There are many exciting things happening in and around Fort Totten. A brand new playground is now open to the public. It is located across from the baseball fields and includes two large play units featuring slides, climbing activities, etc. In addition, thanks to $500,000 from Borough President Helen Marshall, we were able to make much needed repairs to the Fort Totten Swimming Pool. Some repairs were made to the pool itself last spring and, after some budget concerns threatened to close the pool, it opened for the season on time and had 28,000 visitors. We will complete the project with additional repairs to the pool deck this spring.

The Little Bay Park Dog Run was officially open to the public on Friday, December 3, 2010. Commissioner Benepe, Councilman Halloran, Senator Avella, Commissioner Lewandowski, Miguel Chavez, President of the Freedom Run Association, Joe Branzetti & Al Evans, Co-Presidents of the Friends of Fort Totten Parks, and former Borough President Claire Shulman were all on hand to cut the ribbon to allow our canine friends in to enjoy their new home. In addition to this new park amenity, we were also able to widen the Little Bay Park path by 6 feet to make it safer for all park users. Thank you to EE Cruz for your work on this project.

On October 22, the Natural Resources Group (NRG) along with many volunteers worked on the Million Trees Initiative by planting over 350 trees in Fort Totten. The area between the baseball fields and the Endicott Batteries were cleared of invasives by NRG in advance of the planting. Not only will this help us reforest this natural area, but it also opened up views of the historic Endicott Batteries. Additional areas in Fort Totten are being cleared by NRG in preparation for future plantings.

I am happy to report that more improvements are on the way. There is also a Seawall Project in the Fort - 5 large holes in the seawall around the Battery and Shore Road will be repaired. We are working with DEC on permit issues. Of course, we are also looking forward to the expansion of the Little Bay Park parking lot and the creation of a new comfort station. This project is scheduled to begin summer/fall 2011.

Other exciting changes include the newly printed Fort Totten Water Battery Self-guided Tour brochure. This new brochure was designed by the Urban Park Rangers in our efforts to help make Fort Totten more accessible to the public. Anyone wishing to tour the Battery on their own may pick up a brochure at the Visitors Center.

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At the October 2010 annual meeting of The Friends of Fort Totten Parks elections were held for various offices within the organization. These members were elected to the following positions:

**Officers Of The Friends Of Fort Totten Parks**

Joe Branzetti  
Co-President

Gary Forster  
Co-President

Al Evans  
1st VP

Lily Louis  
2nd VP

Lu Kernahan  
Treasurer

Sylvia Johnson  
Recording & Acting Corresponding Secretary

**Executive Committee**

Meg Branzetti  
Matt Crick

Carol Rupp  
David Yagerman

**Newsletter Committee**

Lily Louis  
Contributing Editors

Pat Riot

Joe Branzetti  
Contributing Writers & Researchers

Letesha Campbell

Matt Crick

Janice Melnick

David Yagerman

Stephanie Louis  
Graphic Designer

Sylvia Johnson  
Advertising

**Art for Adults**

The Friends of Fort Totten Parks have sponsored, with grants received through Senator Toby Stavisky, watercolor painting classes for adults. This is the third year we have been fortunate enough to offer these classes. Classes were held in the Chapel on Saturday mornings.

Students are given artist materials and paints free of charge, based on the grant which is taught by Lynda Spielman and Ian Zdatny. Both are recognized artists in their field. FOFTP volunteer Meg Branzetti organizes and monitors the weekly classes. Look at our website to see when the next arts class is offered.

**It's a Dogs Life**

After design delays and construction issues, the dog run finally opened on December 3rd, 2010, much to the delight of local canines. Located approximately a half mile to the west of the Main Gate at Fort Totten, a respectable crowd of dogs and their owners were on hand to welcome the addition to the neighborhood. As dogs are not permitted off the leash in Fort Totten Parks, the dog run will allow man's best friend to blow off some steam and mingle with other dogs.

Elected officials and their dogs were on hand as well. Former Borough President Claire Shulman and City Councilman Daniel Halloran were on hand with their dogs. Senator Elect Tony Avella was also present. It was truly a dog day morning.

