1999 to September 2001

BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER

**Co-Director**, May 1998 to August 2001

Hendrick I. Lott House Archaeology Project; Brooklyn, NY

BROOKLYN NEW SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

**Archaeology Educator**, December 1998

NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

**Site Supervisor**, October 1998 to December 1998

Chambers Street Project; New York, NY

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY; FORDHAM UNIVERSITY

**Adjunct Instructor (Anthropology)**, January 1998 to May 1998

Introduction to Archaeology

INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AT MANHATTANVILLE COLLEGE

**Curriculum Developer and Archaeological Educator**, September 1997 to December 1998

PS 134; New York, NY, Parkway School; Greenwich, CT, Congregation Emmanuel of Harrison, NY; Temple Israel of New Rochelle, NY

NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

**Intern - Archaeologist**, September 1997 to December 1997

Stone Street Project; New York, NY

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY - DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

**Graduate Assistant**, September 1995 to December 1995 and September 1996 to May 1997

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE

**Teacher Assistant**, August to May 1993-1994

Introduction to Cultural Anthropology

RYE (NEW YORK) HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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

Timothy Knapp House; Rye, NY

ARCOPLEX/KEY PERSPECTIVES, ARCHAEOLOGICAL GROUP

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

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

## **VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE:**

### **CHRYSLIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, INCORPORATED**

**Field Director and Researcher**, January 2002 to present

Rufus King Park, Queens, New York, April 2006

Columbus Park, New York, New York, September 2005 to present

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

311 Broadway, New York, New York, February 2005 to June 2005

Roger Morris Park, New York, New York, January 2005 to March 2005

Page Ave - Block 7792, Staten Island, New York, December 2004 to August 2005

Martin's Field Phase I Project, Queens, New York, September 2004 to present

63-65 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, New York, October to December 2004

Queens County Farm Museum; Queens, New York, July 2004 to December 2004

Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House; Brooklyn, New York, May 2004 to December 2004

Wayanda Park, Queens, New York, August 2003

Gravesend Cemetery; Brooklyn, New York, January 2002 to February 2002

### **CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION**

**Archaeologist**, November 2004 to present

City Hall Academy Educational Project

### **HUBBARD HOUSE HISTORY PROGRAM**

**Archaeological Director**, May to June 1998

Elias Hubbard House; Brooklyn, NY

### **BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER**

**Co-Director**, August 1999

147 Hicks Street Cistern Excavation Project; Brooklyn, NY

**Laboratory Assistant – Volunteer Instructor**, June 1994 to July 1995; June 1997 to July 2001

Introduction to Archaeological Laboratory Methods

**Assistant to the Director - Teacher Assistant**, June 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996; August 1997;

Marine Park; Brooklyn, NY, Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House; Brooklyn, NY, Bartow-Pell

Mansion; Bronx, NY

**Trench Supervisor**, July-August 1994

Kamenska Chuka; Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria

### **SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY FALL FIELD EXCAVATION**

**Excavator**, September-October 1995

The Erie House; Port Byron, NY

### **WILLIAM AND MARY FIELD SCHOOL**

**Surveyor**, May 1994

St. Martin; Netherlands Antilles

## **RESEARCH EXPERIENCE:**

### **NEW YORK CITY LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION**

**Intern – Archaeologist**, September 1997

### **NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF PARKS: HISTORIC HOUSE TRUST DIVISION**

**Research Assistant**, January 1995 to July 1996

## AWARDS/GRANTS:

Brooklyn Borough President's Historians Award (through the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center) - 1998  
CUNY-PSE Grant (through the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center) - 1998, 1999, 2000  
Dissertation Grant - The Holland Society, New York, New York - 1998  
Conference Travel Grant - Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York - 1997 through 2001  
Honorarium - Glenville School, Glenville, Connecticut - May 1997; Norwalk Connecticut Community College - October 1999; Archaeological Society of Staten Island, Staten Island, New York - 2003, 2004; Bartow-Pell Society, Bronx, New York - January 2004, Woodlawn Historic Society, Queens, New York - March 2004  
Performance Awards, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - New York District 2002, 2003, 2004  
USACOE District Commander's Award for Scholarly Research 2005

## PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

The Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology (CNEHA)  
The Friends of New Netherland Society (FNN)  
The New York State Archaeological Association (NYSAA)  
The New York Archaeological Council (NYAC)  
The Professional Archaeologists of New York City (PANYC)  
The Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA)  
The Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA)

## PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:

2005 to present	Board of Trustees - Salt Marsh Alliance
2005	CNEHA - Student Paper Judge
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.

