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

Final 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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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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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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).

1 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).
Map 02: Martin’s Field - Phase I Site Map

Map 02: Martin’s Field, Queens, NY Phase I Site Map

100' = 1"
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 165th Street.

b. Excavation for the installation of a water line along 46th Avenue and one dry well.

c. Excavation for the installation of a water line along 164th Street, one drywell and a water connection.
d. Excavation for a new water connection and line from within the street of 164th 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: 165th Street**

Excavations along 165th 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 165th 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 165th 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 165th 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 165th Street was without incident. There were no artifact, faunal or human remains uncovered during excavation of this area and no significant stratigraphy.
Pre-existing playground area of asphalt removal

Map 03: Martin’s Field - Phase II Site Map
Excavation Area A: 165th Street - adjacent to existing fence/curbing line

Excavation Area B: 46th Avenue

The area excavated along 46th 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 46th 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 46th 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.
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.
Excavation Area C: 164th Street

Excavations along 164th 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: 164th 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 164th 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 164th 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 164th Street

Excavation was required on 164th 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 164th Street - Excavation

Figure 06: Excavation Area D: Water Connection 164th 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.

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.
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).

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 165th 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 165th Street demonstrates that a significant amount of grading and filling has occurred along the perimeter of the Park.

Excavation Area B:

The excavation along 46th 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 46th 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 164th 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. 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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2 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.

Rizick, Steven.

Stone, Linda.

Appendix A:

Archaeological Proposal
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.

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 1 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.
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
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<td>molded</td>
<td>teacup</td>
<td>post-1860</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S164-DW</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>porcelain</td>
<td>body</td>
<td>molded, polychrome painted - birds</td>
<td>decorative</td>
<td>post-1860</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S164-DW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>stoneware</td>
<td>lid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S164-DW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>red ware</td>
<td>body</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S164-DW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>yellow ware</td>
<td>rim</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S164-DW</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>stone ware</td>
<td>body</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Qty</td>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Form</td>
<td>Decoration/Color</td>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>other comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S164-DW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>stoneware</td>
<td>base</td>
<td></td>
<td>crock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S164-DW</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>stoneware</td>
<td>body</td>
<td>brown slipped interior</td>
<td>hollowware</td>
<td></td>
<td>marked &quot;A&quot; and &quot;H&quot;, Mended with horse radish jar in N164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S164-DW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>stoneware</td>
<td>body</td>
<td></td>
<td>condiment jar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S164-DW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>stoneware</td>
<td>body</td>
<td>maghese glazed exterior</td>
<td>hollowware</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S164-DW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>porcelain</td>
<td>body</td>
<td></td>
<td>doorknob</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S164-DW</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>bone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bos Scapula fragments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S164-DW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>bone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bos femur fragment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S164-DW</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>bone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Large Terrestrial Mammal rib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(most probably also Bos)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S164-DW</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>bone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Caprine proximal humerus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S164-DW</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>bone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>mammalian undetachable scrap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:

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EDUCATION:

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

HUNTER COLLEGE; New York, New York.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE; Brooklyn, New York.
B.A. in Anthropology, History and Education, Magna 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


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

Excavator, May 1995 and June 1994
Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House, Brooklyn, NY; Timothy Knapp House, Rye, NY
BROOKLYN COLLEGE – DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGY
Teacher Assistant, September 1996 to June 1998
Introduction to Archaeological Laboratory Methods

WEB & MEDIA DESIGN:

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

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

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

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

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

PUBLICATION(S):
Loorya, Alyssa.


Loorya, Alyssa and Christopher Ricciardi.

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


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


2004b "Field Work at the Lott House" Seaport, 39(1) Winter-Spring:40.


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.