Miguel Chavez is the President of the Dog Run Association and would welcome volunteers to assist the association. He can be contacted at: info@littlebaydogrun.com

**American Cancer Society**

Is hosting the 7th Annual Relay For Life Fort Totten on June 4-5, 2011. Relay For Life is a non-competitive overnight event where teams walk around a track in honor & in memory of those whose lives have been touched by cancer. The first lap, the Survivor /Caregiver Lap, is a victory lap for cancer survivors. Later, a luminaria candle ceremony is held; luminarias/candles are purchased & lit in honor or in memory of those who have courageously battled this disease & burn throughout the night, representing the healing power of community & the importance of funding to find a cure. To register, participate, or volunteer contact Taliah Duchatelier at: 718-261-1062 x5511; Taliah.Duchatelier@cancer.org; http://www.relayforlife.org/forttottenNY.

For 24-hour cancer information call 1-800-ACS-2345 or visit www.cancer.org.
When filmmaker Matt Crick was asked if he ever thought his feature-length script for Paper Tiger: Love War History would ever be complete he replied, “I never doubted it for a second—several years, maybe, but not for a second.” Crick’s sardonic sense of humor, according to him, is an important factor in making any film project a success, that and finding the right people to help him.

“I was really very fortunate to find two great writers to help me tell the Fort Totten story.” Many big-budget films enlist the efforts of several writers, as do network television shows, and this can strengthen a good story that needs the specific talents of, say, a good dialog writer. Documentary scripts can also function like this and Crick tapped into some new friends to do the job.

The process of writing a feature-length film—“feature-length” in the documentary festival world for example, is over 45 minutes. The creative process usually begins with a treatment that clearly outlines the structure of the film. This isn’t the only way a documentary gets made but a very common one.

“I met a very bright and accomplished writer—Peter Gutierrez—two years ago. I’m very close to this material (the story) and I really felt that I needed another person’s perspective on the Fort’s history and my connection to it. I raised a little money and Peter developed an interesting treatment that effectively and logically connected what would appear to some people as unrelated concepts,” Crick said. His last feature-length documentary Creature Feature: 50 Years of the Gill-Man was his feature directorial debut, but not a project that he wrote. That experience taught Crick a valuable lesson about filmmaking: whenever possible work closely and collaboratively during the writing process.

The next step is writing the script. For this critical piece of filmmaking, Crick took a bit of an unconventional approach. “For a variety of reasons I wasn’t able to connect with Peter for the actual scriptwriting phase; I felt really bad about that but these things happen and often make the film better,” he said. About a year later Crick, also a Professor with CUNY, was introduced to a new colleague in his department. “This guy was funny, sharp, and I learned later an excellent storyteller. I knew that one big problem with the first film I directed on Fort Totten was the lack of drama…no real story for the viewer to grab onto. And I didn’t want to repeat that mistake…this idea of “fixing our past transgressions” is a major theme of the new film Paper Tiger. So, Larry (the new colleague) gave me one of his scripts to read and I was blown-away.”


“It’s not just a story about Fort Totten and this fact makes writing, directing and producing much more complicated. I deliberately
New York Prison Ships – Pat Riot

During the American Revolution, British forces were hard pressed to keep Colonial prisoners of war captive (POW). The British didn’t have the time or resources to build many prisons or forts to house these prisoners. Conditions were horrible often prompting prisoners choosing death over imprisonment.

Originally, prison ships were used to confine seamen taken on the ocean but an occasional soldier was also housed there. By the time the first permanently anchored prison ships were seen in Gravesend Bay (located just east of the now Verrazano Bridge), soldiers made up the majority of prisoners aboard these floating prisons. During the Battle of Long island in 1776, many prisoners were taken aboard and left to perish. Anyone considered to be an enemy of the Crown was sent to the prison ships. Common citizens and even children were sent to perish aboard these ships. When New York was taken by the British, more prison ships were anchored in the Hudson and East Rivers. By 1778, decaying hulls were anchored in Wallabout Bay in the East River (present site of the Brooklyn Navy Yard) where thousands of American seamen were imprisoned and many more died.

The suffering aboard was well documented. Prisoners often set fire to a prison ship in the hopes of gaining their freedom or their death. One ship in particular, the HMS Jersey was remembered as a ship of horrors. Originally a sixty-four gun ship of the mighty British fleet, she was dismasted and then pressed into service as a prison ship and anchored in Wallabout Bay till the end of the war. Large numbers of prisoners, sometimes more than one thousand at a time, were held aboard. Foul food and air and unsanitary health conditions quickly led to diseases which overtook the ship and her ill-fated crew. Small pox, dysentery and a variety of contagious diseases were rampant, fueled even more by vermin and lack of medical care.