- 2006 Section 111 - Mattituck Inlet Feasibility Report. Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.
- 2005a Phase 1A Documentary Study for the Mattituck Inlet Study, Village of Mattituck, Suffolk County, New York. Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.
- 2005b Phase 1A Documentary Study for the Lake Montauk Harbor Navigation Project, Lake Montauk, Suffolk County, New York. Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.
- 2004a *Changing Through The Century: Life on the Lott Family Farm, Town of Flatlands, Kings County (Brooklyn), New York in the Nineteenth Century*. Doctoral Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.



- 2004b Phase 1A Documentary Study for the Village of Northport, Suffolk County, New York. Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.
  - 2003 Phase 1A Documentary Study for Spring Creek, Kings/Queens County, New York. Report on file with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, New York, New York.
  - 2001a Phase 1A Archaeological Survey and Documentary Research Study - East River CSO Facility Planning Project – P.I.N. X027.05 P.C.N. Bronx River Greenway Adjacent To I-895 Bronx, New York. Report on file with U.R.S. Corporation, Florence, New Jersey.
  - 2001b Phase 1A Archaeological Survey and Documentary Research Study – Westchester Creek CSO Storage Tank Project, Bronx Psychiatric Center Campus, Bronx, New York. Report on file with U.R.S. Corporation, Florence, New Jersey
  - 2001c Report of the Archaeological Monitoring of the Installation of the Electrical Trench Excavation at The Edwards Homestead in Sayville, New York. Report on file with The Sayville Historical Society, Sayville, New York.
  - 1998a "Current Research: Brooklyn, New York – Hendrick I. Lott House Project" *Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter*, 31(4):13-14, Winter.
  - 1998b "Current Research: Brooklyn, New York – Hendrick I. Lott House Project" *Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Newsletter*, 41:4-5, October.
  - 1997a *From Private to Public: The Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, New York in the Nineteenth Century*. Masters Thesis, Department of Anthropology, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.
  - 1997b Archaeology and Education – A Report of the 1997 Field Excavation. Report on file with the Rye New York Historical Society; Rye, New York.
- Ricciardi, Christopher and Alyssa Loorya.
- 2001 Report of the Public Archaeological Dig Program at The Edwards Homestead, Sayville, New York. Report on file with the Sayville Historical Society, Sayville, New York.
  - 1999 "127 Hicks Street Cistern Report". Report on file with the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center; Brooklyn, NY.
- Ricciardi, Christopher, Alyssa Loorya and Dr. H. Arthur Bankoff.
- 2002 "A forgotten story comes to light", *Footsteps Magazine*, May-June:41-45.
  - 2000 "Not Your Typical New Yorkers: Uncovering Brooklyn's Historic Past at the Hendrick I. Lott House." *This Side Up Magazine*, 12(Winter):15-16.
- Bankoff, H. Arthur and Christopher Ricciardi.
- 1996 Excavations At The Timothy Knapp House; Rye, New York. Report on file with the Rye New York Historical Society; Rye, New York.
- Bankoff, H. Arthur, Christopher Ricciardi and Alyssa Loorya.
- 2004a "The Secret Room". *Seaport*, 39(1)Winter-Spring: 32-35.
  - 2004b "Field Work at the Lott House" *Seaport*, 39(1)Winter-Spring:40.

- 2001 "Remember African Under The Eaves: A forgotten room in a Brooklyn farmhouse yields evidence of religious ritual among slaves." *Archaeology Magazine*, 54(3):36-40, May-June.
- 1998a Gerritsen's Creek: 1997 Archaeological Field Excavations  
Report on file with the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center, Brooklyn, New York.
- 1998b Under the Floor: Excavating the front Parlor of the Timothy Knapp House; Rye, New York.  
Report on file with the Rye New York Historical Society; Rye, New York.
- 1998c "Excavating Brooklyn's Historic Past: The Archaeology of the Hendrick I. Lott Homestead" *Historic House Trust Newsletter*, 9(4):Fall.
- 1988d "Excavating Historic Brooklyn". *De Boerenwoning*, 1(1):3-6.
- 1997 The History and Archaeology of the Wyckoff Homestead.  
Report on file with the New York City Department of Parks And Recreation's Historic House Trust Division, New York, New York.
- Bankoff, H. Arthur, Frederick A. Winter and Christopher Ricciardi.  
in press "The History and Archaeology of Van Cortlandt Park". in Gilbert (ed.), *The Archaeology of The Bronx*, Bronx Historical Society, Bronx, NY.
- 1998 "Digging Up Old Brooklyn". *Archaeology Magazine*, 51(5):19, September/October.
- Loorya, Alyssa and Christopher Ricciardi.
- 2006 Rufus King Manor, Rufus King Park - Tree Placement Monitoring Project, Queens, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2005a Phase 1A Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of 63-65, Columbia Street, (Block 299, Lots 7 and 8), Brooklyn (Kings County), New York – BSA 04BSA005K. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2005b Phase 1 Archaeological Report for Block 7792 – Staten Island (Richmond County), New York. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.
- 2005c Phase 1B Archaeological Monitoring of the Reconstruction of the Retaining Wall for Morris-Jumel Mansion-Robert Morris Park, New York, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2005d Phase 1A Documentary Study for the 311 West Broadway Project, Block 228, Lot 12 – New York, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2005e Phase 1B Archaeological Monitoring of the Reconstruction of Martin's Field (Phase I) Project, Queens, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2005f Phase 1A Documentary Study and Partial Field Monitoring of Columbus Park, New York (New York County), New York (NYSOPRHP #: 02PR03416 and NYC Parks #: M015-203MA. Report on file with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Albany, New York.