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


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

New York State Archives, New York, New York: "Teaching Into the Millennium: Integrating Archaeology into the Curriculum"

Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, New York: "Excavating the Lott House"

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

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

92nd Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY

Millennial Stews: Food and Food Systems in the Global City, Brooklyn, NY

Dyker Heights Middle School: Dig Camp at the Lott House

I.S. 68: Dig Camp at the Lott House

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

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

Brooklyn Historical Society: Dig Camp at the Lott House

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


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

Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Providence, Rhode Island: "The City Hall Park Project Poster Session"

Professional Archaeologists of New York City Conference, New York, NY: "Archaeology and Historic Preservation as Educational Learning Tools"

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

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

Pieter Claesen Wyckoff House, Brooklyn, NY: "Archaeology, Historic Preservation and Education: Bringing the Past to the Present"

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

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

City Hall Academy; New York, NY: "On Being An Archaeologist"

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

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

Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: "Archaeology In Your Backyard"

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

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

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

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

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

Salt Marsh Nature Center; Brooklyn, NY: "Dutch Brooklyn: Where Is Everyone?"
References:

Cultural Resource Management:

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

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
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:

CHRYSALIS 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
Conference Travel Grant - Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York – 1997 through 2001
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.


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.


Ricciardi, Christopher and Alyssa Loorya.


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.


Bankoff, H. Arthur and Christopher Ricciardi.


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


2004b "Field Work at the Lott House" Seaport, 39(1)Winter-Spring:40.


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.


Loorya, Alyssa and Christopher Ricciardi.


2005a Phase IA Archaeological Documentary Study for the proposed development of 63-85, 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.


MEDIA DESIGN:

BROOKLYN COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER
Created press and field school promotional material and packets.

HENDRICK I. LOTI 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.L.) 2004
Introduction to Planning, Principals and Practices (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) 2005
New York City Department of Parks and Recreation (Asbestos Awareness Course) 2005

CONFERENCE PAPERS/CHAIRS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

09-27-97 Lower Hudson Valley Conference; New Paltz, New York
“From Private to Public: The Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY”
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<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>10-18-97</td>
<td>Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference; Altoona, Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>&quot;From Private to Public: The Changing Landscape of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY&quot;</td>
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<td>01-08-98</td>
<td>Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Atlanta, Georgia</td>
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<td>&quot;Education and Archaeology: Getting Grade Schools Involved&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>01-09-98</td>
<td>Society For Historical Archaeology Conference; Atlanta, Georgia</td>
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<td>&quot;Where Did The Family Farm Go? Excavating 19th Century Brooklyn, NY&quot;</td>
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<td>04-14-98</td>
<td>New York State Archaeological Association - Metropolitan Chapter; New York, New York</td>
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<td>&quot;Excavating the 4th Largest City in America: The Hendrick I. Lott House Archaeological Project&quot;</td>
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<td>04-10-99</td>
<td>Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Chairperson – Contributed Papers in Farmstead Archaeology Session</td>
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<tr>
<td>04-10-99</td>
<td>Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>&quot;Excavating Brooklyn's Farmsteads: Urban Archaeology Meets Traditional Rural Sites&quot;</td>
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<td>10-12-99</td>
<td>New York State Archaeological Association - Metropolitan Chapter; New York, New York</td>
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<td>&quot;More Questions Then Answers: The Hendrick I. Lott Archaeology Project&quot;</td>
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<td>10-14-99</td>
<td>Norwalk Community-Technical College, Norwalk, Connecticut Lecture Series</td>
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<td>&quot;Historical Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY&quot;</td>
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<td>01-08-00</td>
<td>Society for Historical Archaeology Conference; Quebec City, Canada</td>
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<td>&quot;Excavating Brooklyn, New York's Rural Past: The Hendrick I. Lott Farmstead Project&quot;</td>
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<td>04-16-00</td>
<td>Professional Archaeologists of New York City's Public Program, New York, New York</td>
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<td>&quot;Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY&quot;</td>
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<td>06-13-00</td>
<td>Suffolk County Archaeological Association, Long Island, New York</td>
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<td>&quot;Historical Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, NY&quot;</td>
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<td>06-15-00</td>
<td>New York History Annual Conference; Bronx, New York</td>
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<td>&quot;Public Archaeology at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York&quot;</td>
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<td>10-07-01</td>
<td>Gotham Center for New York City History Conference, New York, New York</td>
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<td>&quot;Unearthing 19th Century Farm Life in New York: The Lott House Project&quot;</td>
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<td>10-19-01</td>
<td>Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology Conference, Niagara, Canada</td>
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<td>&quot;Unearthing 19th Century Farm Life in New York: The Lott House Project&quot;</td>
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<td>11-26-01</td>
<td>New York University; New York, NY; &quot;Slavery at the Lott House&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>10-03-02</td>
<td>The Dutch In New York Conference, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York</td>
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<td>Conference Chairman and Organizer</td>
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<tr>
<td>04-19-03</td>
<td>Professional Archaeologists of New York City – 23rd Annual Conference, New York, New York</td>
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<td>Conference Chairman and Organizer</td>
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LECTURES TO COMMUNITY GROUPS, ORGANIZATIONS, TEACHER WORKSHOPS, GRADE/HIGH SCHOOL CLASSES:

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<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>04-20-93</td>
<td>John Dewey High School, Brooklyn, New York</td>
<td>&quot;The Archaeology Of New York City&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>06-05-95</td>
<td>St. Luke's School; New York City, New York</td>
<td>&quot;What It's Like To Be An Archaeologist&quot;</td>
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<td>04-10-97</td>
<td>Cos Cob Elementary School; Cos Cob, Connecticut</td>
<td>&quot;Archaeology in Your Backyard&quot;</td>
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<td>05-20-97</td>
<td>Parkway School; Greenwich, Connecticut</td>
<td>&quot;Archaeology and History – What it all Means&quot;</td>
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<td>05-29-97</td>
<td>Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America Annual Meeting; New York, New York</td>
<td>&quot;The Archaeology of Van Cortlandt Park; Bronx, NY&quot;</td>
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<td>06-08-97</td>
<td>Glenville Elementary School; Glenville, CT</td>
<td>&quot;Archaeology and History – What it Means&quot;</td>
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<td>01-27-98</td>
<td>The Science Activity Exchange - Dig Into Archaeology; Greenwich, Connecticut</td>
<td>&quot;Integrating Archaeology Into The Grade School&quot;</td>
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<td>03-12-98</td>
<td>John Dewey High School; Brooklyn, New York</td>
<td>&quot;Archaeology in Your Backyard&quot;</td>
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<td>03-17-98</td>
<td>James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: &quot;Archaeology and the Lott Family&quot;</td>
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<td>04-04-98</td>
<td>James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: &quot;The Archaeology of Flatlands&quot;</td>
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<td>09-08-98</td>
<td>Community Board 13; Brooklyn, New York: &quot;Archaeology and Education in Brooklyn&quot;</td>
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<td>09-15-98</td>
<td>Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, New York: &quot;Excavating the Lott House&quot;</td>
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<td>10-25-98</td>
<td>Brooklyn History Day; Brooklyn, New York: &quot;Brooklyn History from the Dirt Up&quot;</td>
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<td>12-21-98</td>
<td>Brooklyn New School, Brooklyn, New York: &quot;The Archaeology of Brooklyn&quot;</td>
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<td>01-28-99</td>
<td>Brooklyn Historical Society/Saint Francis College, Brooklyn, New York:</td>
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<td>&quot;Archaeology in Brooklyn – Excavations at the Hendrick I. Lott House&quot;</td>
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<td>03-09-99</td>
<td>Historic House Trust Lecture Series; New York, New York:</td>
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<td>&quot;The Archaeology of New York City's Historic Houses&quot;</td>
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<td>06-09-99</td>
<td>Architectural Institute of America - Brooklyn Chapter; Brooklyn, New York</td>
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<td>&quot;Excavating the Hendrick I. Lott House&quot;</td>
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<td>07 &amp; 08-99</td>
<td>South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York</td>
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<td>07-21-99</td>
<td>Brooklyn Center for the Urban Environment; Hendrick I. Lott House; Brooklyn, New York</td>
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<td>&quot;Excavating The Lott House&quot;</td>
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<td>10-16-99</td>
<td>New York State Archives, New York, New York</td>
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<td>&quot;Teaching Into the Millennium: Integrating Archaeology into the Curriculum&quot;</td>
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<td>Brooklyn History Day; Brooklyn, New York: &quot;Brooklyn History from the Dirt Up&quot;</td>
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<td>Marine Park Civic Association; Brooklyn, New York: &quot;Archaeology in Your Backyard&quot;</td>
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<td>Hewlitt School; New York, New York: &quot;Archaeology in Your Backyard&quot;</td>