The daily routine aboard was difficult to say the least. No visitors or relief was ever allowed aboard these ships to comfort the men who suffered. Morning meal was usually moldy, worm infested biscuits, dirty suet (rough animal fat) and condemned meats. Prisoners were allowed on deck during the day and after washing the decks allowed to air out their bedding till sunset. Evening meal was the same with meats being boiled and more biscuits. At sunset, they were ordered below where they remained locked up until morning at which time they were ordered to bring out their dead comrades who had passed away during the night. The dead were sewn inside their own blanket and transferred to shore where they were unceremoniously buried along the shores of what is now Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

When prisoners were no longer considered a threat, the British offered to exchange these American prisoners for English ones held by the Colonial forces. Sadly, the Colonial Congress had no equivalent to trade. The Americans would not trade healthy British prisoners for emaciated Americans. As a result, more captives died on these ships.

The shallow graves along the shore often were washed away with tide and wind exposing the bones of the prisoners buried there. Nothing would change until the war ended and the British were driven away.

In 1803 Samuel Mitchell presented a proposal to Congress to erect a tomb for these poor souls who had perished in these prison ships. Finally in April 1808, a small wooden building would be constructed to house the remains gathered from their shallow graves along the river’s edge on Front Street in Brooklyn. A month later, a funeral procession attended by local citizens and dignitaries placed a dozen coffins in which the remains of over ten thousand prisoners who perished on the prison ships. This monument would be the only evidence of this horrible chapter of the American revolution until a more permanent and prominent memorial was constructed in 1873 in Fort Greene Brooklyn. The Fort Greene Park Prison Ship Martyrs Monument.

Source: Bill Carr, Wikipedia, Ft. Greene

This past Summer marked the 66th birthday of Smokey Bear, the national icon created in 1952 to educate the public on the dangers of forest fires. His message of forest fire prevention is recognized nationwide by 95% of adults and 77% of children. Though his message was clear, the lasting image of his legacy to many people was his campaign hat. The campaign hat can also be seen atop the heads of New York City Department of Parks and Recreation’s Urban Park Rangers.

The Urban Park Rangers were established in 1979 under the direction of Parks Commissioner Gordon Davis. The primary role of the first Urban Park Rangers was to provide a sense of park stewardship to our city’s green space. The Rangers would be a knowledgeable uniformed force in parks, providing the public with a sense of security in what were then considered to be dangerous places. Since then, the role of the Urban Park Rangers has evolved to entail much more than park security. Our current Urban Park Rangers proudly wear their grey shirts, green pants and “Smokey Bear” campaign hat. Along with being a law enforcement presence within the park, the Urban Park Rangers connect New Yorkers to the natural world within our parks.

The Urban Park Rangers have provided free and fun filled activities for members of the public to enjoy at Fort Totten since being introduced into the park in 2005. In 2008, the Rangers opened the Fort Totten Visitor’s Center, located near the historic Water Battery. The Visitor’s Center serves as the ranger station and information center. During your visit to the Fort Totten Visitor’s Center, be sure to visit the Civil War-Era Water Battery. The Rangers offer guided tours of the Water Battery throughout the year. During the summer, the Urban Park Rangers offer free canoeing in Little Neck Bay. The autumn season brings forth changes to the scenery of Fort Totten, while the Rangers help you identify fall foliage. Halloween is a sure scare as the “haunted” Water Battery sets the scene for our Haunted Lantern Tours.

The Urban Park Rangers offer a variety of fun-filled educational and recreational programs at Fort Totten. For more information on our programs, visit www.nyc.gov/parks/rangers or the Fort Totten Visitors Center.
The “Grand Union Flag” is an early version of our own American flag but has its roots quite deep in British flag traditions. It is considered to be the first national American flag and was used by the American Continental forces as well as a naval ensign in 1776 and early 1777 (after the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776). The flag consisted of thirteen red and white stripes along with the British Union Flag of its time in the upper corner.*