- 2004a Queens County Farm Museum – Phase 1B Monitoring Project; Queens, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 2004b Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House – Phase 1B Monitoring Project; Brooklyn, New York. Report on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.
- 1998a The PS 134 Archaeological-Education Program October 1997 through January 1998, New York, New York. Report on file with the Institute for Archaeological Education at Manhattanville College; Purchase, New York.
- 1998b Unearthing Van Cortlandt Park: The History and Material Culture of the Van Cortlandt Family; Bronx, New York. Report on file with the Brooklyn College Archaeological Research Center; Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York.

#### **MEDIA DESIGN:**

##### **BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER**

Created press and field school promotional material and packets.

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

Created press and promotional material and packets. Project's Newsletter co-editor.

#### **TRAINING:**

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

#### **CONFERENCE PAPERS/CHAIRS:**

- 04-08-95 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Ocean City, Maryland  
 "The History And Archaeology Of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY"
- 04-22-95 New York State Archaeological Association Conference; Syracuse, New York  
 "The History And Archaeology Of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY"
- 10-20-96 Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference; Albany, New York  
 "Archaeological Investigations at the Timothy Knapp House; Rye, NY"
- 01-09-97 Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Corpus Christi, Texas  
 "From Private to Public: The Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY"
- 01-09-97 Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Corpus Christi, Texas  
 "Archaeology and Education: An Example from Rye, NY"
- 03-09-97 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Ocean City, Maryland  
 Chairperson: Current Perspectives In CRM Archaeology In The Middle Atlantic
- 03-09-97 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Ocean City, Maryland  
 "Archaeology and Education: An Example from Rye, NY"
- 05-02-97 National Council on Public History Conference; Albany, New York  
 "Education in Archaeology: Using local history as a tool to educate the public on issues of preservation"
- 09-27-97 Lower Hudson Valley Conference; New Paltz, New York  
 "From Private to Public: The Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY"

- 10-18-97 Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference; Altoona, Pennsylvania  
"From Private to Public: The Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY"
- 01-08-98 Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Atlanta, Georgia  
"Education and Archaeology: Getting Grade Schools Involved"
- 01-09-98 Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Atlanta, Georgia  
"Where Did The Family Farm Go? Excavating 19<sup>th</sup> Century Brooklyn, NY"
- 04-05-98 1998 Annual Meeting of The Holland Society; New York, New York  
"Rediscovering Brooklyn's Dutch Heritage: The Hendrick I. Lott House Project"
- 04-14-98 New York State Archaeological Association - Metropolitan Chapter; New York, New York  
"Excavating the 4<sup>th</sup> Largest City in America: The Hendrick I. Lott House Archaeological Project"
- 04-10-99 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania  
Chairperson – Contributed Papers in Farmstead Archaeology Session
- 04-10-99 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania  
"Excavating Brooklyn's Farmsteads: Urban Archaeology Meets Traditional Rural Sites"
- 10-12-99 New York State Archaeological Association - Metropolitan Chapter; New York, New York  
"More Questions Than Answers: The Hendrick I. Lott Archaeology Project"
- 10-14-99 Norwalk Community-Technical College, Norwalk, Connecticut Lecture Series  
"Historical Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY"
- 01-08-00 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Quebec City, Canada  
"Excavating Brooklyn, New York's Rural Past: The Hendrick I. Lott Farmstead Project"
- 04-16-00 Professional Archaeologists of New York City's Public Program, New York, New York  
"Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY"
- 06-13-00 Suffolk County Archaeological Association, Long Island, New York  
"Historical Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY"
- 06-15-00 New York History Annual Conference; Bronx, New York  
"Public Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York"
- 04-19-01 Society for American Archaeology Conference, New Orleans, Louisiana  
"Beyond Community Involvement: The Hendrick I. Lott House Archaeological Project and its Impact in the Surrounding Community"
- 10-07-01 Gotham Center for New York City History Conference, New York, New York  
"Unearthing 19<sup>th</sup> Century Farm Life in New York: The Lott House Project"
- 10-19-01 Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference, Niagara, Canada  
"Unearthing 19<sup>th</sup> Century Farm Life in New York: The Lott House Project"
- 11-26-01 New York University; New York, NY: "Slavery at the Lott House"
- 10-03-02 The Dutch In New York Conference, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York  
Conference Chairman and Organizer
- 04-19-03 Professional Archaeologists of New York City – 23<sup>rd</sup> Annual Conference, New York, New York  
Conference Chairman and Organizer