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<td>12-02-99</td>
<td>P.S. 207 Brooklyn, New York: &quot;Archaeology In Your Backyard&quot;</td>
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<td>04-28-00</td>
<td>Marble Hill Senior Center; Bronx, New York: &quot;The Archaeology Of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>James Madison High School; Brooklyn, New York: &quot;Archaeology at the Lott House&quot;</td>
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<td>05-23-00</td>
<td>I.S. 68; Brooklyn, New York: &quot;Digging at the Lot House&quot;</td>
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<td>92nd Street YM-YWHA Dig Day at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York</td>
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<td>Millennial Stews: Food and Food Systems in the Global City, Brooklyn, New York</td>
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<td>&quot;Foodways at the Lot House&quot;</td>
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<td>Dyker Heights Middle School: Dig Camp at the Lott House</td>
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<td>I.S. 68: Dig Camp at the Lott House</td>
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<td>South Street Seaport - Dig Camp at the Hendrick I. Lott House in Brooklyn, New York</td>
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<td>07-10-00</td>
<td>Salt Marsh Environmental Center; Brooklyn, New York: &quot;Discover Brooklyn's Cultural</td>
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<td>Landscape Through Archaeology at the Lott House and Marine Park&quot;</td>
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<td>08-13-00</td>
<td>The Museum at Stony Brook; Stony Brook, NY: &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>Brooklyn Historical Society: Dig Camp at the Lott House</td>
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<td>09-19-00</td>
<td>Five Towns Senior Center; Queens, NY: &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>Fraiser Civic Association, Brooklyn, NY; &quot;The Lott House Archaeology Project</td>
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<td>Richmond Hill Historical Society; Queens, NY: &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>New York Public Library; New York, NY: &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>Selfhelp Clearview Senior Center; Queens, NY: &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>01-04-01</td>
<td>Ray Reuther Senior Center; Queens, NY; &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>Mount Vernon Museum and Garden, New York, NY: &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>Katonah Village Library, Katonah, New York: &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>05-08-01</td>
<td>Long Beach Senior Center; Long Beach, New York: &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>05-30-01</td>
<td>Audubon Society of Connecticut; Greenwich, CT: &quot;Archaeological-Education Dig Day&quot;</td>
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<td>P.S. 195; Brooklyn, New York: &quot;Digging Up Your Backyard: Archaeology in NYC&quot;</td>
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<td>Suffren Library, Suffren, New York: &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>Archaeological Society of Staten Island; Staten Island, NY: &quot;The Archaeology of NYC&quot;</td>
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<td>03-16-02</td>
<td>New Images for the Widowed: New York, New York: &quot;The Archaeology of NYC&quot;</td>
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<td>Planting Field Arboretum; Long Island, New York: &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>Woodhaven Historical Society; Queens, NY: &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>Freeport Memorial Library; Freeport, NY: &quot;The Archaeology of the Lott House&quot;</td>
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<td>King Manor Historical Society; Queens, NY: &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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<td>Fishkill Historical Society; Fishkill, New York: &quot;The Archaeology of New York City&quot;</td>
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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/American Institute of Architects 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 Archaelogical and Restoration Project"
REFERENCES:

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