John Paul Jones first flew the Union Flag on December 2, 1775 aboard the ship ALFRED where he served as a Navy lieutenant. General George Washington also raised the Union Flag on New Years’ Day 1776 on Prospect Hill in Charlestown, South Carolina and near his headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The British interpreted this new variation of the English flag as a sign of surrender. It is also widely believed amongst historians that in early 1776, the Continental Congress and associated army commanders thought themselves fighting for traditional British liberties, not for American independence just yet. Other scholars suggested that the design of the Grand Union Flag was very similar to that of the British East India Company and was potentially known to many American colonists and thus was the origin of its design. At the same time, soldiers in the field as well as sailors on the docks saw this variation of the original British flag as a change. After raising the flag at Prospect Hill, even Washington made note that “the day gave being to the new army” and was “in compliment to the United Colonies”. His words clearly signaled something new was beginning to happen. Was he quietly telling the colonialist that a great change was going to happen as well?

The Grand Union Flag would be in use until June 14, 1777 (our current Flag Day celebration) when a resolution adopted by the Second Continental Congress at Philadelphia would state: “Resolved, that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field representing a new constellation.” Thus our “Stars and Stripes” was born although the resolution did not indicate how many points the stars should have or in what pattern the stars should be arranged. It would be a while until a standard pattern of stars would be adopted. It’s quite possible that the “Betsy Ross” flag noted in the 1790’s may have been the first agreed pattern of stars: a simple circle of thirteen – five pointed stars.

* The English flag of the time were the flags of St. George (England) and St. Andrew (Scotland) imposed upon each other. The flag of St. Patrick (Ireland) would be added atop the other two in January 1801 to form the flag of Great Briton as we know it today.
NATURE CORNER

Sax in the City — David Yagerman

I know what you’re thinking, this guy can’t spell and nobody wants to hear about a TV show that’s been off the air for years. Well, you may be right, but I’m referring to “Morone Saxatilis”, otherwise known to fish lovers as the Striped Bass.

We are very fortunate as urban anglers to have this beautiful fish swimming in our backyard. Unlike tuna, sailfish, or marlin, which are known as pelagic or open ocean fish often found in thousands of feet of water, striped bass are inshore fish that live and spawn in our back bays and estuaries. These prime striped bass habitats are found all around Manhattan, Brooklyn, Staten Island, the Bronx and, of course, Queens.

Why are Little Neck Bay, Fort Totten, Udall’s Cove in Douglaston, and Stepping Stone Lighthouse prime striped bass fishing areas? The answer may seem obvious, but it’s complex in its simplicity. Any fish or animal will set up shop in an area where they have their best shot at survival. Survival to a striped bass centers on eating. Simply put, the waterways around Fort Totten hold a lot of bait at certain times of the year, and the striped bass have come to the Long Island Sound to eat.

Let’s follow the seasonal migratory cycle of Sax and see how she travels. Yes, I did say she because the females depositing their goods and then they’re off. There are 10 separate breeding populations of striped bass roaming the coasts of North America. On the East Coast, but more specifically, in our neck of the woods, there is a distinct group of stripers that we may encounter. These stripers are the Hudson River population. The other 2 groups that are in our migratory path are the Chesapeake Bay and New Jersey populations.

So as not to confuse you, I will focus on the Hudson River population.

“The Hudson River system contains a single—and genetically distinct—breeding population. Stripers use the river and its tributaries from the mouth at Manhattan upstream to Albany near the Berkshires. Migratory groups of this population exit the Hudson during late spring and travel as far north and east as Race Point, Cape Cod, and as far south as Cape May in Delaware over the course of the summer and fall. Most of the surviving members of these migratory groups return to the Hudson in time to spawn the following spring.”

If you recall, I stated that the reason why striped bass fishing is so good around Fort Totten was simple: there is a lot of food for them to forage on while they migrate north to Massachusetts in the spring and back to the Chesapeake in the fall. The stripers’ main food source is the Atlantic Menhaden (aka Bunker), a very oily fish, not good for human consumption. The complex part of the simple equation is always the X factor. The X factor includes water temperature, salinity, and availability of a food source for the bunker. So it’s simple, the striped bass pass through and hang around Fort Totten during May and June because the food source they seek travels the same path. Whether or not the fish will be thick in numbers and hang around depends on many other factors.