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

- 04-20-93 John Dewey High School; Brooklyn, New York: "The Archaeology Of New York City"
- 06-05-95 St. Luke's School; New York City, New York: "What It's Like To Be An Archaeologist"
- 04-10-97 Cos Cob Elementary School; Cos Cob, Connecticut: "Archaeology in Your Backyard"
- 05-20-97 Parkway School; Greenwich, Connecticut: "Archaeology and History – What it all Means"
- 05-29-97 Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America Annual Meeting; New York, New York  
"The Archaeology of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY"
- 06-08-97 Glenville Elementary School; Glenville, CT: "Archaeology and History – What it Means"
- 01-27-98 The Science Activity Exchange - Dig Into Archaeology; Greenwich, Connecticut  
"Integrating Archaeology Into The Grade School"
- 03-12-98 John Dewey High School; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology in Your Backyard"



03-17-98 James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology and the Lott Family"  
 04-04-98 James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: "The Archaeology of Flatlands"  
 09-08-98 Community Board 13; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology and Education in Brooklyn"  
 09-15-98 Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, New York: "Excavating the Lott House"  
 10-25-98 Brooklyn History Day; Brooklyn, New York: "Brooklyn History from the Dirt Up"  
 12-21-98 Brooklyn New School, Brooklyn, New York: "The Archaeology of Brooklyn"  
 01-28-99 Brooklyn Historical Society/Saint Francis College, Brooklyn, New York:  
     "Archaeology In Brooklyn – Excavations at the Hendrick I. Lott House"  
 03-09-99 Historic House Trust Lecture Series; New York, New York:  
     "The Archaeology of New York City's Historic Houses"  
 06-09-99 Architectural Institute of America - Brooklyn Chapter; Brooklyn, New York  
     "Excavating the Hendrick I. Lot House"  
 07 & 08-99 South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York  
 07-19-99 92<sup>nd</sup> Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York  
 07-21-99 Brooklyn Center for the Urban Environment; Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York  
     "Excavating The Lott House"  
 10-16-99 New York State Archives, New York, New York  
     "Teaching Into the Millennium: Integrating Archaeology into the Curriculum"  
 10-26-99 Brooklyn History Day; Brooklyn, New York: "Brooklyn History from the Dirt Up"  
 11-16-99 Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, New York: "Excavating the Lott House in '99"  
 11-19-99 Hewlitt School; New York, New York: "Archaeology In Your Backyard"  
 12-02-99 P.S. 207 Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology In Your Backyard"  
 04-28-00 Marble Hill Senior Center; Bronx, New York: "The Archaeology Of New York City"  
 05-12-00 James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology at the Lott House"  
 05-23-00 I.S. 68; Brooklyn, New York: "Digging at the Lott House"  
 05-28-00 92<sup>nd</sup> Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York  
 06-01-00 Millennial Stews: Food and Food Systems in the Global City, Brooklyn, New York  
     "Foodways at the Lott House"  
 06-12-00 Dyker Heights Middle School: Dig Camp at the Lott House  
 06-13-00 I.S. 68: Dig Camp at the Lott House  
 07 & 08-00 South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York  
 07-10-00 Salt Marsh Environmental Center; Brooklyn, New York: "Discover Brooklyn's Cultural  
     Landscape Through Archaeology at the Lott House and Marine Park"  
 08-13-00 The Museum at Stony Brook; Stony Brook, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"  
 08-14-00 Brooklyn Historical Society: Dig Camp at the Lott House  
 09-19-00 Five Towns Senior Center; Queens, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"  
 10-11-00 Fraiser Civic Association, Brooklyn, NY: "The Lott House Archaeology Project"  
 10-21-00 Richmond Hill Historical Society; Queens, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"  
 10-26-00 New York Public Library; New York, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"  
 11-11-00 Selfhelp Clearview Senior Center; Queens, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"  
 01-04-01 Roy Reuther Senior Center; Queens, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"  
 03-25-01 Mount Vernon Museum and Garden, New York, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"  
 03-28-01 Katonah Village Library, Katonah, New York: "The Archaeology of New York City"  
 05-08-01 Long Beach Senior Center; Long Beach, New York: "The Archaeology of New York City"  
 05-30-01 Audubon Society of Connecticut; Greenwich, CT: Archaeological-Education Dig Day  
 06-01-01 P.S. 195; Brooklyn, New York: "Digging Up Your Backyard: Archaeology in NYC"  
 10-09-01 Suffren Library; Suffren, New York: "The Archaeology of New York City"  
 11-11-01 Brooklyn Historical Society; Brooklyn, NY: "Archaeology in Your Backyard"  
 11-18-01 Brooklyn Historical Society; Brooklyn, NY: "Lott House Archaeology Project"  
 01-06-02 Archaeological Society of Staten Island; Staten Island, NY: "The Archaeology of NYC"  
 03-16-02 New Images for the Widowed: New York, New York: "The Archaeology of NYC"  
 06-02-02 Planting Field Arboretum; Long Island, New York: "The Archaeology of New York City"  
 06-26-02 Woodhaven Historical Society; Queens, New York: "The Archaeology of New York City"  
 07-08-02 Freeport Memorial Library; Freeport, NY: "The Archaeology of the Lott House"  
 10-26-02 King Manor Historical Society; Queens, New York: "The Archaeology of New York City"  
 10-27-02 Fishkill Historical Society; Fishkill, New York: "The Archaeology of New York City"