So, it’s mid to late March or early April and the kayakers and surf casters have started to see if the first group of migrating striped bass have arrived in Little Neck Bay. The water is starting to warm up as the days have become longer. The sun has time to warm the back bays and shoreline, which subsequently heat up the incoming tidal waters. As the water in the bay reaches 52-62°, the optimal temperature for the stripe, the fishing turns on. Many fish off the pier at the Bayside Marina, which opens May 1st. Fishermen enjoy very good stripers fishing through the middle of July.

Other than the few strippers that hang around the back bay and rocky shores around Fort Totten, the majority of migrating stripers are in deeper waters of the Sound further to the east or making their way through Montauk and into Massachusetts.

Come late August, the stripers up north are now thinking about returning home for what we restless anglers call the fall run. It’s the change in water temperature that triggers the rain bait, sand eels and herring to come in shore and move south; Sax will not be far behind! The stripers are now on the move again and if we’re lucky, we can catch a few during September, October & November.

As the fall draws to an end and those of us who are faint of heart hang up our rods for the winter, we attend our club Christmas party and talk about the fish we caught and the ones we hope to catch next season. We also discuss our plans for the spring and summer which include the beach clean ups around Fort Totten and Little Neck Bay and various local fishing contests. Local hardworking fishing and conservation organizations such as The Bayside Anglers have taken it upon themselves to act as stewards, dedicated to keeping our local shorelines and waterways clean. Their commitment and diligence helps protect this habitat, which supports the baitfish, which ultimately keep the striped bass coming back.

There you have it and the fish are waiting. So if you’ve never fished before or thought you had to travel to some exotic location to find fish, there are no more excuses. Get yourself out of your bedrooms, because there’s plenty of Sax to be had in and around the waters surrounding this great city!
Fulton’s Steamship & Landing

The area today is graced by restaurants and open walkways both having spectacular views of the Manhattan skyline. But how did it get its’ name?

Although many think Robert Fulton invented the steamboat, it was in fact developed by John Fitch (1743 – 1798). Fitch (a Scotsman) was granted a US patent for a steamboat in August 1791 after completing sea trials on the Delaware River.

Robert Fulton (1765 –1815) was a very talented American engineer who had a variety of callings in his career. After training as an artist, he designed waterway canals in England. Then moving to France in 1801, Fulton tried to convince Napoleon that French sea power lay in the use of submarines. He received a grant to construct a prototype vessel which he named Nautilus. The submarine was twenty one feet long, seven feet wide and powered by a hand turned propeller. He successfully submerged and navigated the vessel to an anchored schooner which he blew up in due course. The French Ministry of Marine affairs was not impressed. Neither was the British Admiralty and ultimately the Americans. Fulton ultimately turned his interests to the steamboat. This is where Fulton will leave his mark.

Fulton’s Steamship & Landing

Fulton built his first steamboat after Fitch’s death in 1793 and became known as “the father of steam navigation”. Fulton improved on Fitch’s design and turned his steamship into a commercial success by creating a scheduled route between New York and Albany via then “North River” – now Hudson River. After many prototypes and design changes Fulton commissioned the Claremont to be built as a long distance ferry.

The Steamship Claremont was built along the banks of the East River and was one hundred and sixty feet long. She could accommodate one hundred passengers with fifty two berths, sofas and seating areas. The one hundred fifty mile trip between New York Harbor and Albany took thirty two hours at an average speed of five knots (about 7 miles per hour). In August 1807, began her service to Albany and back with regular trips twice a week.

Land bound spectators described the ship as a sea monster moving atop the waters defying tides and breathing flames and smoke. It’s probably because sailing ships of the time were bound by wind directions and strong tides. They could not easily sail against them. The Claremont used dry pine wood as a fuel for her boilers and as a result, flames and hot embers shot up the smoke stack. Many thought this gave the ship a dragon image. Imagine the first time this would be seen by other ship crews and shore side onlookers! This was the first steamships ever seen!

Eventually, Fulton expanded his ship services and operated a ferry between what is now known as Fulton Landing in Brooklyn and Manhattan. The ferry traversed the East River from just south of where now The Brooklyn Bridge is and the Manhattan shore just about where South Street Seaport is today. The ferry service operated well until The Brooklyn Bridge was built in 1883, making the ferry obsolete. The name Fulton’s Landing had been such a well known location that the name is still used today by those in the know.

Sources: Wikipedia, Allsands, Encyclopedia.com

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www.unos.com

Fulton’s Landing, now part of the locally called “DUMBO” area of Brooklyn has quite a historical past. The area today is
wanted to tell a story about history that connects all kinds of history (New York City history, world history, the history of military technology, a lot of stuff to keep straight for 70 minutes," Crick said.

So what's next for Crick? "I need to write and edit a trailer so I can start raising some money. I'm still in the same spot as last time unfortunately. We now have the "final, final" version of the script… I've added some new developments since August and I'm ready to edit. But, unfortunately, the budget is exhausted. So, at this point the project is stalled. I'll be having a reading of the entire script sometime in the future, but until I get a serious financial interest from people other than my family—though I love them for their support—there's not much I can do."

Crick commented on how in his early years of filmmaking he would have just tapped out his credit cards, and "self-financed" the film just to finish it. "I've learned not to do that anymore. It's foolish. But when I start something I get it done… so it's hard for me to just see the project stall, simply because I don't have a bit of money to edit and start the festival circuit. But I know I'll finish it."

Editor's Note:
Matt Crick is a documentary filmmaker and educator. He's worked at ABC 20/20 and PBS, as well as in a variety of production and corporate environments. He's been telling stories of one sort or another for over 25 years. He can be reached at matt@mattcrick.com.

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KIDS CORNER — Latesha Campbell

The Fort Totten Visitors’ Center has a new added section just for kids. Still a work in progress, the Kids Corner was put into place in January 2011. Latesha Campbell, the Queens Nature Center Coordinator for the NYC Urban Park Rangers, strongly felt the need for the children to have a stronger connection to nature through hands on learning. Latesha believes that part of the learning process is to allow children to explore on their own. With funding from Senator Frank Padavan & through a grant from The Friends of Fort Totten Parks, the Kids Corner took shape. Here, children will be able to have access to educational nature books, puzzles, games and creative expression.

There's something for everyone at the Visitor's Center. We encourage adults and children of all ages to come out and visit the Visitor's Center and the Kid’s Corner. Many free programs are offered by the Parks Dept. and The Friends of Fort Totten Parks. These activities include arts and crafts, fishing, canoeing, nature/historic tours and more. For more information on Ranger Programs, please visit www.nyc.gov/parks or call the Visitors’ Center 718.352.1769. See you in the park!

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EVENTS CALENDAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saturday, June 25</td>
<td>Friends of Fort Totten Parks' Family Fun Day</td>
<td>12 noon – 3 pm</td>
<td>Fort Totten Parade Grounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday, August 4</td>
<td>Shakespeare’s “Othello”</td>
<td>7 pm</td>
<td>Little Bay Park roller hockey rink</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday, August 11</td>
<td>Shakespeare’s “Much Ado About Nothing”</td>
<td>7 pm</td>
<td>Fort Totten Park (Gazebo Area)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday, August 16</td>
<td>Movies under the Bridge</td>
<td>8:00 pm</td>
<td>Little Bay Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday, August 23</td>
<td>Friends of Fort Totten Parks’ Family Fun Day</td>
<td>12 noon – 3 pm</td>
<td>Fort Totten Parade Grounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday, September 10</td>
<td>Back to School Festival</td>
<td>12 pm – 3 pm</td>
<td>Little Bay or Alley Pond Park (TBD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 22 (raindate: October 23)</td>
<td>Halloween Festival</td>
<td>12 noon – 4:00 pm</td>
<td>Fort Totten or Crocheron Park (TBD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 28 &amp; 29</td>
<td>Haunted Lantern Tours</td>
<td>6:30 pm – 8:30 pm</td>
<td>Little Bay Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 25</td>
<td>Family Fun Day</td>
<td>(TBD)</td>
<td>Fort Totten Park (Gazebo area)</td>
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FRIENDS OF FORT TOTTEN PARKS DONOR

Please join us in shaping the future of Fort Totten Parks by making a donation.

Name ___________________________ Date ___________________________

Address ___________________________ City __________ State __________ Zip __________

E-mail ___________________________

(For notices, updates and events — We do not share your E-mail with third parties)

Please make checks payable and mail to: Friends of Fort Totten Parks, P.O. Box 604984, Bayside, NY 11360

☐ $5  ☐ $10  ☐ $25  ☐ Other

Are you interested in volunteering with the Friends of Fort Totten Parks?  ☐ Yes  ☐ No

(We welcome your suggestions under separate note or via e-mail, FriendsofFortTottenParks@yahoo.com)