11-08-02 Port Washington Library; Port Washington, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"  
 11-20-02 Bay Ridge Historical Society; Brooklyn, New York: "Lott House Archaeology Project"  
 12-16-02 Curtis High School; Staten Island, New York: "Archaeology in Your Backyard"  
 02-05-03 Society for Old Brooklyn; Brooklyn, NY: "The Lott House Archaeology Project"  
 02-09-03 Archaeological Society of Staten Island; Staten Island, NY: "Lott House Archaeology"  
 02-28-03 Leif Erickson Society; Brooklyn, NY: "The Lott House Archaeology Project"  
 10-00-03 Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York: "Teacher Workshop-Archaeology"  
 01-15-04 Bartow-Pell Society; Bronx, NY: "The Lott House Archaeology Project"  
 01-30-04 Malloy College; Rockville Center, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"  
 03-09-04 Fraunces Tavern; New York, NY: "The Archaeology of New York City"  
 04-13-04 Oyster Bay Historical Society; Oyster Bay, NY: "The Lott House Archaeology Project"  
 06-30-04 Woodhaven Historical Society; Queens, NY: "The Lott House Archaeology Project"  
 07-12-04 Historic District Council/Architectural Institute of America Conference; New York, NY:  
     "Archaeology and Preservation – Working Together"  
 08-29-04 Sons of the American Revolution; Brooklyn, NY: "The Revolutionary War Project"  
 10-22-04 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "On Being An Archaeologist"  
 11-08-04 BELHS High School; Bronx, NY: "On Being An Archaeologist"  
 11-13-04 Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York: "Teacher Workshop-Archaeology"  
 11-20-04 The Wyckoff House; Brooklyn, NY: "Teacher Workshop – Archaeology"  
 12-02-04 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "On Being An Archaeologist"  
 01-12-05 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology"  
 01-20-05 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC in the Revolutionary War"  
 02-20-05 Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: "Archaeology In Your Backyard"  
 02-28-05 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"  
 05-23-05 Brooklyn College; Brooklyn, New York: "Archaeology and the Parks Department"  
 06-11-05 Historic District Council; New York, NY: "Where Have All The Dutch Gone?"  
 07-27-05 Hofstra University, New York: "Slavery at the Lott House"  
 10-25-05 Fraunces Tavern Museum; New York, New York: "The Lott House"  
 02-01-06 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"  
 02-27-06 City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "NYC Archaeology and the Revolutionary War"  
 03-06-06 Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: "Dutch Brooklyn: Where Is Everyone?"  
 05-06-06 Knickerbocker Chapter - Daughters of the American Revolution Annual Meeting;  
     New York, New York: "Lott House Archaeological and Restoration Project"

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